

(No Model.)

J. B. GREENHALGH.
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

No. 456,814.

Patented July 28, 1891.

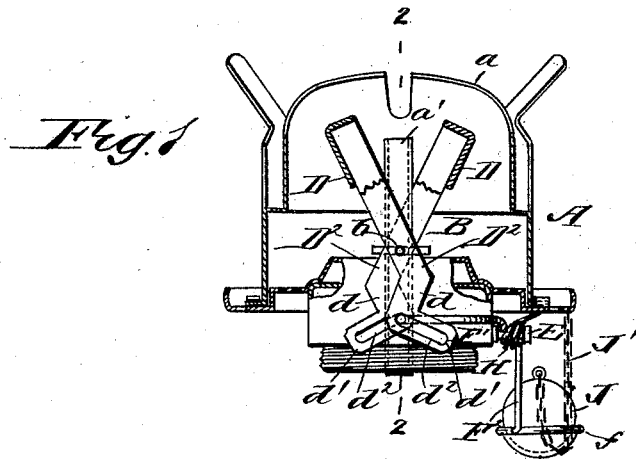
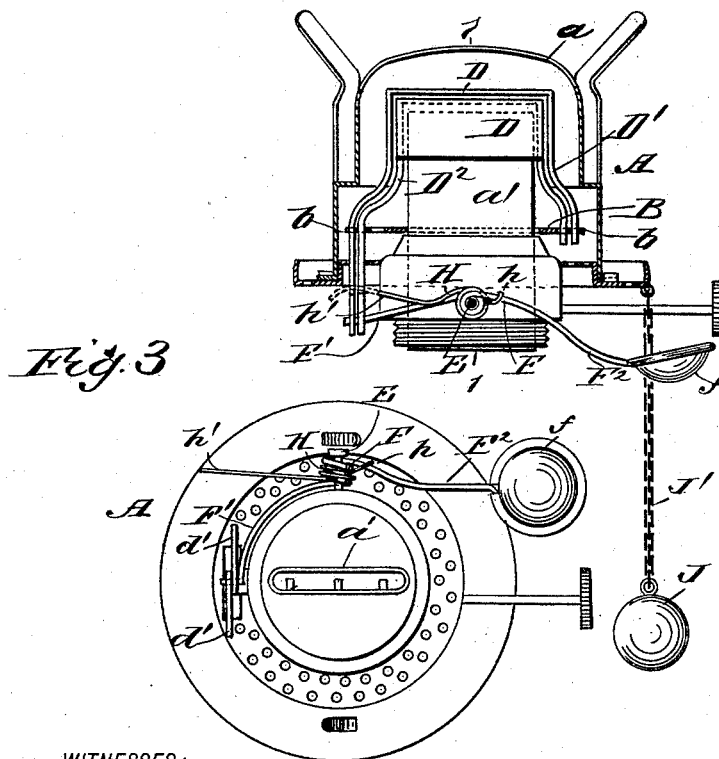


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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JOHN B. GREENHALGH, OF BLACKSTONE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,814, dated July 28, 1891.

Application filed November 20, 1890. Serial No. 373,049. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. GREENHALGH, of Blackstone, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Extinguisher, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to improvements in lamp-extinguishers; and the object of my invention is to produce an attachment of simple construction, which may be easily applied to any ordinary form of lamp-burner, and by which the flame of the lamp-wick may be extinguished, and which also will automatically extinguish the flame when the lamp is tilted or upset.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the burner and attachments on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of the burner and extinguisher.

In the drawings, A represents an ordinary form of burner, which has the usual slotted dome at the top and the central wick-tube a' ; but while I have shown my extinguisher attached to a particular form of burner I do not thereby confine myself to the burner of the form shown, as the device may be readily applied to any ordinary lamp-burner. The wick-tube a' is encircled by a yoke B, which has at opposite ends the projecting pintles b , the yoke being held in place and prevented from dropping too far by an enlargement or collar on the wick-tube. At the top of the wick-tube are two semi-rectangular hoods D, which are arranged opposite each other, as best shown in Fig. 1, and which are adapted to close together, one shutting within the other, and in order that they may do this the hoods are open on the bottom and on the adjacent sides, the backs, tops, and ends of the hoods being closed. The hoods are provided with depending and outwardly-curved shanks D' and D^2 , the curvature of the shanks de-

pending somewhat on the style of burner to which they are attached, and the shanks D' are pivoted at their lower ends on one of the pintles b of the yoke B, the opposite shanks D^2 being pivoted on the opposite pintle, the shanks D^2 crossing at that point and being prolonged, so as to extend downward through the bottom of the burner. The lower portions of the shanks D^2 are bent toward each other at a point just below the pintle b , and after coming together the lower ends d' diverge and extend diagonally downward, the said lower ends being provided with longitudinal slots d^2 .

