

C. B. PEDLAR.  
Lamp-Extinguisher.

No. 217,816.

Patented July 22, 1879.

Fig. 1.

A

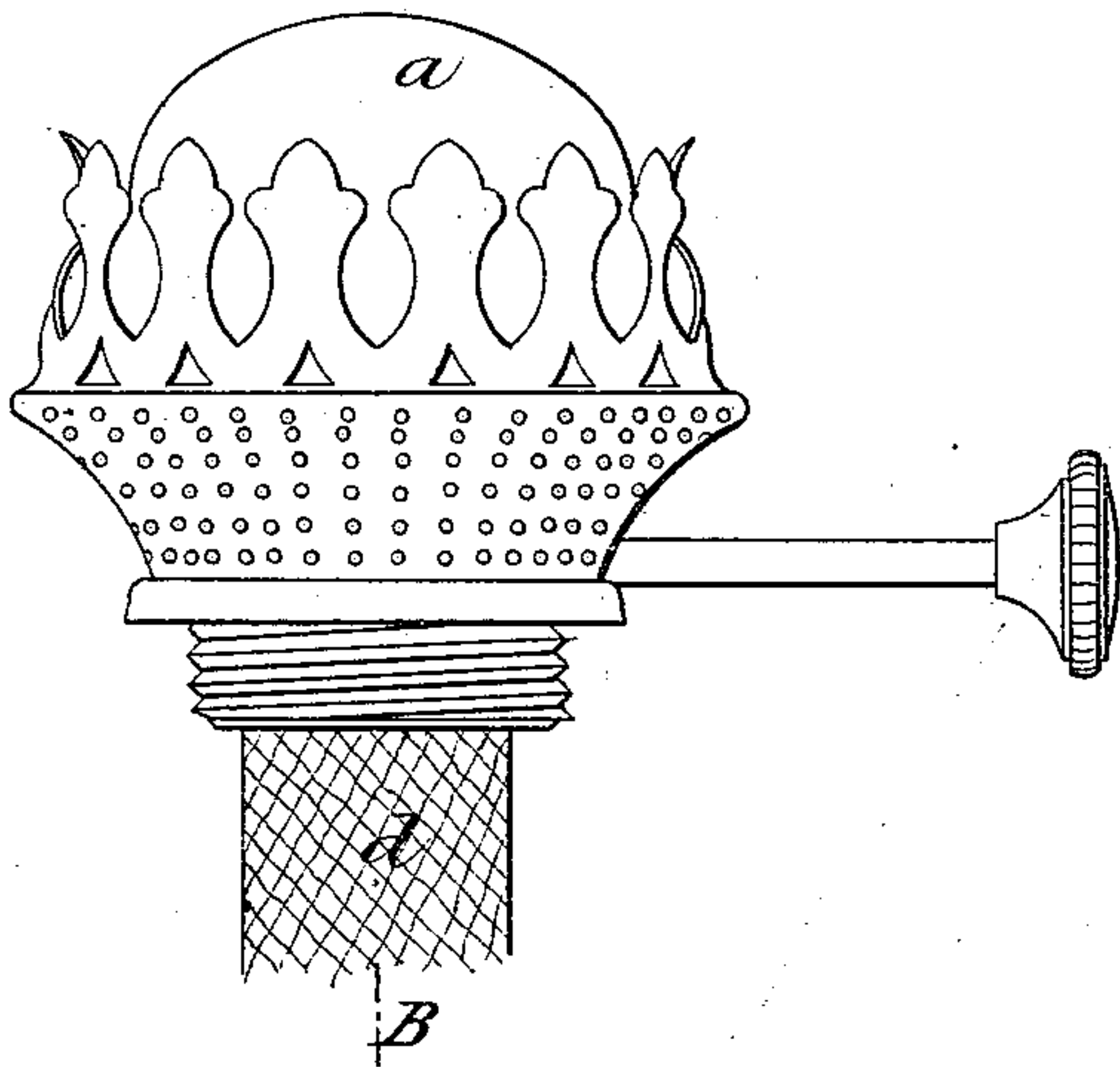


Fig. 2.

