

(No Model.)

W. GOLDIE.

EXTINGUISHING DEVICE FOR LAMP BURNERS.

No. 277,477.

Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 1.

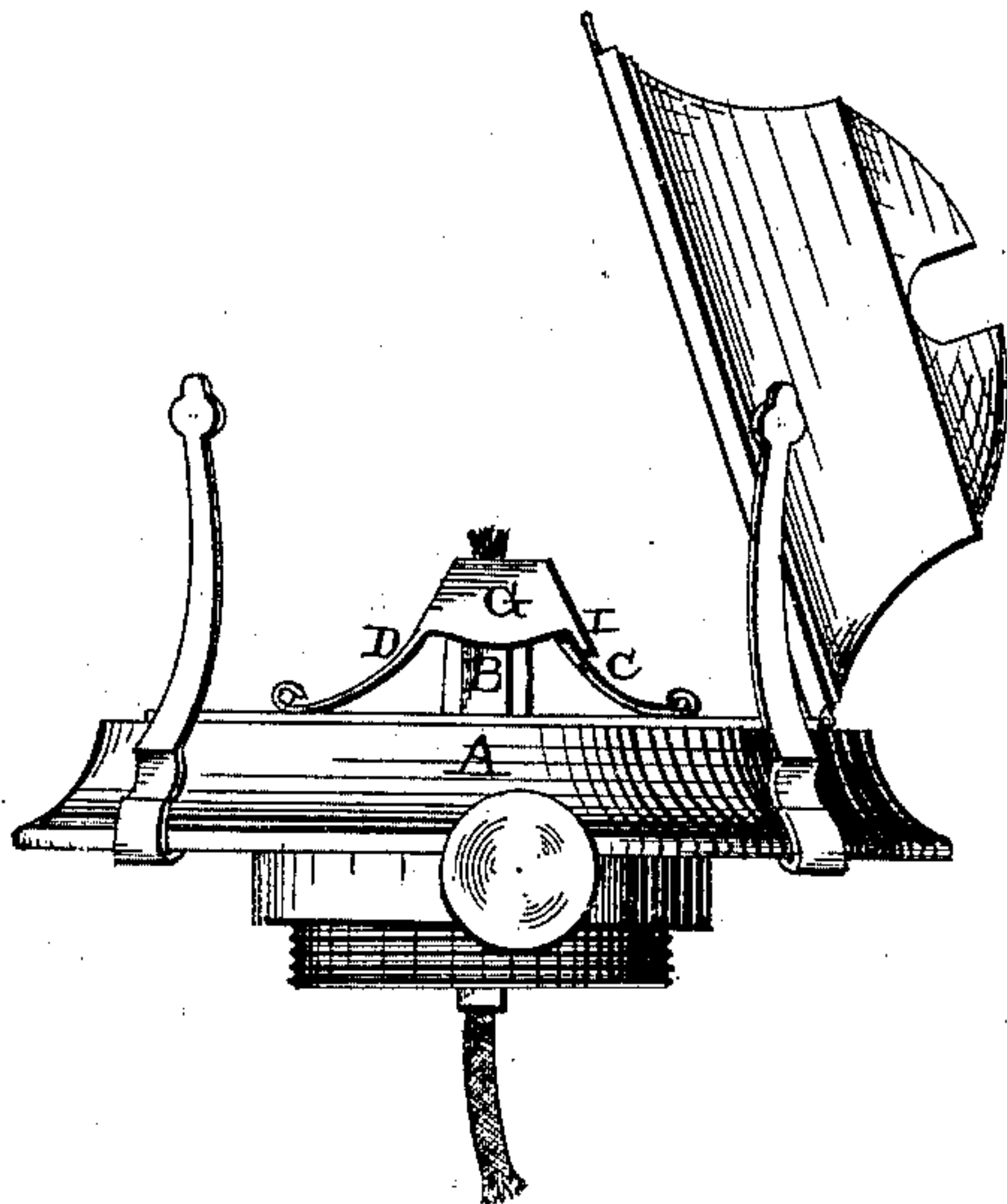


Fig. 2.

