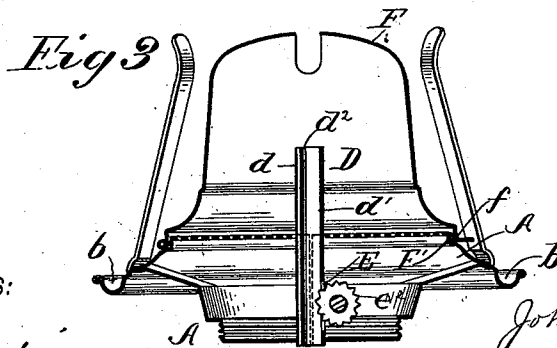
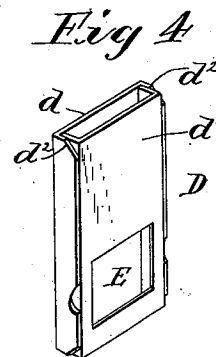
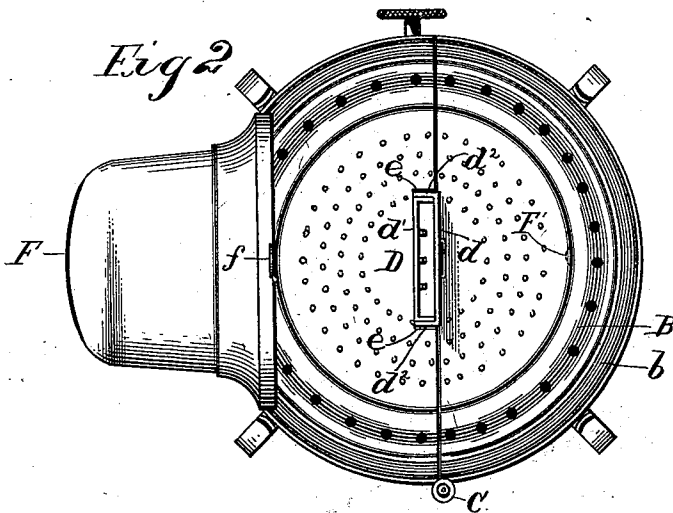
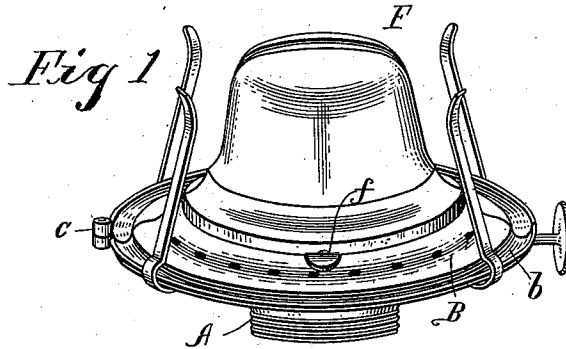


(No Model.)

J. J. DONOVAN.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 507,795.

Patented Oct. 31, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN J. DONOVAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,795, dated October 31, 1893.

Application filed February 23, 1893. Serial No. 463,342. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. DONOVAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in lamp burners and consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and definitely pointed out in the claims particularly to that class of burners shown in patent to W. B. Somers, No. 441,987.

The aim and purpose of this invention is the provision of an improved burner having its parts so arranged that the wick may be readily placed in position and trimmed with but slight trouble. This object I attain by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the burner. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the cone thrown back. Fig. 3 is a section through the line x x Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of the wick. In the drawings A represents the cylinder socket having the usual screw threads with which the threads on the collar of the lamp engage. On this cylinder is supported the perforated plate B, formed with an annular groove b at or near its edge in which the lower edge of the chimney is adapted to fit and be held. The cylinder and plate are divided centrally and hinged together by a suitable hinge C, at one side near the meeting edge, so that the cylinder and plate, which are firmly secured together, may be moved horizontally.

D represents the wick tube made in two sections substantially rectangular in cross section, and one section d being larger than the wick holding section d' . That is the wick holding section is formed with the sides and edge flanges just large enough to receive the wick while the section d has its side extended beyond the flanges on section a' and the flanges d^2 overlap the other flanges, against which they closely fit. By this means a close wide joint is formed preventing the oil from

escaping therethrough. To enable the flanges d^2 to pass over the other flanges the perforated plate and base of the cylinder are grooved or channeled adjacent to the tube as shown at e . In the side of section d is an opening E, through which the "star" wheels e^2 project for engaging the wick.

In lieu of the upper plate shown in the patent above mentioned, I employ a cone F, of a diameter smaller than that of the perforated plate. This cone fits over the upper edge of the perforated plate and is hinged at one side to the plate its opposite side having a spring catch f thereon which engages a notch or shoulder above the notch F' formed in the vertical wall of the upper portion of the perforated plate.

In the form of burner above described the parts are so arranged that a firm and rigid construction is made. The cone locking the two halves together against lateral movement and the flange on the larger half of the wick tube prevent any undue strain being placed on the hinge. That is to say, the two sections being hinged at one side at the top or perforated plate, the connection between the hinge and plate, which of necessity is of a light nature, would soon be broken or bent in shipping or packing, by the section moving independent in a vertical direction, but by the overlapping of the flanges of the wick tube this objection and defect is wholly overcome. The wick is very readily placed in the tube and the danger of catching between the flanges is avoided. By forming the sunken groove or depression b in the perforated plate, the air is prevented from gaining access to the interior of the chimney around the base of the chimney, as the edge thereof enters the groove and closely fits thereon.

It will be seen that this divided burner has but two sections one only of which is divided, thereby rendering the manufacture less expensive than that shown in the above mentioned patent.

I am aware that divided lamp burners with sectional wick tubes have heretofore been made, and also wick tubes with overlapping edges.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A lamp burner consisting of a vertically divided cylinder and plate, hinged together at its upper edge on one side only, a sectional wick tube, the sections of which are rigidly
5 secured respectively to the meeting faces of the burner, and each formed with inwardly extending edge flanges the flanges on one section overlapping and closely fitting the flanges of the other section, forming a brace for the

burner sections and a tight joint for the tube, 10 and a hinged cone on the perforated plate, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN J. DONOVAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN NEWELL,

MARY F. CROWLEY.