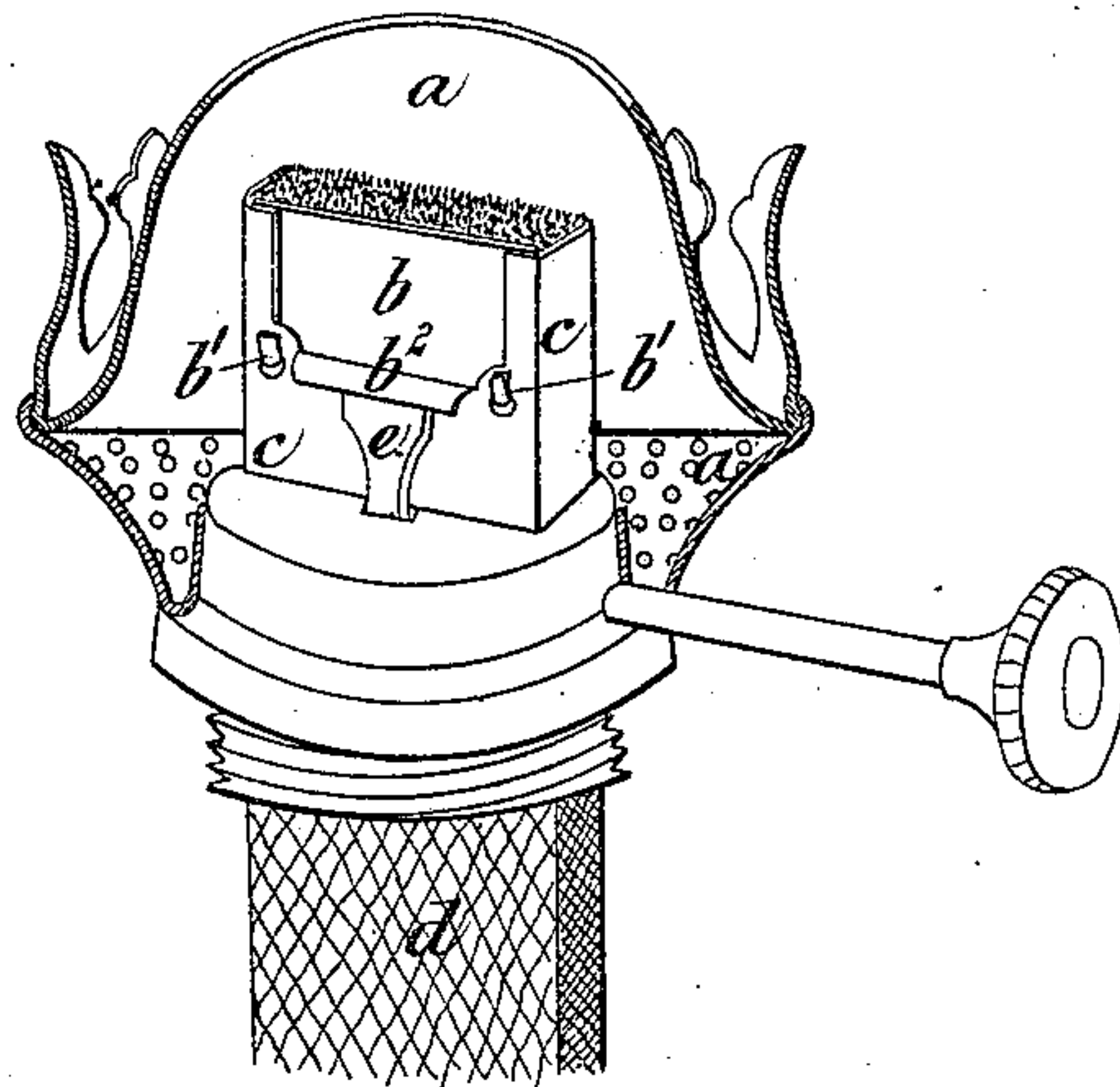


Fig. 3.

