

No. 682,615.

Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

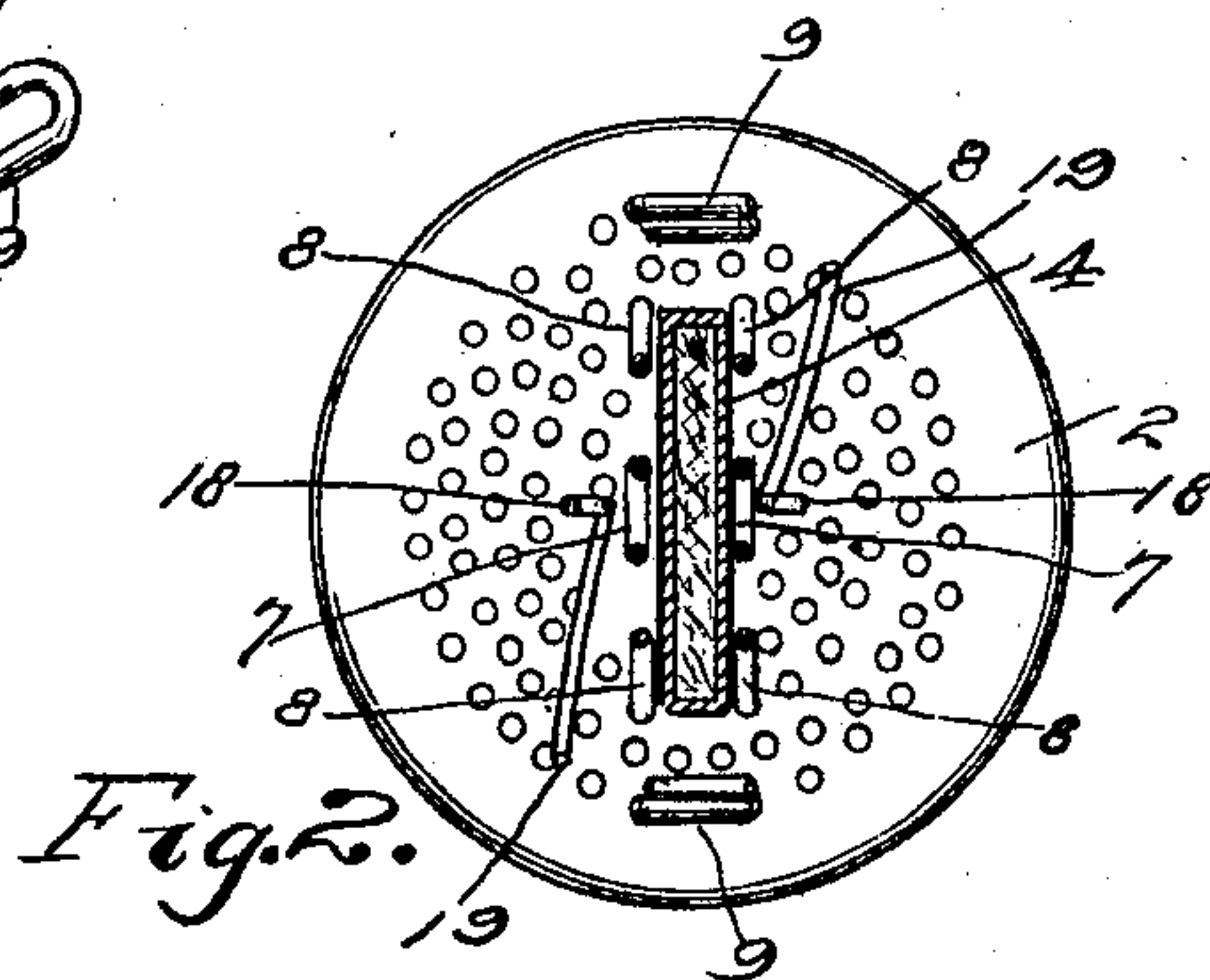
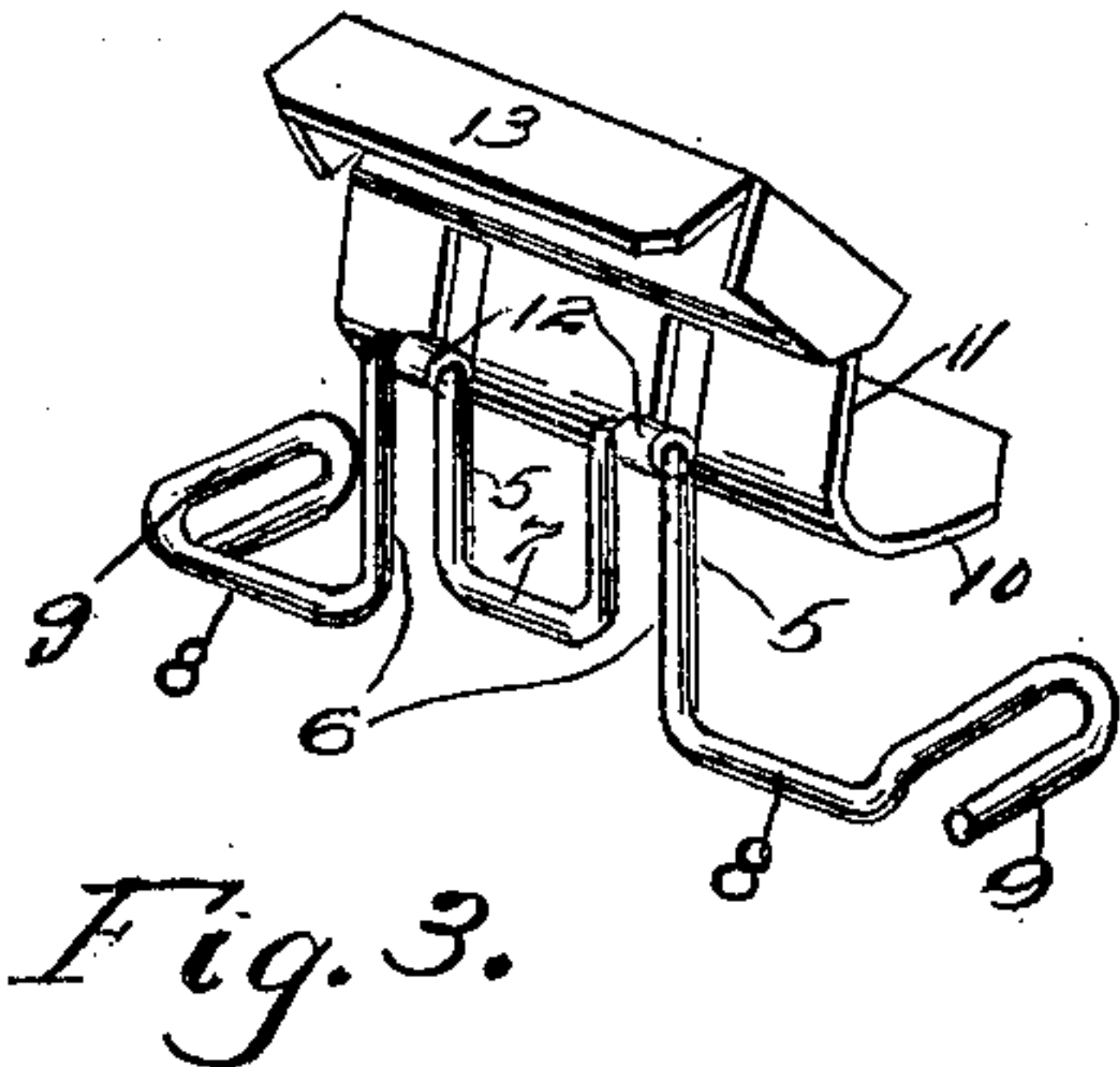
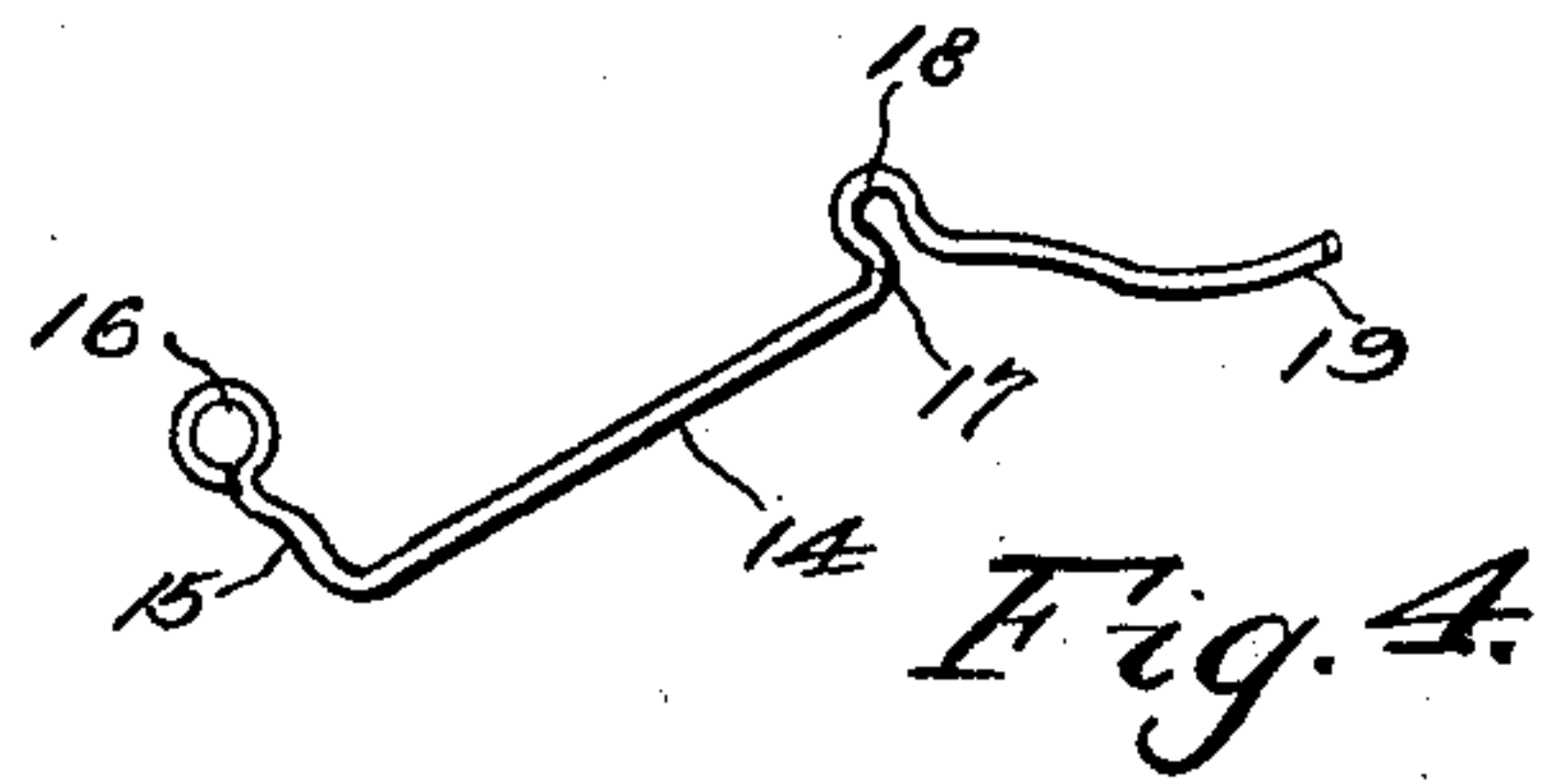
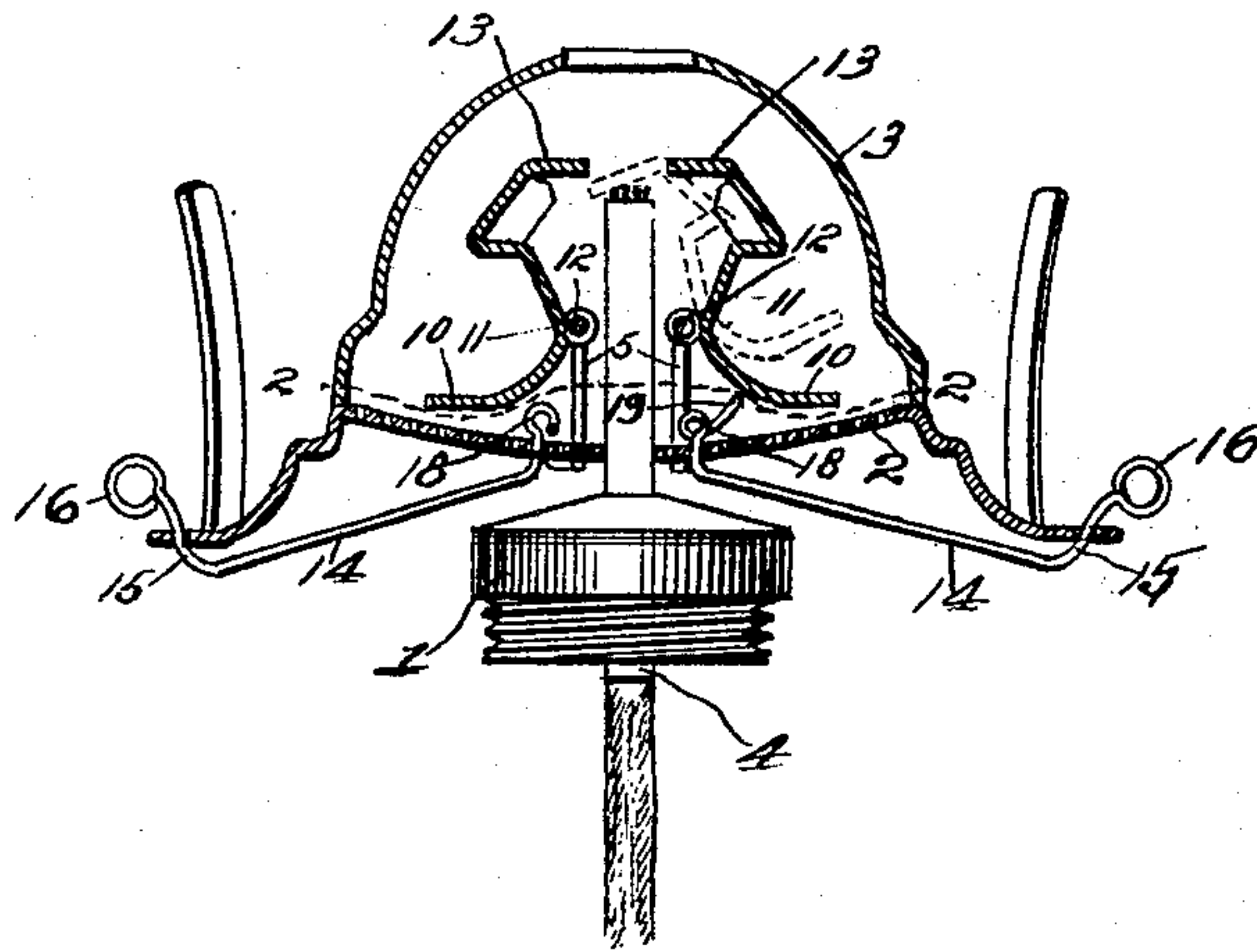
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LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT C. HENRY AND CHARLES C. CARRICK, OF SILOAM SPRINGS,
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LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,615, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed March 18, 1901. Serial No. 51,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT C. HENRY and CHARLES C. CARRICK, citizens of the United States, residing at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Lamp - Extinguisher, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in lamp-extinguishers; and the object of the same is to provide simple and effective attachments adjacent to the wick-tube of a burner that will automatically operate from either one side or the other to extinguish the flame, and thereby avoid serious consequences in the event of upsetting or falling over of a lamp and also to have means for actuating the extinguishing attachments from either one side or the other and accessible from the exterior of the burner to extinguish the flame when it is desired to put out the light.

