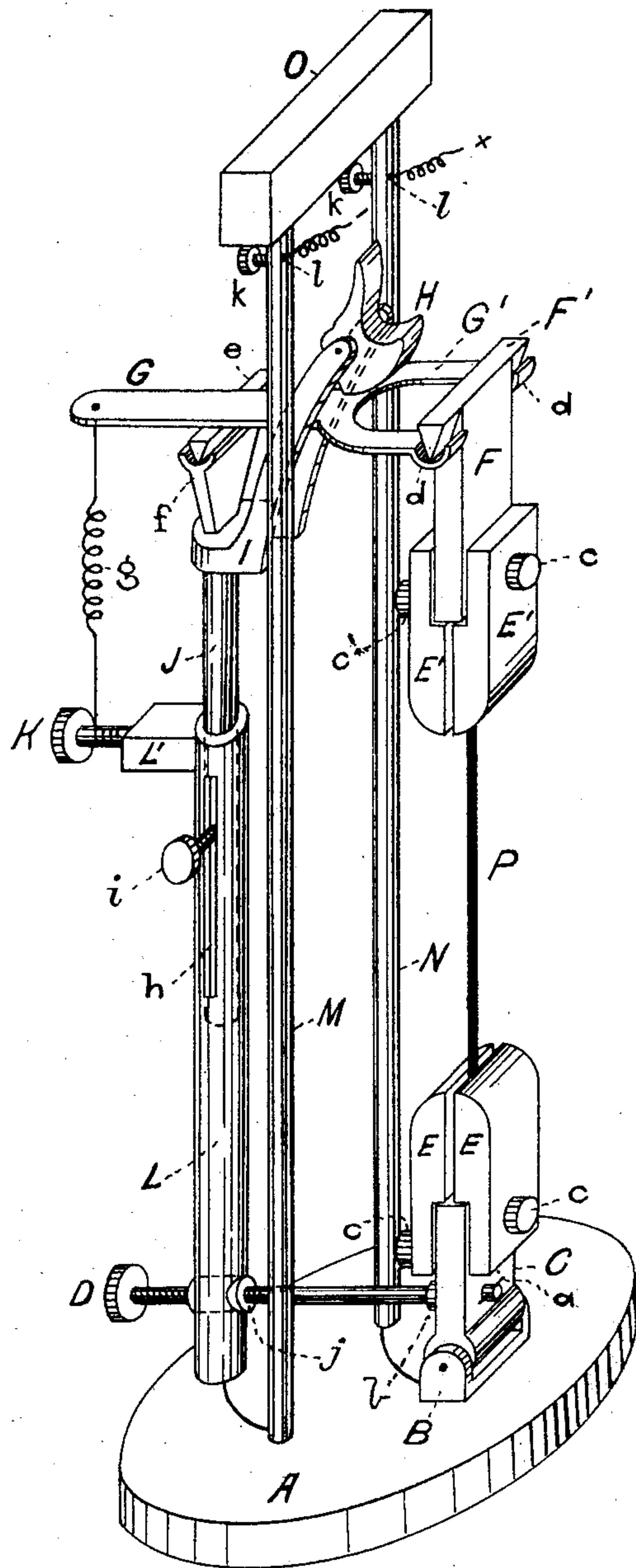


W. SAWYER.
Apparatus for Treating Carbon Pencils for Electric
Lights.

No. 224,612.

Patented Feb. 17, 1880.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES.

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WILLIAM SAWYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPARATUS FOR TREATING CARBON PENCILS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,612, dated February 17, 1880.

Application filed October 21, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SAWYER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improve-
5 ments in Apparatus for Treating Carbon Pencils for Use in Electric Lighting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

When a pencil of carbon immersed in a hydrocarbon gas or liquid is heated to incandescence by the passage of an electric current, the surrounding hydrocarbon is decomposed and a coating of pure carbon is deposited upon the pencil. In hardness, density, and
10 homogeneity this deposit is superior to ordinary carbon, and is especially valuable for use in electric lamps operating upon the principle of incandescence.

In order to render the pencil of carbon incandescent its ends must be connected with the poles of a generator of electricity, and inasmuch as there is considerable expansion of the carbon under the heat to which it is subjected, it has heretofore been extremely difficult to obtain smooth straight pencils.
25

The object of my invention is to obviate the difficulties that have been experienced, and I accomplish my purpose by putting the pencil under tension during treatment, whereby expansion is allowed for and the pencil drawn and kept straight.
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Referring to the drawing accompanying and forming a part of this specification, A is a soap-stone or other insulating base, to which are secured two parallel metallic rods, M N, which, at their upper ends, are secured into an insulating cross-bar, O. These rods are thus insulated from each other, and, by means of the holes *l l* and set-screws *k k*, they are
35 connected with the wires leading from the + and — poles of the generator of electricity.

C is a piece of metal hinged in the frame B, and carrying two carbon clamps, E E, which are held in place by screws *c c*. The vertical position of the clamping apparatus is maintained or adjusted by means of thumb-screw D, provided with shoulder *b* and pin *a*. This thumb-screw is insulated in L by hard-rubber bushing *j*.
45

L is a tube secured to base A, having a slot,
50

h, running a portion of its length. In this tube slides a rod, J, which is secured in any position by means of set-screw *i*. Upon the top of the rod J, and fixed to it, is a flaring grooved piece, *f*, in which works the V-shaped cross-piece *e*, attached to lever G. The two
55 ends *d d* of the forked portion G' of lever G are also grooved, and in this groove works the V-shaped cross-piece F', fixed to metal piece F. The cam H, pivoted in the forked
60 piece I, fixed to rod J, serves to control the movements of the lever G, which is brought up against the cam H by the retractile force of spring *g*, adjustable by screw K, working in offset L' of tube L.

Attached to the piece F, and held in place by set-screws *c' c'*, are two carbon clamping-pieces, E' E'.
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The operation of treating a pencil of carbon is as follows: Primarily the forked end of lever G is depressed by throwing down the cam H. Then one end of the pencil of carbon P to be treated is clamped between the carbons E' E'. The piece F is then placed in position, as shown in the drawing, and the lower end
75 of the pencil is swung between the clamping-carbons E E, which are adjusted by thumb-screw D, so that the pencil hangs vertically. The lower end of the pencil is then clamped in E E. Next the cam H is thrown up, when
80 the spring *g*, by its action to elevate the clamp E' E', puts a tension upon the pencil P, which draws and keeps it straight. Lastly, the whole apparatus is immersed in a bath of, preferably, olive-oil to a depth sufficient to cover
85 the carbon clamps E' E', and the current of electricity applied. Traversing the rod M, the current passes, by means of a wire-connection, to tube L and rod J, and, by way of *f e G d F* and the clamps E' E', to the pencil P and
90 the clamps E E, and thence, by way of C B and the rod N, outward. The pencil is rendered incandescent, is increased in length by expansion about one-thirty-second of its original length, and, being drawn taut by the
95 action of spring *g*, emerges from the bath when the current is cut off, preferably straight, and coated with a fine even deposit of the densest carbon.

Having thus fully described my invention, 100

what I claim as such, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In apparatus for electrically treating carbon pencils, substantially as described, the combination of the end connections E E and E' E', the lever G, and cam H.

2. In apparatus for electrically treating carbon pencils, substantially as described, a con-

nection with the pencil or pencils to be treated, so constructed and arranged as to put a tension upon the pencil or pencils during treatment.

WM. SAWYER.

Witnesses:

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