

(No Model.)

E. H. PECK.
CENTRAL DRAFT LAMP.

No. 408,135.

Patented July 30, 1889.

Fig 1

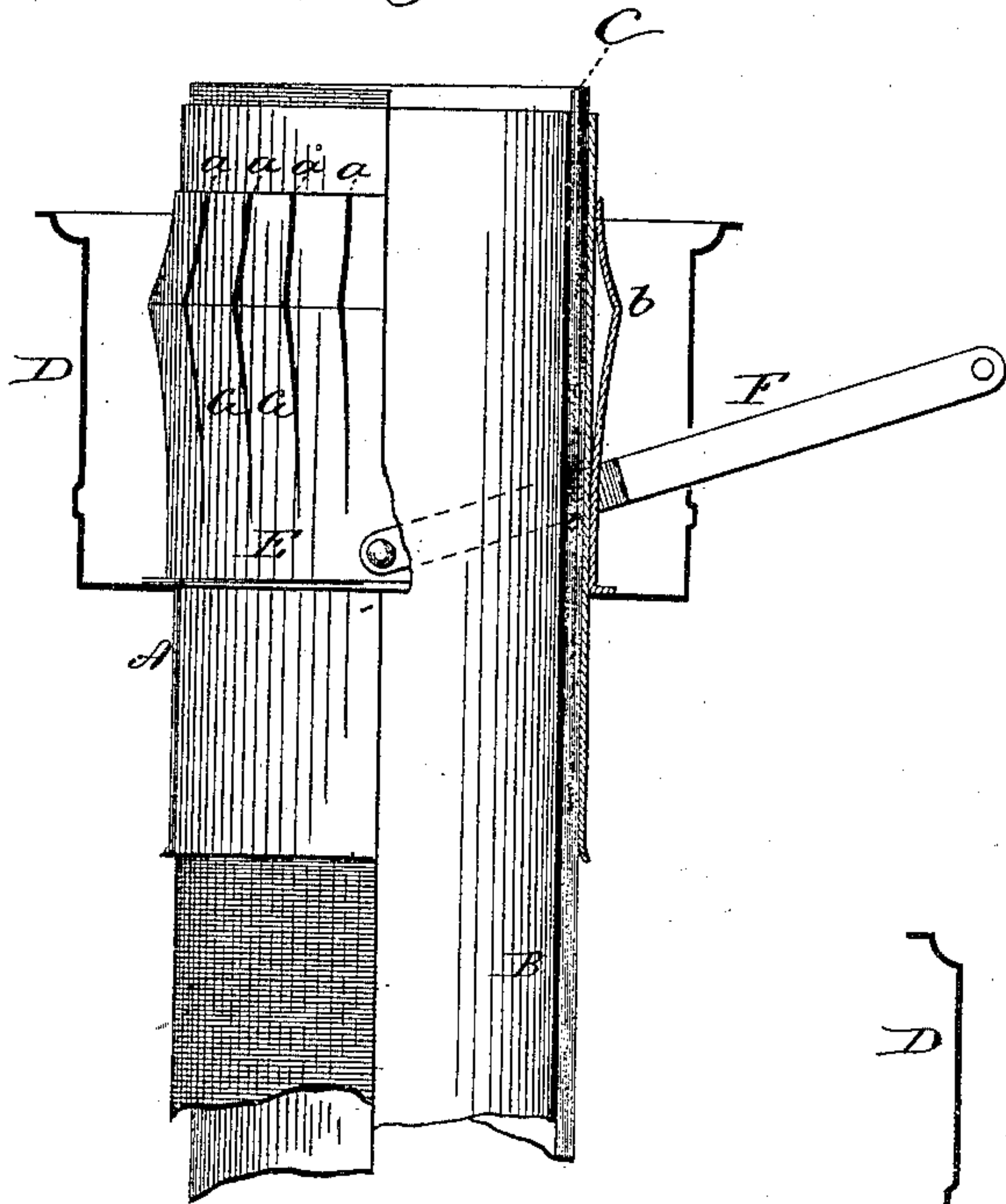


