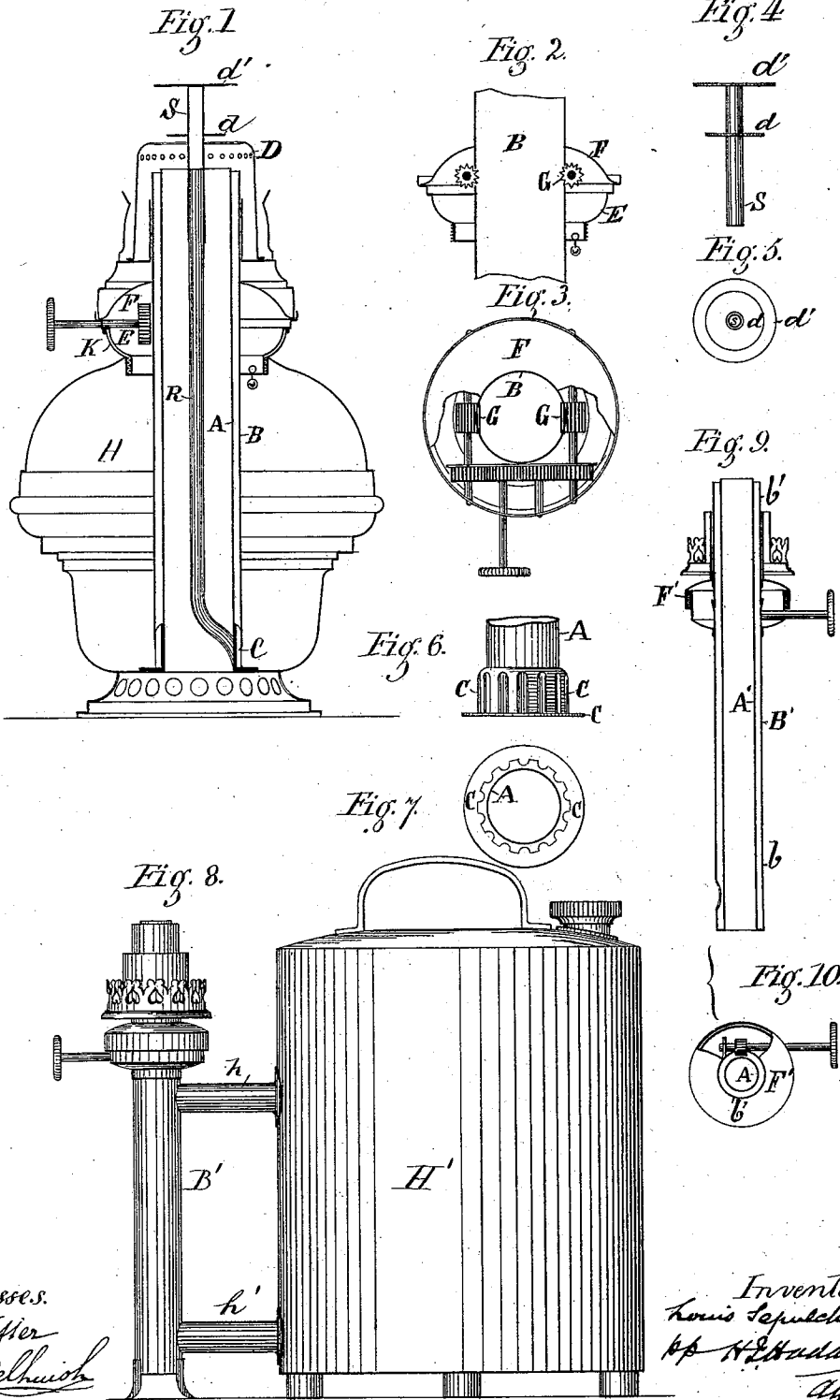


# L. SEPULCHRE. LAMP.

No. 336,264.

Patented Feb. 16, 1886.



Witnesses.  
*C. Wetter*  
*A. Melhuich*

Inventor.  
*Louis Sepulchre*  
*by N. E. Haddock*  
*att'y*

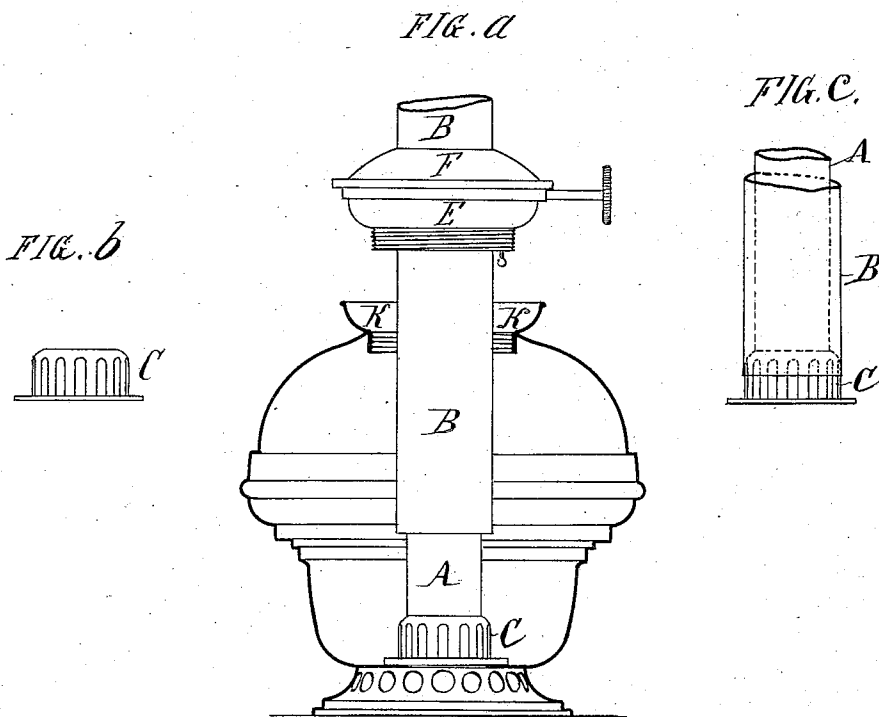
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. SEPULCHRE.  
LAMP.

