(No Model.)

J. KAMPF.

LAMP BURNER.

No. 524,682. Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

Fig. 1.

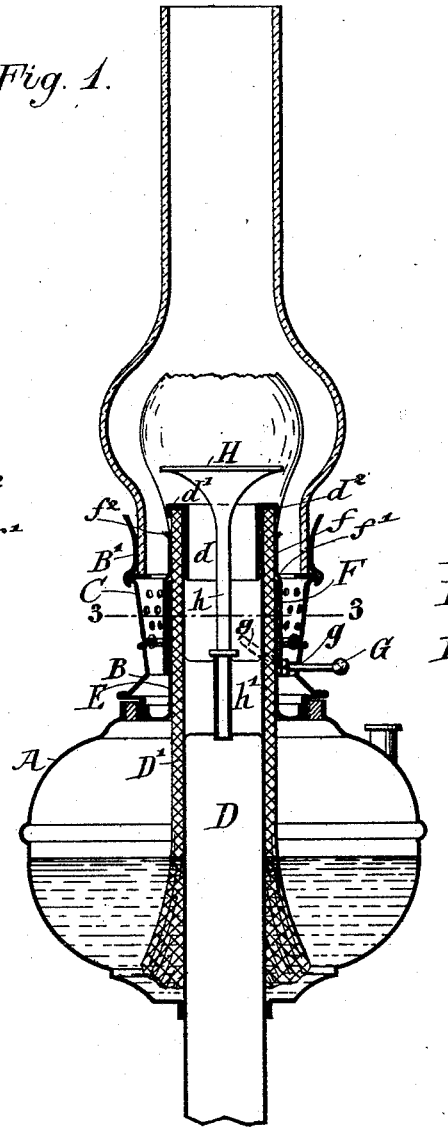


Fig. 2.

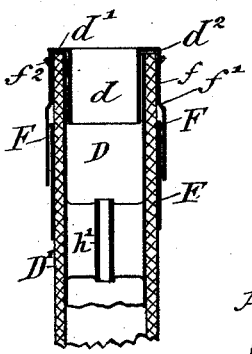
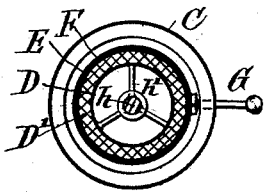


Fig. 3.



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JOSEPH KAMPF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEO. C. DRESSEL & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,682, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed February 16, 1894. Serial No. 500,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KAMPF, a subject of the German Emperor, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in burners for central-draft lamps; and its object is to provide means whereby the wick may be caused to burn from the exterior and not directly at its upper edge, the same means being utilized to entirely close the annular wick-space between the wick-tubes, in which the wick is arranged, so that the wick is prevented from smoking and all the offensive vapors arising therefrom after the light is extinguished prevented.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a central sectional view of a lamp embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a central sectional-view of the upper portion of the burner, showing the burner in closed position; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the fount of a central-draft lamp.

B is the flanged burner-base, which is secured into the top of the fount in any suitable manner, B′ the gallery for supporting the chimney, and C the foraminous skirt rising from the burner-base B and supporting the gallery, and whereby the burner is supplied with air directly from the exterior, all as customary in such lamps.

The interior wick-tube D of the burner is secured in the lamp-fount and supplies the air to the interior of the flame, which is evolved from the exterior of the wick, as will hereinafter be fully described. Mounted on the upper end of the interior wick-tube D is a suitable annular cap, which comprises a tubular portion d, fitting removably in the interior wick-tube D, an annular top-portion or ring d', and an exterior depending guard-flange d^2. When the wick D′ is properly inserted over the interior wick-tube D, its top edge abuts against the under side of the portion or ring d' of the cap and is confined between the guard-ring d^2 and the body of said wick-tube, said guard-ring thereby protecting and holding from displacement the raw-edge of the wick.

