

No. 659,247.

Patented Oct. 9, 1900.

W. C. MILLER.  
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

(Application filed Aug. 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

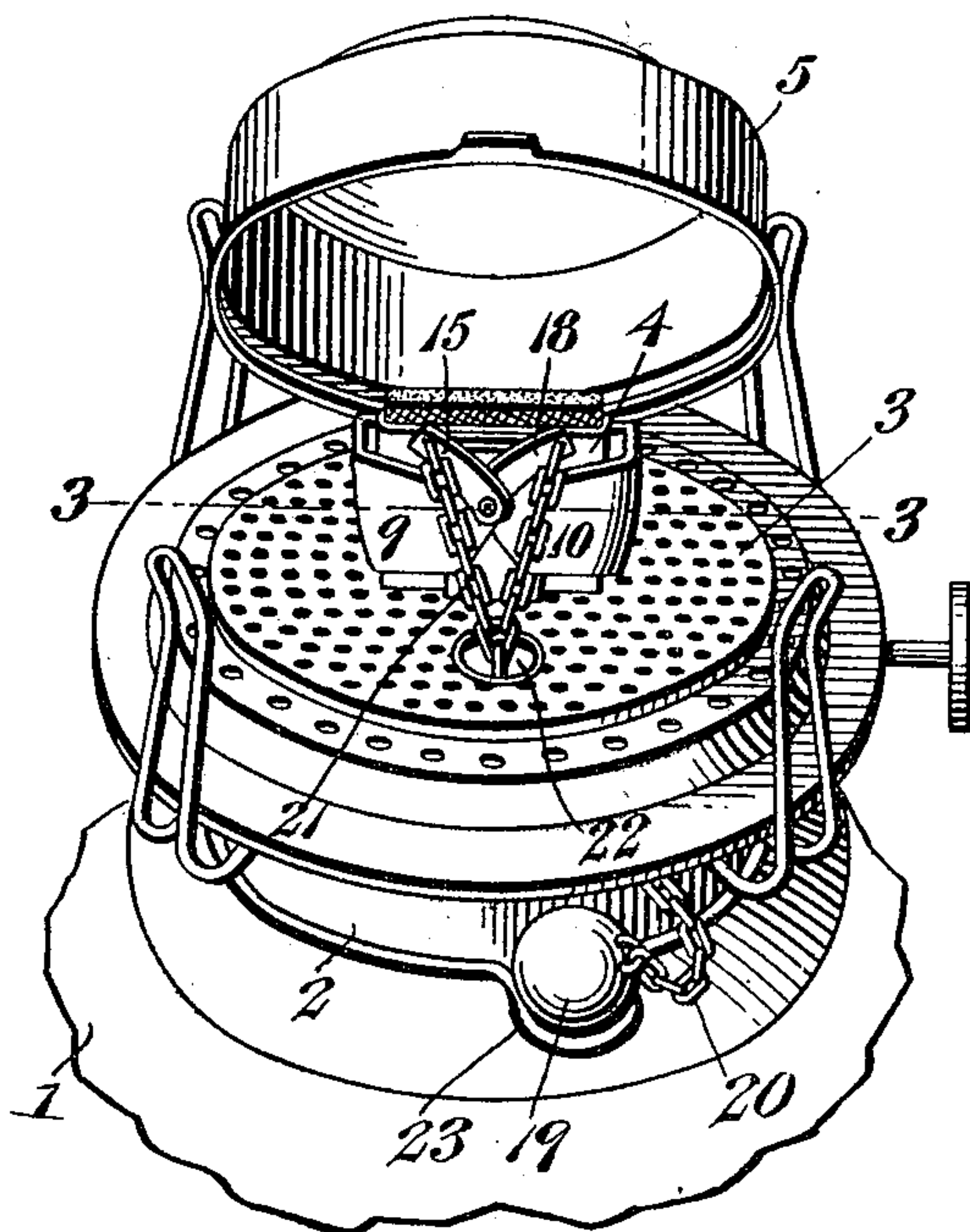


Fig. 2.

