A. ALBERTSON.

WICK-RAISER FOR LAMPS.

No. 170,428. Patented Nov. 23, 1875.

Fig 1.

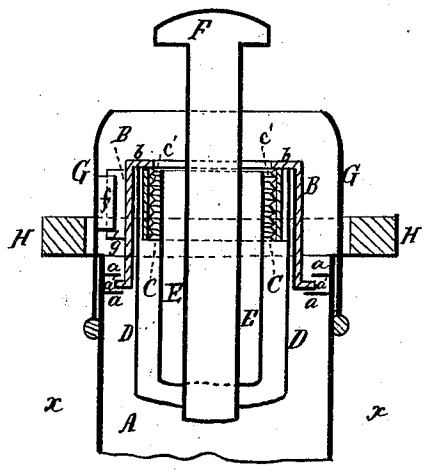


Fig 2.

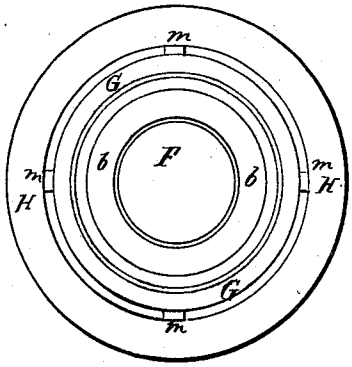
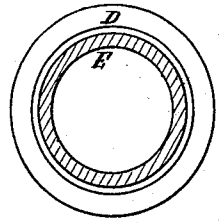


Fig 3.



Witnesses

Wm Edwards

Jas. H. Matthaei

Inventor

Albert Albertson

per

James A. Whitney

atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT ALBERTSON, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO PHILIP CORRIGAN, OF NEW YORK CITY.

IMPROVEMENT IN WICK-RAISERS FOR LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,428**, dated November 23, 1875; application filed February 8, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT ALBERTSON, of Jersey City, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Wick-Raisers for Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

One object of this invention is to provide a simple, compact, and easily-manipulated device for raising and lowering the wick of an Argand lamp; and to this end my invention comprises a novel combination, with the circular wick-tube of such a lamp, of an internally screw-threaded sleeve carried by a supporting-annulus working in guides formed in the circular base of the burner, whereby an axial movement communicated to the annulus will give a corresponding movement to the collar, so that the screw-thread of the latter, cutting or compressing the wick, will raise or lower the same by its direct action thereon. Another object of my said invention is to enable the wick to be adjusted without removing from its normal position any portion of the lamp or burner; and to this end my said invention further comprises the combination of internally-projecting studs formed upon the removable cone of the burner, with one or more radial or outwardly-projecting studs formed upon the annulus carrying the internally-threaded collar, whereby an axial movement given to the cone is communicated to the annulus, and, of course, to the collar, thereby securing the result desired. Another object of my invention is to enable the wick to be raised or lowered without danger of burning to the fingers of the operator; and to this end my invention further comprises a ring of non-conducting material attached to and arranged around the cone of the burner, so that by grasping the said ring the cone, and consequently the parts operated thereby, may be moved at will without subjecting the fingers to more than normal temperature.

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of a lamp-burner embracing the several features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section, inverted, of the same, taken at the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A is the cylindrical base of the burner, provided in any usual or suitable way upon or in connection with the usual oil-reservoir or body of the lamp, the said base being provided internally with two inwardly-projecting parallel flanges, *a*, which form circular guides for the outwardly-turned lower edge *a'* of an annulus, B, the upper edge of which is turned inward, as shown at *b*, and joined to the upper edge of a sleeve, C.

As a modification of this part of the structure of my improved burner, and answering the same purpose, a single turned-up flange may be formed upon the outer wick-tube, thereby transferring the bearing of the annulus from the base A to the aforesaid outer wick-tube, but in nowise changing the principle of the device.

The space between the sleeve C and the upper part of the annulus B is occupied by the upper part of the outer wick-tube D, while the sleeve C is fitted within the latter, as shown at Fig. 1, there being a sufficient space, *c'*, between the sleeve and the inner wick-tube E, to permit the passage of the wick therethrough, as in the ordinary arrangement of the wick of an Argand burner. The sleeve C has formed in or upon its inner surface a clearly-defined screw-thread, so that, as the wick is compressed upon the inner or central tube E by the said sleeve, the thread of the sleeve will cut or press into the wick to form, as it were, a counter-thread thereon, so that the axial or turning movement of the sleeve in one direction or the other will raise or lower the wick by the screw-like action exerted thereon by the thread of the sleeve. The air for the center of the flame, when the burner is in use, passes, of course, up through the inner wick-tube E, the disk F being supported at a suitable height above the top of said tube to cause the proper distribution of the air as it rises to the flame. G is a removable cone, slipped upon the upper edge of the base A, and clasping the same with sufficient force to insure its retention in place. Projecting inward from one or more sides of this cone is a pair of studs, one of which is indicated at *f* in Fig. 1. These studs interlock with one or

more studs, *g*, projecting radially from the annulus B, so that an axial or turning movement given to the cone will communicate a like movement to the annulus, and thence to the sleeve, the operation of the latter for adjusting the wick from the outside of the burner being thus provided for, at the same time that due provision is made for the removal of the cone when occasion requires. H is a ring, of wood or other bad conductor of heat, arranged concentric with the cone C, and connected therewith by radial spurs *m*, as shown in Fig. 2. This non-conducting ring remains comparatively cool, notwithstanding the contiguity of the cone and other parts of the burner permits the convenient turning of the cone in the adjustment of the wick without liability of burning the fingers of the operator.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The internally screw threaded sleeve C, carried by the supporting-annulus B, working in the guide *a* of the base A, in combination with the inner and outer wick-tubes D E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The internally-projecting studs *f* on the removable cone G, in combination with the radial stud *g* on the annulus B, carrying the threaded sleeve C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The non-conducting ring H, concentric with and attached to the removable cone G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ALBERT ALBERTSON.

Witnesses:

ANTON C. CRONDAL,

FRANKLIN BARRITT.