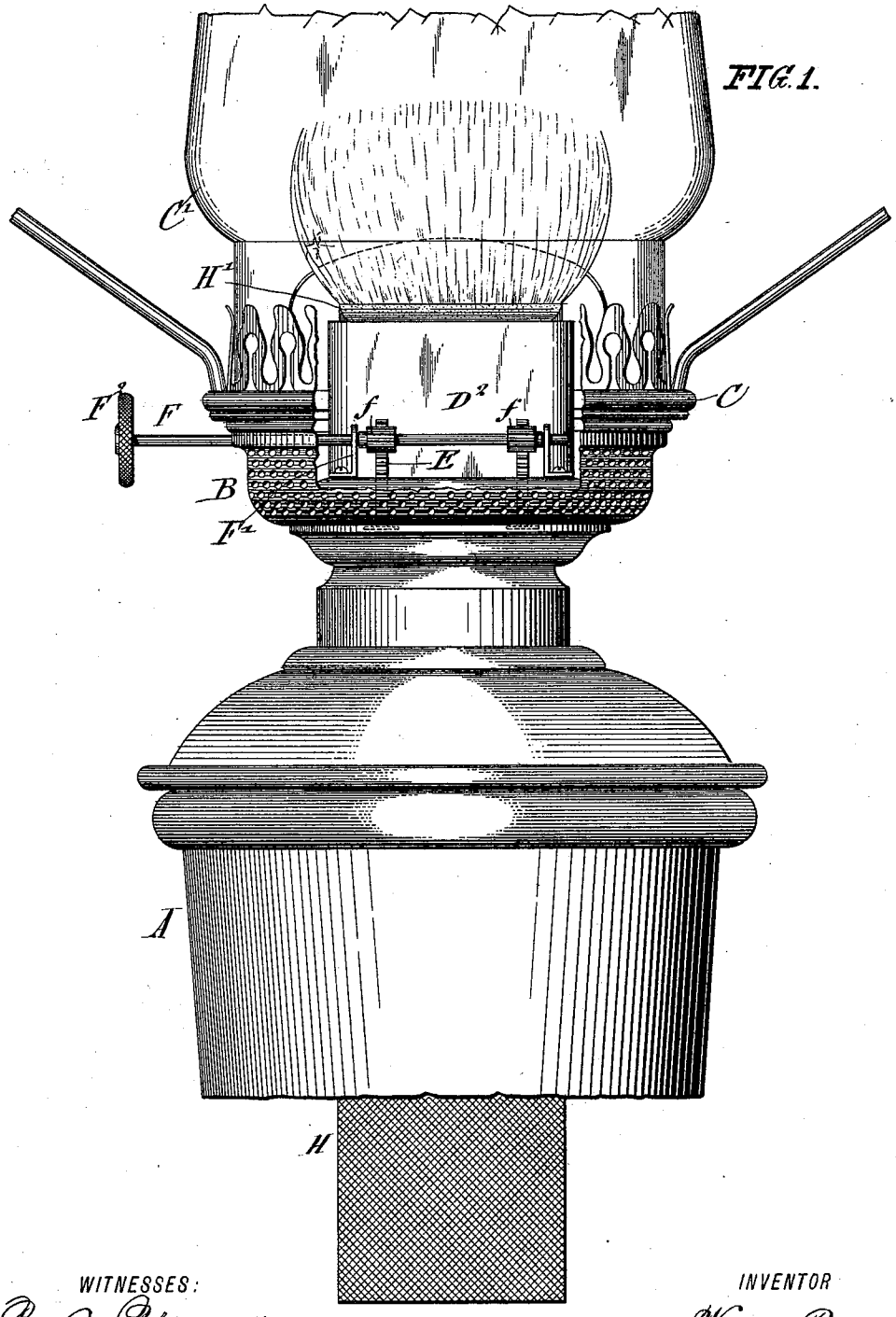
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

V. BÜRKLIN.

COMBINED LAMP BURNER AND WICK.

No. 602,391. Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES:

Bruno von Bültzingslöwen

Lew. E. Gaskel.

INVENTOR

Victor Bürklin

BY

Gopel & Paegener,

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

V. BÜRKLIN.

COMBINED LAMP BURNER AND WICK.

No. 602,391. Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

FIG. 2.