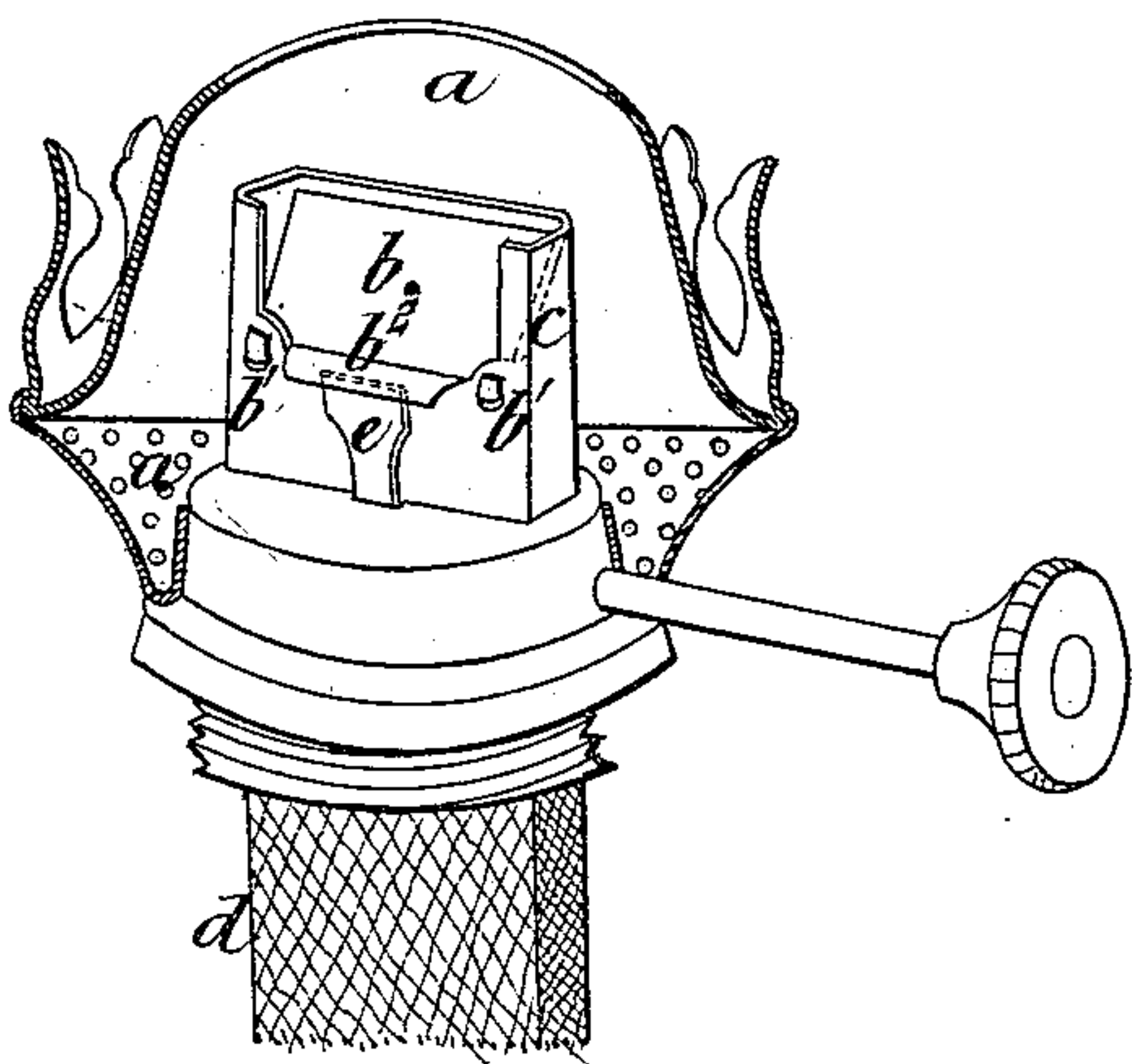
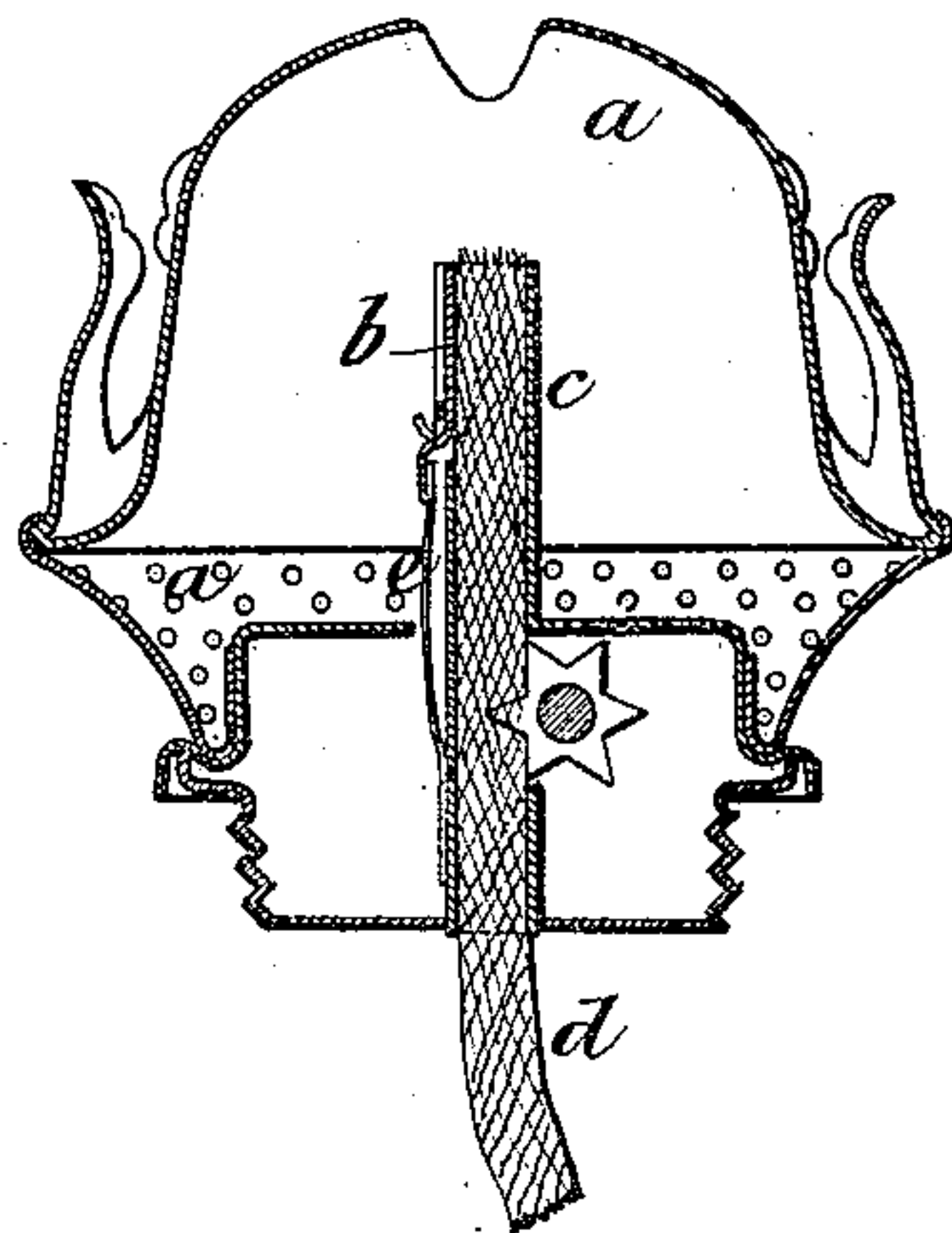


