(No Model.)

J. B. DAUDELIN.

LAMP BURNER.

No. 575,462. Patented Jan. 19, 1897.

Fig. 2.

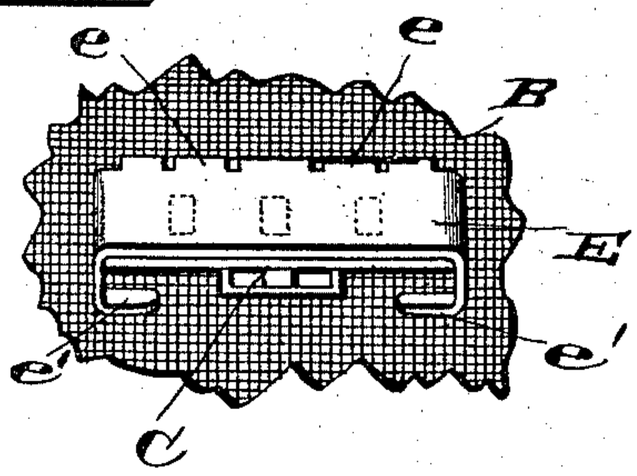


Fig. 1.

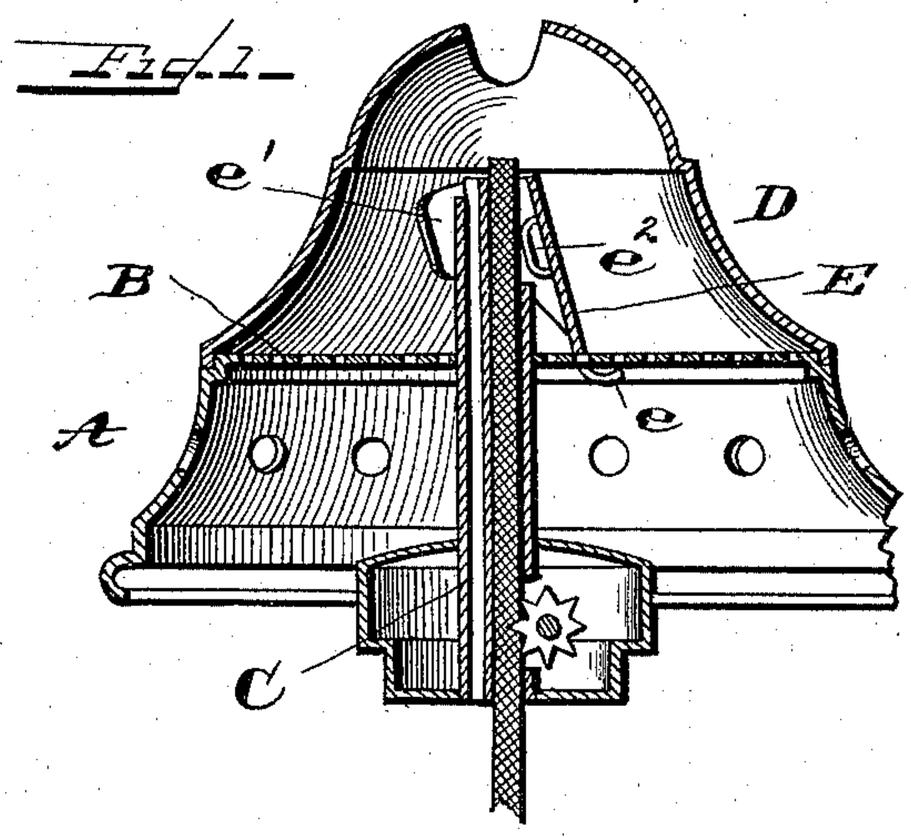


Fig. 3.

