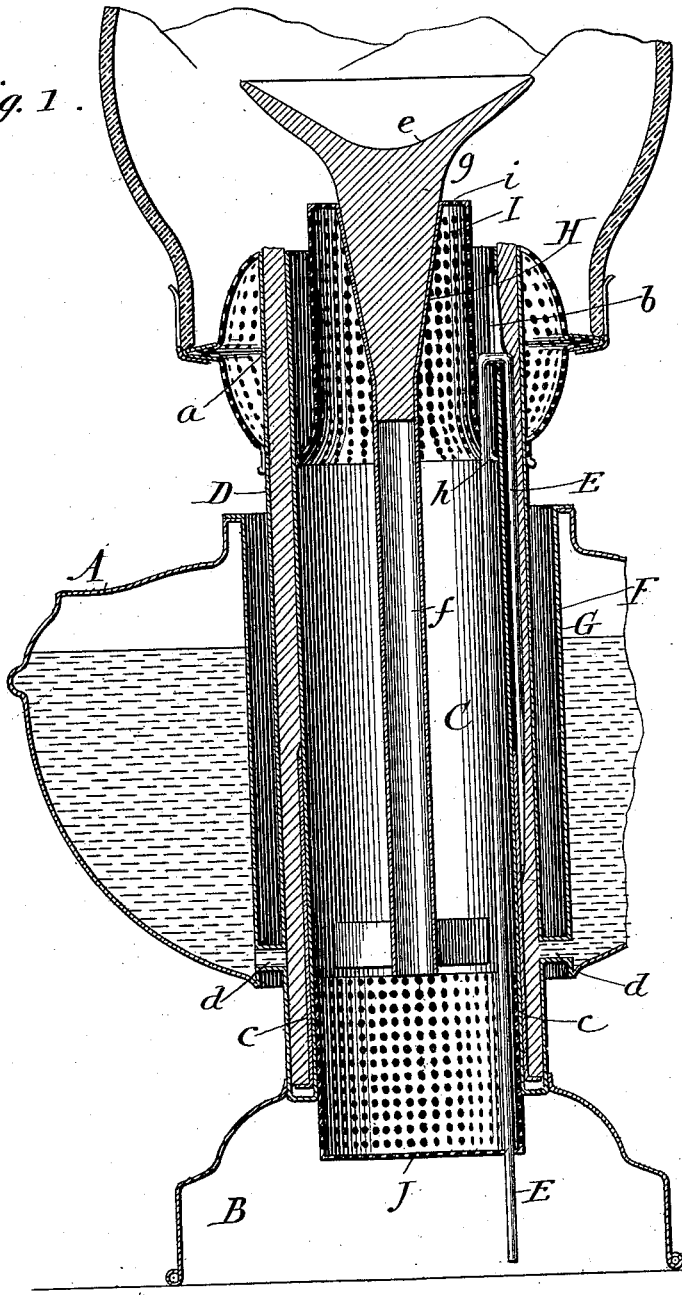
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. BOHNER.

LAMP.

No. 418,782. Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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Harry T. Jones.

Inventor:
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

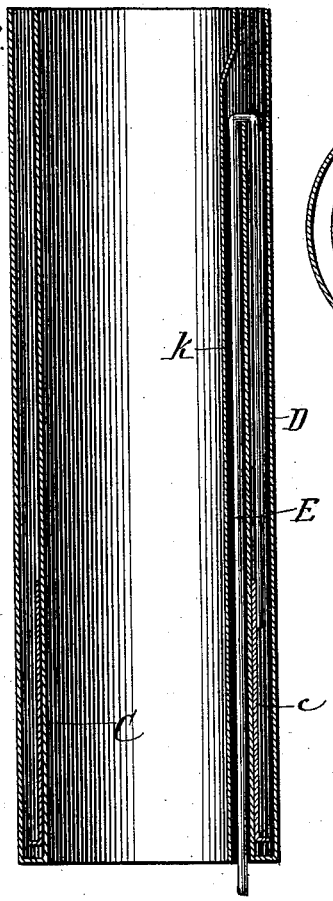


Fig. 3

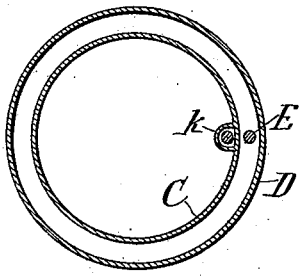


Fig. 4

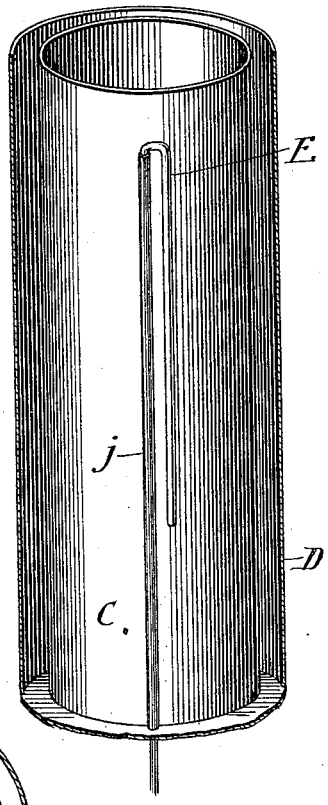
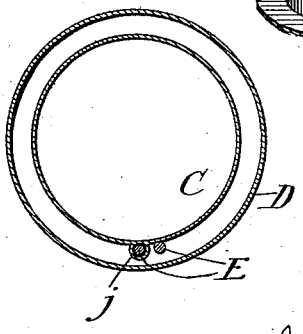


