

No. 649,426

Patented May 15, 1900.

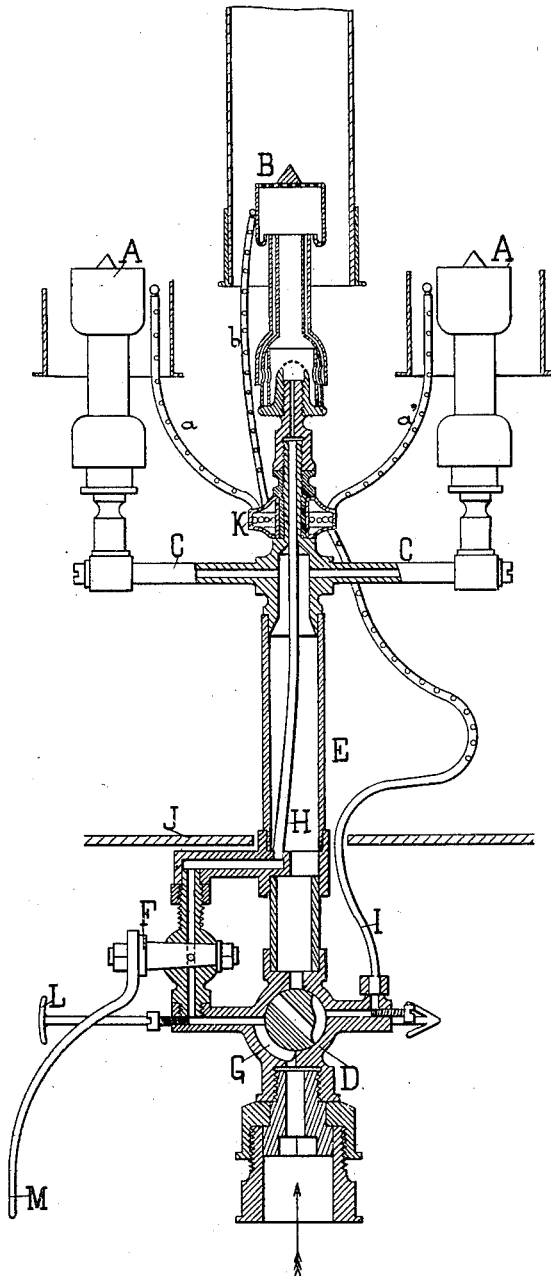
P. BARDOT.  
GAS LIGHTING ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES:  
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 2.

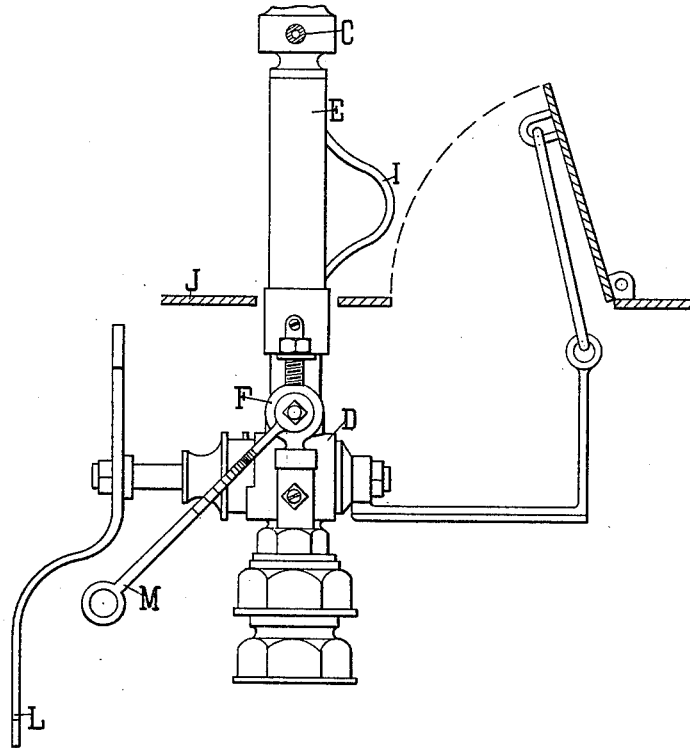
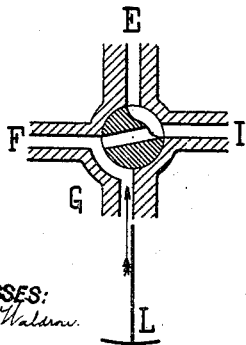


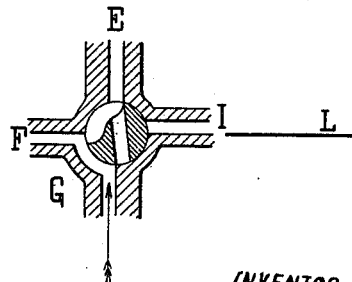
FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:  
*Santella Watson.*

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FIG. 4.



INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERRE BARDOT, OF LYONS, FRANCE.

## GAS-LIGHTING ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,426, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed April 18, 1899. Serial No. 713,511. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PIERRE BARDOT, a citizen of France, residing at Lyons, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gas-Lighting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present improvements are applicable to groups of several burners of any system contained or not in a lamp or lantern and lighted by means of an ascending tubular pilot-lighter transmitting the flame to the extremity of each burner.

The object of the invention is to provide a group of burners so arranged that the gas may be cut off from all except one and that on again turning on the gas to the burners thus extinguished the said burners will be automatically relighted from the unextinguished burner. This burner may be of the same system and dimensions as the others of the same group or may be of other system or dimensions. It may be made to burn concurrently with the other burners of the same group during the period of full lighting or it may be extinguished during this period of lighting. The accompanying drawings show how these results may be obtained without complicating the working of the lighting. I will take, for example, an apparatus having three burners, one of which—that in the center—is intended to serve as the night or safety light. The following description may be applied in the same manner to any number of burners.

Figure 1 is a vertical section drawn in a plane passing through the centers of the burners. Fig. 2 is a side view. Figs. 3 and 4 show the successive positions of the distribution-cock.

The side burners A A', mounted on a cross-bar C, receive gas from the main cock D through the central pipe E. The central burner B is fed by a special cock F, which continually receives gas through a pass G, which partly surrounds the plug of the cock D and conducts it to the burner by means of a tube H, placed inside the pipe E. The ascending tubular pilot-lighter I starts from the main cock D, passes through the bottom J of the lamp or lantern, and terminates in an annular chamber K, from which start three other tubular pilot-lighters a b a', terminating, re-

spectively, at the burners A B A'. All these pilot-lighters, as also the chamber K, are pierced with holes, through which the lighting is transmitted simultaneously to the three burners. The burners A A' and the tubular pilot-lighter I are fed by the three-way cock D, the successive positions of which are shown at Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The cocks D and F may be operated by the lamplighter's rod acting on their respective levers L and M. In the position shown at Fig. 1 the lever L being in the horizontal position the gas which arrives through the lower union cannot arrive either at the tubular pilot-lighter or in the pipe E, this being the closed position for the burners A A'. The burner B may be opened or closed by the cock F.

For lighting, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) the lever L being brought to the vertical position the gas rises simultaneously through the lighter and through the pipe E. The tubular pilot-lighter being then lighted ignites only the burners A A' if the cock F is closed and ignites the three burners if this said cock is open. It therefore suffices to give to the cock a half-turn in order to arrive at the position Fig. 4, in which the burners continue to receive the gas, while the ascending tubular pilot-lighter is closed. This is the working position, giving light to two or three burners, according to whether the cock F is closed or open. For extinguishing, if the three burners are alight it suffices to give a half-turn to the lever L in the contrary direction, which brings the plug to the position shown in Fig. 1. The burners A A' will be extinguished and the burner B will continue to burn. If only two burners are alight, the cock F is opened before the main cock D is closed. This in passing from the position Fig. 4 to that of Fig. 3 opens the tubular pilot-lighter, which is lighted at the top by the burners A A' and lights in turn the burner B. The other two burners and the lighter itself become extinguished when the position Fig. 1 is reached. Finally, when the burner B is burning alone the total lighting may be obtained without new lighting by simply opening the main cock D. The tubular pilot-lighter will be ignited at the top by the burner B, and the flame traveling down the stem b of the lighter to the perforated chamber K

will ascend the other two stems *a a'* of the lighter and finally light the two burners A A'. This arrangement, as will be seen, enables a night or safety light to be used at will after  
5 the extinction of the main body of light and enables the same to be used to relight the group of burners. It will be well understood that this invention may be applied to any number of burners.

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

In combination, a main burner, and supplemental burners, a separately-controlled

gas-supply to said main burner, pilot-lighters extending from said main and supplemental 15 burners and uniting in a junction-box, supply-pipes for conveying gas to said supplemental burners and to said box, and means for controlling the flow of gas therein, substantially as described. 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PIERRE BARDOT.

Witnesses:

THOS. N. BROWNE,  
MAX VACHOUX.