

J. T. WILLIAMSON.
LAMP EXTINGUISHER.

No. 184,813.

Patented Nov. 28, 1876.

Fig. 1.

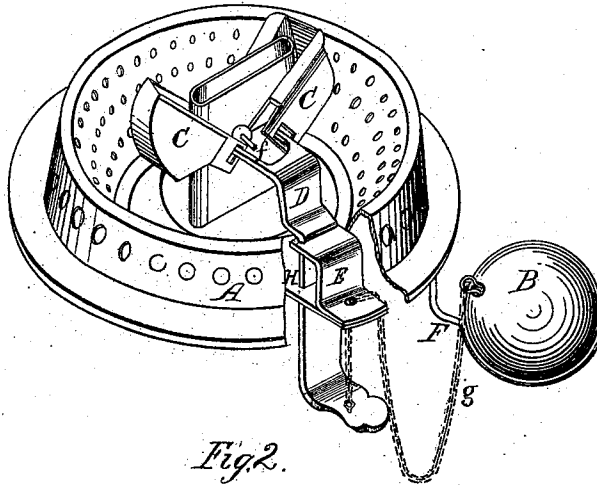
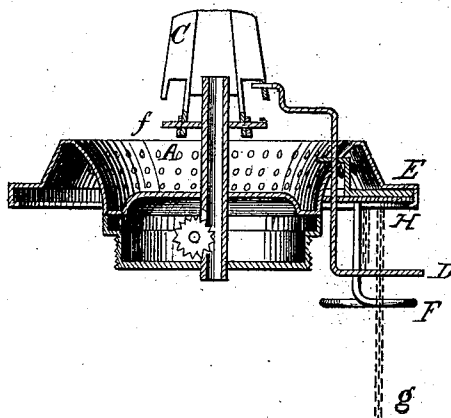


Fig. 2.



Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 184,813, dated November 28, 1876; application filed November 4, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Extinguishers, which improvement is fully set forth in the annexed specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is an extinguisher for lamps that will act automatically to extinguish the flame if the lamp is tilted or upset, or that may be operated by hand when it is desired to put out the light. It consists of hoods so pivoted to a collar which slides over the wick-tube that they can be operated by a bar bent to pass down through the burner, to be turned up and close over the wick-tube by hand, or that may be closed by a weight falling from its position and elevating the operating-bar by means of a chain or cord, one end of which is attached to the bar, and, after passing through an opening in the bar-guide, having the other end secured to the weight, the weight being suspended on a bracket which depends from the under side of the burner.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the burner with my extinguishing device attached, a portion of the rim being shown in broken section to expose the operating devices, the parts being in the position they are intended to occupy when the lamp is burning. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the burner when the weight is thrown from its position.

A is a burner of the ordinary construction; B, the weight, and C the extinguishing-hoods.

These are pivoted in the desired position by the pins *f*, and have their wings slotted to receive the forked ends of the operating bar or lever D. H is a brace-piece, which passes from the outer rim to the inner neck of the burner, and E is a similar piece, resting upon H at the outer end, and bent to pass into the burner on a plane above H. Both H and E are slotted to receive the operating-arm D and guide its movements. F is the supporting-bracket for the weight. It is formed of a piece of wire bent at an angle, and secured to the under side of the burner, the lower and outer end being turned into a ring to receive the weight B.

The operation of the device is as follows: When the lamp is in use the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1. If the lamp should be by accident upset or tilted out of its vertical position, the weight B will fall from its position on bracket F, and, by means of the chain *g*, elevate the arm D and close the hoods over the wick-tube, thus extinguishing the flame; or when it is desired to extinguish the flame by hand, this can be done by simply taking hold of the outer end of the arm D, and by elevating it, close the hoods C.

I claim—

In combination with a lamp-burner, the pivoted hoods C, operating-arm D, brace-pieces E and H, bracket F, weight B, and chain *g*, for extinguishing the flame, substantially as described.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON.

Witnesses:

GEO. J. MURRAY,
JAMES MOORE.