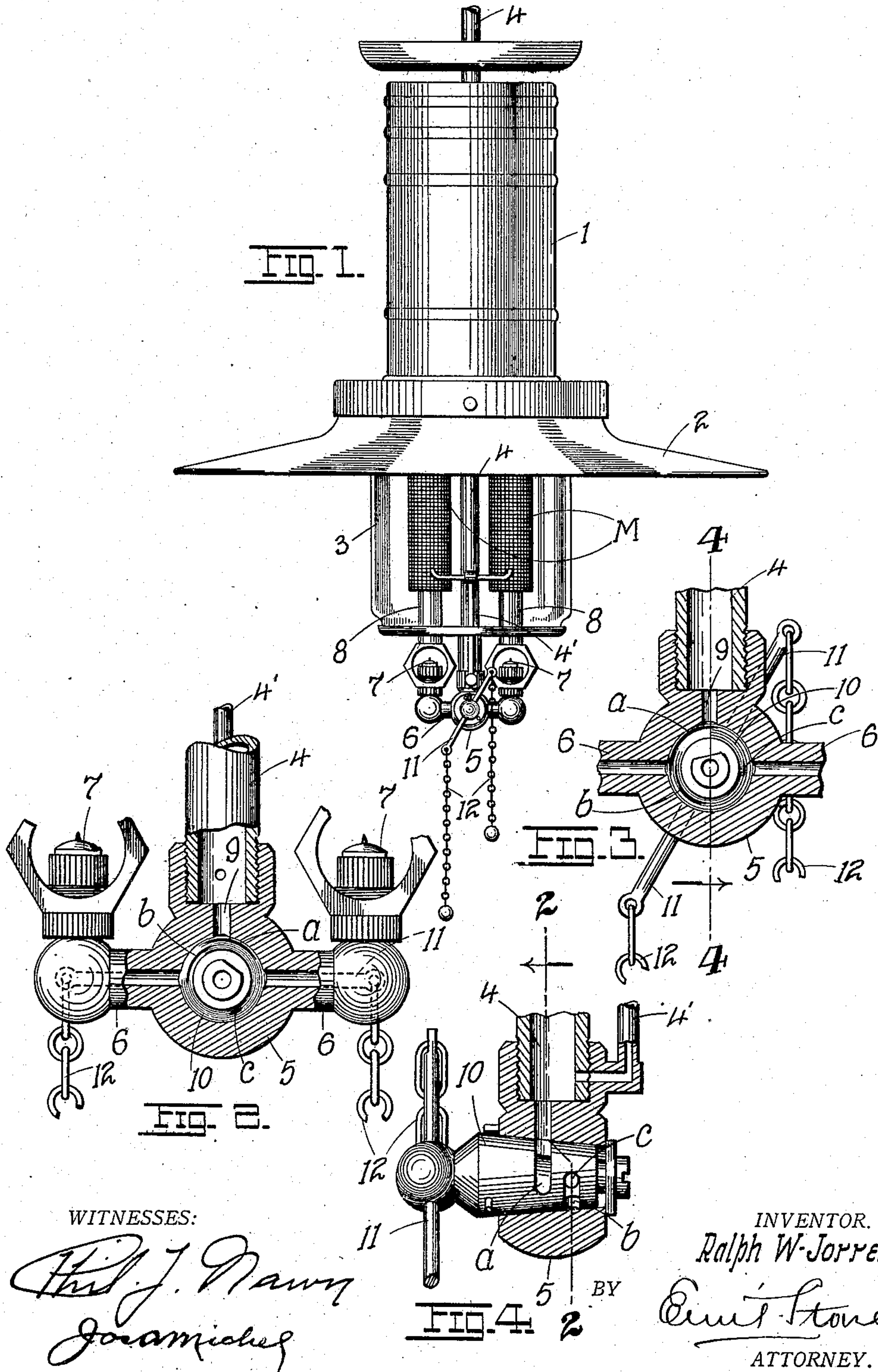


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VAPOR BURNING LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1908.

900,738.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.



WITNESSES:

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VAPOR-BURNING LAMP.

