

E. S. SANDERSON.  
WICK STOP LAMP BURNER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1910.

957,106.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Fig. 1.

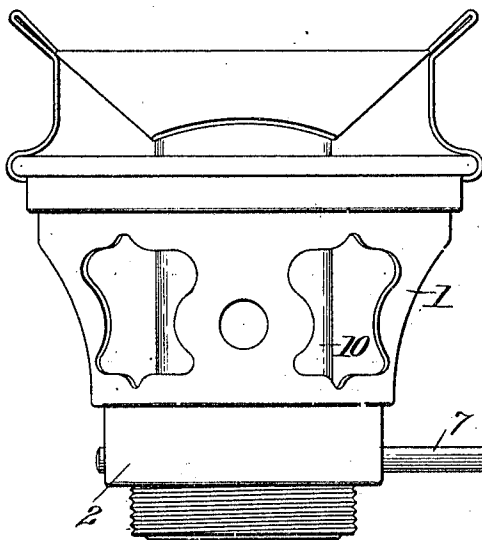


Fig. 2.

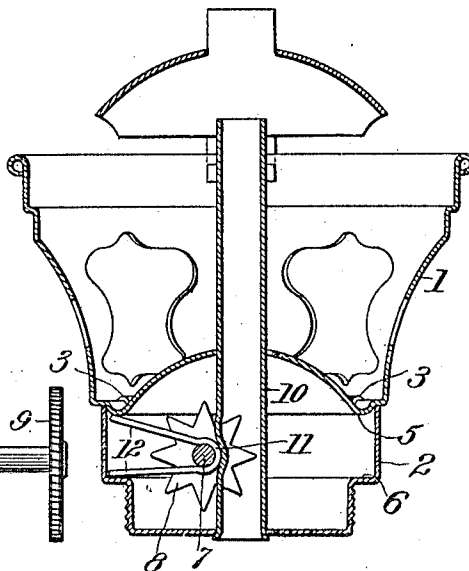


Fig. 3.

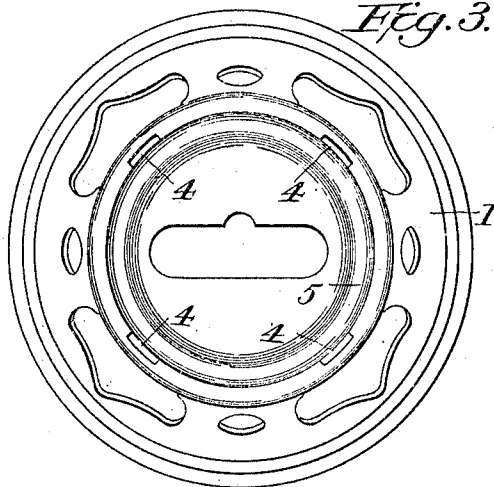


Fig. 4.

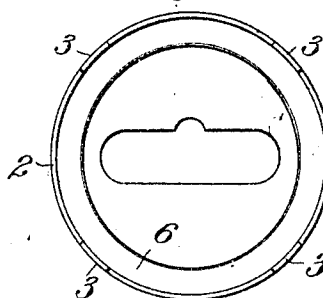


Fig. 5.

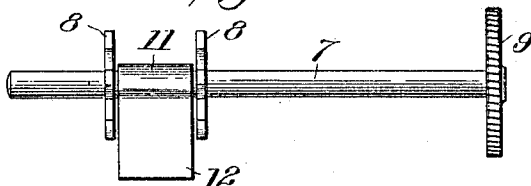
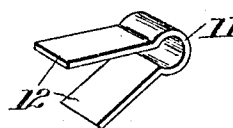


Fig. 6.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WICK-STOP LAMP-BURNER.

957,106.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed January 27, 1910. Serial No. 540,370.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. SANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wick-Stop Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to lamp burners which employ a wick, and in which the wick is raised or lowered by means of star-wheels mounted on a rotary shaft. Lamps having such burners and used in positions where they are subjected to considerable or violent agitation or motion, are apt to have their wicks jostled out of place and either raised or lowered, in either case interfering with proper illumination. This is notably true where such lamps are used in connection with switch, signal, and semaphore work; the vibration imparted to the lamps from the movement of heavy trains, causing an automatic movement of the wick-raiser that interferes with the illuminating efficiency of the lamp. The difficulty referred to has been in a measure alleviated by the application of some sort of stop, or friction device, to the wick, or to the wick-raiser.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and efficient wick-stop that readily adjusts itself to wick-shafts of various diameters and various makes, and applies in a practical way sufficient tension to the wick-shaft to hold the wick in any given adjusted position, without the liability of such adjustment being disturbed by the movements to which the burner may be subjected in use.

The invention consists of a spring clip, preferably of flat spring metal, such as brass, having substantially an open tube-like portion adapted to embrace the wick-raiser shaft and provided with diverging arms which engage adjacent parts of the lamp-burner for the double purpose of holding the clip in place, and of applying tension through it to the said shaft, all as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp-

burner in common use, and supplied with the wick-stop of this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, taken substantially at right angles to the view shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the upper part of the burner detached. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the lower or collar part of the burner detached. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the wick-raiser and clip detached. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the clip detached.

The top portion 1 of the lamp-burner and the bottom or collar portion 2 thereof, may be of any approved construction, and these parts are preferably connected by means of lugs 3 on the collar portion engaging slots 4 in the bottom of the upper portion turned over or clenched, as shown at 3 in Fig. 2. The top portion 1 is made with a shoulder 5, and the bottom or collar portion is made with a shoulder 6.

The wick-raiser shaft 7 is supplied with the usual star-wheels 8 and an operating disk 9. This shaft is arranged in the collar portion of the burner in such position that its star-wheels project through slots into the wick-tube 10 in order to engage the wick, so as to raise or lower it as desired.

If a wick-raiser of the character described be used without any friction device, the agitation or vibration to which the lamp may be subjected frequently displaces the wick and thus interferes with the illumination desired. In order to correct and obviate this displacement, I employ the clip shown in Figs. 2, 5 and 6, which may be made of a flat piece of spring metal, such as brass, formed at one end as a tube 11 which is open at one side, and having its other ends 12 made as divergent arms. The clip is applied to the shaft 7, preferably between the star-wheels 8 so as to keep it in place and prevent its longitudinal movement on the shaft, and its diverging arms 12 extend in between the shoulders 5 and 6 of the upper and lower parts of the burner, respectively, and are by these shoulders put under tension sufficient to bind the shaft 7 against accidental rotation, while not interfering materially with the hand operation of the shaft necessary to raise or lower the wick.

By this construction of wick-stop, it is made adaptable to shafts of different diameters and makes, and a perfectly efficient defense is afforded against the accidental move-

ment of the wick when the lamp is exposed to violent motion or agitation, when used in railway signal, switch, and semaphore work, and in similar or exposed places; and, moreover, the wick-stop is held in place and against accidental displacement.

What I claim is:—

1. A wick-stop lamp-burner, having shouldered upper and lower portions, a wick-raiser, and a clip applied to the wick-raiser and held in place between and under tension by engagement with the shouldered portions of the burner.

2. A wick-stop lamp-burner, having upper and lower portions provided with opposite

shoulders, a wick-raiser comprising a shaft and star-wheels thereon, and a friction device composed of an open tube-like portion embracing the shaft between the star-wheels and having diverging arms engaged and held under tension by and between the said shoulders.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of January A. D. 1910.

EDWARD S. SANDERSON.

Witnesses:

BURDON P. HYDE,  
MARTIN U. LOWE.