C. TORCHEBEUF & E. DE LANNEAU.

CARBURETING LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1910.

973,240. Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Fig. 1.

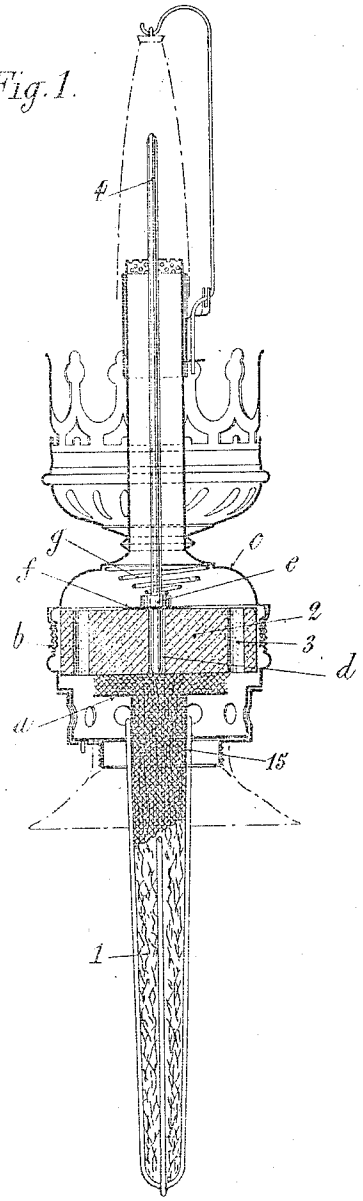
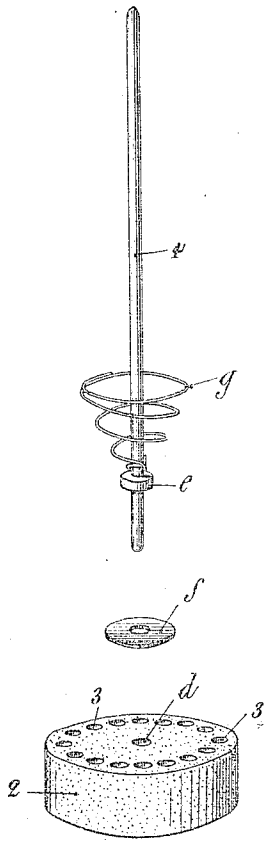


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES TORCHEBEUF AND EDGARD DE LANNEAU, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

CARBURETING-LAMP.

973,240 Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed March 29, 1910. Serial No. 552,228.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES TORCHEBEUF and EDGARD DE LANNEAU, citizens of the Republic of France, residing at 115 Rue de Rome, Paris, France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Carbureting-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the burner described in our prior specification Serial No. 500,589 in which is employed an incandescent burner utilizing carbureted air characterized by the employment of a carbureter formed of an agglomerate absorbent mass pierced with passages for the air to be carbureted, and connected to a wick dipping into the combustible liquid. The carbureter described in the specification is in addition characterized by a conductive rod in contact with the flame and continuously conducting heat to the absorbent mass.

The present invention relates to a convenient form of construction of the invention, which is represented in detail in the annexed drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the burner. Fig. 2 is a separate perspective view of three of the elements of the carbureter.

As in the burner described in the original specification the carbureter comprises a porous absorbent mass 2 of incombustible material, for example, asbestos, pierced with a plurality of air passages 3, which mass, when the components of the burner are assembled is, on the one hand, connected to the wick 1 which dips into the reservoir containing the combustible liquid, and on the other hand, to a conductive rod 4 of which the upper end is immersed in the flame, the rod thus becoming highly heated and by conduction transmitting to the mass 2 sufficient heat to vaporize the combustible liquid therein.

The characteristic feature of the new form of construction of the present invention is that these three elements, namely, the absorbent mass 2, the wick 1 and the conductive rod 4, while being all intimately connected when assembled in the burner, are capable of being disconnected with speed and facility, thus permitting any one of them to be easily replaced, and especially facilitating the cleansing of the absorbent mass after it has become clogged.

As shown in the drawing, the absorbent mass 2 pierced with passages 3 is in the form of an independent cylinder, which is firmly pressed on the expanded extremity of the wick 1. The wick holder 15 preferably comprises two crossed U-shaped wires and has set into its upper part a circular flange *a*, and it is between this flange and the mass 2 that the expanded part of the wick is gripped, by means of the screw-threaded parts *b* and *c* of the casing, and by means of the spring *g*.

The conductive rod 4 is at its lower end inserted into a central passage *d* in the absorbent mass 2, and by the means of a collar *e* rests upon a conductive disk *f* which it passes through, and which is supported on the upper surface of the mass 2. The spring *g* which insures contact between the mass 2 and the expanded part of the wick, bears, on the one hand, against the part *c* of the casing, and on the other hand, on the collar *e* of the rod, thus insuring the rod from displacement.

A simple examination of the drawings shows that by merely unscrewing the two parts *c* and *d* of the casing, the carbureter can be disconnected, and the absorbent mass 2 removed when it is necessary to cleanse it of excess of dirt accumulated by a passage of the liquid fuel to the flame.

We claim—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with a mass of absorbent material provided with air passages therethrough, of a wick pressed against said mass, a rod having one end protruding into the mass and its opposite end extending into the flame zone, and a resilient medium adapted to engage the rod and designed to hold the rod, the mass and the wick in releasable engagement.

2. In a device of the character described,

the combination with the lamp casing, of a mass of perforated absorbent material therein, a wick pressed against said mass, a rod having one end protruding into the flame zone, a collar on said rod, and a spring having one end bearing against said collar and its opposite end bearing against the casing.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES TORCHEBEUF.
EDGARD DE LANNEAU.

Witnesses:
HENRI MOIRE,
H. C. COXE.