Fig. 5



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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. BOHNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,782, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed July 5, 1888. Serial No. 279,006. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. BOHNER, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section. Fig. 2 shows a modification, and is a vertical section showing the wick-tube and central air-supply passage with the wick raising and lowering rod partly in the wick-tube and partly in the air-supply passage C. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a modification showing the rod for raising and lowering the wick located wholly in the wick-tube. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the parts shown in Fig. 4.

My invention relates to that class of lamps which have Argand burners; and its object is to provide improved devices for raising and lowering the wick, which I accomplish by providing a lifting-rod which is connected at one end to the wick-holder, which is located in the wick-tube, from which wick-holder the rod passes either through an opening in one of the walls of the wick-tube or through a hole in the bottom of the wick-tube to a point where it can be reached by the hand.

What I claim as new will be set forth in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents a lamp-fount.

B is the base of the lamp.

C is a tube which forms a central air-passage.

a is the wick-tube.

D is the outer wall of the wick-tube, the inner wall being the tube C. This outer wall D of the wick-chamber is a tube, and the bottom of the wick-chamber is closed by an annular disk, as clearly shown in the drawings, leaving the central air-passage C open for the passage of air from the bottom of the lamp to the interior of the flame.

b is a slot in the wall of the tube C near the upper end thereof.

c is a wick-holder located in the wick-tube, as usual.

E is a rod, bent as shown, one end of which is secured to the wick-holder *c*, from which, as shown in Fig. 1, the rod passes up in the wick-tube, then through the slot *b*, and thence down inside of the tube C to the base of the lamp.

F is an air-space between the wall D of the wick-tube and the wall G of the fount.

d are passages from the fount to the wick-tube, as usual.

e is the button or flame-spreader, supported as usual.

I is a perforated cylindrical piece of sheet metal, the lower end of which is flanged or turned outward, as shown at *h*, and its upper end is provided with a perforated flange *i*, turned inward, filling the space between the top of the perforated cylinder I and the cone H.

J is a perforated cup which fits into the lower end of the tube C. This cup protects the lower end of the tube, and can be adjusted vertically to regulate the admission of air, if desired.

The other parts in Fig. 1 need not be described. As shown in this figure, the wick can be raised and lowered by means of the rod E, a part of it being located in the wick-tube and part in the tube C, as before described.

If the slot *b* extended to the top of the tube C, the flame would be liable to run down in the slot, and then some device would be necessary to protect the ends of the slot; but by making it, as described, terminating a little distance below the top of the tube, this trouble is obviated, and no additional provision to prevent the flame from running down in the slot is necessary.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown a modification which consists in providing a tube *k* on the inside of the tube C. Through this tube *k* passes that portion of the rod E which, as shown in Fig. 4, passes directly down on the inside of the tube C. This tube *k* serves the office of a guide for that portion of the rod which passes through it.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown another modification in which the lifting-rod E is located wholly in the wick-tube, one part of which passes up through a hole in the bottom of the wick-tube and through the tube *j*, then over the top of the tube, and down in the wick-tube to the wick-holder.

I have shown only one lifting-rod. A second

rod or duplicate of E may be used, if desired.

The inverted frustum of a cone, in connection with the part I, performs a useful office in directing and distributing the air to the flame.

The lifting-rod passes to the wick-holder either through a slot *b* in one wall of the wick-tube or through a hole in the bottom of the wick-tube. The tube *j* is secured at its lower end to the bottom of the wick-tube, and extends up above the highest point of the oil and prevents leakage. I thus carry one end of the lifting-rod directly to the wick-tube and connect it with a wick-holder therein. The other end of the lifting-rod is carried to a point where it can be reached and operated directly by the hand.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a lamp, a wick-chamber *a*, which is closed at the bottom and is separate from the lamp-fount, the sides of the wick-chamber consisting of the tube C and wall D, the tube C being open to allow air to pass from the bottom of the lamp to the inside of the flame, and a wick-holder located in the said wick-chamber, in combination with a lifting-rod which is connected at one end to the wick-holder and passes from the wick-holder to and through one of the side walls, or through the bottom of the wick-chamber to a point where such rod can be reached and operated by the hand, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOSEPH E. BOHNER.

Witnesses:
ALBERT H. ADAMS,
HARRY T. JONES.