

(No Model.)

J. G. HALLAS.

LAMP BURNER.

No. 303,842.

Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

Fig. 1.

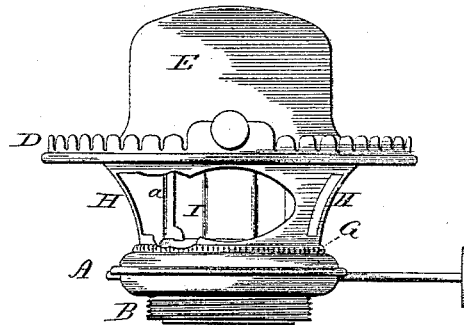


Fig. 2.

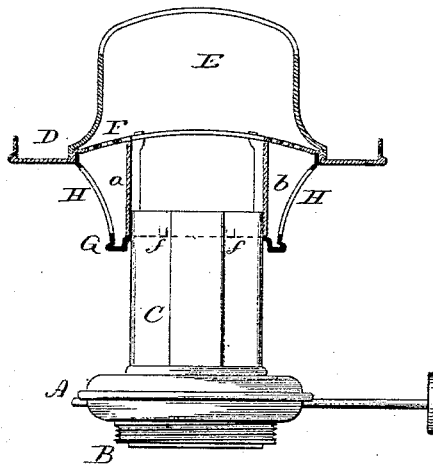


Fig. 3.

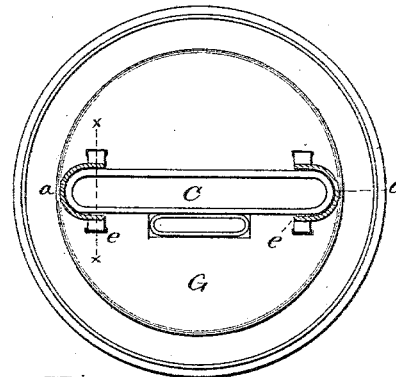


Fig. 4.

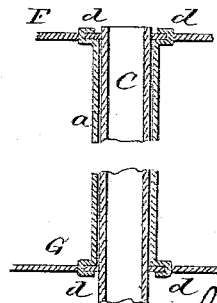
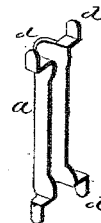
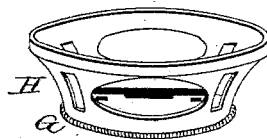


Fig. 5.



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LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,842, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed March 3, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. HALLAS, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view, parts broken away to show one of the guiding-posts; Fig. 2, a sectional side view, looking toward the flat side of the wick-tube; Fig. 3, a transverse section, looking down upon the top of plate G, enlarged; Fig. 4, a vertical section on line *x x* of Fig. 3, also enlarged; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the plate G, showing it as made cup-shape to form the open sides or supports H in one and the same piece; Fig. 6, a perspective view of one of the posts.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-burners which are adapted to use a flat wick, and particularly to that class in which the chimney-rest and cone are arranged to be moved vertically on the wick-tube as a guide, so as to expose the wick beneath the chimney-rest for conveniences of lighting, extinguishing, &c., the object being a cheap construction, but one which will greatly strengthen the burner; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the base, fitted with a screw, B, for attachment to the lamp-collar in the usual manner. In the base is the usual wick-tube, C.

D is the chimney-rest, on which stands the usual cone, E. The plate from which the chimney-rest is formed extends across the burner, there being an opening through it for the passage of the wick-tube, the surrounding surface perforated to form an air-distributor, F. Below the chimney-rest is a plate, G, arranged to set over the wick-tube and down upon the base, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. This plate is connected to the chimney-rest above by supports H, more or less in number. This connection is best made by forming the plate G and the connections H in one and the same piece,

as seen in perspective, Fig. 5—that is, struck up from sheet metal into cup shape, the sides perforated for admission of air to the burner. Upon one or both sides a larger opening, I, is made for the purpose of introducing the match or lighter. The opening through the plate G, and through which the wick-tube extends, is slightly larger than the wick-tube, so as to permit the plate G to be moved freely up and down with the chimney-rest, say, as from the position seen in Fig. 1 to that seen in Fig. 2.

As a guide for the chimney-rest and the parts connected to it in its up-and-down movement, I introduce between the plate G and the air-distributor F posts *a b*. These posts are of U-shape in transverse section, as seen in perspective, Fig. 6, their interior surface corresponding in shape to the shape of the edge of the wick-tube, and there located between the plate G and the distributor F, one at each edge of the wick-tube, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. They are constructed with tongues *d* at the top and bottom, which pass through corresponding holes *e* in the plate G and in the distributor. The tongues, turned down upon the opposite side, as seen in Fig. 4, firmly secure the posts in their position between the plate G and the distributor, and in such relation to each other and to the wick-tube that the posts form guides to support the movable parts of the burner in their proper relation to the wick-tube. These posts, connecting the air-distributor with the plate below, strengthen the burner very materially, and permit the manufacture of the movable part of the burner from lighter metal than would otherwise be practicable. The posts being arranged one at one edge and the other at the opposite edge of the wick-tube leaves an open space between them corresponding to the opening I through the side of the burner, and so that when the chimney-rest is raised, as seen in Fig. 2, the match or lighter introduced through the opening I readily reaches the wick between the posts.

To prevent the movable part of the burner from being separated entirely from the wick-tube, one or more stops, *f*, are formed near the upper edge of the wick-tube, (see Fig. 2,) against which the plate will strike when it reaches its highest elevation.

I am aware that lamp-burners have been

constructed with the chimney-rest made adjustable vertically, and so as to be raised from the base to expose the top of the wick-tube beneath the chimney-rest, and therefore do
5 not claim, broadly, such a burner, my invention being limited to the construction of parts whereby the chimney-rest is so made adjustable, and by which the movable part of the burner is greatly strengthened without
10 adding materially to the cost of manufacture.

I claim—

The combination of the base A, having the wick-tube fixed therein, the plate G, constructed with an opening corresponding to and so as

to be moved up and down upon the wick-tube, 15 the chimney-rest D, connected to the plate G by the open supports H, the chimney-rest constructed to form the air-distributor, and the U-shaped posts *a b*, between the plate G and air-distributor, the said posts arranged one at 20 each edge of the wick-tube and so as to form guides for the vertical movement of the chimney-rest, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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