No. 651,100. Patented June 5, 1900.

J. BLAKELEY.

PERFUMING LAMP.

(Application filed Sept. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

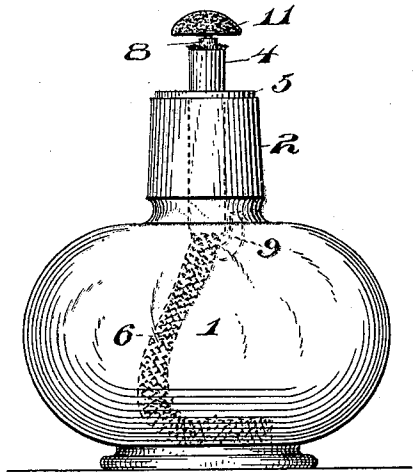


Fig. 2.

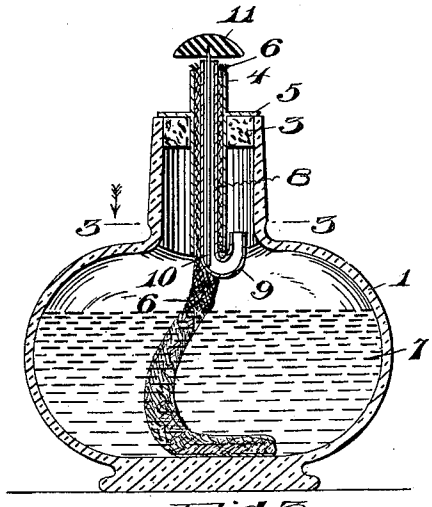
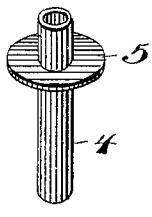


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



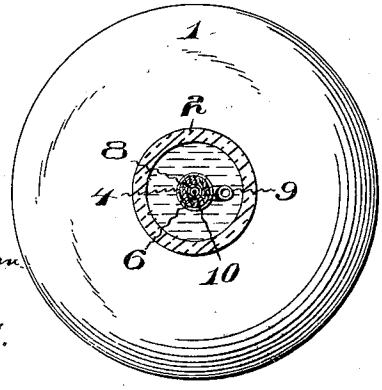
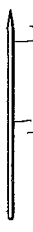


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

J. P. Appleman.

A. M. Haymaker.

INVENTOR

Jesse Blakeley.

BY

N. C. Everhart & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE BLAKELEY, OF OAKMONT, PENNSYLVANIA.

PERFUMING-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 651,100, dated June 5, 1900.

Application filed September 28, 1899. Serial No. 731,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE BLAKELEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Oakmont, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Perfumers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in perfumers, and relates more particularly to alcohol perfuming-lamps.

One object of the herein-described invention is to construct a lamp of this class that will not consume the perfume when burning, but will economically use and expand the same for a considerable length of time after the flame has been extinguished.

The invention further contemplates to construct a lamp of this class that will contain a piece of carbon which will be heated to the proper consistency and produce a glow that will cause the perfume to be drawn from the lamp and expand and distribute the same throughout the room.

Another object of the invention is to construct the burner in such a manner that it will prevent the perfume from entering the vent-tube.

The invention further aims to construct a lamp of the above-described class that will be extremely simple in its construction, highly efficient in its operation, and one that may be placed on the market at a comparatively-small cost.

With the above and other objects in view the invention finally consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the burner. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the vent-tube. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the pin, showing the carbon detached therefrom.

Referring to the drawings by reference-numerals, 1 indicates the body portion of the lamp, having a neck portion 2. Said body and neck portions may be constructed of any suitable material, but it has been found that glass is preferably used.

The reference-numeral 3 represents a cork having a central opening through which extends a tubular burner 4, said burner carrying an annular flange 5, which is adapted to fit over the said cork 3. An ordinary lamp-wick 6 is adapted to be placed in the tubular burner and extends downwardly into the body portion of the lamp containing the alcohol 7 and the perfume. The latter may be of any desired odor or brand.

A vent-tube 8 is arranged in the wick 6 and extends downwardly to a point a short distance below the neck of the lamp, the end of said vent-tube being bent upwardly, as indicated by the reference-numeral 9. A pin 10 is inserted in the vent-tube 8, said pin carrying on its upper end a piece of carbon 11. The end of the vent-tube extends a short distance above the burner, and the carbon is so arranged upon the pin as to extend slightly above the vent-tube.

The operation of my improved lamp is as follows: Assuming that all parts are in proper position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the lamp is lighted and allowed to remain burning until the carbon is thoroughly heated. The flame is then extinguished, and the heated carbon will cause the perfume to be drawn out of the lamp and expand the same and distribute it into the open air.

It will be noted that by the peculiar construction of the vent-tube a great advantage is obtained, as the latter serves a double purpose—namely, allowing the perfume to be economically used and preventing the same from entering the vent-tube acting as a guide and seat for the pin carrying the carbon.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that minor changes in the construction and arrangement of my improved perfumer may be made without departing from the general spirit of my invention.

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

In a device of the character described, the combination with the lamp having a cork fitted in the neck thereof and provided with a central opening, of a burner-tube fitted in said opening and provided near its upper end with an annular flange engaging said cork, a vent-tube arranged within said burner-tube with its lower end bent upwardly above the lower end of the burner-tube and its upper end extending a slight distance above the same, a wick fitted within the burner-tube between the same and the vent-tube, a supporting-pin arranged within the vent-tube and extending above the upper end of the same, and a carbon supported on the upper end of said pin, as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JESSE BLAKELEY.

Witnesses:
JOHN NOLAND,
WILLIAM E. MINOR.