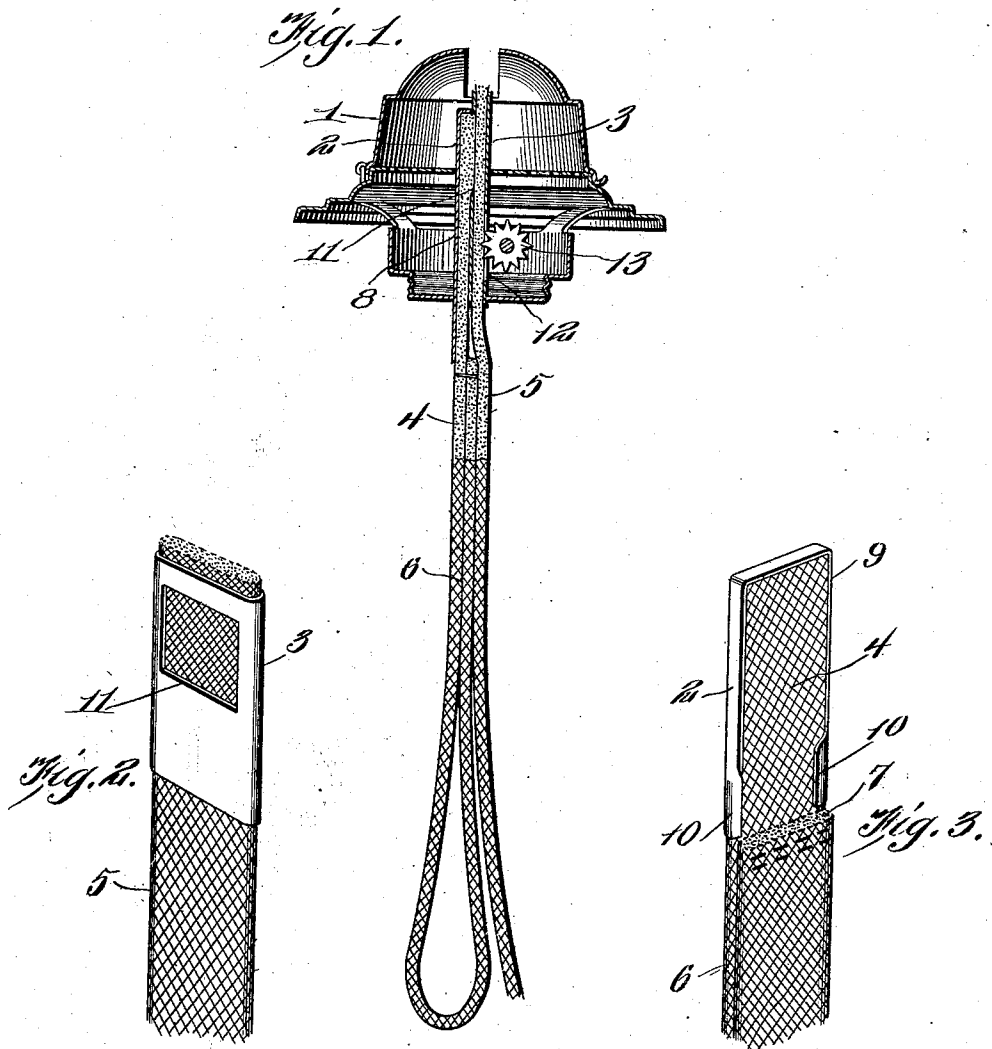


V. V. VARGASON.  
 LAMP BURNER.  
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915,512.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR V. VARGASON, OF TOWANDA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## LAMP-BURNER.

No. 915,512.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 16, 1909.

Application filed April 4, 1908. Serial No. 425,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR V. VARGASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Towanda, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp burners and wicks, the main object of the invention being to provide a construction whereby a main wick and a supplementary or feed wick may be used in conjunction to more effectually supply the main wick with oil, for a freer supply of oil to the flame to produce a brighter light.

