

C. MAES & J. Y. ARMIJO.
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1908.

912,864.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1.

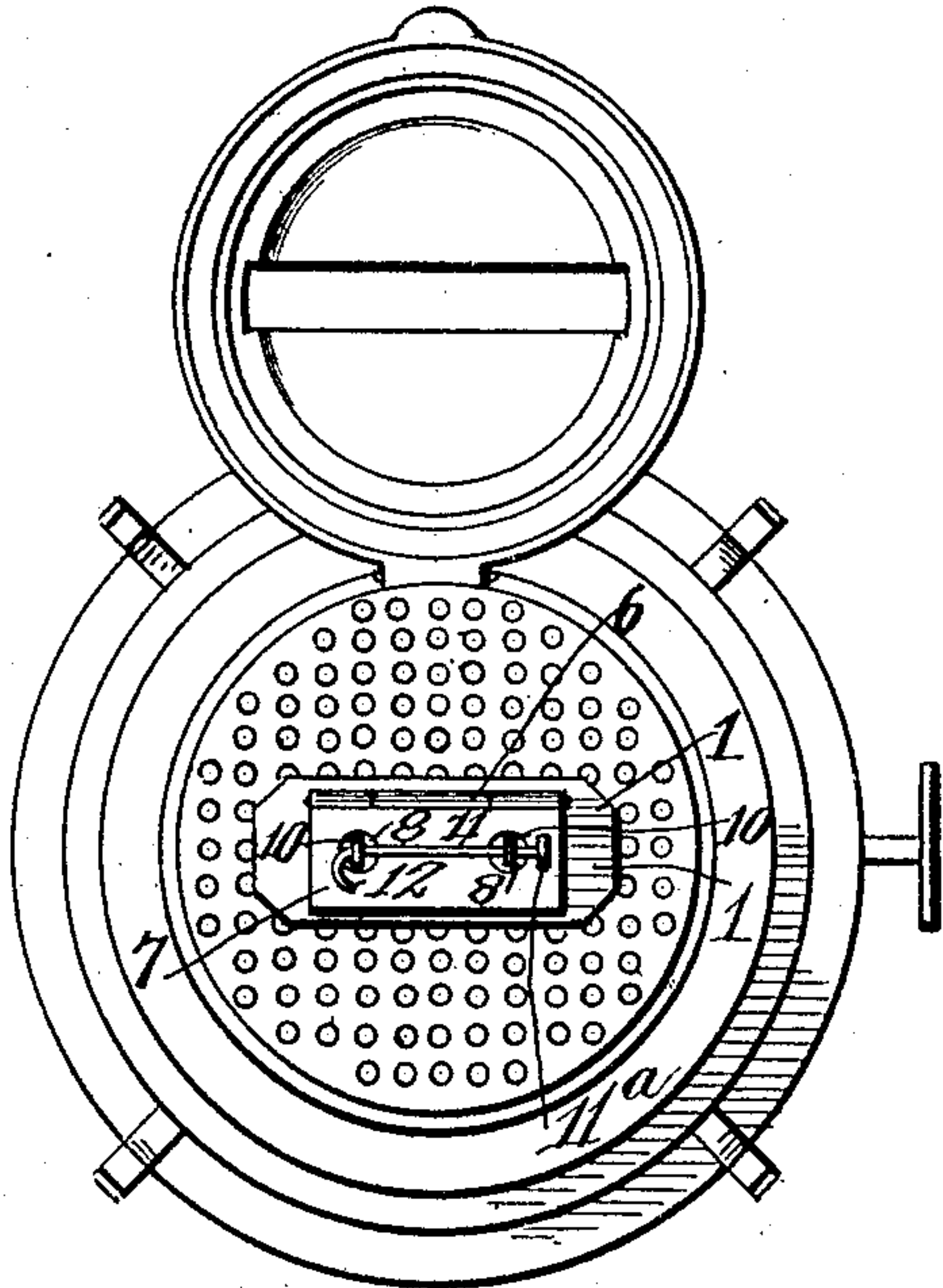


Fig. 2.

