

J. DUNN.

LAMP.

No. 108,339.

Patented Oct. 18, 1870.

Fig. 1.

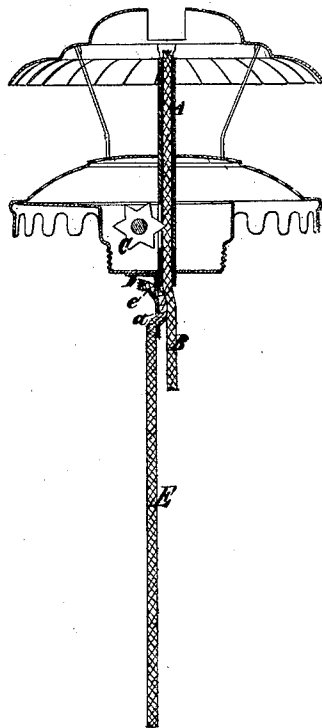
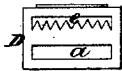


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Chas. H. Smith
Geo. D. Walker.

John Dunn

United States Patent Office.

JOHN DUNN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 108,339, dated October 18, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DUNN, of the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and the following is declared to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

In the ordinary method of applying wicks to lamp-burners, with their lower ends dipping in the oil, a portion of every wick, equal in length to the distance between the oil and bottom of the burner, is wasted.

The object of this invention is to prevent this waste, and for this purpose a secondary wick is connected to the lower part of an ordinary lamp-burner, by a clasp that holds said secondary wick contiguous to the side of the usual lamp-wick, so that the main wick of the lamp can be burned after the liquid hydrocarbon ceases to be in direct contact with the wick.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates my invention—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a lamp-burner, and

Figure 2 is a face view of the clasp, by means of which the secondary wick is secured to the burner.

A is the wick-tube of the burner;

B, the wick to be burnt; and

C, the wick-raiser, of any desired construction.

D is a clasp, which is soldered or otherwise secured to the lower part of the burner or wick-tube, and is made with the slots *a* and *e*, transversely of said clasp. The lower edge of the slot *e* is jagged or formed with teeth.

These two slots form a buckle or clasp for receiving the end of the secondary wick *E*, so that it is firmly held contiguous to the wick *B*, and this wick *E* should be long enough to reach the bottom of the reservoir.

The oil passes to the flame by capillary attraction, as usual, and when the wick *B* becomes too short to reach the oil, the oil is transmitted to it by the secondary wick *E*, which is not consumed, and hence the wick *B* can be burned till its lower end reaches the bottom of the burner or tube, thus effecting a saving in the wick and a convenience in use.

I am aware that a stationary or capillary wick has been employed both in Argand burners and in flat-wick burners; therefore I do not claim the same.

The devices heretofore employed have been costly, liable to become detached, or to interfere with the movement of the wick itself. My device is simple, easily applied, holds the capillary wick very firmly, and can be bent, if necessary, so as only to bear against the ordinary wick sufficiently for the transfer of the liquid hydrocarbon.

I claim as my invention—

The clasp *D*, made with the slots *a* and *e*, and teeth, and attached to the lower part of the burner contiguous to the wick-tube, as and for the purposes specified.

Dated this 19th day of August, A. D. 1870.

JOHN DUNN.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. WALKER,
GEO. T. PINCKNEY.