

No. 641,749.

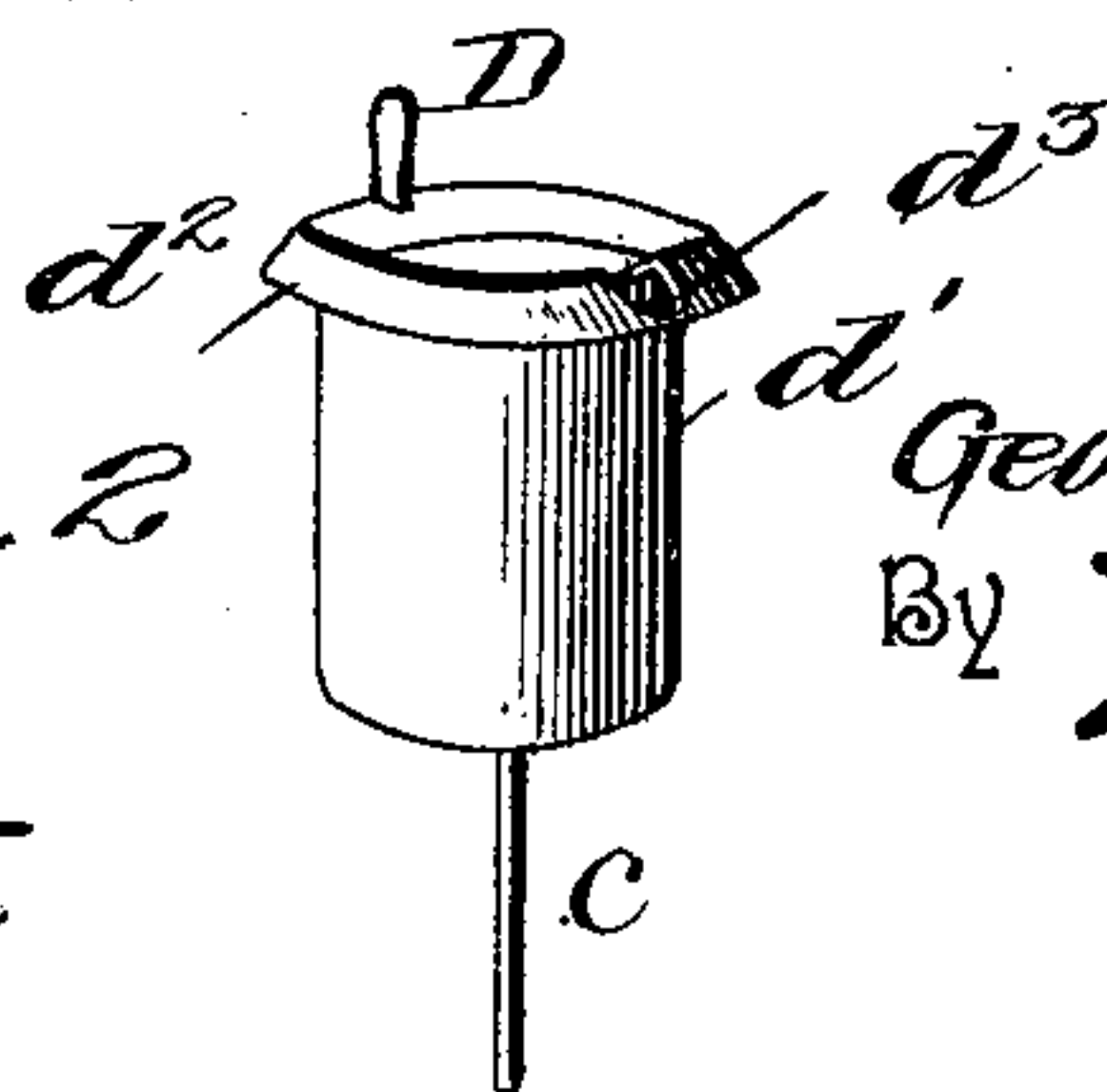
