

(No Model.)

E. LUDDE.
BURNER FOR NIGHT LIGHTS.

No. 405,786.

Patented June 25, 1889.

Fig. 1.

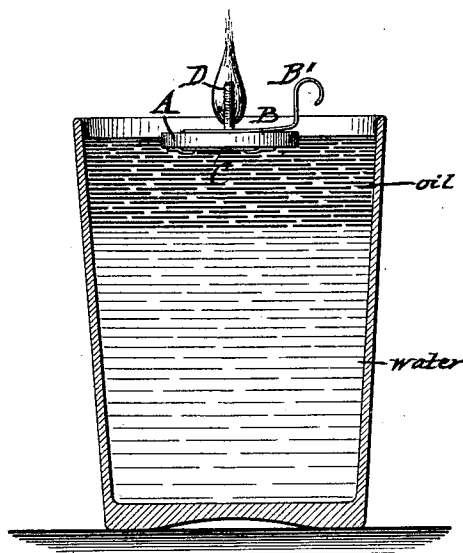


Fig. 2.

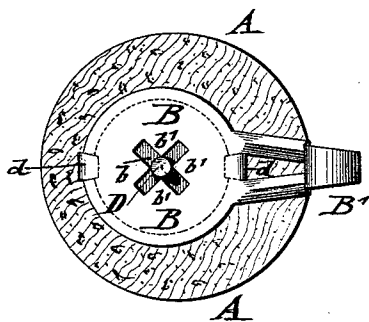


Fig. 3.

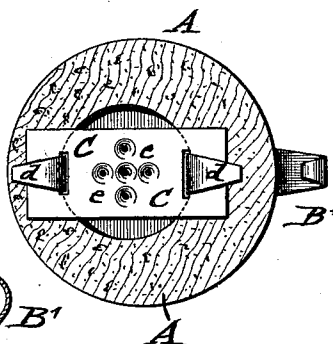


Fig. 4.

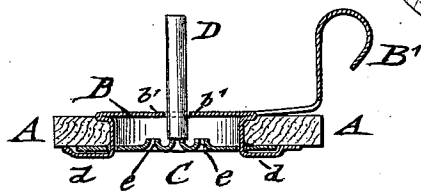
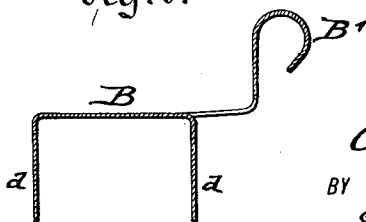


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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BURNER FOR NIGHT-LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,786, dated June 25, 1889.

Application filed January 22, 1889. Serial No. 297,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELARD LUDDE, of Maspeth, in the county of Queens and State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burners for Night-Lights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved burner for night-lights of that class in which the burner floats in a body of oil placed on the top of water in a tumbler or other vessel.

The invention consists of a burner for night-lights in which a ring-shaped float of cork is provided with a top plate having a central cross-shaped recess, the prongs of which hold the taper in position, and with a handle made integral with the top plate. A diametrical bottom plate at the under side of the float is provided with raised portions or teats for supporting the lower end of the taper, said bottom plate being attached to the float by prongs made integral with the top plate, said prongs being passed through slotted recesses of the bottom plate.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved burner for night-lights, showing it in position for use in the tumbler filled with water and a layer of oil. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a top view and a bottom view of the burner, drawn on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the burner, and Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the top plate of the burner before it is attached to the float.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a ring-shaped piece of cork or other light material, which serves as a float for the burner. To the top part of the ring-shaped float A is applied a disk-shaped plate B, which is provided with an upwardly-bent handle B', made integral therewith, and with a cross-shaped recess *b* at the center, the upturned edges of said recess forming prongs *b'*, by which the taper or wick is supported in upright position when the night-light is to be used. To the under side of the ring-shaped float A is applied an oblong bottom plate C, which extends diametrically across the opening of the float, and which is retained therein by prongs *d*, which are made integral with the top plate

B and passed through slots of the bottom plate C, and then bent outwardly, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so as to retain the bottom plate C firmly in position at the under side of the float A.

At the center of the bottom plate C, vertically below the prongs *b'* of the top plate B, are arranged a number of projections or teats *e*, which are raised up from the bottom plate C by suitable dies, and which serve for the purpose of forming a support for the lower end of the taper or wick D, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the same is held reliably in upright position while burning. When it is desired to light the night-light, a taper or wick D is inserted into the burner proper and held in position by being passed into the recess *b* between the prongs *b'* of the top plate B until it rests on the projections or teats *e* of the bottom plate C. As the lower part of the float is submerged in the oil of the tumbler, the lower end of the wick is submerged in the oil and takes up the same by capillary attraction when the upper end of the taper or wick is lighted, as customary in night-lights of this class.

The opening in the ring-shaped float A is arranged at one side of the center farther from the side at which the handle is arranged, so as to provide thereby for the proper balancing of the burner without submerging it to greater depth at that side at which the handle is located owing to the greater weight of the same.

The advantages of my night-light are that the tapers or wicks of the required size can be used directly without being applied to wooden disks, as in the night-lights heretofore in use. By dispensing with the wooden disks on each taper the manufacture of the night-lights is considerably cheapened and the same packed and shipped with greater convenience. By arranging handles the burner can be readily removed from the oil at any time whenever the oil has to be replenished without requiring tongs or other devices.

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

1. A burner for night-lights composed of a ring-shaped float, a top plate having a recess forming prongs, and a bottom plate provided with raised projections or teats below said

prongs for holding the taper or wick in upright position, substantially as set forth.

2. In a burner for night-lights, the combination, with a ring-shaped float, of a top plate having a recess forming prongs and a handle integral therewith, and a bottom plate provided with raised projections or teats below said prongs for holding the taper or wick in connection with the prongs of the top plate, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a ring-shaped float, of a top plate provided with a recess forming prongs, and with a handle made integral

therewith, and a bottom plate having raised projections or teats below said prongs, said top and bottom plates being retained on the float by bent prongs of the top plate passing through slots of the bottom plate, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELARD LUDDE.

Witnesses:

MARTIN PETRY,
JOHN A. STRALEY.