

RICHARDSON & WARD.

Lamp Extinguisher.

No. 57,768.

Patented Sept. 4, 1866.

Fig. 1.

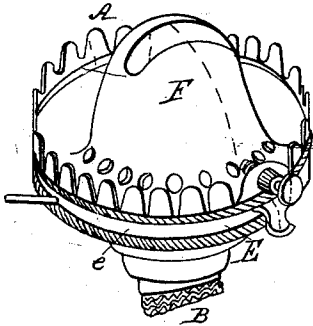


Fig. 2.

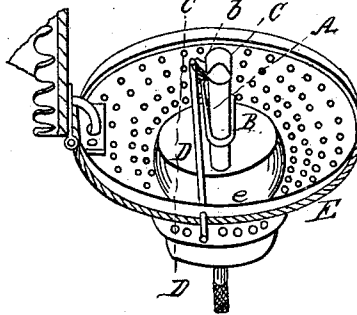


Fig. 3.

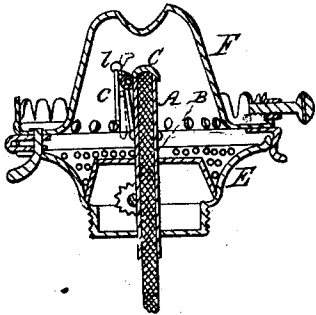
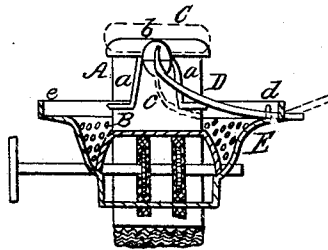


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON AND HENRY D. WARD, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **57,768**, dated September 4, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON and HENRY D. WARD, both of the city and county of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extinguishers for Lamps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the top of a common kerosene-lamp having our improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the same with the dome turned back. Fig. 3 represents a central section on line A B, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 represents a section on line C D, Fig. 2, the hinged extinguishing-cap being shown turned back in red lines.

This invention is designed to be attached to the burners of kerosene and other lamps of similar construction for the purpose of extinguishing the flame thereof, when desired, without the liability to explosion which often occurs when the flame is extinguished by a current of air. It is also designed to obviate and prevent the escape of smoke and gas from the burner after the flame has been extinguished.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe it.

On the drawings, A represents the wick-tube, which contains the wick, the latter being applied and operated in the usual manner.

B represents a loop, which is made to slip onto the wick-tube A, as indicated in the drawings. Upon one side it is bent up, as shown at *a* in the drawings, to form a journal or fulcrum, upon which the extinguishing cap or cover C is hinged. From the back of cap C projects a stem, *b*, into which is hooked the

bent end *c* of the operating-rod D, which passes through a hole in the flange *e* of the lamp-top E.

To extinguish the flame it is not necessary to turn back the dome F, nor to apply a current of air, but simply to push in the operating-rod D, thereby forcing the cap or cover C over the top of the wick-tube, as shown in black lines, Figs. 2 and 3, which operation extinguishes the flame, and at the same time prevents the escape of gas or smoke into the room.

When the lamp is to be lighted the operating-rod D is drawn out, whereby cap C is thrown back, as fully indicated in red lines, Figs. 3 and 4.

It will be noticed that loop B extends up by the side of tube A in such a manner as to bring the fulcrum or journal of cap or cover C to one side of the top of the wick-tube, which is the point of combustion, and consequently all injury to the parts from overheating is avoided.

The only thing that is rigidly or permanently attached to the top of the lamp is the small pin *d*, which serves as a guide to the operating-rod D. Even this pin is not actually necessary to the operation of the device.

It will thus be seen that our improvements can be applied and removed with great ease.

Having described our improvements in lamp-extinguishers, what we claim therein as new and of our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of loop B, cap or cover C, and operating-rod D with the tube A and top of the lamp, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

THOS. H. DODGE,
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