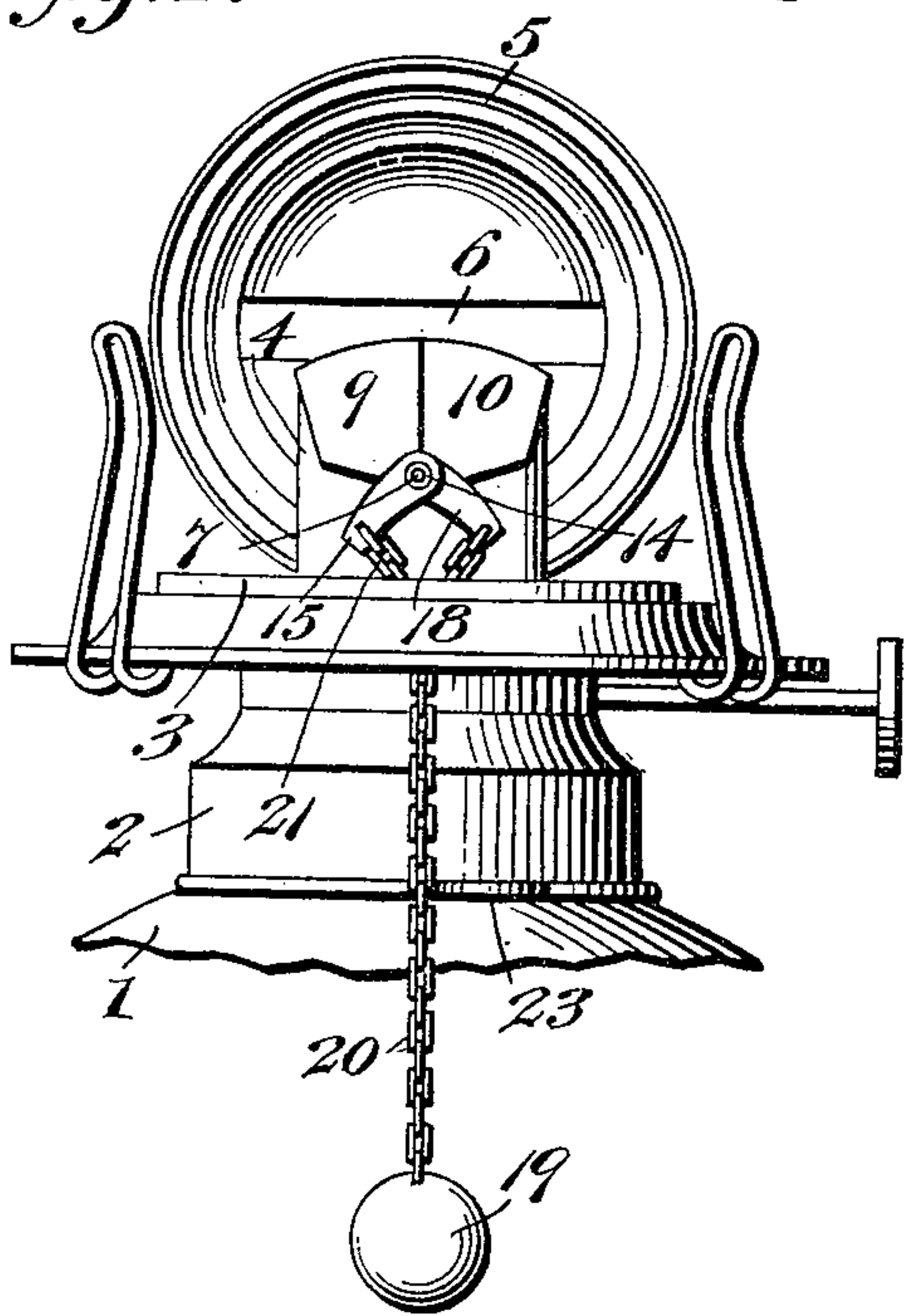


Fig. 3.

