

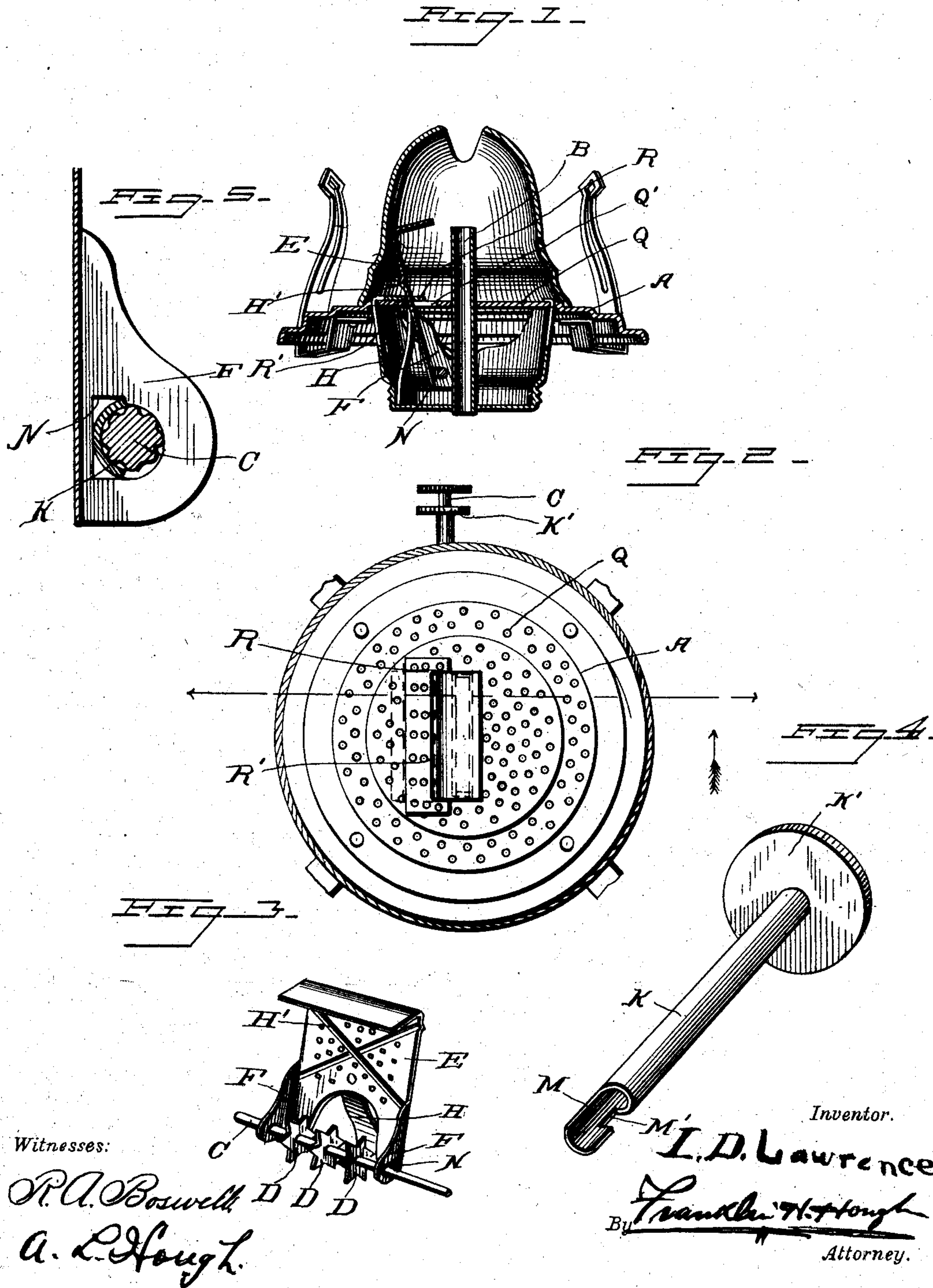
No. 706,572.

Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

L. D. LAWRENCE.  
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1902.)

(No Model.)





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEROY D. LAWRENCE, OF PARSONS, KANSAS.

## LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,572, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed March 5, 1902. Serial No. 96,840. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEROY D. LAWRENCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Parsons, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Extinguishers; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in lamp-extinguishers; and it consists in the provision of an attachment to a lamp-burner which is adapted to extinguish the flame from the wick and also to scrape off the burned or charred end of the wick; and it consists in the provision of a spring-actuated angle-plate which is adapted to be actuated by means of a tubular key, whereby the plate may be thrown over the top of the wick-tube, said plate being adapted to return to its normal position by means of the spring secured thereto.

The invention consists, further, in connection with the spring-actuated extinguishing-plate, of a perforated slide, which is carried by the plate and adapted to close over the apertures in the perforated top of the burner, in which said plate has a swinging motion.

The invention consists, further, in various details of construction, which will be herein-after fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claim, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved light-extinguishing attachment. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the burner. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the swinging flame-extinguishing plate and wick-turner shaft. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the hollow shaft which actuates the swinging flame-extinguishing member. Fig. 5 is a sectional detail view showing the manner of actuating the flame-extinguishing plate by means of the hollow notched shaft.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letters, A designates a burner of ordinary construction, having a wick-tube B and a wick-operating shaft C, having spur-

wheels D, which turn in said wick-tube, as is common in burners.

E designates a flame-extinguishing plate which is bent at right angles adjacent to its free end and is provided with ears F at the opposite longitudinal ends of said plate, which ends are bent, preferably, at right angles to the length of said plate, and said ends are adapted to be journaled on the wick-turning shaft. A spring H is fastened at one end to said plate and is bent, preferably, as shown, has its free end adapted to yieldingly bear against the inner circumference of the flange about the burner when said plate is thrown into a position so that the angled portion thereof will project over the top of the wick-tube. This spring is provided to normally hold said plate at its farthest outward throw. In order to strengthen and make said plate more rigid, I form ribs H' across the plate, and in the drawings I have shown these ribs as crossing each other.

The tubular key K, which is hollow, is fitted over the wick-turning shaft and has a motion independent of said shaft and is provided with a turning-wheel K' at one end. The inner end of said tubular key is cut away, as at M, and is provided with a notched portion M', which as said key is rotated in one direction is adapted to engage a notch N in one of the apertures of an ear of said plate, whereby said plate may be tilted for the purpose of extinguishing the flame from the wick by said angled portion of the plate closing over the upper end of the wick-tube, which will smother the flame, and at the same time the charred end of the wick may be scraped off.

The perforated top Q of the burner has a slot Q' formed therein, whereby said angled flame-extinguishing plate may have a swinging motion. In order to cause said opening to be covered, so as to allow an even supply of air to be fed to the flame, I provide a perforated plate R, which is longitudinally slotted, as at R', and fitted over the angled plate and is adapted to slide on the upper surface of the perforated plate of the burner, as will be readily understood.

The utility of my invention will be readily understood and owing to the simplicity of its construction may be easily attached to all the ordinary lamp-burners with a slight expense,

and the operation of the device is effected by merely turning the wheel at the end of the tubular key, which will cause the angled plate to smother the flame and to snuff or scrape off  
5 the charred end of the wick.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 In combination with a burner having a perforated top, a wick-tube and wick-operating shaft, a flame-extinguishing plate having ears which are perforated and journaled on said shaft, said plate having a play in an elongated aperture in said perforated top of the burner,

a perforated sliding plate having an elongated 15 slot to receive said extinguishing-plate, and adapted to slide upon the perforated top of the burner, and a tubular key for throwing the extinguishing-plate over the wick-tube, and a spring for returning said extinguishing- 20 plate to its normal position, as set forth.

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

LEROY D. LAWRENCE.

Witnesses:

W. W. CRANSTON,  
PAUL HINSLENACH.