A further object of the invention is to provide holding and guiding means for the wicks by which the main wick is held in contact with the feed wick to effectually absorb oil therefrom, both below and adjacent to the upper end of the feed wick in close proximity to the flame, thus increasing to a material extent the supply of oil for combustion.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a lamp burner embodying my invention, the upper portion of the wicks also appearing in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the upper end of the main wick and the guide therefor. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the supplemental wick and its holder.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates a burner of suitable construction within which are vertically disposed in parallel relation a holder or retaining device 2 and a guide 3, fixed within the burner in any suitable manner. The holder 2 receives and retains the upper end of a supplemental wick 4, operating in conjunction with the main or burner wick 5 which is held and feeds at its upper end through the guide 3. Below the holder 2 the wick 4 is doubled or folded upon itself, as at 6, its lower end being turned upwardly and stitched or otherwise secured to the body portion thereof, as at 7. By this means a supplemental wick embodying a maximum amount of absorbing surface is provided to take up the oil from the lamp font for transmission to the main wick 5, which latter lies in contact with the folded portion of the supplemental or feed wick the greater portion of length below

the burner, whereby in addition to the oil absorbed directly by the main wick the latter will be supplied with oil from the supplemental wick for a freer and increased feed of oil to the flame to produce a brighter light.

The holder 2 comprises a sheet metal casing open at one side and at its lower end and comprising a back 8 and a marginal flange 9 extending around its top and sides, the lower ends of said flanges being formed with inwardly projecting integral retaining portions or fingers 10 to clamp the upper end of the wick, which snugly fits within such casing, against the back wall 8.

The guide 3 which receives the upper end of the main wick 5 is in the form of a flattened tube, one side of which faces the inner open side of the holder 2 and is formed with a slot 11 through which the upper portion of the supplemental wick 4 projects to lie in contact with the adjacent side of the main wick immediately below the extreme upper end thereof. The portion of the guide 3 above the slot 11 projects above the upper end of the holder 2 to extend the upper end of the wick 5 into the crown portion of the burner, while the imperforate portion of the inner wall of the guide bears upon and compresses the adjacent portion of the wick 4 to force the upper end thereof through the slot 11, so as to maintain an intimate contact between the extreme upper ends of the wicks for the transmission of oil from the supplemental wick to the main wick at a point in close proximity to the flame, thus increasing to a material extent the supply of oil for combustion. The outer side of the guide 3 is provided near its lower end with a slot 12 for the reception of the toothed feed wheel 13, which is thus allowed to come in contact with the upper end of the wick 5 for feeding the same upward in the usual manner.

It will be understood that in practice the upper free end of the supplemental wick is forced upward into the holder or retainer 2, after which the free end of the main wick 5 is forced upward into the guide 3 until it is engaged by the wheel 13, through the medium of which it is fed upward until its extremity is projected for use the required distance beyond the upper end of the guide. Inasmuch as the wick 4 is not consumed, it will be understood that it remains a permanent fixture of the burner, and that it is simply necessary to supply the burner

occasionally with the main wicks as the latter are consumed. By the construction described the main wick is held in contact practically throughout its length with the supplemental wick, so that it not only 5 directly absorbs oil from the font but also takes up and transmits to the flame the oil absorbed by the supplemental wick, by which the feeding of a greater quantity of 10 oil to the wick is secured and a larger and brighter flame produced, thereby overcoming the objection to the single wick lamps of ordinary construction in which the wick is incapable of supplying the necessary 15 amount of oil to the flame for the production of a brilliant light.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

20 A lamp burner provided with a holder comprising an oblong rectangular casing open at its inner side and at its lower end and having inwardly bent retaining fingers at the lower end of said open inner side, a feed wick inserted at its upper end and 25 within said holder and exposed at the open side and clamped by said fingers, an oblong rectangular guide tube supported by the

burner in parallel relation to and facing the open side of said holder, said guide tube having its inner side abutting against the 30 open side of the holder, its upper end extending above the top of the holder and its lower end terminating above said retaining fingers, the said inner side of said tube being provided in its upper portion with a 35 slot and provided below said slot with a bearing portion entering the open side of the holder and compressing the retaining part of the feed wick so as to force a portion of the same into the tube through said slot, 40 and a main wick movable through the guide and lying in contact at its upper end with the portion of the feed wick projecting through the slot and having its depending portion lying in contact practically through- 45 out its length with the depending portion of the feed wick below said holder and tube.

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

VICTOR V. VARGASON.

Witnesses:

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A. M. RYAN.