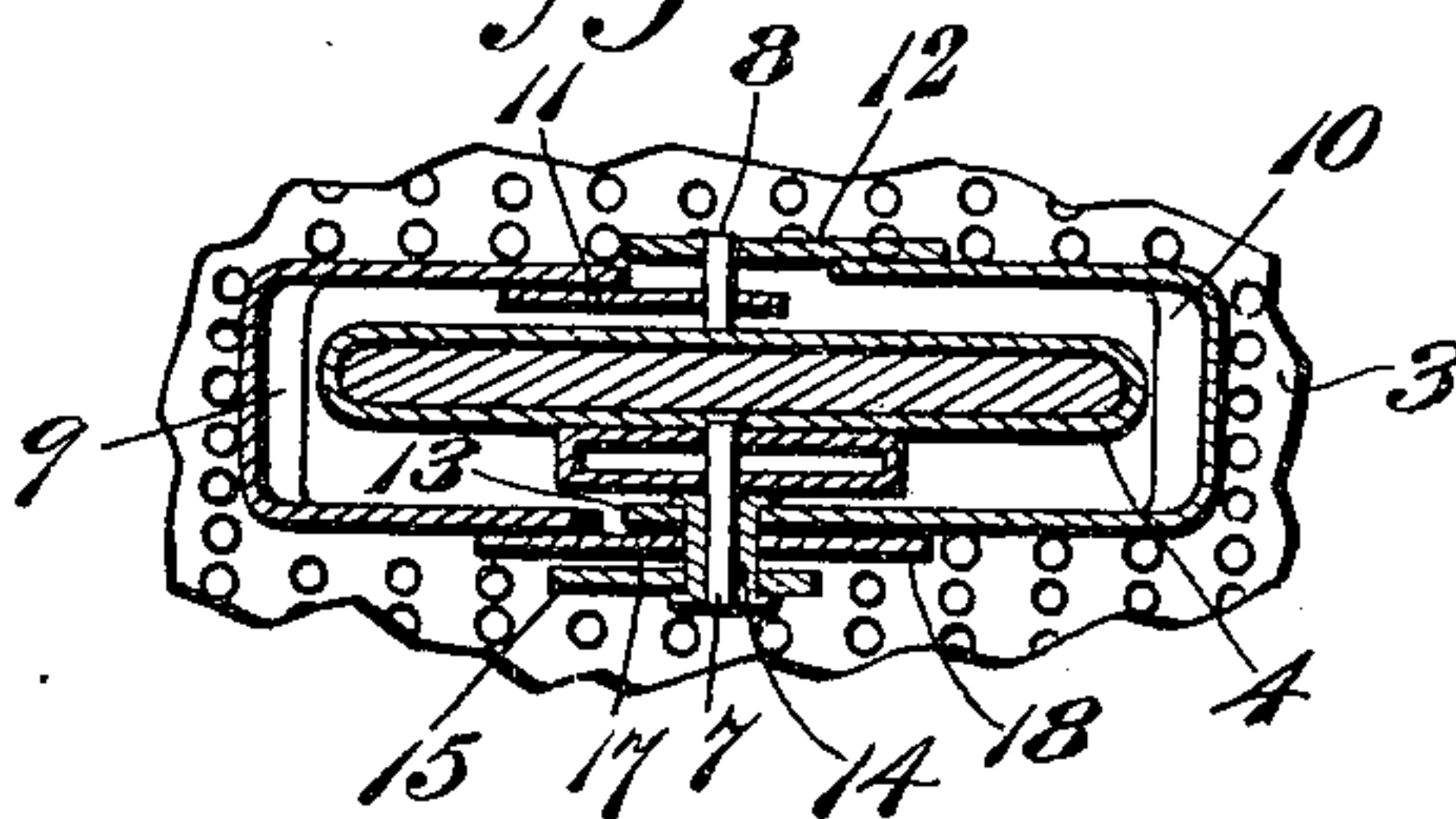
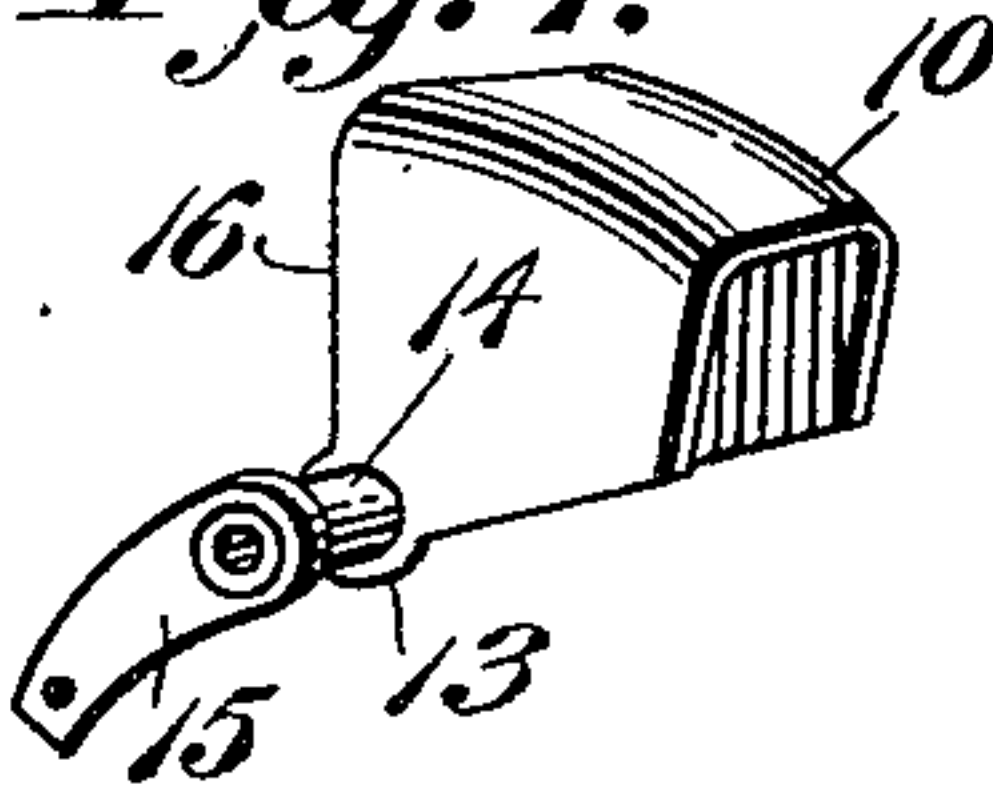


