A. BECHET.

LAMPS.

No. 180,449. Patented Aug. 1, 1876.

Fig. 1.

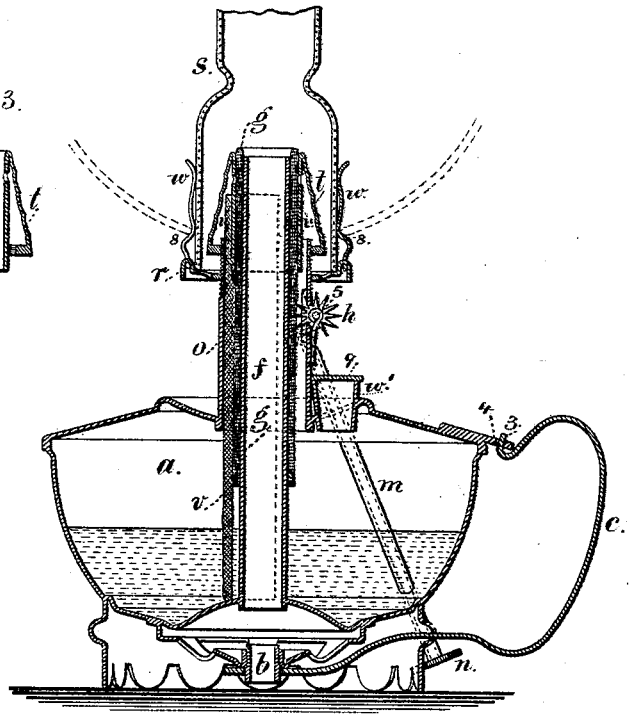


Fig. 3.

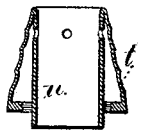
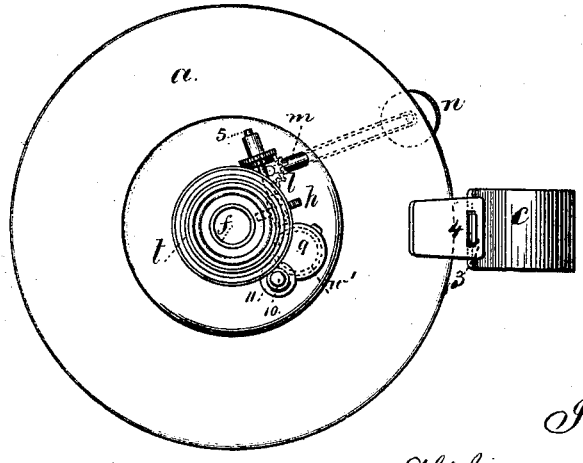


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHONSE BECHET, OF CLIFTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,449**, dated August 1, 1876; application filed May 13, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALPHONSE BECHET, of Clifton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

This lamp is adapted to be carried by hand, or to be set upon a stud or tip in a chandelier or holder, the handle being removable. I also make use of an adjustable chimney-holder to regulate the position of the contracted neck of the chimney, and a corrugated conical sleeve acts to direct the air upon the flame. A supplemental wick-tube and standing wick supply the oil to the Argand wick, and the wick-raiser is operated by a shaft that is within a pipe passing through the reservoir.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same without the chimney-holder, and Fig. 3 is a section of the cone and supplemental wick-tube.

The reservoir *a* is of suitable size and shape; it is provided with the socket *b*, that can set upon a gas-burner, or stud upon a chandelier or stand, by which the reservoir and other portions of the lamp will be supported. In order to carry the lamp from place to place I provide a handle, *c*, that is removable from the lamp. At one end of the handle is a hole, that allows the handle to be placed upon the socket *b*, after having been passed through the mortise in the base of the lamp, and the handle is made as a plate of spring metal, so that the hook 3 at the upper end may be sprung into the loop 4, that is attached to the upper part of the reservoir. Through the reservoir there is the Argand air-tube *f*, around which the Argand wick *g* is placed, and this is raised and lowered by any suitable ratchet or wick-raiser. I have shown the spur-wheel *h* upon a shaft, 5, that is set in yielding bearings, that cause it to press upon the wick, and the ratchet and shaft 5 are revolved by bevel-gearing *l* and a shaft that runs in a tube, *m*, passing through the reservoir, and provided with a button, *n*, at the lower end of the shaft, so that the flame can be regulated with facility from below the lamp. This is of great advantage when the lamp is placed in a chandelier. The wick-tube *o* has a screw-thread upon its exterior surface, and upon this the chimney-holding ring *r* is screwed, and the same sustains the chimney *s*, that is made with a contracted neck, the object being to raise or lower the chimney-holder and chimney by revolving the chimney-holding ring upon the screw-threaded wick-tube *o*, and position the neck of the chimney to properly direct the air and obtain the most perfect combustion. The conical sleeve *t* is screwed upon the upper part of the wick-tube *o*, and it can be raised or lowered to stand in the correct position relatively to the air-tube and wick, and the exterior surface of this sleeve is made with a series of concave annular depressions, in order that the atmosphere that passes up between the chimney and this sleeve may be checked by contact with the projections of the sleeve, and then expand into the annular depressions, and in so doing produce an eddy, that prevents the external currents of air passing too quickly to the flame. The external sleeve *t* and the supplemental wick-tube *u* are made of one piece of metal, so that there may not be any joint at the upper edge contiguous to the flame, as seen in Fig. 3, and there are perforations in this supplemental wick-tube, and the capillary stationary wick *v* passes in between the sleeve *t* and supplemental wick-tube *u*, and hangs down into the reservoir of the lamp, and serves to draw up the kerosene or other oil to supply the wick *g*. This standing capillary wick may be any desired length, so as to raise the burner more or less above the reservoir.

There are chimney-holding springs *w*, that grasp the lower end of the chimney, and these are bent to form loops *s'*, upon which the globe or shade holder rests, as shown by dotted lines. A filling-tube, *w'*, is provided, and to this there is a cover, 9, that is made to swing upon a vertical pivot, 10, that is provided with conical stationary disks 11, as seen in Fig. 4, between which the cover 9 swings. These disks form guides, that keep the cover in place, and insure the proper contact of the same with the upper end of the filling-tube.

I do not claim a rack and pinion for elevating the chimney-holder.

I claim as my invention—

1. The chimney-holder made as a ring sur-

rounding the wick-tube, in combination with the Argand wick-tubes and the screw-thread, by means of which the chimney is raised or lowered, substantially as set forth.

2. The external conical sleeve surrounding the wick-tube, and made with a series of concave depressions, that produce a movement in the ascending current of air to cause it to impinge upon the flame, substantially as specified.

3. The sleeve *t* and supplemental wick-tube *u*, made of one piece of metal, for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination of the supplemental wick-tube with the capillary standing wick and movable Argand wick, substantially as set forth.

5. The removable handle *c*, made as a plate of spring metal, in combination with the loop 4 upon the reservoir, and the socket *b*, for the support of the reservoir, as set forth.

6. The filling-tube *w'*, in combination with the swinging cover 9 and the stationary disks 11, between which the cover swings, as set forth.

Signed by me this 3d day of May, 1876.

A. BECHET.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

CHAS. H. SMITH.