Fig. 2

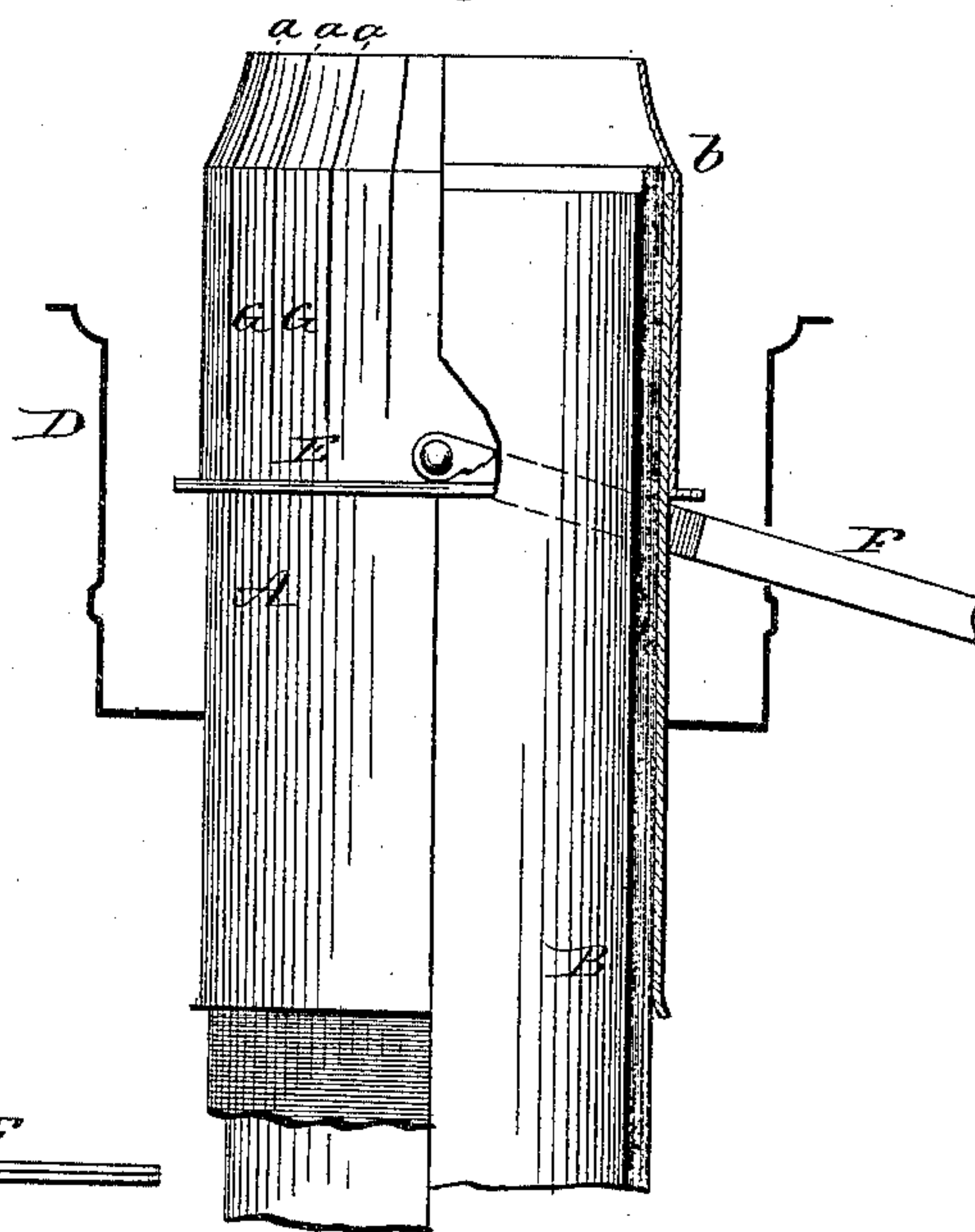


Fig. 3