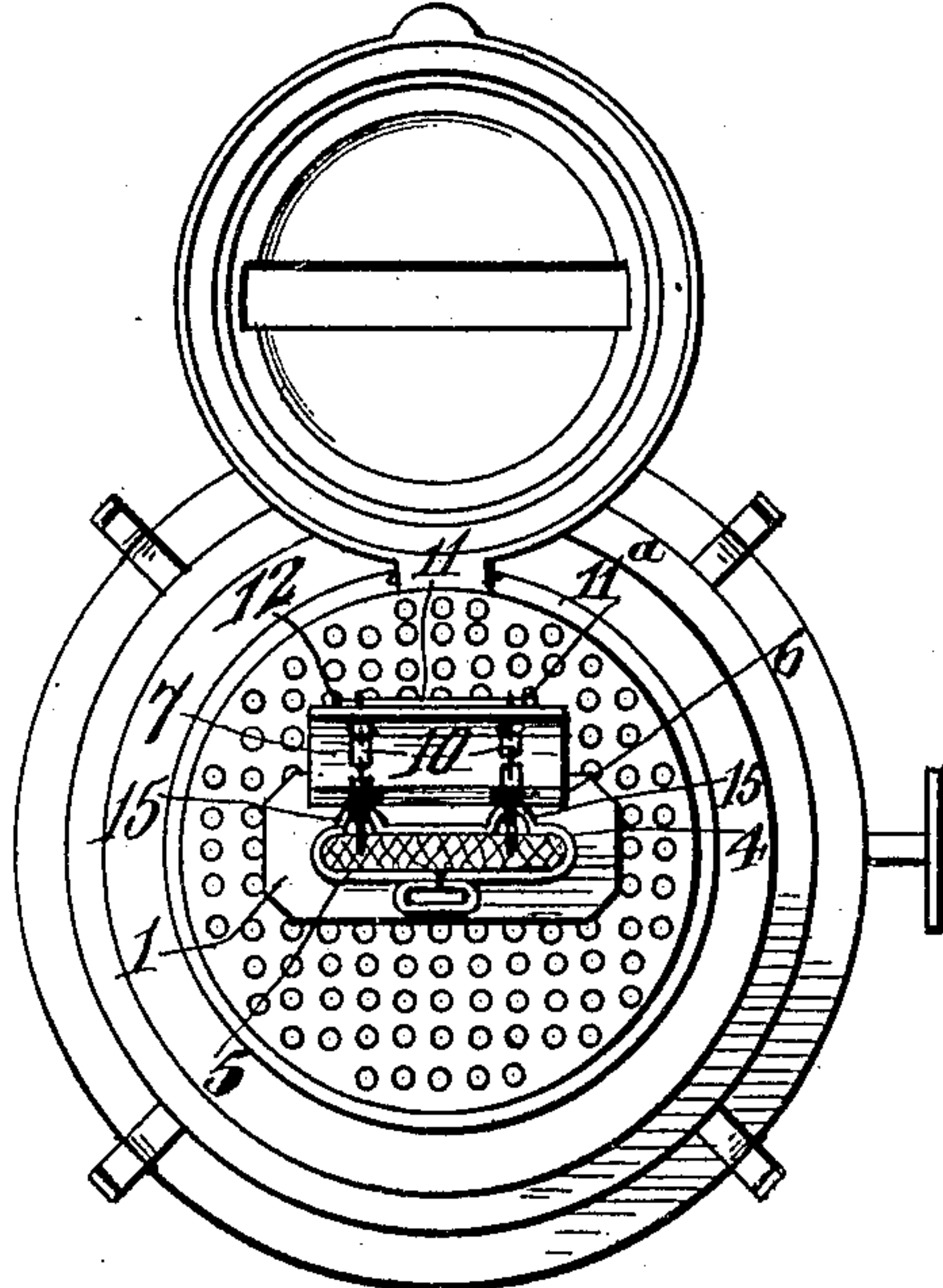


Fig. 3.

