

(No Model.)

W. P. QUENTELL.
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

No. 509,943.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.

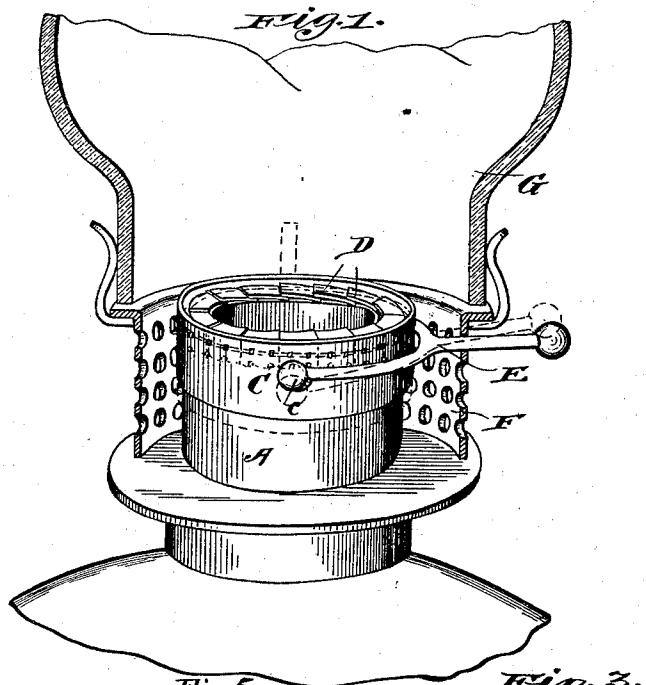
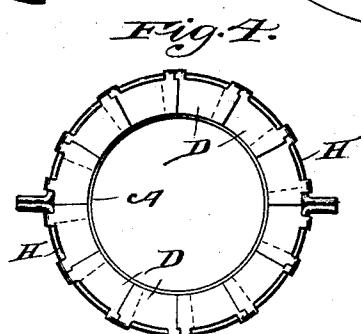
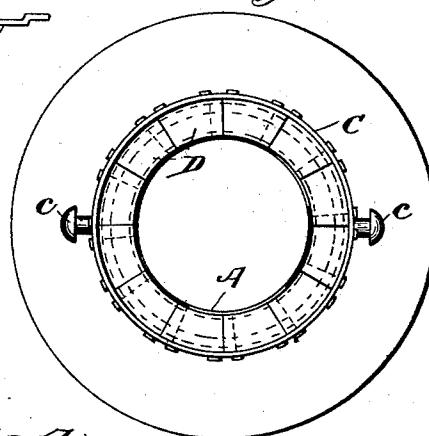
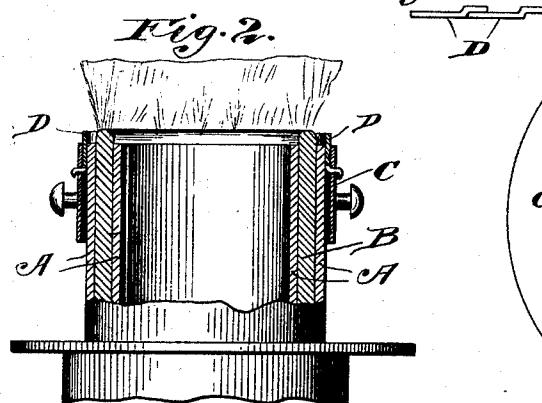


