Observation:
This torch lamp model has been made on a 4 to 6 cm. thick wooden branch (another elongated perishable support, for example, bone, could also serve as support). At the top of the branch, a concavity 10 cm. deep and 3-4 cm. in diameter was opened. Animal fat and wicks (three thin wooden branches) were inserted. The latter would produce the flame once the fat has been melted through absorption by capillary action. To obtain intense light, it is necessary to include several wicks (or add resin on time), and the wicks should protrude as much as possible from the hollow without burning.

This tool is comfortable to transport if we do not overfill the cavity with fatty fuel, thus avoiding fuel spills. Remember that for an hour of operation, only 40 g of fatty fuel is required (Beaune 1987).

The archaeological record left by using this mixed lighting system was practically null since it is made of perishable material (which, except for the upper flange of the branch, does not char). We have verified that only a few small charcoals from the wick are spilled when it is lit because the wick partially burns until it begins to absorb fat. The use of this tool in the underground environment could be difficult to determine unless it was set on the ground in such a way as to produce a hole that could be preserved in the clay. In this sense, we must remember that the absence of evidence of wooden instruments inside the caves (linked to the exploration and underground stay) does not mean the evidence of absence but is conditioned on the wood's difficult preservation without carbonization.