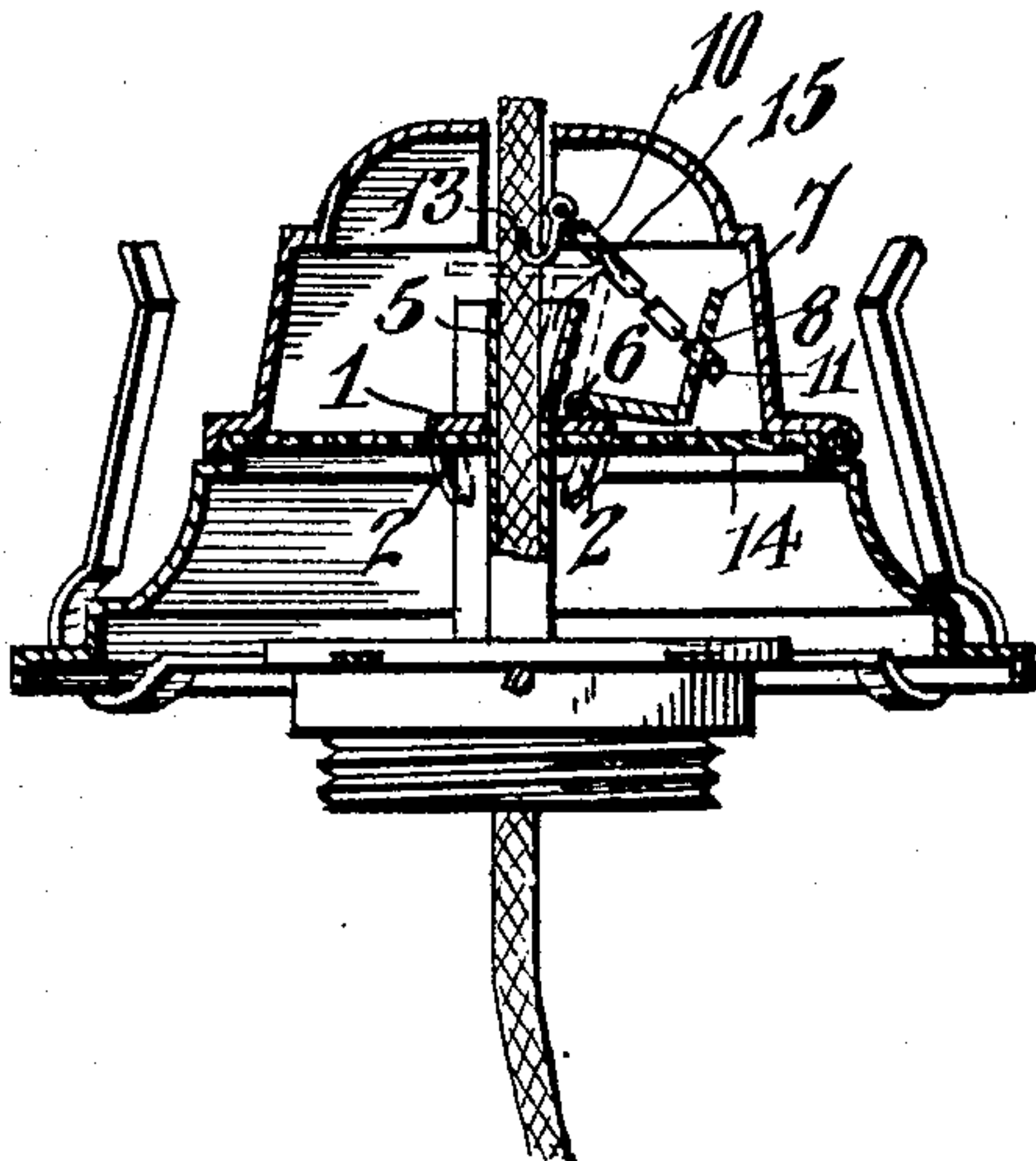
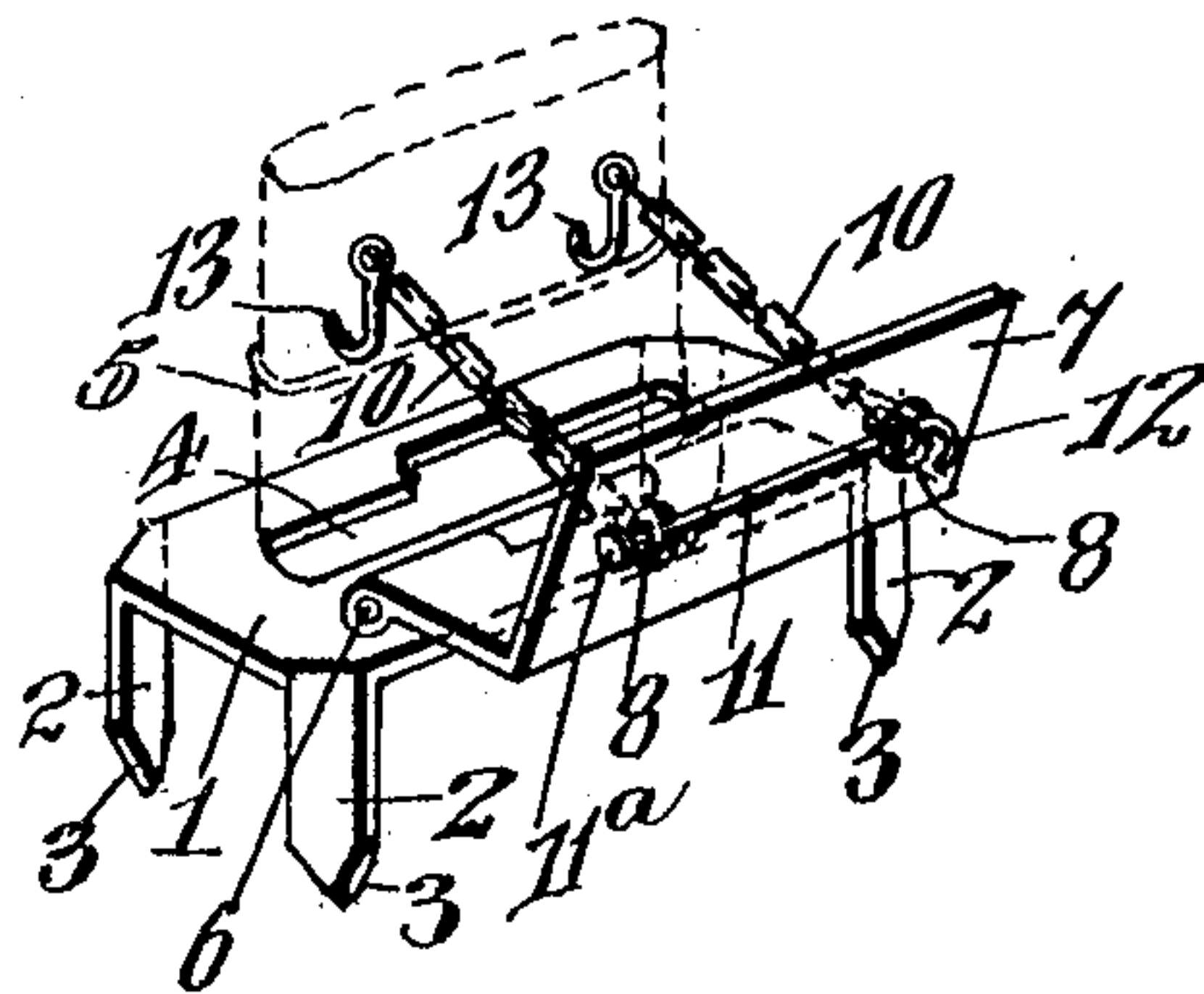