The exterior wick-tube E is fixed in the burner-base B, and provided between itself and the interior wick-tube D with an annular space or chamber, in which the wick is held. The interior wick-tube extends above the exterior wick-tube so that a sufficient exterior surface of the wick may be left for the attainment of the desired end. Mounted to slide on the exterior wick-tube E is the flame regulating tube F provided with suitable means for raising and lowering it, and having above the tube E a contracted annular portion f which is adapted to move upon the exterior surface of the wick.

By constructing the flame-regulating tube F with the contracted portion f, a beveled shoulder f' is formed which, when said tube is lowered sufficiently abuts against the top of the exterior wick-tube and prevents any further downward movement of the tube F. At the top of the contracted portion of the flame-regulating tube an annular flaring flange f^2 is provided, which is adapted to abut firmly against the lower edge of the depending guard-flange d^2 of the cap and to close the wick-space when the said tube is raised to its fullest height.

Formed in one side of the burner-base B is an inclined or spiral slot g through which extends from the flame-regulating tube F a suitable operating-handle G, whereby the tube may, by the lateral movement of the handle, be axially rotated so as to lower or raise the same and permit the wick to be lighted or to extinguish the flame, as the case may be.

The usual deflector H is supported above the burner by means of a post h projecting axially from the fixed interior wick-tube, said post being removably anchored in a spider-frame or other suitable support h' in the interior of said tube. The open spider-frame permits the air passing up through the interior wick-tube to be supplied to the burner, and at the same time affords a support for the deflector H.

The parts being adjusted as shown in Fig. 1, the lamp may be lighted, the flame issuing from the exterior of the wick, and not from

the top edge thereof. The size of the flame is regulated by the position of the flame-regulating tube, the latter being raised and lowered by means of the operating arm G at its lower end. When it is desired to extinguish the flame, the flame-regulating tube is raised to its highest point, where, impinging by its top flange against the lower edge of the guard-flange d^2, it is stopped, the space between the two wick-tubes being completely closed to prevent the rising of the smoke and noxious vapors which accompany the extinguishing of the flame of the ordinary lamp.

To renew the wick or to clean the lamp, the deflector H is first removed, then the cap d—d'—d^2, taken off the interior wick-tube, and then the burner-base B disconnected from the fount, said parts being replaced, after the wick has been renewed or the lamp cleaned, in the inverse order named.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with the lamp fount, of a stationary interior wick tube extending through the fount, a stationary exterior wick tube forming with the interior tube a wick space, a movable flame regulating tube projecting over the exterior wick tube, and a cap comprising a tubular portion adapted to be inserted in the top of the interior wick tube, an annular ring or top portion and a depending guard flange on the outer edge of said ring.

2. The combination with the lamp fount, of a stationary interior wick tube extending through the fount, a stationary exterior wick tube forming with the interior tube a wick space, a movable flame regulating tube mounted on the exterior wick tube and having a contracted portion above the latter, forming a shoulder at the base of said contracted portion, and a cap on the upper end of the interior wick tube comprising a tubular portion adapted to be inserted in the top of the interior wick tube, an annular ring or top portion and a depending guard flange extending over the outer edge of the wick.

3. The combination with the lamp fount, of a stationary interior wick tube extending through the fount, a stationary exterior wick tube forming with the interior tube a wick space, a movable flame regulating tube mounted on the exterior wick tube, said flame regulating tube having a contracted portion above the latter and an outwardly flaring top flange, and a cap on the upper end of the interior wick tube comprising a tubular portion adapted to be inserted in the top of the interior wick tube, an annular ring or top portion and a depending guard flange extending over the outer edge of the wick.

4. The combination with the lamp fount and the burner base thereon, provided with an inclined slot, of a stationary wick tube extending through the fount, a stationary exterior wick tube forming with the interior tube a wick space, a movable flame regulating tube guided on and projecting over the exterior wick tube, an operating handle projecting from the flame regulating tube and extending through said slot, and a cap on the upper end of the interior wick tube comprising an interior tubular portion and an exterior depending guard flange extending over the wick.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOS. KAMPF.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
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