G. K. OSBORN.

LAMP BURNER.

No. 76,653. Patented Apr. 14, 1868.

Fig. 1.

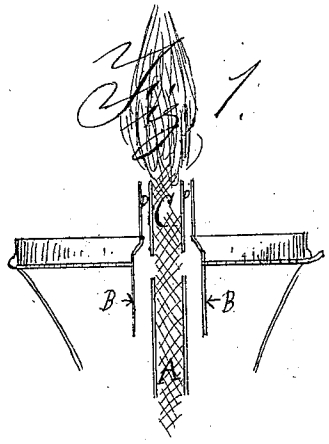


Fig. 2.

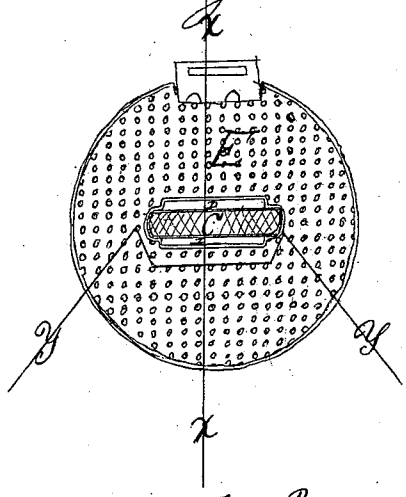
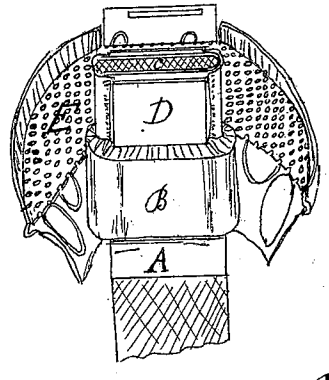


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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GEORGE K. OSBORN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 76,658, *dated April* 14, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

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, GEORGE K. OSBORN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Lamp-Burner; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the drawings, forming part of the specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in lamp-burners of that class which is designed for burning coal-oil and other hydrocarbons, which require a large amount of oxygen in order to support combustion for illuminating purposes.

The invention consists in the application of a jacket suspended over the wick-tube, constructed and arranged in such a manner that a large amount of the vapor or gas which is generated by the heat of the flame is mixed with air before it is brought in contact with the flame, and at the same time it prevents the heat of the flame from passing to the lamp, as hereinafter fully shown and described. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a burner with my improvement attached to it, X X, fig. 2, indicating the line of section.

Figure 2, a plan or top view.

Figure 3, an oblique view, Y Y, fig. 2, showing line of section.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the wick-tube of a lamp-burner.

B is a jacket which surrounds the tube A.

C is a short tube fastened to the top of the jacket B, through which the wick passes to the top.

D D are small passages to conduct the mixture of vapor and air from the jacket B to the top of the tube C. Part of the vapor formed in the tube C passes into the jacket B, between the tube *a* and tube *c*, and there mixes with the air which passes in at the bottom of the jacket B. This mixture is then conducted through the passages D D to the flame.

E is a perforated disk, by which my attachment is suspended over the wick-tube A, insulating the heat ftom direct communication with the lamp, thereby lessening the danger of explosion.

The above description and accompanying drawings represent my most approved plan of forming the jacket B, tube C, and passages D D, but the passages D D can also be made of detached tubes, and the jacket B and tube C can be formed together of the same piece of metal.

This invention has been practically tested, and has been found to answer a good purpose, causing the flame to burn with a white light, like that from a gas-jet, no offensive smell or odor being emitted.

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

The combination of the jacket B, surrounding the wick-tube A, the tube C placed a little above the wick-tube A, and the passages D D, running from the bottom to the top of the tube C, all arranged as and for the purposes specified.

GEO. K. OSBORN.

Witnesses:

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