

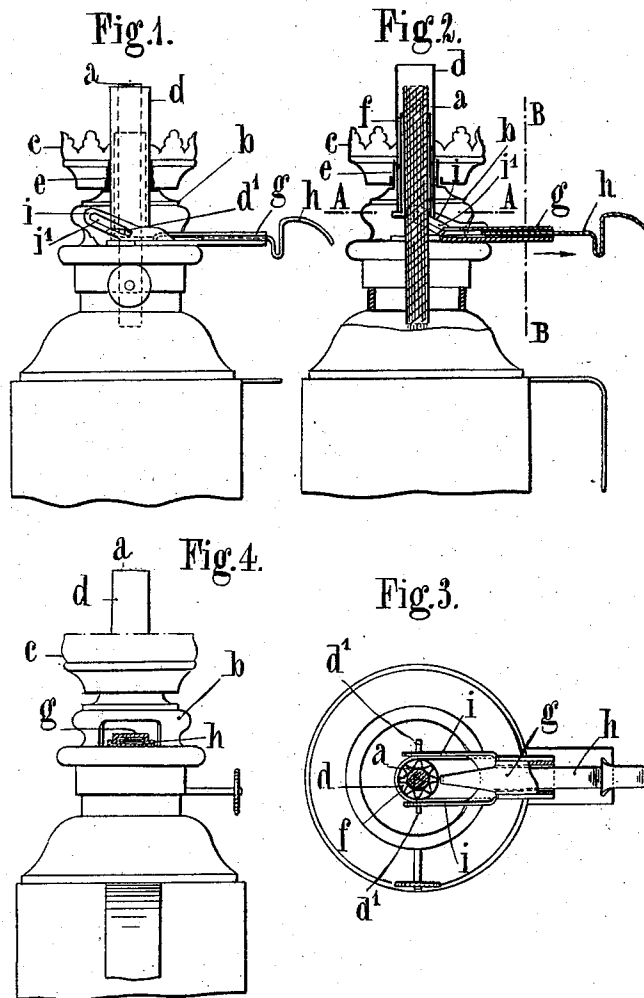
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C. VESSIÈRE.
ATTACHMENT FOR LAMP BURNERS.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1912.

1,028,643.

Patented June 4, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

Howard A. Coombe
Helen S. Morris.

INVENTOR

Charles Vessière

BY

Emile Roinel, Jr.
ATTORNEY

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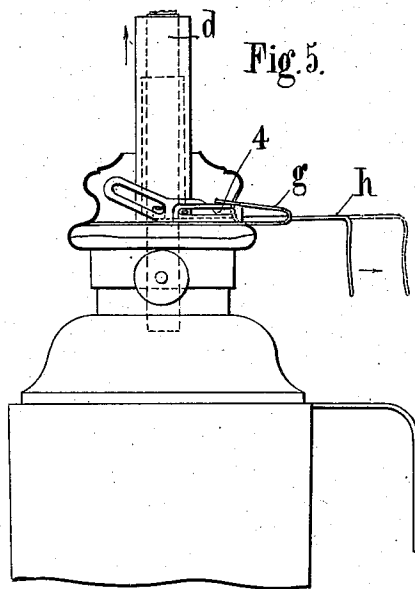


Fig. 5.

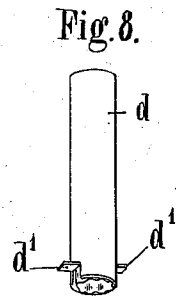


Fig. 8.

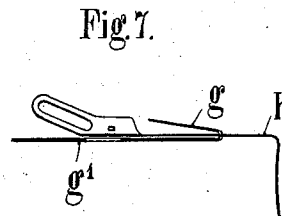


Fig. 7.

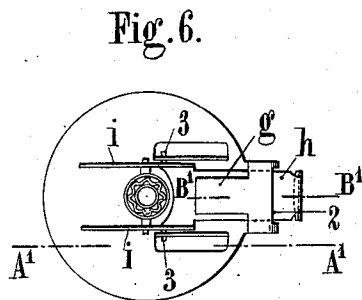


Fig. 6.

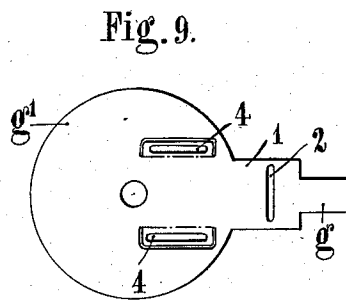


Fig. 9.

WITNESSES

Howard A. Coombs
Helen S. Morris.

INVENTOR
Charles Vessière

BY *Edw. A. Smith*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES VESSIÈRE, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

ATTACHMENT FOR LAMP-BURNERS.

1,028,643.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES VESSIÈRE, a citizen of the Republic of France, and resident of Paris, France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Lamp-Burners, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification.

In the devices hitherto known for adjusting the height of the flame in lamps with wicks, the wick-holder tube is surrounded by a concentric tube secured to the gallery supporting the glass chimney, and the height of the free flame is reduced at will by raising the said tube relatively to the wick holder tube.

Rigid connection of the movable tube of the gallery to the glass chimney presents great disadvantages. It necessitates moving heavy and fragile parts, and renders more difficult the stoppage of the adjusting tube in the by-pass position and in any intermediate positions. Finally, if after the apparatus has been placed so as to burn with the by-pass flame, during the return of the mechanism to the normal position for full light, care has not been taken to accompany the mechanism in its movements, the sudden fall of the operating part is liable to break the glass chimney.