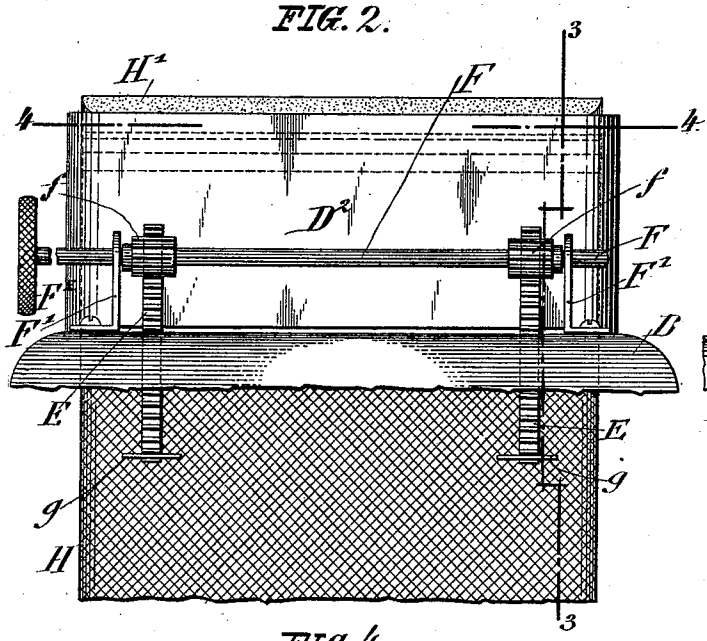


FIG. 3.

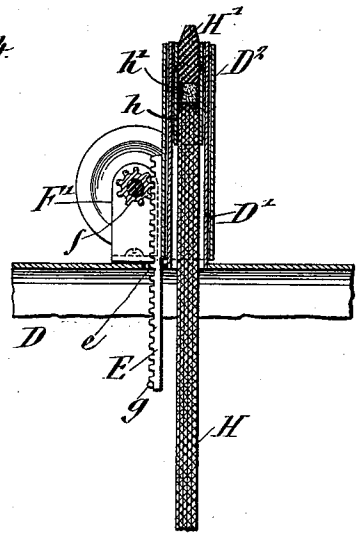


FIG. 4.

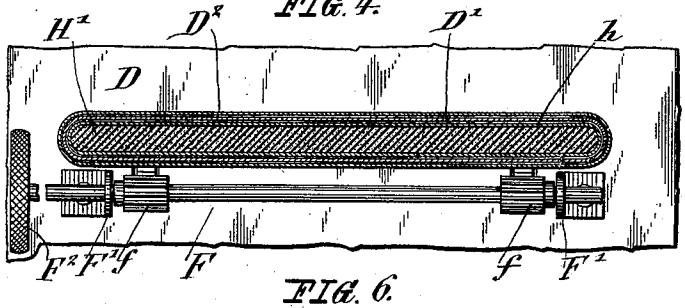


FIG. 7.

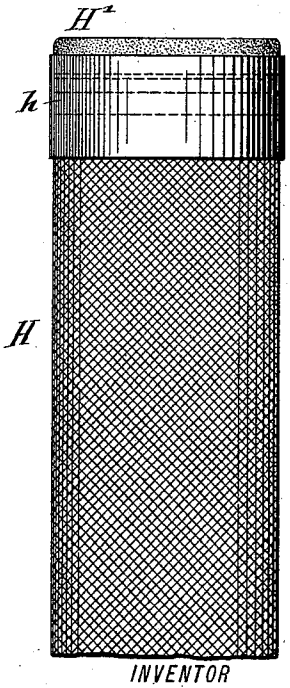
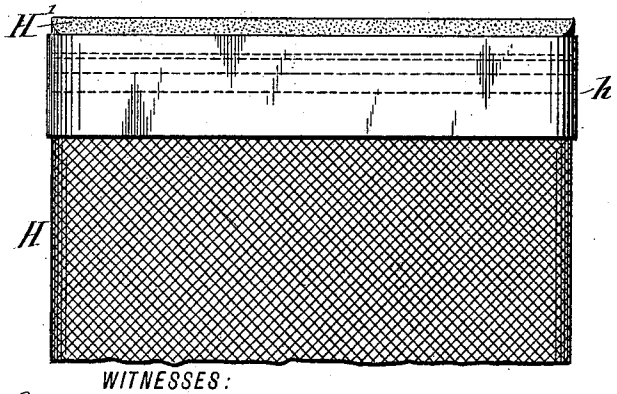


FIG. 6.

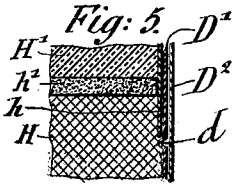


WITNESSES:

Bruno von Bülzingslöwen

Geo. C. Jackel.