With these and other objects and advantages in view the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a burner, showing the improved extinguishing attachments applied thereto and one of the extinguishing members shown in dotted extinguishing position. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken in the plane of the line 2 2, Fig. 1, looking downwardly. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the extinguishing members, on an enlarged scale, showing the means for pivotally supporting and attaching the same to the burner. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the manual operating devices for the extinguishing members.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a lamp-burner of ordinary form of construction and including the usual perforated base or supporting-diaphragm 2, a hinged cap 3, and wick-tube 4. On opposite sides of the wick-tube are fulcrum devices 5, as clearly shown by Fig. 3, which are formed from suitable wire and comprise upstanding U-shaped loops 6, the latter having their closed ends uppermost and

the inner opposing side members thereof continued into a supporting-loop 7. From the lower terminals of the outer members of the loops 6 the fulcrum devices are continued outwardly in opposite directions in the form of straight shanks 8, which closely bear on the upper side of the perforated base or supporting-diaphragm 2 and have outer downwardly-turned terminal catch or securing hooks 9 in planes at right angles thereto that are caused to provide stable means of applying the said fulcrum devices by being passed through a portion of the perforations of the said base or diaphragm and pinched closely in contact with the latter, the hooks of the two fulcrum devices extending in reverse directions and one at each end passing inside and close to the other at the same end. The extinguishing members are movably attached to the said fulcrum devices, the said members being constructed from sheet metal, preferably copper, and have lower outwardly-projecting base-wings 10, extending fully thereacross, one on each, and projecting from an intermediate body 11 with a normal outward inclination. Strips 12 are cut from opposite portions of the said body and are bent downwardly and around the upper closed ends of the loops 6 to provide a pivotal attachment for the said extinguishing members, as clearly shown by Fig. 3. From the upper portion of the body 11 of each extinguishing member a hood 13 extends at an upward and inward angle of inclination and is offset from the said body in an outward direction. These hoods are adapted to automatically close inwardly over the upper end of the wick-tube and snuff the flame or ignited wick and are entirely independent in their operation, so that if the lamp be upset in either direction all danger will be avoided, because one extinguisher is always sure to move and perform its function. The present improvement also embodies means for extinguishing the flame from the exterior of the burner on opposite sides, so that when the use of the light is no longer required it may be readily put out without resorting to the dangerous practice of blowing or fanning the same. These manual extinguishing devices each consist of a small rod or wire 14 of suitable stiffness, having an outer upwardly-extending angular extremity 15 projecting through