The new device forming the subject of this invention, does away with all these disadvantages. It comprises, like the well known devices, a by-pass tube concentric with the wick holder tube, but the said tube, instead of being secured to the gallery, is simply guided in a socket projecting from the support by the gallery, and held concentric with the wick holder tube by means of a corrugated sleeve secured to its inner wall. The up and down movements of the loose by-pass tube are insured by means of an operating member guided in the support of the gallery.

Practical constructions according to this invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of one construction, Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, Fig. 3 a horizontal section on the line A—A of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a side elevation, partly in section on the line B—B of Fig. 2. Figs. 5 to 9 show a second construction, Fig. 5 being a side elevation, partly in section on the line A'—A' of Fig. 6, Fig. 6 a plan view of Fig. 5, Fig. 7 a partial section on the line B'—B' of Fig. 6 and

Fig. 8 a perspective view of the by-pass tube. Fig. 9 is a plan view showing the disk forming the support for the gallery, in the body of which are arranged according to this invention, the guide for the sliding member operating the by-pass tube, and two additional guides for the projections of the said member.

In Figs. 1 to 4, *a* is the wick-holder tube of a lamp of any kind. *b* is the support of the gallery *c*. According to this invention, the by-pass tube *d* is guided in a sleeve *e* projecting into the interior of the gallery and secured to the support *b*. The said tube *d* is guided inside by the wick-holder tube, either directly or, preferably, as shown in the drawing, by means of a corrugated sleeve *f* secured to its inner wall. The height of the said corrugated sleeve *f* is less than that of the by-pass tube, so that the upper edge of the said sleeve is below the upper level of the wick-holder tube, when the by-pass tube is in its extreme upper position. The up and down movements of the by-pass tube are obtained by means of an operating member which is guided on the support of the gallery.

In the example illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, the support of the gallery carries a guide *g* for a driving member *h* terminating inside in a fork *i i* with prongs raised obliquely relatively to the plane of the said driving member. In each of the said prongs *i* is provided a guide *i'* with which engages a finger *d'* projecting from the outer wall of the by-pass tube *d*. The two fingers *d'* might be constituted for instance, by means of a wire of semi-circular cross-section soldered to the wall of the tube *d* and having its ends bent according to the diameter of the tube. It will be readily understood that the bottom of the guides *i'* forms a raising cam for the fingers *d'*, and consequently for the tube *d* when the sliding member *h* is pulled outward. When, on the contrary, the sliding member or driver is pushed toward the interior, the weight of the tube and the upper side of the guide bring the by-pass tube back to the normal position of full lighting.

Owing to the fingers *d'* resting on the bottom of the guides *i'* of the member *h*, it is easy to keep the by-pass tube in any desired intermediate position.

The corrugated sleeve *f* inserted between the by-pass tube and the wick holder tube,

enables the said by-pass tube to be widened, and thus a wider and more powerful flame can be obtained.

It is obvious that the constructional details of the controlling member for the by-pass tube independent of the gallery, can be varied. Thus, in the construction shown in Figs. 5 to 9, the construction is simplified by doing away with a certain number of soldered parts, and with soldering. To that end, a guide *g* in which the sliding member *h* controlling the by-pass tube travels, is formed by folding a lug *l* provided in an extension of the disk *g'* forming the support of the gallery. Fig. 9 shows the lug before it has been folded down, with an opening 2 for the passage of the body of the sliding member *h*. Projecting from the guides *i* of the sliding member *h*, are provided two fingers 3 guided in horizontal guides 4 also made in the metal of the disk *g'*. Fig. 9 shows the said guides before they are raised to 90° relatively to the plane of the disk. It will be easily seen that the slide block is thus guided by means of parts forming one piece with the support of the gallery *g'*, and not, as before, by fixed soldered parts. On the other hand, in the construction shown in Figs. 5 to 9, the fingers *d'* which were formerly made on a half-ring soldered to the by-pass tube, are, as shown in Fig. 8, obtained by means of lugs *d'* cut out in the body of the by-pass tube and raised to 90° relatively to the surface of the latter.

35 Claims.

1. In a lamp burner, the combination, with the gallery, its support, and a centrally located sleeve carried by the latter and projecting into the former; of a wick tube arranged concentrically with said sleeve and projecting through the same; an axially-adjustable by-pass tube interposed between said wick tube and said sleeve and having a corrugated sleeve connected to its inner wall; and means for adjusting said by-pass tube.

2. In a lamp burner, the combination, with a gallery, and a support therefor provided with a guide; of a wick tube; an axi-

ally-adjustable by-pass tube encircling the same and provided adjacent its lower end with a pair of diametrically-opposed projections; and an element for operating said by-pass tube slidably mounted in said guide and provided at its inner end with a fork whose prongs are upwardly inclined and have guides which are engaged by said projections.

3. In a lamp burner, the combination, with a gallery, a support therefor provided with a guide, and a centrally-located sleeve carried by said support and projecting into said gallery; of a wick tube arranged concentrically with said sleeve and projecting through the same; an axially-adjustable by-pass tube interposed between said sleeve and said wick tube and provided at its lower end with a pair of diametrically-opposed projections; and an element for operating said by-pass tube slidably mounted in said guide and provided at its inner end with a fork whose prongs have oblique guides which are engaged by said projections.

4. In a lamp burner, the combination, with a gallery, a support therefor provided with a guide, and a centrally-located sleeve carried by said support and projecting into said gallery; of a wick tube arranged concentrically with said sleeve and projecting through the same; an axially-adjustable by-pass tube interposed between said sleeve and said wick tube and provided at its lower end with a pair of diametrically-opposed projections; a corrugated sleeve secured to the inner wall of said by-pass tube; and an element for operating said by-pass tube slidably mounted in said guide and having at its inner end a fork whose prongs are provided with oblique guides which are engaged by said projections.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES VESSIÈRE.

Witnesses:

EMILE LEDRET,
H. C. COXE.