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,943, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed May 15, 1893. Serial No. 474,337. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. QUENTELL, of Kansas City, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-
5 Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an extinguisher for lamps having the Argand type of burner. The extinguisher is composed of a circular body adapted to be fitted concentrically to the burner and preferably inclosing it, said circular body being provided with a series of hinged plates and capable of vertical movement whereby the hinged plates may be brought into position to turn on their pivots and fall upon the top of the wick to extinguish the flame. The hinged plates have their inner edges curved to conform to the burner tube and their bodies are offset transversely. The plates are so arranged that when they close down over the wick tube they overlap, the raised portion of one resting upon the flat portion of the adjacent one, and thus providing a continuous flat surface which covers the wick and extinguishes the flame quickly and certain. Each plate is preferably provided with two integral pintles separated from each other so that the plate is held at separated points and any turning thereof, whereby it is likely to get out of place, prevented. The body of the extinguisher may be moved in any convenient way, but I have shown a simple means comprising a pivoted forked lever having its handle end extended through a perforated base ring surrounding the burner and body to cause the extinguisher to rise when pressure is brought to bear on the handle end. The plates are adapted to stand in a plane parallel to the burner tube and to the body of the extinguisher, but when the latter is raised they turn at an angle to the body and tube and close over the top of the wick.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the burner and extinguisher, parts of the lamp and chimney being shown in section. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, of the same showing the extinguisher plates turned up and the lamp burning. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the plates extended across the wick to extinguish

the flame. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing a modified construction. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the extinguisher plates.

In the drawings, A, A represent burner tubes of the Argand type. B represents the wick.

C is the body of the extinguisher which as shown is in the form of a metal band or ring which is fitted so as to slide upon and inclose 60 the burner tubes. Pivotaly connected to this circular body ring are the hinged plates D whose pintles may be formed integrally therewith and hinged to the body C, being passed through apertures therein, this construction being shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings.

E represents a pivoted lever or operating fork which is pivoted by passing through an aperture in the perforated ring F forming a support for the chimney G. The forked ends of the lever E are provided with eyes which engage studs c on the body of the extinguisher.

The parts are shown in the position in which flame may be maintained in Fig. 2, while in 75 Figs. 1 and 3 the extinguisher body has been raised from the position shown by the dotted lines to a position wherein the plates clear the exterior burner tube and drop by gravity over the upper margin of the wick, thus extinguishing the flame.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4, instead of the body C, a small wire frame H is employed composed of two wires which are bent into semi-circular form and have their ends 85 angularly disposed and soldered together, the wires passing through ears on the plates D. The ends of the wire frame afford means for engaging the eyes of the forked operating lever such as shown in Fig. 1, but obviously the 90 lever might be dispensed with in this case and the short arms of the wire body project through suitable apertures in the perforated base ring F. A single wire might also be used for the frame and an extended end thereof 95 serve as a means for moving it. As shown in Fig. 1, the plates D overlap each other throughout the series, and the same construction is shown in modified form in Fig. 4. This overlapped construction is preferable because 100 thereby the entire upper margin of the wick can be covered, and the bodies of the plates

are offset as shown in the detail below Fig. 1, so as to adapt them to contact with the entire exposed surface of the wick.

By reference to the detail view of the drawings below Fig. 1, it will be seen that the plates D have their bodies offset transversely, the raised portion of the plate being relatively short as compared with the body thereof, and this raised portion being adapted to rest upon the flat body when the plates are closed down, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

By reference to Figs. 1 and 4 it will be seen that the plates have their inner edges curved to conform to the burner tube A, the inner edges of the plates being shorter than their outer edges. From this construction it is apparent that freedom of movement of the plates will be permitted. It is also seen that the lower surfaces of the plates D when closed over the wick tube are continuous, without breaks or pockets in which gas generated in the wick tube may accumulate and ignite after the extinguisher plates are lowered. Obviously, instead of rocking the operating lever E over the fulcrum formed by the wall of the aperture in the base ring F through which it passes, said base ring might be slotted and the handle moved up and down in

the slot, and in this construction the operating lever need not be pivotally connected to 30 the extinguisher.

Without, therefore, limiting my invention to precise details of construction, I claim—

1. In a lamp extinguisher of the class described, the combination with a burner tube, 35 of a body adapted to encircle the burner and slidably mounted thereon, and a series of extinguisher plates pivotally connected to said body, said plates having their bodies transversely offset to adapt them to overlap and 40 present an unbroken surface to the wick when lowered thereon, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp extinguisher of the class described, the combination with a burner tube, 45 of a body adapted to encircle the burner and slidably mounted thereon, and a series of extinguisher plates pivotally connected to said body, said plates having curved inner edges and their bodies transversely offset to adapt them to overlap and present an unbroken 50 surface to the wick when lowered thereon, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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