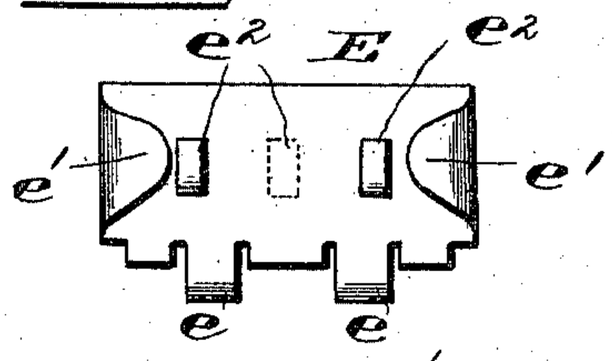


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

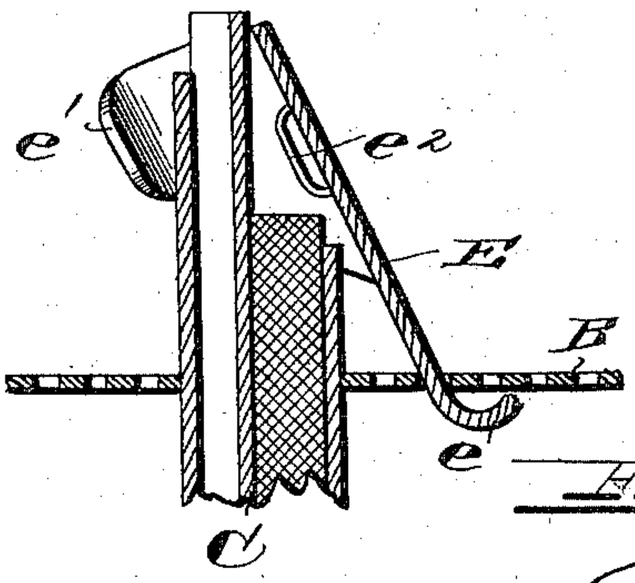
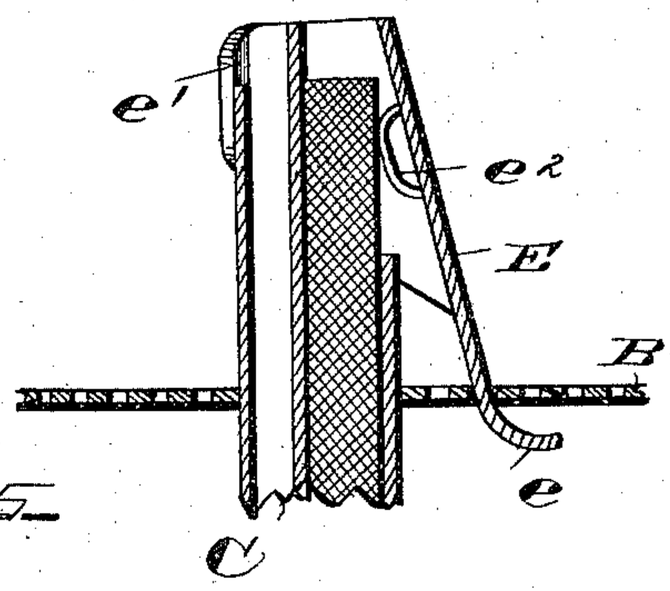
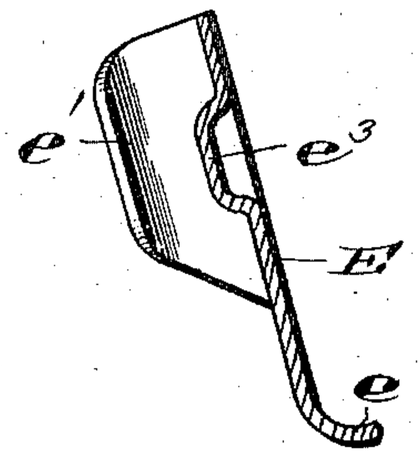


Fig. 6.





Witnesses.

G. A. Tauberschmidt,

J. D. Knigobery.

Inventor.

Jean B. Daudelin

by

Whittaker & Prevost

attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAUDELIN, OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,462, dated January 19, 1897.

Application filed September 4, 1896. Serial No. 604,856. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN BAPTISTE DAUDELIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention, and said invention is fully disclosed in the following description and claims.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a lamp-burner embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the wick-tube and extinguisher-plate in closed position. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the inner side of the extinguisher-plate. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the wick-tube, showing the position of the extinguisher-plate when the wick is turned low just before extinguishing. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the position of the parts after the lamp is extinguished. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of a slightly-modified extinguisher-plate.

In the drawings, A represents the main body of the burner. B is the perforated plate, C the wick-tube, and D the hinged cap, all of usual construction. The upper end of the wick-tube is cut off on an inclined plane, as shown, and is provided with a pivotally-mounted extinguisher-plate E. This plate is provided at its lower edge with one or more downwardly-extending arms *e e*, which pass through apertures in the perforated plate B and are bent up so as to hold the extinguisher-plate in position, but allow it to swing toward and from the wick-tube. At each end of said plate E is an arm e', which is bent around the wick-tube at such a distance from the plate E as to allow it the desired range of movement. On its inner face said plate is provided with one, two, or three or more wick-engaging lugs or projections e^2, which are located at some distance from the upper edge of the extinguisher-plate. These projections may be formed in any desired manner. For instance, they may be formed of sheet metal soldered or otherwise secured to the extinguisher-plate, as in Figs. 1, 4, and 5, or they may be stamped up out of the material which forms the plate, as shown at e^3, Fig. 6.

The operation of the device is as follows: When the wick is in raised position, as in Fig. 1, it will engage the lug or lugs e^2 of the extinguisher-plate and the plate will be held slightly away from the wick. When the wick is turned down, as in Fig. 4, it can be turned to such a point that the rapid combustion of the oil will cease and only the vapor at the top of the wick will burn, and still the projections e^2 will rest against the wick and hold the plate in vertical position. Since the projections e^2 touch the wick below the line of combustion, they do not cause the flame to smoke, as would be the case if any part of the plate E touched the wick at the line of combustion.

When the wick has been turned so low that only the tiny flame of the gas above the wick remains burning, the wick on being turned still lower disengages the projections e^2 and the plate will fall over against the beveled wick-tube, closing it and extinguishing the tiny flame, as shown in Fig. 5, without a particle of smoke or smell.

One great advantage of this extinguisher is that it is not brought into operation until after the wick has been turned so low that scarcely any combustion remains. As a result, the lamp can be turned as low, if not lower, than an ordinary lamp not provided with an extinguisher without smoking. If it were not for the projections e^2 e^2, however, as soon as the wick was turned low the extinguisher-plate would fall over against the top of the wick and cause it to smoke and smell.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extinguisher for oil-burners, the combination with the wick-tube having its upper end beveled, of the pivoted extinguisher-plate provided with an inwardly-ex-

tending projection between its top edge and its point of pivoting for engaging the wick, substantially as described.

2. In an extinguisher for oil-burners, the combination with the beveled wick-tube, of a pivoted extinguisher-plate provided with retaining-arms extending around portions of said tube and having inwardly-extending wick-engaging projections between the top edge of said plate and its point of pivoting, substantially as described.

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

JEAN BAPTISTE DAUDELIN.

Witnesses:
EUSEBE H. DAUDELIN,
HENRY G. PLACE.