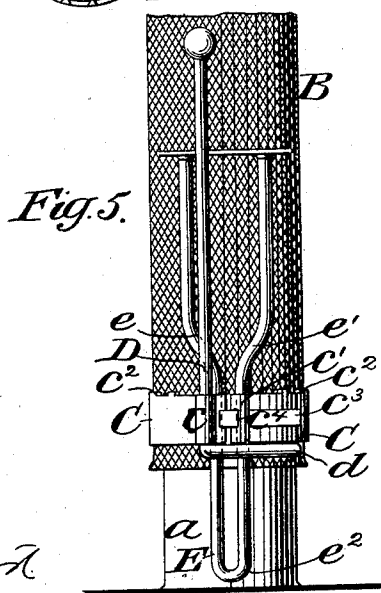
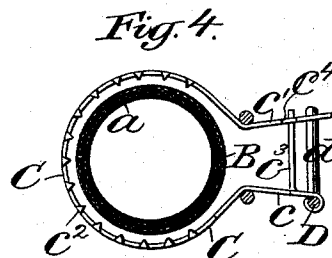
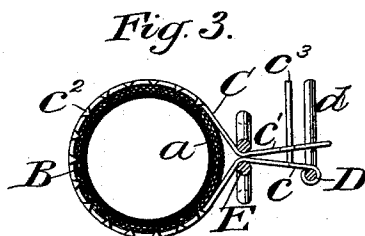
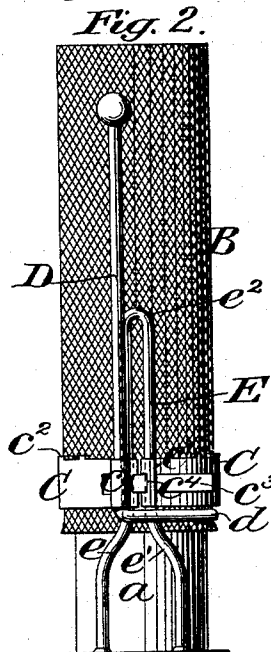
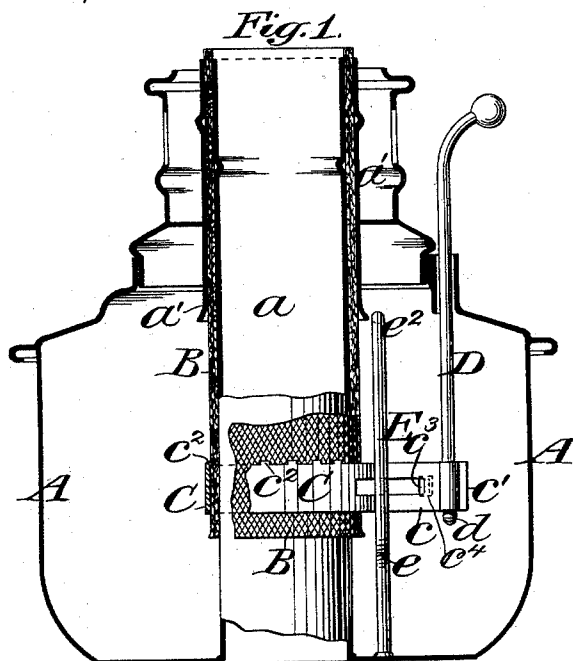


(No Model.)

G. S. BROWN.  
WICK RAISER.

No. 483,279.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.



Witnesses:

C. Sundgren

N. H. Ray

Inventor  
George S. Brown  
by attorneys  
Brown & Dewand

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. BROWN, OF FORRESTVILLE, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
BRISTOL BRASS AND CLOCK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WICK-RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,279, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed January 22, 1892. Serial No. 418,869. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. BROWN, of Forrestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wick-Raisers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in wick-raising devices in which a spring-metal strap is caused to contract and grasp the wick or to expand and release the wick, according as the operating-rod is lifted or depressed, or vice versa.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a lamp, showing the wick-raising device in position to grasp the wick. Fig. 2 is a view of a wick-raising device, wick, and wick-tube in detail and in elevation, the view being taken in a direction at right angles to that of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the wick-tube and wick-guides and operating rod, showing the grasping strap or band in top elevation and in grasping contact with the wick. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the said band in its released adjustment, and Fig. 5 is a view in detail showing the guide for closing the grasping strap or band attached to the top of the lamp-bowl instead of to the bottom.

A represents a lamp-bowl of any well-known or approved form. In the present instance it is represented as a bowl for a central-draft lamp, the central tube, about which the wick B is seated, being denoted by  $a$ , and the outer wick-tube, which surrounds the wick at the upper portion of the central tube  $a$ , is denoted by  $a'$ .

The wick-raiser comprises a band or strap C, of some suitable resilient material—spring sheet-brass, for example—adapted to encircle the wick, its free ends projecting outwardly in the form of lips  $c$  and  $c'$  for the attachment thereto of an operating-rod D. The tendency of the spring-strap C is to expand and throw itself normally out of contact with the wick. It is caused to contract and grasp the wick by forcing its free ends or lips  $c$  and  $c'$  toward each other as the strap is slid up or down by the operating-rod D. Such closing

of the lips and contracting of the strap is produced in the present instance by the gradually-contracting sides  $e$  and  $e'$  of a guide E, fixed within the lamp-bowl. I find it convenient to form the guide E by bending the rod of metal, so as to bring its branches near together for a distance from a bight  $e^2$  and then gradually separating them and extend them wider apart at the bottom or top of the lamp, as the case may be, and to there secure them, so as to hold the guide in the position shown either in Figs. 1 or 5.

By extending the lips of the grasping strap or band between the sides of the guide and then forcing said band upwardly, as in the construction shown in Fig. 1, or downwardly, as in the construction shown in Fig. 5, they will be gradually brought together and the band contracted as they approach the narrow space between the sides of the guide and will be held in such position with the band tightly grasping the wick until the band is again forced into position to bring its lips between the more widely-separated portions of the guide.

The band C is provided, in the present instance along its upper edge, with teeth  $c^2$  for securing a grasp upon the wick, and its lips are conveniently held against vertical displacement relatively to each other and caused to move up and down together by means of an arm  $c^3$ , fixed to one of the lips  $c$ , for example, and extending thence through a slot  $c^4$ , formed in the opposite lip  $c'$ . The arm  $c^3$  may be simply a tongue cut from the central portion of one of the lips and turned out at right angles thereto. The operating-rod D is secured to one of the lips  $c$ , for example, and may be provided with a laterally-extended lower end  $d$  to engage the under side of the opposite lip  $c'$ , and thereby relieve the strain upon the arm  $c^3$  in moving the grasping-band into position to contract and grasp the wick to lift it.

By the above arrangement I am enabled to secure a hold upon the wick throughout substantially its entire circumference, and by so doing the wick throughout its entire circumference will be evenly lifted, while at the same time the release of the grasping-band from the

wick may be readily effected for the purpose of introducing a new wick or for the removal of an old wick for any purpose.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. The wick-raising device comprising a resilient band adapted to surround the wick, the ends of the band projecting laterally therefrom, a guide for drawing the said extended ends of the band toward each other as the  
10 band is moved longitudinally along the wick-tube, and means for moving the band, substantially as set forth.
2. The wick-raiser comprising the resilient

band adapted to surround the wick and terminating at its ends in laterally-projecting lips, 15 means for interlocking the lips one with the other, an operating device engaged with the lips, and a guide the sides of which approach and recede from each other and between which the lips of the strap are adapted to slide, sub- 20  
stantially as set forth.

GEORGE S. BROWN.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,  
GEORGE BARRY.