A pin or stud E projects from the lower portion of the burner at right angles to the point at which the shanks of the hoods are pivoted, and coiled around the pin is a wire F, one end F' of which is bent around the side of the burner and made to extend through the slots d^2 of the shanks D^2 and the opposite end F^2 of which extends laterally from the burner and terminates in a cup f . The pin E and the wire F thereon are encircled by a spring-wire H, which extends from opposite sides of the stud, the short end of the wire being looped around the end F^2 of the wire F, as shown at h , and the opposite end h' of which presses against the bottom of the burner. The spring will thus normally hold the end F^2 of the wire in an elevated position, thus depressing the opposite end, so that said opposite end F' will slide to the lower portions of the slots d^2 and cause the hoods D to close together, one hood closing within the other, as best shown in Fig. 2, and the hoods when closed being a little above the top of the wick-tube.

A ball or weight J is attached to one side of the burner by a chain J' , and the ball is adapted to rest in the cup f , the weight of the ball serving to keep the cup depressed, thus counteracting the effect of the spring-wire H and serving to hold the hoods D in an open position, as shown in Fig. 1.

The burner is ordinarily used with the weight J resting in the cup f , and when the lamp is to be extinguished one merely raises the cup f slightly, thus depressing the opposite end of the wire F and throwing it downward in the slotted ends of the shanks D^2 , thus closing the hoods D together over the

wick-tube and extinguishing the flame. It will thus be seen that the end F² of the wire F serves the purpose of a handle. If the lamp should be tipped over or tilted to a dangerous degree, the weight J will roll from the cup f and the spring H will actuate the wire F, thus closing the hoods and extinguishing the flame.

The device may be applied to any sort of a lamp-burner by simply shaping the yoke B to fit the wick-tube and making the hoods and connections of a size corresponding to the size of the burner.

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

1. A lamp-extinguisher comprising two pivoted hoods adapted to close above a wick-tube, a spring-pressed lever engaging the hoods and serving to hold them closed, and a weight seated on the end of the lever and serving to hold the hoods open against the action of the spring-pressed lever, substantially as described.

2. A lamp-extinguisher consisting of two hoods adapted to be pivoted on a wick-tube and provided with depending shanks, a spring-pressed lever having a cup at one end and engaging the shanks by its other end and normally holding the hoods closed, and a weight adapted to rest in the cup of the said lever to hold the hoods open, substantially as described.

3. A lamp-extinguisher consisting of a yoke adapted to fit over a wick-tube, two hoods pivoted on the yoke and provided with de-

pending shanks, a spring-pressed lever having a cup at one end and engaging the shanks by its other end and normally holding the hoods closed, and a weight adapted to rest in the cup of the said lever to hold the hoods open, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a lamp-burner, of a yoke embracing the wick-tube and provided with projecting pintles, interlocking hoods having shanks pivoted on the pintles, the lower ends of the shanks being provided with diverging slotted ends, a spring-pressed lever having one end inserted in the slots of the shanks and the opposite end provided with a cup, and a weight adapted to rest in the said cup, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a lamp-burner, of a yoke embracing the wick-tube and provided with projecting pintles, a pair of interlocking hoods pivoted on the pintles, so as to close over the wick-tube, the hoods having depending shanks with diverging slotted lower ends, a wire coiled around a pin on the base of the burner and having one end connected with the slotted shanks and the opposite end provided with a cup, a weight adapted to rest in the said cup, said weight being connected with the burner, as described, and a spring-wire coiled around the pin, one end of the wire being looped to the cup-wire and the opposite end resting against the burner-bottom, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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