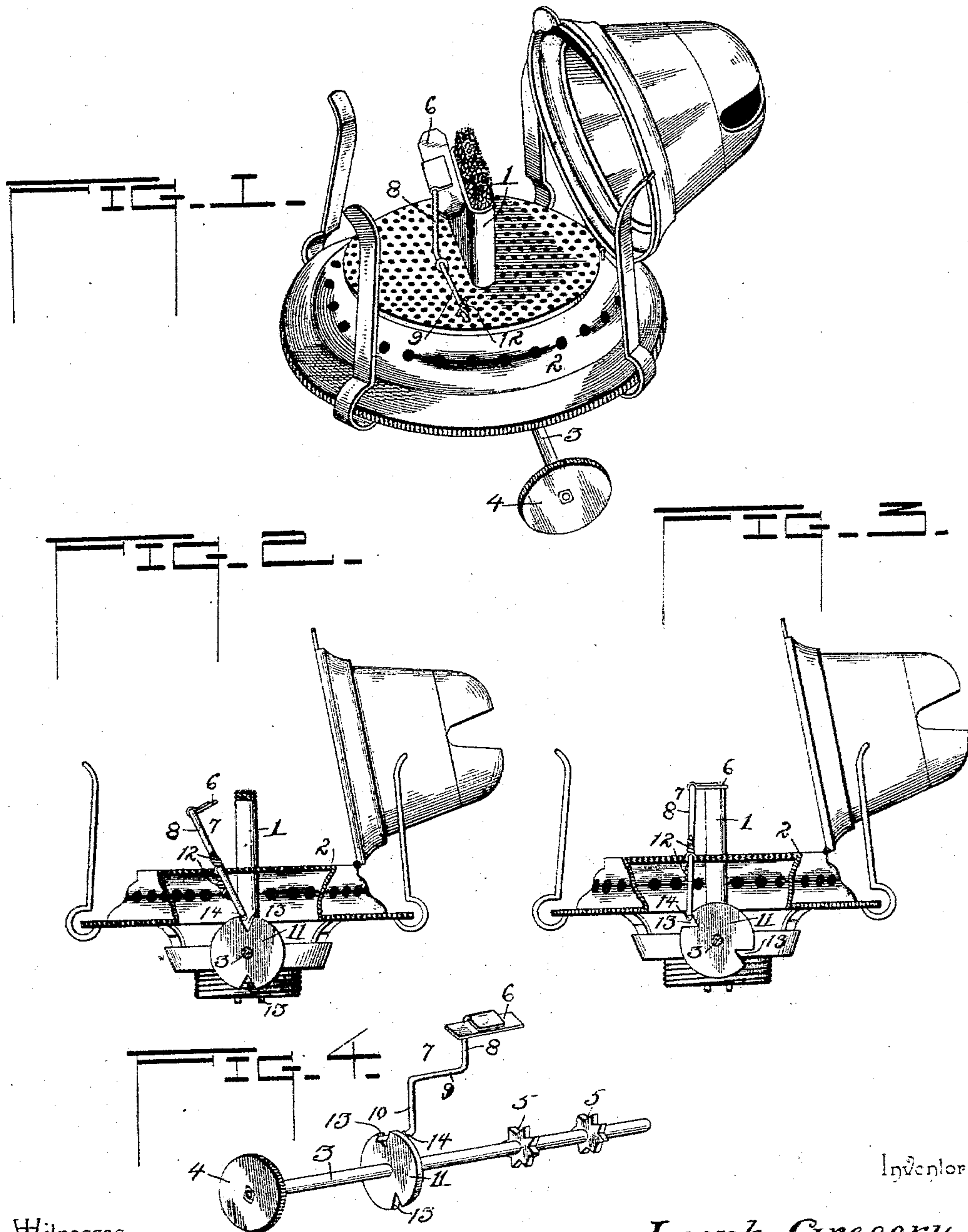


(No Model.)

J. GREGORY.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 564,992.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.



Inventor

Witnesses
Milton O'Connell, By his Attorneys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH GREGORY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO THOMAS APPLETON, OF SAME PLACE, AND BESSIE HARDING MORRILL, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,992, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1896. Serial No. 581,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GREGORY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State
5 of New York, have invented a new and useful Lamp-Burner, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to equip lamp-burners with a flame-extinguishing device which is
10 operated automatically by the provisions employed for raising and lowering the wick, thereby obviating the necessity for blowing out the light when it is required to extinguish the same; to have the extinguisher fit close
15 against the end of the wick-tube so as to prevent siphoning the oil; to dispose the extinguisher whereby it will remove the charred or burned end of the wick, thereby keeping the latter in condition so as to insure a clear and
20 extended flame, and to have the parts so disposed that the wick-controlling provisions can be operated without interference on the part of the extinguisher, all as will appear more fully hereinafter.

25 For a full understanding of the merits and advantages of the invention, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings and the following description.

The improvement is susceptible of various
30 changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and to a full disclosure of the invention an adaptation thereof is
35 shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp-burner having the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail view showing the extin-
40 guisher thrown to one side of the wick-tube. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the extinguisher closing the end of the wick-tube. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the extinguisher and the wick-raiser.

45 Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the drawings by the same reference-characters.