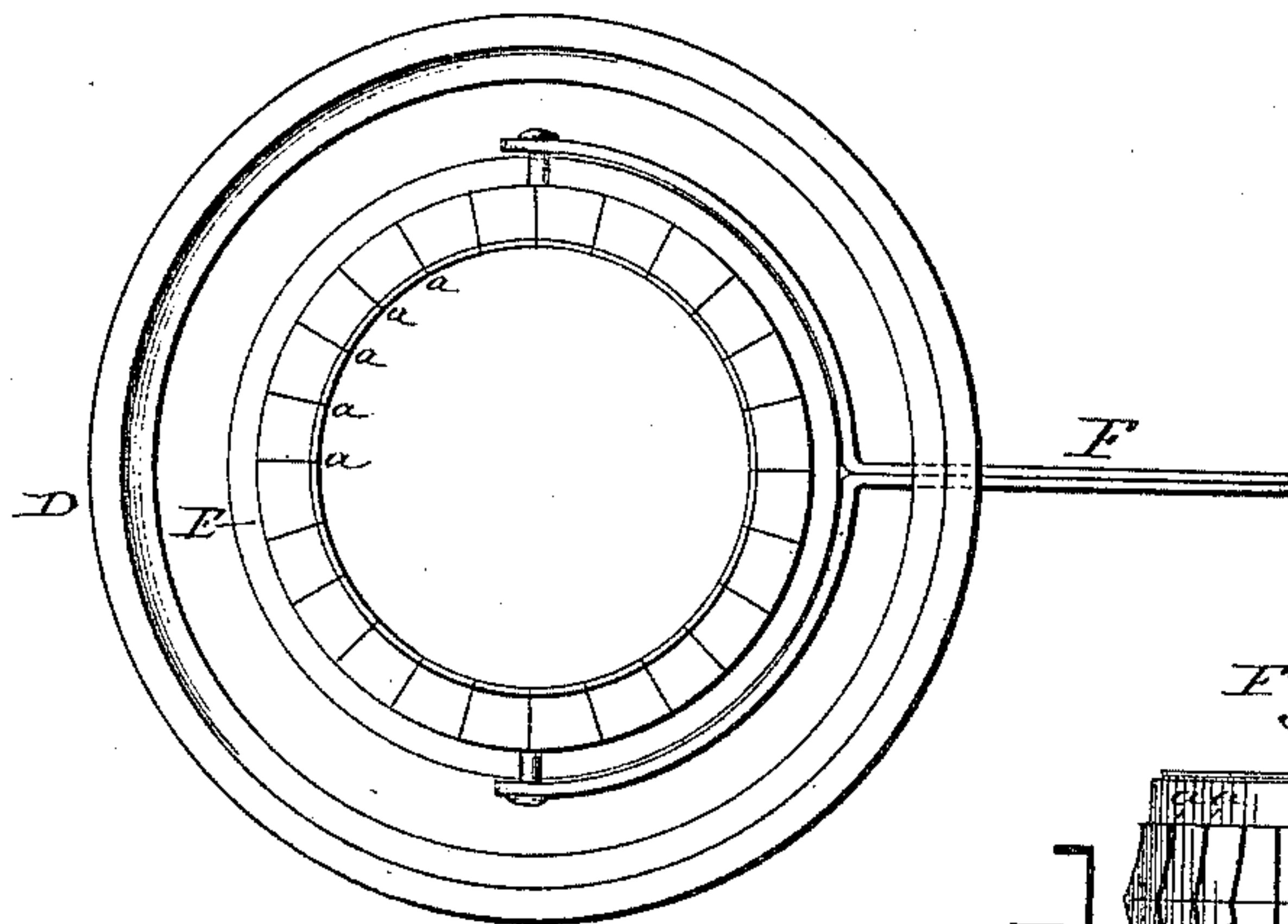
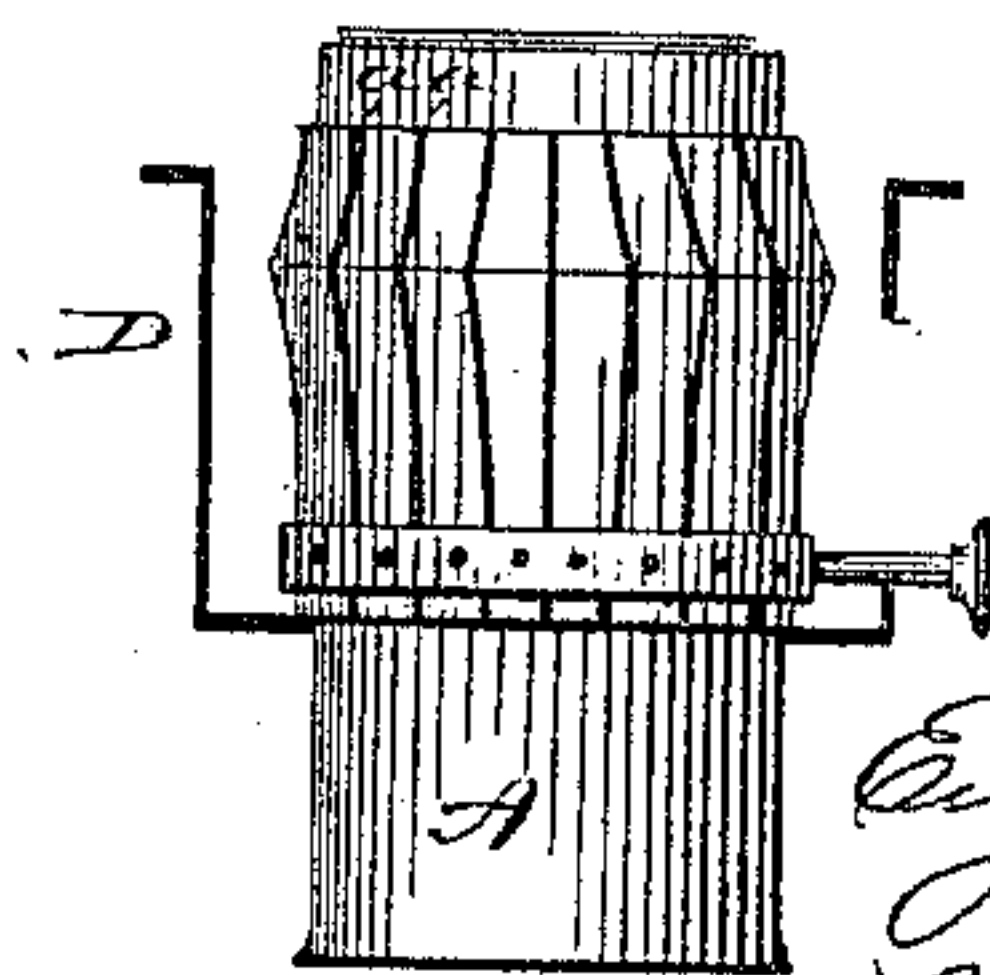


