5, through which passes the stem 6 of a valve 7 resting on the valve seat 2.

The possibility of gas escaping between the screw--threads 4 and the corresponding screw-threads tapped in the reservoir opening is prevented by a ring 9 of resilient material provided in an annular recess beneath a shoulder 10 of the sleeve 3.

A cap 8 is screwed on the outer end of the burner tube 5, which cap bears on the valve stem 6 projecting from the burner tube and presses the valve 7 onto its seat 2 thus enabling the reservoir to be closed before it is mounted in a lighter.

When the cap 8 has been removed and the reservoir has been fitted in a lighter, the gas flowing from the burner tube 5 may be ignited. The height of the flame can be adjusted by turning the sleeve 3 relative to the reservoir so as to regulate the pressure which the sleeve exerts on a pad in the form of a disc 12 located beneath an aperture 11 in the valve seat 2. The disc 12 is formed of a non porous material and has a resilient fibrous surface.

The disc 12 rests on a cylindrical abutment block 13, which in turn rests on a resilient member constituted by a rubber disc 14. The member 14 is provided with grooves on either side to allow gas or liquid to pass and rests on a fixed seat 15 provided in a second cylindrical sleeve 16, which is located in the filling opening of the reservoir co- axially with the first sleeve 3. This second sleeve 16 surrounds the first sleeve over part of its length and extends further into the reservoir than the first sleeve. The abutment block 13 is axially movable in the second sleeve 16.

In an extension 17 of the second sleeve 16a wick 18 of cotton is provided.

If a spring-loaded lever not shown in the drawing is moved in opposition to its spring the valve 7 will be lifted off its seat 2 by the pressure of the low boiling point liquid in the reservoir and fluid will flow from the cotton wick 18 through the grooves in the resilient member 14, through the clearance left between the abutment block 13 and the inner wall of the second sleeve 16, around the disc 12 and along the spaces between the fibres on the upper surface of the disc 12, through the aperture 11 in the first sleeve 3, past the valve 7, and through the clearance between the valve 7 and the ,inner wall of the <RTI first sleeve, through the clearance between the stem 6 of the valve and the inner wall of the burner tube 5 and out through the mouth of the burner tube.

When the outflowing gas is ignited, the height of the flame may be regulated by engaging a head 19 of the sleeve 3 by means of a wrench and turning the sleeve relative to the reservoir 1 so that the pressure on the disc 12 located between the sleeve 3 and the abutment block 13 is adjusted and the passage between the fibres on the surface of the sealing disc is regulated.

When the spring loaded lever bears on the stem 6 of the valve 7, the valve is pressed on its seat 2 and the reservoir is closed. The sleeve 3 to which the pressure exerted on the valve 7 is transmitted will move down slightly owing to the play in the screw-thread connection 4 and will tend to increase the adjusted pressure exerted on the sealing disc. Said downward movement of the sleeve 3, however, is taken up by the resilient member 14 located beneath the abutment block 13. This resilient member thus ensures that the pressure exerted on the soling disc, when once said pressure has been adjusted, will remain constant during the opening on closing of the valve 7.

The abutment block 13 is provided with a pin 20 extending through the disc 12 into the aperture 11 in the valve seat 2. The pin 20 very nearly fills the aperture 11 and minimises the free space and the liquid present therein, if any.

Informatie afkomstig uit database ***esp@cenet*** - Worldwide