Fig. 4.



*Canuto Maes,
Jose Y. Armijo, Inventors*

Witnesses

L. A. Cotter.

Ir. L. M. Cathran,

By *E. E. Vrooman*
their Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CANUTO MAES AND JOSE YGNACIO ARMIJO, OF SANTA ROSA, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

No. 912,864.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed July 6, 1908. Serial No. 442,164.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CANUTO MAES and JOSE YGNACIO ARMIJO, citizens of the United States, residing at Santa Rosa, in the county of Guadalupe and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

Our invention relates to flame extinguishers for lamps, and has for its chief object to provide a device which may be detachably connected to the burner of any well known type of lamp for extinguishing the flame thereof, by being drawn over and closed upon the end of the wick-tube as the wick is depressed.

The invention has for its further object the provision of means for adjusting the extinguisher, so as to compensate for the consumed portion of the wick.

To the accomplishment of the recited objects and others coördinate therewith, the preferred embodiment of the invention resides in that construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claims.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of an ordinary lamp burner, showing the flame extinguisher adjusted in a closed position relative to the wick. Fig. 2 is a similar view indicating the position assumed by the extinguisher when the same is opened. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the burner and attachment, the closed position of the latter being represented by dotted lines, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective illustration of the flame extinguisher detached from the burner.