the rim of the base or diaphragm 2, the said extremity having a lateral movement in its operation and terminating in an eye or loop 16. The rod or wire 14 extends upwardly
 5 under the base or diaphragm 2 to a point adjacent to the wick-tube and is formed with an angular bend 17, which has an upward direction to loosely pass through one of the perforations of the said base or diaphragm,
 10 and at the upper terminal of said angular bend the wire or rod has an eye or loop 18, which serves as a fulcrum-bearing on the top portion of the said base or diaphragm. From the said eye or loop 18 the inner extremity
 15 of the wire or rod is bent in a plane at a right angle and directed at an upward inclination to form an elevating-finger 19, over which the adjacent wing 10 overhangs, the said fingers on opposite sides of the wick-tube
 20 projecting in reverse directions and operating when the extremities 15 are tilted in the proper directions to elevate the wings and throw the hoods of the extinguishing members inwardly over the ignited wick, and
 25 thereby extinguish the flame of the latter. It is obvious from the direction of the fingers, as set forth, that one of the same will be elevated by laterally moving the outer extremity 15 of one to the left and the other similarly elevated by moving its outer extremity
 30 15 to the right.

In assembling the parts the extinguishing members are first secured by the strips 12 to the upper closed ends of the loops 6 to establish a pivotal connection between the said
 35 loops and members. The extinguishing devices are then applied so that the inner angular extremities or elevating-fingers 19 will extend loosely across the upper surface of the diaphragm in reverse directions and
 40 free to be moved vertically by loosely passing the angular bends 17 through opposite perforations of said diaphragm, the eyes or loops 18 permitting the wires to be turned to elevate the fingers, the turning operation
 45 just set forth being accomplished by pushing the outer angular extremities of said wires in opposite lateral directions. The hooks 9 of the fulcrum devices 5 are then passed
 50 down through outer perforations of the diaphragm from the upper side of the latter, and the hooks of the opposing devices 5 have a reverse direction and are in close relation, as shown by Fig. 2. When the devices 5 are
 55 thus applied, the straight shanks 8 thereof rest on the upper side of the diaphragm close to opposite sides of the wick-tube, and the outwardly-projecting base-wings 10 of the extinguishing members are normally located
 60 above and over the fingers 19 of the wires. By raising one of the fingers the member in operative relation thereto will be thrown in such manner as to cause the hood thereof to move over the upper end of the wick-tube.

65 The entire device is very easily and readily applied to a burner without reconstructing or interfering with the original organiza-

tion of the latter and also without the use of solder or other frail securing means. The cost of the several parts is reduced to a minimum in view of the fact that they are constructed of cheap material readily obtainable in the market. The several parts are also of a durable character, and though the preferred form of the improved device in its several parts has been shown it is obvious that changes in the form, size, proportions, and minor details may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention.

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

1. The combination with a lamp-burner including a perforated base or diaphragm and a wick-tube, of fulcrum devices secured to the said base or diaphragm, extinguishing members movably supported by said fulcrum devices for free pivotal action and located on opposite sides of the wick-tube and comprising lower outwardly-extending wings and upper caps, and wires for manually operating the said members disposed in opposite positions in the base or diaphragm and loosely passed through the latter, the inner extremities of the said wires being in the form of reversely-extending fingers having a lateral angular direction and normally located under the wings.

2. The combination with a lamp-burner including a perforated base or diaphragm and a wick-tube, of fulcrum devices secured to the base or diaphragm on opposite sides of the wick-tube, automatically-operating extinguishing members movably attached to said fulcrum devices for free pivotal action and having upper caps and lower outwardly-extending wings, and wires for manual operation loosely passed through said base or diaphragm and having inner extremities located under the wings of the members for individually actuating the latter, the said wires being turned to elevate the inner extremities thereof.

3. The combination with a lamp-burner including a perforated base or diaphragm and a wick-tube, of fulcrum devices secured to the base or diaphragm on opposite sides of the wick-tube and comprising in each instance two upstanding loops having outwardly-extending shanks with terminal right-angular hooks or loops to engage the said base or diaphragm, the said fulcrum devices being completely clear of the wick-tube and held by the base or diaphragm exclusively, and extinguishing members movably supported by the said fulcrum devices to have an automatic operation.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT C. HENRY.
 CHAS. C. CARRICK.

Witnesses:

L. T. TOMLINSON,
 N. I. SUSSMAN.