

H. G. MOEHRING.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 159,701.

Patented Feb. 9, 1875.

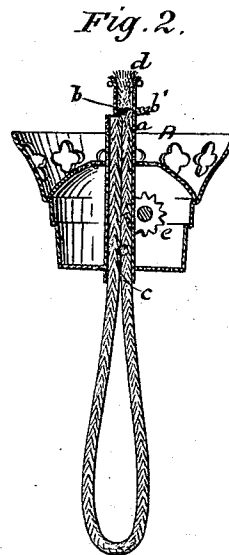
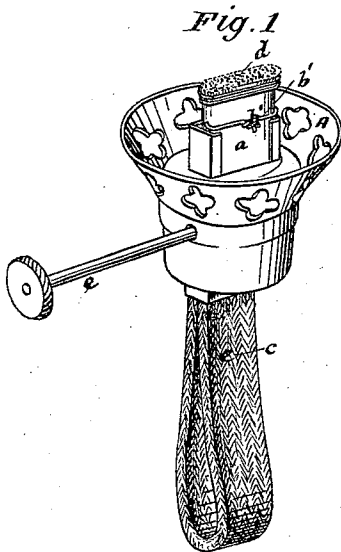


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

*Edward A. Dick
A. Rupert.*

Inventor.

*Herman G. Moehring
by A. B. Smith.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN G. MOEHRING, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO RUFUS S. MERRILL, WILLIAM B. MERRILL, AND JOSHUA MERRILL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,701**, dated February 9, 1875; application filed December 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN G. MOEHRING, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification:

My present invention is designed with a view of avoiding the necessity of trimming and adjusting the wick of a lamp-burner, as well as of renewing the wick so frequently as is now required. These operations, at all times and in all classes of lamps troublesome, are particularly so in lamps such as used in railways, in which it is difficult to get at the lamp. It is of importance that, in these lamps, the wick shall be maintained while burning in a fixed position, in which it will not fall below or rise above the point to which it was first adjusted. It is with a view of obtaining these results that I have originated my present invention. I use ordinary wicking, which extends up to a certain point in the wick-tube—a point in proximity to the upper end of the tube—and determined by a wire or other stop, which prevents further upward movement of the wick. Above this point I make use of a stiffened tip or section of absorbent material, which is inserted into the wick-tube through the upper end of the latter, and is pushed down until it meets the stop, at which point it comes in contact with the lower or feed wick. In this position the upper part of the tip will project from the wick-tube the proper distance to produce, when ignited, an illuminating-flame of the proper or desired character. When once the lower wick is put into the burner, it remains unchanged and unmoved, acting simply as a feeder for the tip, which absorbs from the wick the oil taken up by capillary action from the oil-reservoir. The tip can be renewed as often as desired. The old one may be removed and a new one substituted therefor each time the lamp is used. I have found that the tip can easily and cheaply be made of ordinary wicking cut into the proper lengths and stiffened with paraffine; but other material may be used for this purpose which may, in itself, possess the req-

uisite stiffness without the aid of extraneous means; and in case a stiffening substance is used to give the tip the proper stiffness to admit of its being readily inserted in place, not only paraffine but any other suitable stiffening material may be employed. All that is necessary is, that the wick section or tip should be a proper absorbent of the oil, and should possess the requisite stiffness or rigidity to adapt it to the use for which it is intended.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp-burner embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same transverse to the wick-tube. Fig. 3 is a view of the tip.

The burner A may be of ordinary or suitable construction. The only respect in which it necessarily differs from burners in the market is, that at a certain point in the interior of the wick-tube *a* is a stop, *b*, above and beyond which the lower or main wick, *c*, cannot pass. This stop may be made in various ways. In the present instance it is formed by stringing a wire, *b*, across the tube, which extends across between the narrow sides or edges of the tube. It passes out through holes in these edges, and its projecting ends are held by being brought together on the outside of the tube and twisted, as indicated at *b'*. The ordinary wick-adjuster *e* may be used to facilitate the insertion and withdrawal of this feed-wick, although such an adjuster is not really necessary. Above the wick and the dividing wire or stop is the stiffened tip *d*, hereinbefore referred to, which is inserted into the upper end of the wick-tube, as already described, until its lower end abuts against the upper end of the wick. These two parts being thus in contact, the tip takes from the feed or supply wick all the oil needed to support combustion.

The burner shown in the drawing is one which should be provided with the usual slotted deflector and chimney-rest. These parts have not been shown, inasmuch as they are not necessary for the purposes of this specification.

I do not claim, broadly, the use in lamp-burners of a removable wick-tip in combination with an under main wick; but

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

In lamp-burners for use in connection with wicks, as described, a stop in the wick-tube, which prevents the ascent of the one wick and the descent of the other, and insures con-

tact of the two wicks at a fixed point in the wick-tube, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this 24th day of November, A. D. 1874.

H. G. MOEHRING.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR R. SWAN,

THEODORE M. PLIMPTON.