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. PECK, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERIDEN BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CENTRAL-DRAFT LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,135, dated July 30, 1889.

Application filed February 4, 1889. Serial No. 298,609. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. PECK, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvements in Central-Draft Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description
10 of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a vertical central section showing the wick-tube and extinguisher in half side
15 view, with the extinguisher in the down position; Fig. 2, the same as Fig. 1, with the extinguisher in the up position; Fig. 3, a top view in the closed position; Fig. 4, a modification.

20 This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamps in which the wick is of tubular shape, arranged around a tube, and through which tube air is supplied to the inside of the flame to aid in the support of combustion, commonly called "central-draft
25 lamps," the object of the invention being to provide a device for extinguishing the flame without the necessity of moving the wick; and the invention consists in a sleeve arranged
30 outside the wick-tube, and so as to slide vertically thereon from a position below the top of the wick-tube to a position above the upper end of the wick, the upper portion of the sleeve slit vertically to form a series of
35 springs, and the upper ends of the springs turned inward, and so that as the sleeve is forced downward the bent ends of the springs will act as cams over the end of the tube to cause the opening of the springs, so that they
40 may descend outside the tube, but so that as the sleeve is raised and the bent ends of the springs come above the end of the wick-tube they will be forced inward and close above the top of the wick, so as to extinguish the
45 flame.

A represents the outer tube of a central-draft burner, and B the inner or central tube of the lamp, between which the wick C is arranged in the usual manner; D, the shell of
50 the burner, which surrounds the outer tube

and serves as a support for the chimney. The representation of these parts is all that is necessary for the full illustration of the invention.

Upon the outer tube A a metal sleeve E is
55 arranged so as to slide freely up and down thereon. Its length is such that when in the down position its upper end will come below the upper end of the tube A—that is, below the exposed end of the wick. A lever F is
60 arranged in the shell or base of the burner, and extending outside forms a handle by which the lever may be operated. The inner end of the lever is hung to the sleeve E (here represented as forked) and so as to be piv-
65 oted to the sleeve upon opposite sides, as more clearly seen in Fig. 3. The sleeve E is made from elastic metal, and it is slit from its upper end downward, the slits preferably being vertical. *a* represents these slits. By
70 slitting the sleeve in this manner a series of springs G are formed around the tube A. Near the upper end these springs are bent inward, as at *b*, and so that as the tip of the spring rests against the tube A the bend will
75 be forced from the tube; but the tendency of the springs is to bring the part of the spring below the bend flat against the tube A, as seen in Fig. 2.

In the down position, as in Fig. 1, the springs
80 lie against the outer surface of the tube A and have no effect upon the flame; but as the sleeve is raised from the position in Fig. 1 to that in Fig. 2 the upper portion or tips of the springs are forced inward over the upper end
85 of the tube A and over the wick, as seen in Fig. 2, the springs closing upon the tube and so as to bring the upper ends or tips of the springs together, the shape of the slits between the springs being such that when raised
90 the edges of the tips will substantially meet, and thus form a close shell around the wick, and of a height sufficient to instantly extinguish the flame. Then when the sleeve is again drawn down the tips of the springs
95 work over the upper end of the tube A as cams to force the tips outward onto the sleeve, as seen in Fig. 1. This simple extinguisher is most effective in its operation, adds but a
100 trifling cost to the lamp, and avoids the neces-

sity of forcing the wick downward, or the common but dangerous practice of blowing down the chimney to extinguish the flame.

The lever F is the best device for operating the sleeve E; but it will be understood that it may be otherwise operated—as, for instance, by a handle rigidly fixed thereto, and so as to extend through a vertical slot in the shell of the burner, as seen in Fig. 4.

While the springs are best made by the formation of a sleeve and slitting it vertically, the sleeve may be made by attaching vertical springs of the requisite shape to a ring, as seen in Fig. 4. I therefore do not wish to limit the invention to the necessity of making the springs integral with each other and the ring or body which carries them; but

What I do claim is—

1. In a central-draft lamp, a sleeve arranged upon the tube which surrounds the wick and so as to slide vertically thereon, the upper end of the said sleeve forming a series of vertical springs around the tube, their upper ends

bent inward, so that when the sleeve is raised the upper ends of the springs will close inward around and above the upper end of the wick, and on the descent of the sleeve the said springs will spread and pass onto the outside of the tube, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described extinguisher for central-draft lamps, consisting of a sleeve arranged upon the outside of the tube and so as to move vertically thereon, the upper end of the said sleeve slit to form a series of vertical springs integral with the sleeve, the upper ends of the springs bent inward, so as to close over the wick when the sleeve is raised, and a lever hung to the sleeve and extending through the burner, substantially as described.

EUGENE H. PECK.

Witnesses:

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