(Model.)

M. DE GRAFFENRIED.

LAMP AND OIL STOVE BURNER.

No. 263,770. Patented Sept. 5, 1882.

Fig. 1.

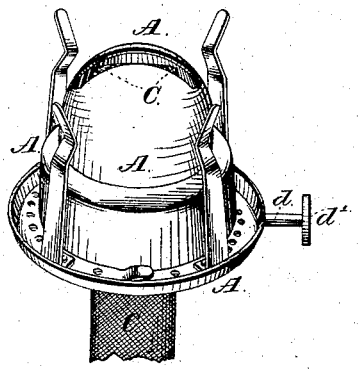


Fig. 2.

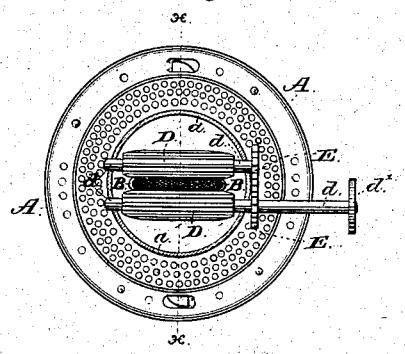
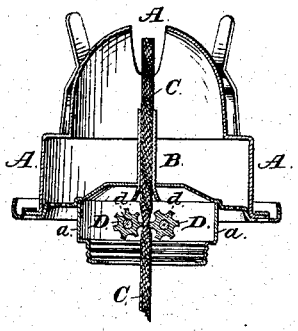


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL DE GRAFFENRIED, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAMP AND OIL-STOVE BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,770, dated September 5, 1882.

Application filed April 13, 1881. Renewed January 30, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL DE GRAFFENRIED, of the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp and Oil-Stove Burners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp-burner provided with my wick-raising apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lower side of the same, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section upon line *x x* of Fig. 2.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

The design of my invention is to enable the wicks of oil-lamps to be readily inserted within the wick-tube and easily and squarely moved longitudinally within the same; and to this end it consists in combining with a lamp-burner provided with a wick-tube which has a flaring bell-shaped lower end two circumferentially-corrugated rollers journaled upon parallel axes immediately below said wick-tube, geared together and adapted to be positively moved, and to grasp a wick upon opposite sides across its entire width, substantially as and for the purpose hereinafter specified.

In the annexed drawings is shown a lamp-burner, A, of usual construction, within which is provided a vertical tube, B, that is arranged centrally, is provided with a flaring bell-shaped lower end, and is adapted to receive an ordinary wick, C.

Journaled within the neck *a* of the burner A, below and at opposite sides of the tube B, are two rollers, D D, which have such length as to enable them to be contained within the interior of said neck, and are each provided with a series of longitudinal grooves that operate to give to said rollers the circumferentially-corrugated form shown in Fig. 3. The axes of the rollers D D are parallel, and sufficient space is left between their adjacent peripheries to permit of the insertion therein of the lamp-wick C. Said rollers are connected together by means of two spur-gear wheels, E and E, that are secured upon the projecting ends of the journals *d* and *d*, and mesh together. One of said journals *d* is extended outward, and upon its end is provided with a button, *d'*, of usual form, by means of which button and extended journal said rollers may be rotated. If, now, the end of a wick C be inserted between the rollers D D from below and said rollers rotated in the right direction, said wick will be moved longitudinally upward into the tube B, and will easily and certainly enter the latter, however much the end of said wick may be frayed. The peripheries of the rollers D D move with equal velocity, and the wick C, grasped between, is compelled to pass squarely through, and is prevented from twisting or turning from a vertical line, and in consequence of the power exerted by said rollers no ordinary obstructions can cause a stoppage of said wick which cannot be overcome.

The advantage possessed by my wick-raising apparatus over that heretofore used consists in combining with the bell-mouth tube rollers which grasp the wick across its entire width with positively-moved engaging-surfaces, and force said wick to enter said tube and to move vertically within the same.

Having thus fully set forth the nature and merits of my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination, in a lamp-burner, of a wick-tube which has a flaring bell-shaped lower end, with two circumferentially-corrugated rollers, which are journaled upon parallel axes immediately below said wick-tube, and geared together so as to be positively moved to grasp a wick upon opposite sides across its entire width, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

MARSHALL DE GRAFFENRIED.

Witnesses:
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WM. H. SCOTT.