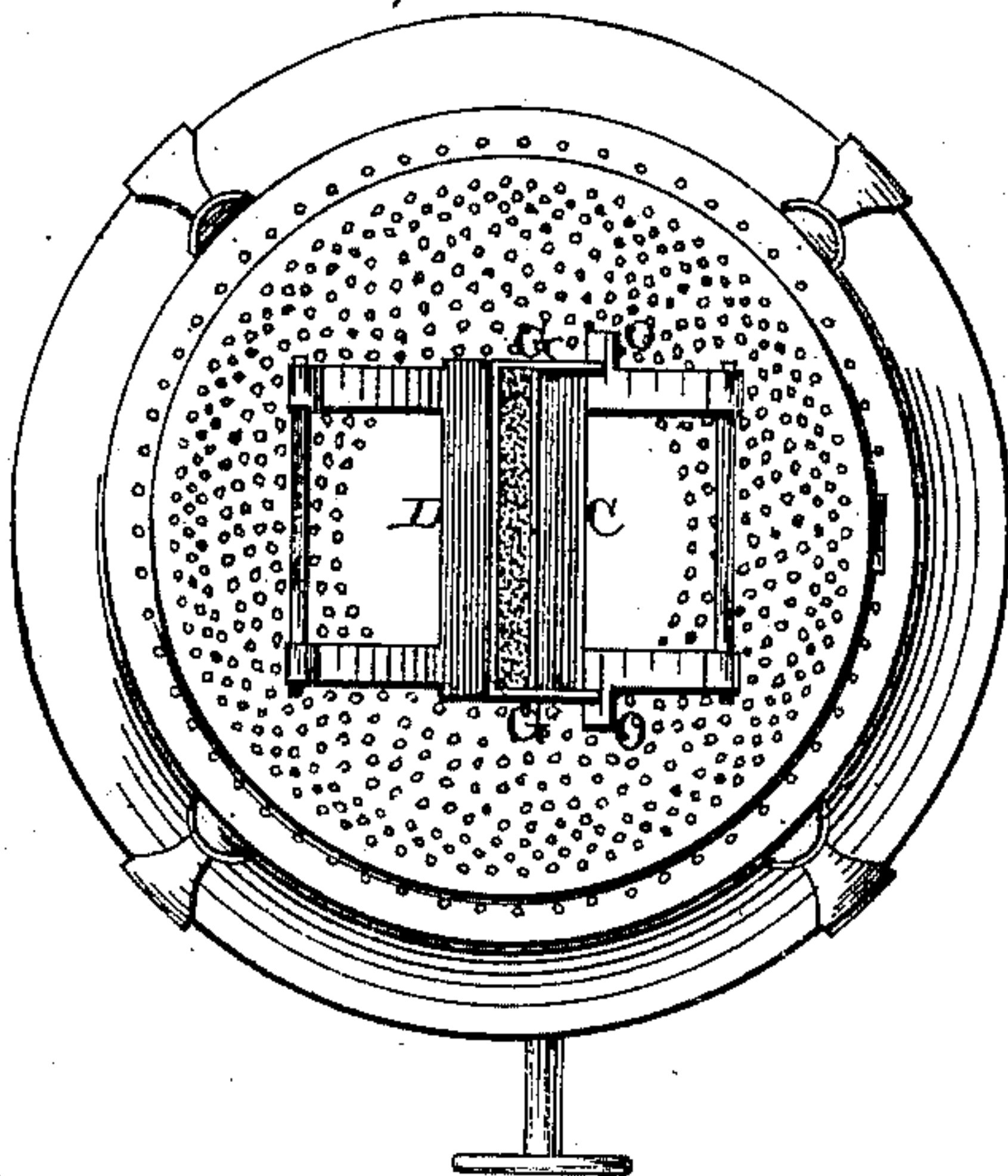


Fig. 3.

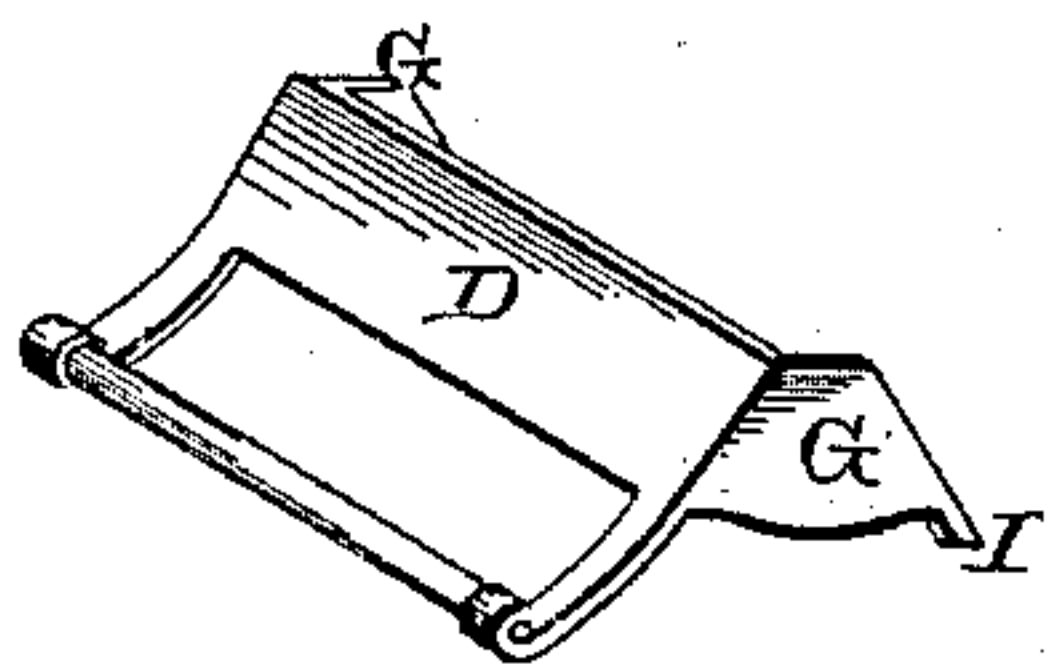


Fig. 4.