Fig. 4.



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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
AUGUST WENDELBOE, OF SAME PLACE.

## LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,247, dated October 9, 1900.

Application filed August 6, 1900. Serial No. 26,070. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Lamp-Extinguisher, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp-extinguishers, one object being to produce a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device by means of which the extinguishment of a lamp may be effected manually or automatically to obviate the necessity for blowing into the lamp-chimney and to preclude the possibility of a conflagration due to the tilting or overturning of the lamp.

A further object of the invention is to render the action of a pair of pivoted hood-sections or jaws more certain by pivoting the hood-sections upon a common pintle and by extending an operating-arm from each hood beyond its pintle for attachment to the ends of a flexible loop, to which is connected a flexible piece passed through the globe-base and provided with a weight designed by its intentional or accidental displacement from a rest or support to swing the hood-sections above the weight for the purpose of extinguishing the flame.

To the accomplishment of these objects the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and defined in the appended claims.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device applied to a lamp of ordinary construction, the hood-sections being thrown back. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the subject-matter of Fig. 1, showing the hood-sections closed by the gravitation of the weight. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the hood-sections.

Referring to the numerals of reference employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views, 1 indicates a fragment of a lamp-body; 2, the cylindrical neck of the lamp-top; 3, the usual foraminous globe support or base; 4, the wick-tube, and 5 the usual hinged cap, provided with a diametrical slot 6, positioned above the wick-tube when

the cap is turned down. From the opposite sides of the wick-tube 4 adjacent to its upper end extend a pair of horizontal alined pintles 7 and 8, constituting journals for a pair of pivoted hood-sections 9 and 10. These hood-sections, as more clearly shown in Fig. 3, are of approximate U shape in cross-section to envelop the opposite edges of the tube 4 when turned down and to constitute a cover or hood for the wick when swung upwardly into an abutting position, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