Fig. 5.



INVENTOR

Victor Bürklin

BY

Goepel & Goepel

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR BÜRKLIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOHN HARTJEN, OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED LAMP BURNER AND WICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,391, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed June 3, 1897. Serial No. 639,251. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR BÜRKLIN, a citizen of the German Empire, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Lamp Burner and Wick, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined lamp burner and wick; and the object of the same is to provide that class of lamps, stoves, and the like oil-burners which are furnished with entire indestructible or incombustible wick-tips of preferred composition with a simple, durable, and effective means, whereby the wick is firmly and securely supported by the burner.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a broken side elevation showing my improvements applied to a lamp. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation showing the burner. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal transverse section on line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail vertical section of a part of the invention. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the wick, and Fig. 7 is a side elevation showing a tubular wick embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the lamp-fount or oil-reservoir of an oil-stove or the like, B the air-distributer, and C the gallery, which are of the usual construction for respectively supplying oil and air to the frame and for supporting the chimney C′, and it may here be stated that my improvements are adapted to any well-known form of oil-lamp, oil-stove, or like burners.

The base D of the burner supports the fixed burner-tube D′, over which is closely fitted, so as to be movable thereon, the outer or regulator tube D^2 of the burner. It will be seen that the inner tube of the burner is fixed, while the outer tube is movable. The wick, to be hereinafter described, is tightly fitted in the fixed tube D′, so that its upper end protrudes above the same, while the outer section or regulator-tube is adapted to be moved up and down through the medium of rack-bars E, the upper ends of which are fixed thereon, and the lower ends of which extend through openings *e*, formed in the base *d* of the burner, and are engaged by means of pinions *f*, which are fixed on a rotary regulator-spindle F, that turns in suitable bearings F′, supported on the base of the burner. By taking hold of the knob F^2, arranged on one end of the spindle or shaft F, the latter can be rotated and the pinions thereof caused to intermesh with the teeth of the racks E, so that the regulator-tube D^2 can be raised or lowered, as may be desired. The outer tube D^2 of the burner is the one which moves, so that the wick is carried immovably by the inner fixed tube D^2, said outer regulator-tube regulating the flame to the desired degree, depending on the distance to which it is moved, so as to cut off more or less of the flame, and when the regulator-tube is moved to its uppermost limit the flame is entirely extinguished. The object of this is to provide an effective means of extinguishing the flame and to avoid jarring the wick in moving it up and down.

To limit the upward movement of the outer regulator-tube D^2, the lower ends of the racks E are provided with stops or pins *g*, which when the rack-bars are moved to their uppermost limits come in contact with the base D of the burner.

The wick consists of the usual wick-body H, of suitable fabric, which acts by capillary action and suction on the oil, so as to feed the same upwardly, while the same is tipped by means of an incombustible tip H′, which can be made of any suitable incombustible material, said tip and the upper end of the wick being tightly confined and inclosed or cemented within an upper connecting sleeve or band *h* in such a manner that the upper beveled or tapering portion of the tip projects above the sleeve *h*. The incombustible tip may, for instance, be composed of asbestos and plaster-of-paris, which are mixed and molded into shape before hardening; but I do not limit myself to any specific composition. Interposed between the wick-body H and the incombustible tip H′ is a felt or equivalent filling-piece *h*′, which enables a more perfect cement connection of the tip and the fabric body of the wick and also permits a more perfect feed of the oil to the tip as said felt fill-

ing-piece becomes thoroughly and uniformly saturated with the oil. The wick-body H is cemented within the sleeve *h* by the action of the tip when setting, inasmuch as said tip is placed in the sleeve in plastic condition and afterward dries and hardens around the said wick-body. The sleeve *h* conforms to the interior area of the fixed burner-tube D′, so that the sleeved end of the wick can be pushed tightly into the said tube D′ and held therein by friction. If it is desired to project the tip more or less above the fixed burner-tube D′, this can be done by moving the wick within the said fixed tube, where it will be held by friction in the position to which it is adjusted. To prevent the wick being pushed down too far, the inner wall of the fixed burner-tube D is formed at one end with a teat or projection *d*, against which the lower edge of the sleeve *h* abuts.

I claim—

A wick, consisting of a wick-body, an incombustible tip, a metallic sleeve connecting the body and tip, and a felt filling-piece interposed between the tip and the wick-body and cemented to the same and to the metallic sleeve, 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.

VICTOR BÜRKLIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN HARTJEN,

GEO. L. WHEELOCK.