No. 336,264.

Patented Feb. 16, 1886.



Witnesses -  
J. Wetter  
Y. A. Rae

Inventor  
Louis Sepulchre  
per W. H. Hudson  
Att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS SEPULCHRE, OF HERSTAL, BELGIUM.

## LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,264, dated February 16, 1886.

Application filed February 19, 1883. Serial No. 85,552. (No model.) Patented in Germany August 13, 1880, No. 15,420; in France November 22, 1880, No. 139,765; in Belgium January 31, 1881, No. 53,517; in Austria-Hungary July 22, 1881, No. 17,801 and No. 33,596, and in England December 12, 18-1, No. 5,423.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS SEPULCHRE, of Herstal, in Belgium, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burners for Petroleum and for Light Oils, (for which I have obtained a patent in Belgium by Letters Patent No. 53,517, dated January 31, 1881; in Germany by Letters Patent No. 15,420, dated August 13, 1880; in France by Letters Patent No. 139,765, dated November 22, 1880, and in Great Britain by Letters Patent No. 5,423, dated December 12, 1881,) of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to burners for petroleum and other light oils, whether the same be attached to portable or suspended lamps. They are illustrated by the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a lamp embodying my improvements, while Figs. 2 to 7 and Figs. *a b c* represent some details of construction, and Figs. 8 to 10 a modification.

The first improvement has for its object to facilitate the placing of the wick, and to provide against the ignition of the gases contained in the reservoir. It consists in the application of two concentric tubes, A and B, Fig. 1, cylindrical throughout their entire length, and which form between them an annular space for the reception of the wick, which is likewise cylindrical on its whole length. In order to facilitate its introduction these two tubes are either entirely independent of each other, the tube A being fixed at the bottom to the oil-receptacle H, while the other, B, is movable with the burner D.

The second part of my invention has for its object to maintain the concentricity of these wick-tubes. For this purpose a grooved stay, C, (shown in elevation by Fig. 6 and in plan by Fig. 7,) is soldered concentrically to the base of the tube A. This piece fits exactly into the annular space between the two tubes, and has on its circumference a number of vertical grooves, which allow the oil to pass from the oil-receptacle to the wick.

The third part of my invention has for its

object to protect the wick-operating mechanism against impurities and render it easily accessible for inspection and cleaning. For this purpose I cover the mechanism G with a box composed of a convex disk, F, soldered to the tube B, and a concave lower disk, E, over which the disk F forms a cover. This box is shown in vertical section by Fig. 2 and in plan by Fig. 3.

The fourth part of my invention has for its object to facilitate the charging of the receptacle with oil. It consists in a funnel, K, (see Fig. 1,) fixed to the oil-inlet of the receptacle H. This funnel is of a concave shape and receives the part E in such a manner that the latter is completely covered by the funnel when the burner is screwed on the receptacle.

The burner shown by Fig. 1 as an example is of a special kind. A strong wire, R, soldered to the inside of the tube A, rises in the center of the latter and serves as a support for a detachable tube, S. This tube S carries two disks, *d* and *d'*, serving to distribute the central current of air in a thin conical or cylindrical layer in close proximity to the combustible gases evolved from the oil. These gases are thus compressed between this inner cylindrical air current and the cylindrical body of air which is introduced through the burner and brought in contact with the gases from the outside by rising up along the capsule D.

Fig. *a* represents the box E F lifted out of the funnel K, together with the tube B, so as to show the funnel K separated from the box E F and the tube B lifted above the stay C.

Fig. *b* shows the stay C in detail.

Fig. *c* shows the position of the tube B relatively to the stay C after the box E F has been screwed down into the funnel K.

What I claim as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of two concentric wick-tubes, A and B, with an annular stay, C, fitting between the said wick-tubes and provided with grooves for the admission of oil

to the wick-chamber, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with an oil-reservoir provided with funnel K, of the removable wick-tube B and the box E F, attached thereto and adapted to fit into and close the said funnel when in position for use, substantially as described.

This specification signed by me this 17th day of January, 1883.

LOUIS SEPULCHRE.

Witnesses:

F. QUADDVLIEG,  
MEL. DEWANDBE.