At one side of the wick-tube the hood-sections are provided with oppositely-extending arms 11 and 12, the ends of which are overlapped and pierced by the pintle 8. It will be noted that when the hood-sections are swung above the wick their edges are designed to abut into coincident relation for the purpose of effecting the complete exclusion of air from the wick. The arms 11 and 12 are therefore offset from the contiguous walls of the hood-sections, the arm 11 being secured to the inner face of one wall and the arm 12 to the outer face of the other, as shown in Fig. 3. At the opposite side of the wick-tube the hood-section 10 is provided with a short bearing-arm 13, mounted upon the inner face of the adjacent wall of the member and fixed to a bearing-sleeve 14, having a bearing upon the pintle 7, from the outer end of which sleeve is extended an operating-lever 15, disposed at an obtuse angle to the inner edge of the section 10. A bearing-arm 17, similar to the arm 13, is extended from the section 9, but is offset upon the outer face of the wall and has a bearing upon the sleeve 14, the extremity of the arm 17 being extended beyond the sleeve to form an operating-lever 18. The angular relation of each of the operating-levers 15 and 18 with respect to the inner and outer edges of the hood-sections is such that in either the elevated or depressed position of said sections the levers will be related at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees, their locations being above or below the horizontal, as the case may be. For the purpose of swinging the arms 15 and 18 to effect the elevation of the hood-sections and the extinguishment of the flame I provide a weight 19, secured to the lower end of the flexible



piece or chain 20, pendent from a flexible loop 21, having its ends secured to the extremities of the levers and constituting, in effect, a pair of divergent branches of the  
 5 piece 20, which I will therefore designate in the claims as a "branched flexible piece," having direct connection with the levers. The weight-supporting piece 20 extends downwardly through a tubular guide 22, piercing  
 10 the globe-base 3, and the weight, which is preferably of spherical form, is normally supported upon a rest or seat 23, located below the base 3 and preferably formed by bending a strand of wire around the neck 2 of the lamp-  
 15 top and by deflecting the strand to form a somewhat more than semicircular projection defining the seat 23.

Assuming the parts to be positioned as shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the re-  
 20 moval of the spherical weight 19 from the seat 23, either by design or by the accidental tilting or overturning of the lamp, will cause said weight to exert a downward pull upon the flexible piece 20 to swing the operating-  
 25 levers from positions above the horizontal to corresponding positions below the horizontal, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the effect of which will be to swing the hood-sections 9 and 10 to abutting positions above the wick,  
 30 effecting the exclusion of air from the flame and causing its instant extinguishment.

From the foregoing it will be observed that I have produced a simple and efficient lamp-extinguishing device comprehending a pair  
 35 of pivoted hood-sections arranged normally to gravitate to positions at opposite sides of the wick-tube and to be swung above the wick through the medium of a directly-connected flexible piece carrying an actuating-  
 40 weight, the operation of the sections being effected without the necessity for the employment of sliding connections or other motion-transmitting devices productive of considerable friction; but while the present em-  
 45 bodiment of my invention appears at this time to be preferable I desire to reserve the right to effect such changes, modifications, and variations as may be properly comprehended within the spirit of the invention.

50 What I claim is—

1. A lamp-extinguisher comprising a pair of pivoted hood-sections designed to close above a wick-tube, operating-levers extending in opposite directions from the pivot of the sections, a flexible piece connected di- 55 rectly to both of the levers, and a weight connected to the flexible piece to exert a direct pull upon the levers to effect the closing of the hood-sections.

2. A lamp-extinguisher comprising a pair 60 of pivoted hood-sections designed to close over a wick-tube, a pair of operating-levers extending in opposite directions from the sections and disposed in obtuse angular relation to the abutting faces thereof to locate 65 them in upwardly-divergent positions when the sections are depressed, a branched flexible piece connected to the outer ends of said levers and a weight connected to the lower end of said piece and designed to exert a di- 70 rect downward pull to swing the levers downwardly from positions above the horizontal.

3. The combination with a lamp-top comprising a neck, a globe-supporting base and a wick-tube, of a pair of pivoted hood-sections 75 designed to close over the wick-tube, operating-levers extended from said sections, a branched flexible piece having its branches connected to the levers, a weight suspended by the piece, a seat for said weight, and a 80 supporting device for the seat, encircling the neck of the lamp-top.

4. The combination with a lamp-top comprising a neck, a globe-supporting base, and a wick-tube, of a pair of pivoted hood-sections 85 designed to close over the wick-tube, operating-levers extended from said sections, a flexible piece directly connected to the levers and passed through the globe-supporting base, a weight suspended by the flexible 90 piece, and a seat for said weight located below the base.

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

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

Witnesses:

G. A. HAGENSICK,  
 C. L. ELMICK.