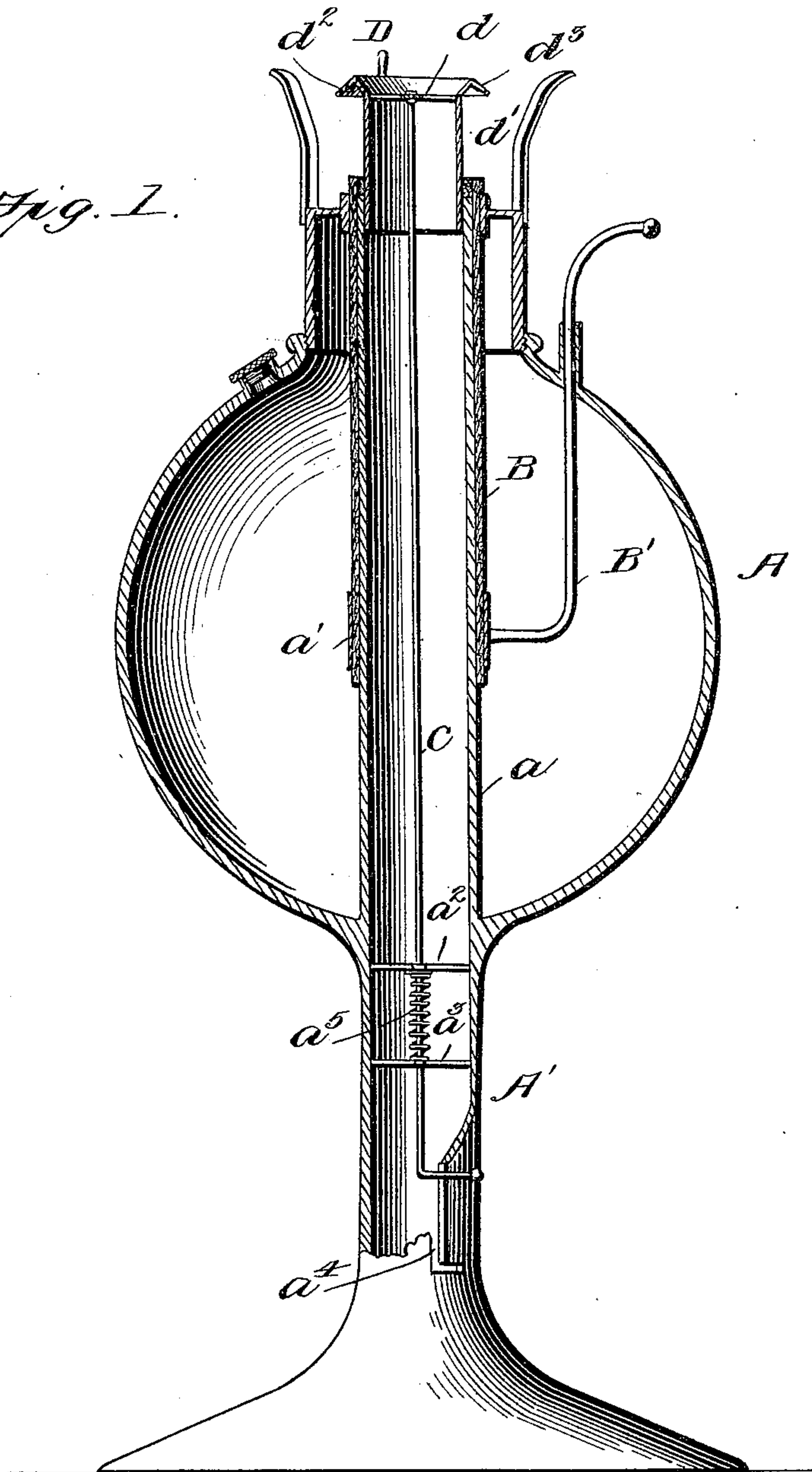
Patented Jan. 23, 1900.