The lamp-burner illustrated is of the ordi-
50 nary type, and comprises the wick-tube 1,

gallery 2, and the wick-raising shaft 3, the latter having the usual button or knob 4 at its outer end and the spur-wheels 5 near its inner end to engage with and operate the wick.

The extinguisher comprises a plate 6 and a lever 7, the plate being oblong and conforming to the shape of the wick-tube in cross-section, so as to extend over the latter and arranged to secure a close fit against the end
55 of the wick-tube, so as to prevent the escape of the oil either by siphoning or by capillary attraction. The lever 7 is a spring-wire of proper length, and comprises a vertical arm 8, a horizontal portion 9, and a pendent
60 arm 10, which is adapted to engage with a plate or disk 11, secured upon the shaft 3. This lever 7 is fulcrumed to the gallery 2, preferably by having its horizontal portion 9
65 secured to the gallery by short binding-wires 12, the latter passing through adjacent perforations of the gallery and extending over the horizontal portion 9 and having their ends twisted together. These binding-wires 12
70 fix the position of the lever and hold it in working relation. The pendent arm 10 extends through a perforation of the gallery, thereby preventing any longitudinal move-
75 ment of the lever after the parts have been assembled. The wire from which the lever
80 is constructed is sufficiently elastic to prevent straining of the parts or undue pressure of the plate 6 against the side of the wick or the end of the pendent arm 10 against the plate or disk 11.

85 The plate or disk 11 is secured upon the wick-shaft 3 so as to turn therewith, and is disposed so as to engage with the terminal portion of the pendent arm 10, whereby the latter is moved to throw the extinguisher into
90 or out of operative relation, and so as to hold it in either of these two positions. The plate or disk 11 is notched or recessed, as shown at 13, to receive the terminal portion of the pendent arm 10, whereby the latter is posi-
95 tively actuated, and the walls of this notch or recess flare in opposite directions to admit of the terminal portion of the arm 10 riding out of the notch or recess upon turning the shaft 3 after the extinguisher has been moved
100

in the desired direction. As shown, the edge portion of the plate or disk is notched, and the lower portion of the arm 10 is bent at 14 to extend across the path of the plate or disk 5 11, so as to drop into the notch when the latter assumes a position opposite the terminal of the said arm 10. The number and position of the notches or recesses may be varied at will, and any part the equivalent of the 10 notch can be resorted to for moving the lever when the shaft 3 is operated, which will serve to throw the extinguisher across the end of the wick-tube or away therefrom. Upon turning the shaft 3 so as to lower the wick the lever 7 15 will be actuated and move the plate 6 toward the wick-tube, and after the wick has passed within its tube the plate 6 will spring over the end of the wick-tube and close the latter, thereby completely extinguishing the flame. 20 It will be seen that the inner or front edge of the plate 6 will press against the side of the wick with sufficient pressure to remove the burned or charred end thereof prior to the wick moving within its tube. The spring action of the wire from which the lever 7 is constructed admits of this result, which could not be attained if the lever 7 were made of heavy or stout wire devoid of elasticity. 25 When turning the shaft 3 in a direction to elevate the wick, the extinguisher will be turned aside, so as not to interfere with the light or the wick. Obviously when the terminal portion of the pendent arm 10 is in engagement with the plate or disk 11 between its 30 notches or recesses the said shaft can be turned in either direction for the purpose of raising and lowering the light without extinguishing it, as will be readily comprehended, and for this reason the notches or recesses 35 should not be provided in too great number or located at short distances apart. 40

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a lamp-burner, the combination with 45 the wick-raising shaft, of an extinguisher comprising a spring-arm having a lateral extension, and a plate or disk secured upon the wick-raising shaft to turn therewith at all times and adapted to engage with the said 50 lateral extension and positively actuate the extinguisher and hold it in the adjusted position, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lamp-burner, the combination with

the wick-raising shaft, and an extinguisher, 55 of a plate or disk secured upon the wick-raising shaft so as to turn therewith and having a notch or recess having flaring sides and adapted to engage with and positively actuate the said extinguisher and hold it in the 60 adjusted position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a lamp-burner, the combination with the wick-raising shaft, and an extinguisher 65 having a pendent spring-arm, of a plate or disk secured upon the wick-raising shaft to turn therewith and having a flaring notch or recess to receive the terminal portion of the aforesaid pendent spring-arm to positively 70 actuate the extinguisher in each direction, and adapted to admit of the said arm riding out of the notch or recess, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a lamp-burner, the combination with the wick-raising shaft, and an extinguisher 75 having a pendent spring-arm, of a plate or disk having a portion to make positive engagement with the extremity of the said pendent spring-arm to throw the extinguisher 80 into or out of operative relation, and having a part upon each side of the said engaging portion to hold the extinguisher in the position into which it is thrown to admit of the 85 wick-raising shaft being turned in either direction within certain limits without changing the position of the said extinguisher, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a lamp-burner, the combination of a spring-wire bent to provide vertical and pendent 90 arms and an intermediate horizontal portion, the latter being journaled to the gallery, and the pendent arm passing through a perforation therein, a plate secured to the vertical arm and adapted to fit close against the end 95 of the wick-tube, and a plate or disk secured to the wick-raising shaft and having a notch or depression with flaring sides to engage with the extremity of the pendent arm to 100 actuate the latter positively, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH GREGORY.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SIGGERS,
HAROLD H. SIMMS.