No. 900,738.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Application filed February 3, 1908. Serial No. 414,145.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH W. JORRES, citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vapor-Burning Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in vapor-burning lamps; and it consists in the novel details of construction more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gas-lamp provided with two incandescent burners; Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section (partly in elevation) of the gas-valve taken on the broken line 2—2 of Fig. 4; Fig. 3 is a similar section with the valve rocked to position for feeding both burners; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, the valve being in elevation.

The object of my invention is to provide the ordinary vapor-burning or gas lamp having a pair of incandescent burners with a valve having its ports so arranged that according to the position to which said valve is turned, either one or both of the burners may be placed into communication with, or cut off from, the main supply pipe. In this way one or both of the burners may be kept in service or both may be extinguished. The advantages accruing from this construction may be better apparent from a detailed description of the invention which is as follows:—

Referring to the drawings, 1, represents the top or hood of the lamp, 2 the shade, and 3 the globe as usual. The gas supply pipe 4 may be provided with a branch 4' for the pilot flame as understood in the art. The lower end of the gas supply pipe terminates in a valve-casing 5 having oppositely extending hollow burner arms 6, 6, terminating in burner tips 7, which supply the necessary complement of gas to the burner-tubes 8, 8 provided with the usual incandescent mantles M, M. The manner of securing the tubes 8, 8, is immaterial as that is in no wise concerned with my invention.

Mounted rotatably in the casing 5, between the adjacent ends of the passages of the hollow burner-arms 6, 6, and opposite

the port 9 leading from the pipe 4, (Fig. 2) is a hollow rock-valve 10, one projecting end of which is provided with arms 11, 11, controlled by chains or pendants 12, 12, so the valve may be conveniently manipulated, as well understood in the art. Disposed along the peripheral wall of the valve and in the plane of rotation intersecting the end of the port 9, is an elongated intake port *a*, the gas being delivered into the body of the valve through said port, whence it is discharged, either through an elongated discharge port *b* located at a point beyond the port *a* and in a plane of rotation intersecting the adjacent end of the passage of the left-hand burner-arm 6 (Fig. 2), or it may be discharged through both the port *b* and through a circular discharge port *c* located opposite the port *b* and in the path of the passage of the right-hand burner-arm 6, depending on the arc of rotation imparted to the valve 10. Thus for example, when the rock-valve 10 is turned to the position shown in Fig. 2, where the port *a* is in communication with the passage 9, and where the port *b* is in communication with the left hand burner-arm 6, it follows that only the latter arm will be supplied with gas and hence only one burner will be lighted. If the rock-valve on the other hand be turned to the position shown in Fig. 3, where the port *a* is still in communication with the passage 9, and both ports *b* and *c* are in communication with the passages of their respective burner-arms, it follows that both burners will be supplied with gas and both remain lighted. A further turn of the valve will of course present a solid portion of its wall to the passage 9 when the gas supply will be cut off completely, and the burners extinguished.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the elongated ports *a*, *b* are spaced a suitable distance apart along the wall of the rock-valve, their adjacent ends relatively overlapping in order to accommodate the maximum length of arc through which the valve must be rocked (Fig. 4) to accomplish the desired purpose. The position of the port *c* is of course determined by the position of the arm 6 with which it coöperates.

Such features of construction as are shown but to which no specific reference has been made are well known and require no description in this connection.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

In combination with the supply-pipe of a gas-lamp, a valve casing, a pair of hollow
5 burner-arms extending in opposite directions from said casing, a hollow rock-valve mounted in said casing, the walls of the valve having a pair of elongated intake and discharge ports removed from each other a suitable
10 distance and having their adjacent ends relatively overlapping, the respective ports being adapted to be brought into communication with the discharge end of the supply-pipe and with the passage of one of the

burner-arms for one position of the valve, 15 the latter having a second discharge port adapted to be brought into communication with the passage of the opposite burner-arm for another position of the valve, and the intake port being adapted to be cut off from the supply-pipe for a third position of the valve, substantially as set forth.

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

RALPH W. JORRES.

Witnesses:

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