W. C. McCORMACK.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 218,043. Patented July 29, 1879.

Fig. 1.

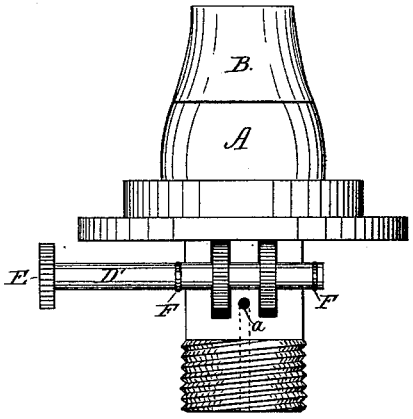


Fig. 2.

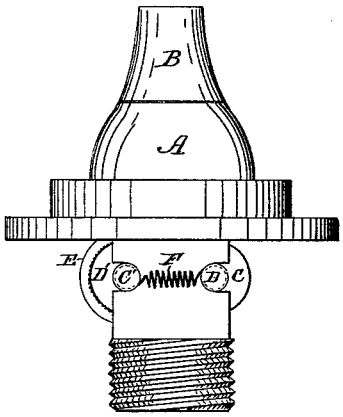
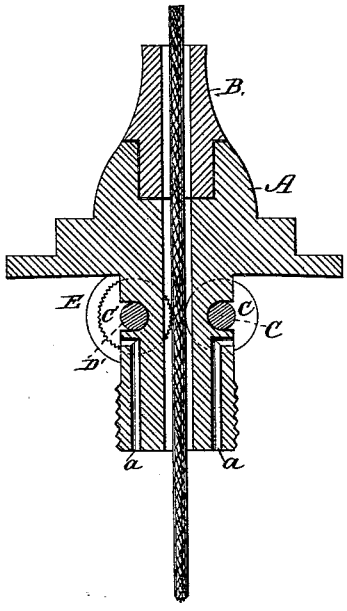


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. McCORMACK, OF STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,043**, dated July 29, 1879; application filed May 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. McCORMACK, of Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a lamp top or burner provided with a socket, and to a detachable mouth-piece fitted therein.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figures 1 and 2 are different side views of the device. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section.

A indicates the burner proper, and B its detachable mouth-piece. The latter may be made of metal; but I preferably construct it of fire-clay or other analogous refractory material, such as used in forming Hessian crucibles. It is reduced at the lower end to adapt it to fit in a corresponding socket in the burner proper, and is held therein by friction, so that it may be readily detached when a new one or one of different form is required to be substituted.

Coal-oil lamps often explode from the oil becoming too hot. Metallic burners are good conductors of heat; therefore lamps with such must be particularly liable to such accidents. My mouth-piece, being made of fire-clay or crucible-clay, which is not a good conductor of heat, admits of the other portion or body of the burner being made of various kinds of material, such as common clay, or glass, marble, wood, or a great variety of substances; or the entire burner may be made of a composition similar to that of fire-proof brick or crucible-clay, except such parts as are necessarily made of metal.

The body of the burner has two parallel vertical slots in each of two opposite sides, to receive the separate pairs of serrated wick-raising wheels C C′. The wheels C are fixed on one axis, D, and the other wheels, C′, on a longer axis, D′, which has the milled thumb-disk E attached to its outer end. The respective axes D D′ have their bearings in notches or open semicircular slots in the sides of the burner, and they are held therein by means of spiral springs F, whose ends encircle the opposite or contiguous ends of the axes. The springs likewise hold the wheels C C′ in firm contact with the wick, whatever be its thickness. They may be readily detached when required, so as to allow the removal of the wheels C C′.

To allow free escape of explosive gases from the interior of the lamp, I provide passages *a*, which extend up from the lower end of the burner and laterally through the side of the same.

I am aware gas-burners have been provided with soap-stone tips.

What I claim is—

The lamp top or burner proper, A, having a socket in its upper portion, and the detachable mouth-piece B, having a tenon or reduced portion which fits therein, as shown and described.

WILLIAM CRAIG McCORMACK.

Witnesses:
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