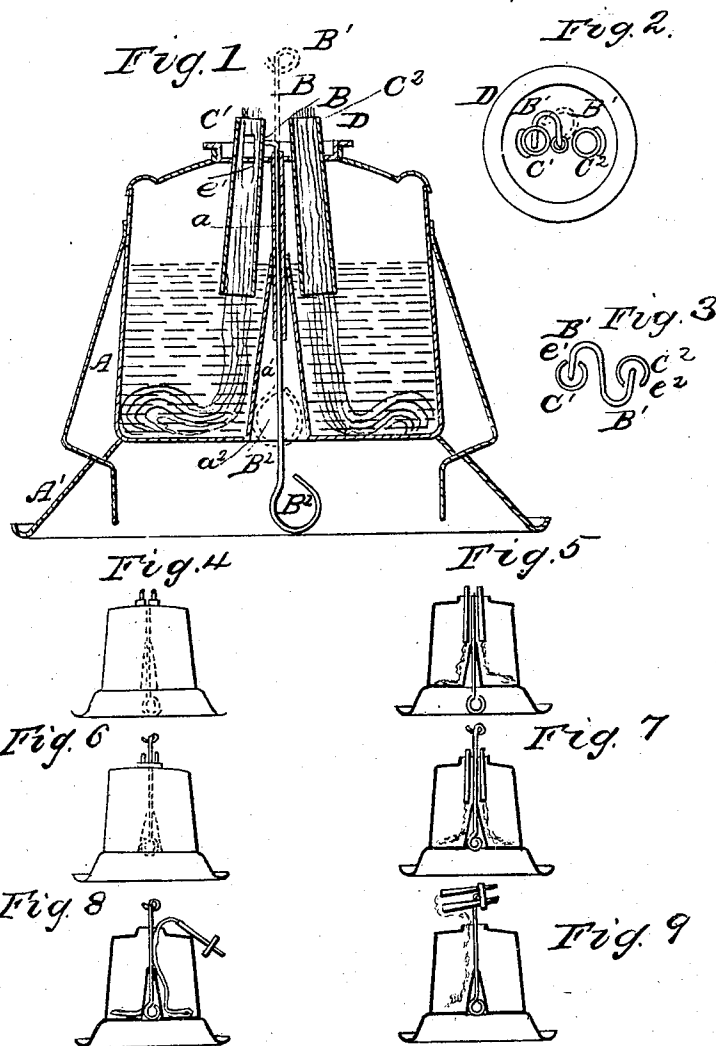


MOOD & BRITTON.

Wick Raiser.

No. 87,189.

Patented Feb. 23, 1869.



witnesses

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Inventor

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United States Patent Office.

ROBERT MOOD AND H. M. BRITTON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 87,189, dated February 23, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT MOOD and H. M. BRITTON, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns or Lantern-Lamps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to a bent wire or analogous device, employed for adjusting the height of the wick, and clearing the surface thereof from incrustations, without opening the lantern.

Our wire is enclosed in a tube, passing up from the bottom through the body of the lamp.

Such a device has been before proposed, but our form, construction, and arrangement are new, and afford some important advantages.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the lamp, full size. The dark lines show the picker in its ordinary position. The red lines show it elevated, and held fixed by its elasticity in its highest position.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the lamp-top. The dark lines show the picker in use; the red lines show it idle.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section, through the two wick-tubes, at the holes for picking. The dark lines show the picker acting on one, while the red lines show it acting on the other wick.

Figure 4 is a side view, and

Figure 5, a section, with the picker down.

(All the remaining figures show the lamp with the picker up.)

Figure 6 is a side view, and

Figure 7, a section, with the top in place for use.

Figure 8 is a section, showing the top entirely detached, and

Figure 9 is a section, showing the top suspended on the top of the picker.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is the body of the lamp, and A' is the flange, which extends the base in the ordinary manner.

The glass and top of the lantern may be made and connected in any approved manner, which we do not consider it necessary to represent.

A small tube, *a*, extended near the bottom into a conical casing, *a'*, and soldered tightly around a hole, *a''*, in the bottom of the lamp, affords a passage in which the bent wire is contained, and may be moved up and down, and turned around at pleasure.

The main body of the wire is represented by B.

The upper end, B', is bent, as indicated in the drawings.

The lower end is formed into a ring, as represented by B².

When the wire is at or near its lowest position, the ring B² may be readily seized by the thumb and finger, and the wire thereby turned around, and moved up and down, to operate the wicks.

The lamp-top is marked D, and may be screwed into the lamp in the ordinary manner.

It has two wick-tubes, C' C², and each has a hole, *e' e''*, through which the wick may be raised or lowered, either by our picker, properly operated, or by a common pin, or other ordinary device.

It will be observed that the tube *a* being exactly in the centre of the lamp, the upper end B' of the picker may be introduced through the aperture in the side of either of the wick-tubes C' C², care being taken to make the apertures *e' e''* on opposite sides of the tubes.

It will be understood that our lamp is intended to burn lard-oil, sperm-oil, or analogous fixed oil. It would require some modifications to adapt it to burn kerosene or analogous volatile fluids.

The wire B extends up through a hole in the centre of the top, D, of the lamp, which hole is directly in line with and close to the top of the tube *a* when the lamp is in condition for use.

When it is desired to remove the top, it is unscrewed in the ordinary manner, and the entire top is lifted, carrying with it the wire B B' B². After raising until the ring B² is received and held tightly in the conical casing *a'*, the top, by which we mean the part D, and also the wick-tubes C' C², and their contained wicks, is turned into the position indicated in fig. 9, and here it may be allowed to remain while the lamp is supplied with oil in the ordinary manner. If preferred, however, it may be turned around in the elevated position, and entirely detached from the wire, and removed altogether from the lamp, leaving the upper end of the wire standing naked.

It will of course be understood that the wire can be elevated into that position by pressing upward the ring B² into the cavity *a'* before raising the top of the lamp, if preferred.

When it is desired to return the lamp-top to its place, the reverse of the above operation effects the movement with great facility.

We prefer to give our wire B, a slight degree of bend, so that it springs to one side with sufficient force to hold it firmly in the high position. This condition is indicated in fig. 1 by the dark lines, but we do not deem such bending absolutely necessary, because the wire can be easily crowded up so far as to "bind" in the conical case, even if the ring be imperfectly made and the main body of the wire be straight.

Some of the advantages due to certain features of our invention may be separately enumerated as follows:

First, by reason of the fact that the picker, with its enclosing-tube, is placed in the centre of the lamp, arranged, as specified, relatively to the lamp-top, we are able to employ it in lamps having removable tubes, and to pick the wicks of two tubes with the same picker.

Second, by reason of the fact, in addition to the above, that the lower end of the picker is expanded, as indicated by B², and that the lower end of the en-

closing-case a^1 is flared or enlarged, as represented, we are able to hold the picker firmly in its elevated position by simply thrusting it up to its highest point, and can thereby hold the wick-tubes in the position indicated in fig. 9, to more conveniently obtain access to the lamp for filling.

We do not claim operating a picker through a plain cylindrical tube, extending up through the body of a lantern-lamp; but having now fully described our invention,

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

We claim the picker $B^1 B^2$, operated within the

tube a^1 , and arranged, not only to trim the tubes $C^1 C^2$, but also to hold up the entire detachable top D , and its connections, to facilitate the filling of the lamp, all substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our names, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROB. MOOD.

H. M. BRITTON.

Witnesses:

W. T. BOAZ,

C. H. BOAZ.