Fig. 4.



Attest:

*J. A. Rutherford*  
*James M. Wright*

Inventor:

*Chas. B. Pedlar.*  
By *James L. Norris.*  
*Atty.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. PEDLAR, OF NAILSWORTH, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, ASSIGNOR  
TO DAVID PITCAIRN WRIGHT AND CEPHAS BUTLER, OF BIRMINGHAM,  
ENGLAND.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,816**, dated July 22, 1879; application filed  
June 10, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES BALHATCHET PEDLAR, of Nailsworth, in the county of Gloucester, iron-monger's assistant, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, have invented new and useful Improved Means of Extinguishing Hydrocarbon and other Lamps and Lamp-Stoves, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple and effective device whereby the light in lamps, lamp-stoves, &c., can be instantly and completely extinguished; and to this end my invention consists in a flap pivoted upon the wick in the tube, said flap having a tail-piece projecting below its pivotal point, which is acted upon by a spring, so as to at all times exert a pressure thereon and throw said tail-piece outwardly, and hence cause the upper portion of said flap to bear gently against the wick, whereby, when the wick is turned down by the usual devices until its upper end falls below the upper edge of the flap, the latter will be caused by said spring to close over the wick and rest upon the opposite wall of the wick-tube, hence effectually excluding air and instantly extinguishing the flame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an outside elevation of a hydrocarbon-burner with my improved extinguisher applied thereto, on which it will be seen that my improve-

ments in no way interfere with the sightliness or general appearance of the burner.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the above, with the perforated cover *a* belonging to the same in section, so as to show more clearly my improvements. In this figure the flap *b*, which is hinged at *b*<sup>1</sup> and *b*<sup>1</sup>, is shown up, or perpendicular to the side of the wick-tube *c*—namely, in that position it takes when the wick *d* is raised to the proper height for ignition.

Fig. 3 is a similar view to that shown in Fig. 2, but with the flap *b* down, or in its inclined position—namely, that which it occupies when the wick has been lowered. The spring *e*, which is attached to the lower part of the wick-tube *c*, by its action on the tail *b*<sup>2</sup> of the flap *b*, brings the latter into the position shown in this figure on the upper part of the wick *d* being lowered into the tube.

Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the burner on the line A B.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The combination, with the wick-tube, of the flap *b*, pivoted at its lower edge and provided with the tail-piece *b*<sup>2</sup>, and the spring *e*, extending under said tail-piece, and adapted to force the same outward, substantially as described.

CHARLES BALHATCHET PEDLAR.

Witnesses:

WALTER JAMES LIFTON,  
JOHN H. WOOLMER.