Similar reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

As contemplated by this invention, I provide a base or supporting plate 1 of substantially rectangular contour, having, preferably, at each corner thereof an integrally formed depending extension 2, the ends of each extension being acutely terminated, as at 3, to serve as piercing points. The base-plate 1 is further provided with a longitudinal opening 4, which conforms to the shape of the wick-tube 5. Hinged at 6, or otherwise secured to said plate, is the angle-plate 7, with apertures 8 arranged in horizontal

alinement with each other, and adjacent each terminal of the upper portion of said angle-plate. It is preferred to construct both of the plates, herein mentioned, of suitable sheet-metal.

As a connecting medium for the angle-plate and the wick, I have devised a pair of chains 10, comprising links or divisions sufficiently large to receive the pin 11, when the said chains are projected through the apertures 8. To retain the pin in proper relation to the chains, I construct the same with a head 11^a and a bent or curved portion 12, also allowing for the removal of the same and the attainment of the required adjustment to be presently described. The opposite ends of the chains have suitably attached thereto wick-engaging hooks 13, attached to the wick at opposite points adjacent the edge thereof, and in horizontal alinement with each other, to maintain perfect equalization.

Assuming that it is desired to attach the extinguisher to any standard type of burner, it is only necessary to puncture the diaphragm 14 at predetermined points so that when the device is positioned about the wick-tube 5 and subsequently lowered, the projections 2 will register and protrude through said openings, and the base-plate will lie superimposed and contiguous with respect to the upper surface of said diaphragm. In this position the projections 2 are bent inwardly to rigidly secure the extinguisher in place, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The pin 10 is then inserted in the outermost corresponding links of the chains 9, and the hooks 13 fastened to the wick in the manner described, the angle-plate 7 remaining in its normal position, and the wick being extended a sufficient distance upwardly to permit the same to be lighted when occasion requires, the same to be extinguished with the depression of the wick, the angle-plate is oscillated until the underside thereof contacts with the top edge of the wick-tube, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, the intermediate chain connections being guided in their passage by the outwardly flared grooves 15 of said tube. To compensate for the gradual consumption of the wick, the pin may be removed from the outermost links of the chain and inserted in the adjoining links, and so on, until it is found

expedient to readjust hooks 13. It will thus be seen that the wick-raising device is adapted to serve a dual function, and that, furthermore, the extinguisher may
5 be adjusted to a nicety, regardless of the decrease in the length of the wick, and that any discrepancy in the working of the wick-raising device, that might otherwise operate to present an uneven wick edge is
10 obviated by the equalizing action of the intermediate connecting chains.

The extinguisher is simple in construction, readily manipulated, and may be manufactured at a minimum cost, thus
15 enabling us to supply a vast field of utility.

Our invention comprehends the employment not only of the various means described, but of equivalent means for performing the recited functions. While the
20 arrangement shown is thought, at the present time, to be preferable, we desire to reserve the right to effect such modifications and variations thereof as may come fairly within the scope of the appended claims.

25 Having thus described the invention, what we claim is:

1. The combination with a lamp-burner having a diaphragm, of a base-plate detachably connected to said diaphragm, and
30 an angle-plate hinged to said plate and adjustably connected to the wick for automatically extinguishing the flame when the wick is lowered.

2. The combination with a lamp-burner having a diaphragm, of a base-plate having
35 depending projections extending through and detachably engaging said diaphragm, and an angle-plate hinged to said plate and adjustably connected to the wick for automatically extinguishing the flame when the
40 wick is lowered.

3. The combination with a lamp-burner, of a base-plate detachably connected about the wick-tube, an angle-plate hinged to said
45 plate, chains detachably connecting the wick and the angle-plate, and a pin adjustable in the corresponding links of said chains exteriorly of the angle-plate to compensate for the consumption of the wick.

4. The combination with a lamp-burner, 50 of a base-plate detachably connected about the wick-tube, the wick tube having grooves therein, an angle-plate hinged to said base-plate, chains adapted to work in said grooves and detachably connecting the work and the
55 angle-plate, and a pin adjustable in the corresponding links of said chain exteriorly of the angle-plate to compensate for the consumption of the wick.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix
60 our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CANUTO MAES.

JOSE YGNACIO ARMIJO.

Witnesses:

MANUEL SAPIA,

CAMILO SANCHES.