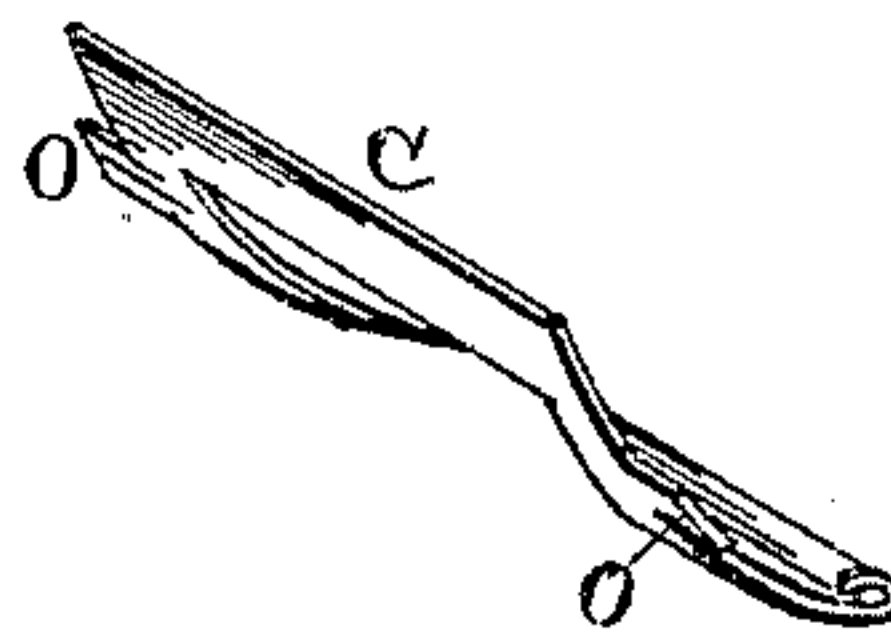


Fig. 5.



—Witnesses.—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GOLDIE, OF WEST BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

EXTINGUISHING DEVICE FOR LAMP-BURNERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,477, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed October 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. GOLDIE, of West Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extinguishing Devices for Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in extinguishing devices for lamp-burners; and it consists in the combination of two jaws, (each one of which is provided with projections or stops,) which are pivoted upon the top of the burner, and which extend toward each other, so as to bear against opposite sides of the wick from their gravity alone when the wick is raised, and which close over the top of the wick when the wick is turned down, so as to instantly extinguish the flame without any smoke or smell.

The object of my invention is to produce an extinguishing device which can be applied to lamp-burners, so that when the wick is turned down to a certain point the jaws will close over its top and instantly extinguish the flame, so as to prevent the smoldering of the wick and the smoke that usually follows when the flame is blown out.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a burner with the cone removed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the two jaws themselves, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the wick-tube alone.

A represents a lamp-burner of any desired make or shape. The wick-tube B, instead of being made flat in the usual manner, is here provided with any suitable number of grooves or corrugations upon one or both of its sides or at its ends, and which grooves or corrugations extend the full length of the tube. These corrugations serve to allow the free escape of the gas from the bowl as fast as it is generated, and also allow the oil to pour freely through the tube around one or both sides of the wick in case the lamp is upset, so as to extinguish the flames.

Pivoted upon the top of the burner, upon

opposite sides of the wick-tube, are the two jaws D C, which drop over toward each other and bear against opposite sides of the wick, when the wick is raised up, from their specific gravity alone. When the wick is lowered to a certain point these two jaws instantly close over its top, and thus instantly extinguish the flame, so as to prevent the usual smoke and bad smell caused by the smoldering wick when the flame is blown out. These jaws are made to act from their gravity alone, not only for the sake of cheapening the construction, but because, when jaws are used which are operated by springs, they bear against the wick with such force as to impede the free flow of oil to the flames, and thus cause the wick to be raised much higher than is necessary in order to produce the necessary light. Where the wick has to be turned up so high it is rapidly consumed, and the odor and smoke thrown off when the flame is extinguished are very unpleasant. These jaws also serve as a guide by which to trim the wick, for their upper edges are so shaped that if a match is used to rub away the charred portion of the wick above the edges of the jaws the wick will be trimmed so as to produce the largest possible flame without spreading enough at the sides to cause a smoke. One of these jaws is provided with the extensions G at its upper end, and upon the outer edges of the extensions are formed the points I. Upon the other jaw are formed the two projections O, over which the points I catch when the jaws close together. These two projections O serve as stops for the extensions to strike against, and thus prevent the jaw with the extension from moving too far to one side. When the upper ends of these two jaws are in contact with each other, and the wick is raised, the wick forces the two jaws sufficiently far apart to rise freely between them, and then the jaws bear lightly against its opposite sides.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a lamp-burner with the two jaws, which are pivoted upon its top, and which incline toward each other from their weight alone, each of the jaws being provided with projections or stops, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a lamp-burner with the two jaws, which are pivoted upon the top of the burner, and which act from their gravity alone, one of the jaws being provided with an extension, G, and points I, while the other one
5 is provided with the stops O, substantially as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM GOLDIE.

Witnesses:

F. H. DURELL,
F. L. WANDS.