G. A. SMITH.  
NIGHT LAMP.

(Application filed May 3, 1899.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1.*



Witnesses:

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*William B. Roberts*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOTT SMITH, OF ALBERNI, CANADA.

## NIGHT-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,749, dated January 23, 1900.

Application filed May 3, 1899. Serial No. 715,457. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE ARBUTHNOTT SMITH, a subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Alberni, county of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Night-Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is 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.

This invention relates to lamp-burners; and it has for its object to provide an attachment for lamp-burners which will permit an ordinary lamp to be used as a night-lamp.

A further object is to provide an ordinary lamp with an attachment whereby it may be readily converted into a night-lamp the construction of which is simple and inexpensive, consists of few parts, and which may be readily and safely operated.

To these ends the invention consists in a night-lamp attachment for lamps constructed substantially as hereinafter illustrated and described, and defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, in which similar letters of reference refer to similar parts, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of an ordinary form of lamp provided with the improved night-lamp attachment, and Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of a detail of the construction.

In the drawings, A represents a lamp of any ordinary or preferred form, which is provided with the usual reservoir, base, and burner and provided with a round wick.

The standard A' of the lamp is formed hollow and is provided with a tubular extension  $\alpha$ , preferably integral therewith, which projects up to a level with the burner.

The circular wick B is slidably mounted upon the tubular extension  $\alpha$ , and to the lower portion of said wick is fixed the metal band  $\alpha'$ , having an operating-rod B', which projects upwardly through the upper side of the reservoir in convenient position to be grasped by the hands. By means of this construction the wick is adapted to be properly adjusted as required, though, of course, it is to be understood that the ordinary means for adjusting the wick may be employed, if preferred.

In the lower portion of the standard A' are

fixed two partitions  $\alpha^2$   $\alpha^3$ , which are perforated to receive and guide the rod C, the lower end of which is bent at right angles and extends outwardly through a slot  $\alpha^4$  in the side of the standard, where it forms a handle, by means of which the said rod may be given a vertical movement. The slot  $\alpha^4$  is provided with an offset, whereby the handle may be engaged to lock the rod in its lower or retracted position. A suitable spring  $\alpha^5$  is sleeved upon said rod C and is fixed at its upper end to the said rod, while the lower end bears against the partition  $\alpha^3$ , whereby the said rod is normally held in its upper or raised position.

To the upper end of the rod C, which projects some distance above the burner, is revolvably mounted, by means of a cross-rod  $d$ , the cap D, formed of a short tubular body portion  $d'$ , which fits closely within the tubular extension  $\alpha$  and is adapted to slide therein when actuated by the rod C. The upper portion of the cap D is provided with an annular flange  $d^2$ , which is preferably angular, as shown, and which projects over the edge of the wick and is adapted to be forced down upon the top of said wick by the downward movement of the rod C. A portion of the flange  $d^2$  of the cap D is cut away or perforated at  $d^3$ , leaving a portion of the wick exposed or free from contact with the said flange when the cap is lowered upon the wick.

It will be readily understood from the above description that when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings the wick can be lighted and the lamp used as an ordinary lamp. When it is desired to have a dim light, as when the lamp is to be used as a night-lamp, the cap D is forced down upon the wick by means of the rod C, and the flame of the wick is extinguished, with the exception of the small portion uncovered by reason of the opening or perforation in the flange of the cap D. This opening may be made of any desirable size best suited for the purpose, it being only necessary to leave enough of the wick exposed to provide a dim light.

The cap D, being revolvably connected to the rod C, can be freely turned in the tubular extension  $\alpha$  by means of a suitable handle  $d^4$ , formed on said cap, so as to cause the cut-



away portion of the flange  $d^2$  to expose a fresh portion of the wick when necessary by reason of the burning away of the wick beneath said cut-away portion. Thus the wick will be prevented from being unevenly consumed, as would be the case were the same portion of the wick always exposed through the cut-away portion.

By means of this construction an ordinary lamp may be used as a night-lamp without danger and with great economy in the amount of oil consumed and without the disagreeable odor and smoke caused by turning low the wick of an ordinary lamp.

While I have herein shown a preferred form of carrying my invention into effect, yet I do not desire to limit myself to such preferred details of construction, but claim the right to use any and all modifications thereof which will serve to carry into effect the objects to be attained by this invention in so far as such modifications and changes may fall within the spirit and scope of my said invention.

I claim—

1. An attachment for lamps, comprising a tubular extension adapted to support the wick, a rotatable cap slidably mounted in the top of said extension and adapted to cover all but a portion of said wick, and means for lowering and holding said cap upon the wick, substantially as described.

2. An attachment for lamps, comprising a tubular extension adapted to support the wick, a rotatable cap slidably mounted in the

top of said extension, a flange integral with said cap and having a perforation, and means for lowering and holding said cap upon the wick, substantially as described.

3. An attachment for lamps, comprising a tubular extension adapted to support the wick, a rotatable cap slidably mounted in the top of said extension, a flange integral with said cap and provided with a perforation, a spring-pressed rod connected with said cap and provided with an operating-handle, and means for locking the said rod in its retracted position, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a lamp provided with the usual burner, reservoir and stand-ard, of an attachment therefor, comprising a tubular extension integral with the standard and connected at its upper end with the burner, a wick slidably mounted on said tubular extension, means for adjusting said wick, a rotatable cap slidably mounted in the top of said extension, a flange integral with said cap and provided with a perforation, a spring-pressed rod connected with said cap and extending downwardly through said extension and provided with an operating-handle, and means for locking said rod in its retracted position, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOTT SMITH.

Witnesses:

TOM LANE FOX,  
JOHN MOINE.