

B. KOVACIC.
 EXTINGUISHER FOR LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1909.

971,282.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Fig. 1.

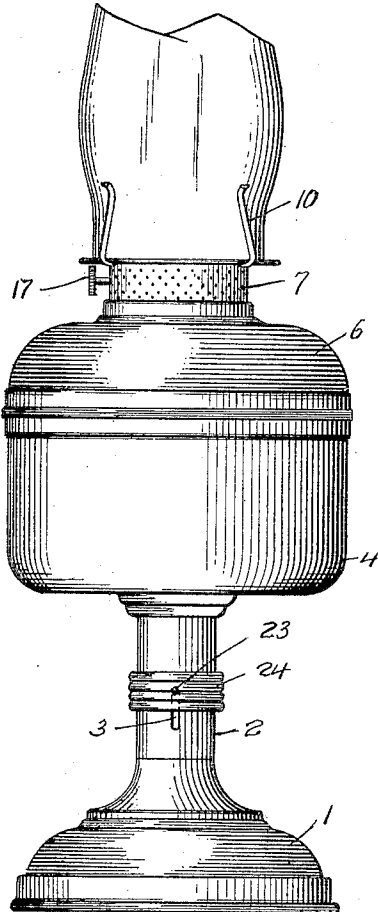


Fig. 2.

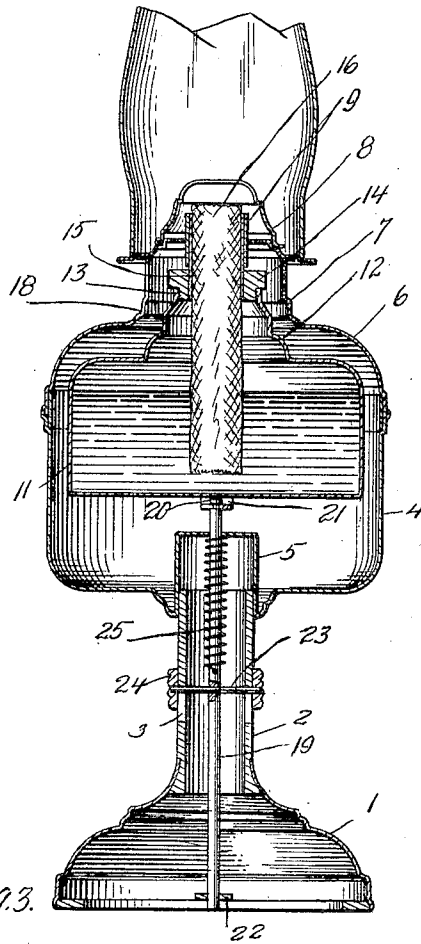
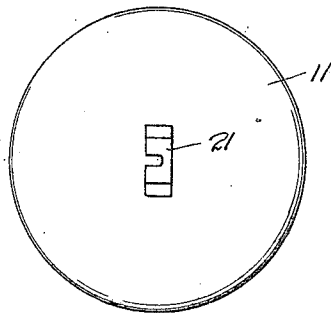


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BLASIUS KOVACIC, OF EAST PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTINGUISHER FOR LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

971,282.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Application filed June 25, 1909. Serial No. 504,318.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BLASIUS KOVACIC, a subject of the King of Hungary, residing at East Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extinguishers for Lamps and Lanterns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to lamps and lanterns, and more particularly to an extinguisher of the type disclosed in my Patent No. 905,543, granted December 1, 1908.

The primary object of the present invention is to simplify the construction of my former extinguisher.

Another object of the invention is to provide positive and reliable means for extinguishing the flame of a lamp should the same be accidentally tilted or upset.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by a lamp extinguisher that will be presently described in detail and then claimed.

Referring now to the drawing forming a part of this specification:—Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp, Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, Fig. 3 is a bottom plan of the oil receptacle.

In the drawings 1 denotes a lamp base in which is fitted a tubular pedestal 2 provided with diametrically opposed oblong openings or slots 3.

4 denotes a lamp casing provided with a central socket 5 to receive the upper end of the pedestal 2. This casing is provided with a detachable cover 6 having a perforated burner support 7 carrying a burner 8. The burner 8 is of a conventional form having a wick casing 9 and chimney holding prongs 10.

11 denotes an oil receptacle arranged in the casing 4, said receptacle having the upper end thereof reduced, as at 12 and interiorly screw threaded, as at 13 to receive a detachable wick plug 14. This plug is provided with a wick holder 15 for a wick 16, said holder extending upwardly into the wick casing 9. The plug 14 is adapted to support the ordinary and well-known type of wick adjuster 17, and the burner support 7 is slotted, as at 18 to provide clearance for said adjuster.

The oil receptacle 10 is supported within

the casing 4 by a vertical rod 19 having the upper end thereof provided with a head 20 to fit in a bracket 21 carried by the bottom of the oil receptacle 11. The rod 19 extends through a spider 22 arranged within the lamp base 1, said rod when contacted with a table or support upon which the lamp rests maintaining the oil receptacle 11 in a raised position, with the wick 16 correctly positioned for use.

23 denotes a transverse pin extending through the rod 19 and the slots 3, said pin connecting with a collar slidably mounted upon the tubular pedestal 2. The pin 23 limits the movement of the rod 19, and to insure rapid movement of said rod, when released, the rod is encircled by a coil spring 25, having one end thereof fixed to the rod, as at 26, while the opposite end bears within the socket 5. With the lamp setting upon a table or similar support, the rod 19 is maintained in an elevated position holding the oil receptacle 11 whereby the upper end of the wick 16 will be exposed and can be lighted and adjusted as the same is consumed. Should the lamp be accidentally tilted, the lower end of the rod 19 remains in engagement with the table or support until the oil receptacle 11 is lowered, and such a lowering movement moves the wick holder 15 downwardly in the casing 9, causing the flame of the wick 16 to be snuffed out. The lamp can be immediately placed in condition for lighting by placing the same upon a suitable support.

From the foregoing operation, it will probably be observed that before the oil or contents of the receptacle 11 has a chance to flow through the wick holder 15, that the flame of the lamp has been extinguished, consequently the lamp cannot explode or take fire.

It will be observed that the lamp is constructed so that the danger of explosion or fire is entirely eliminated by the flame of the lamp being extinguished before oil can escape from the lamp or lantern when the same is tilted or upset.

Having now described my invention what I claim as new, is:—

A lamp, comprising a base, a pedestal carried by said base, a lamp casing carried by said pedestal and providing a burner support, a burner carried by said support and

having a wick casing, a spring pressed rod
extending upwardly through said base and
pedestal extending into said lamp casing, an
oil receptacle supported by the upper end of
5 said rod, a wick holder connected to said oil
receptacle and extending into said wick cas-
ing and adapted to support a wick in the
burner of said lamp, and means in connec-
tion with said rod and said pedestal for lim-

iting the movement of said rod within said 10
pedestal.

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

BLASIUS KOVACIC.

Witnesses:

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