G. D. KILMER.

LAMP-EXTINGUISHER.

No. 191,976. Patented June 12, 1877.

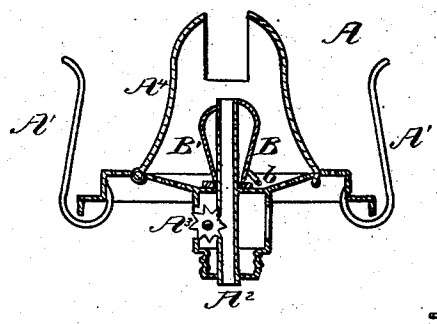


Fig. 1.

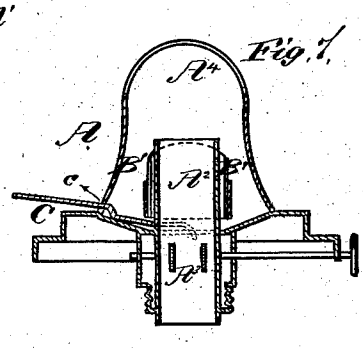
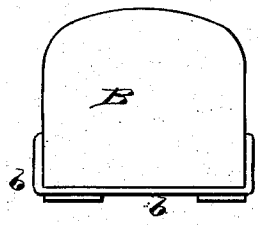


Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.



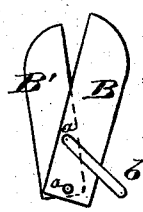


Fig. 3.

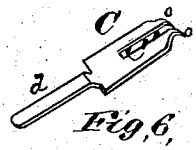


Fig. 6.

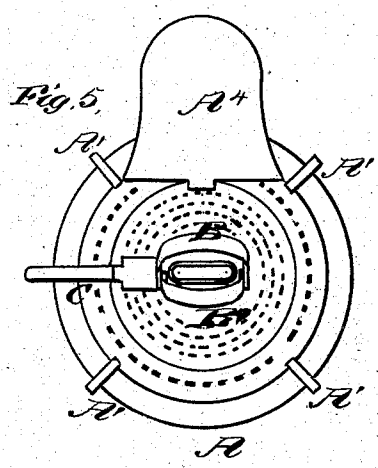


Fig. 5.

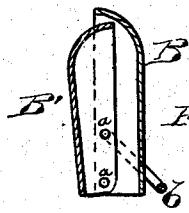


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. KILMER, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,976**, dated June 12, 1877; application filed March 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. KILMER, of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Lamp-Extinguishers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a central vertical section of my lamp-extinguisher; and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are detail views thereof. Fig. 5 is plan view, with the cap thrown back. Fig. 6 is a detail view, and Fig. 7 is a vertical central sectional view showing lever C in position.

This invention relates to devices for automatically extinguishing the flame of lamps; and it consists in the construction and arrangement hereinafter particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, A designates an ordinary lamp-burner, having chimney-supporting springs A^1, wick-tube A^2, wick-feeding device A^3, and hinged-slotted cap A^4. B and B′, respectively, designate two jaws, which are curved at the top and hinged together by a bent rod, *b*. The jaws B B′ are provided with perforations *a a*, (see Figs. 3 and 4,) which register, so that the bent rod *b* can be readily changed from one set of holes to the other set, to vary or adjust the hinging-points.

The rod *b* is bent, as described, so that it may readily be removed from one set of perforations and inserted in the other set. Jaw B is higher than jaw B′. When they are slipped down over wick-tube A^2 the upper end of said wick-tube presses against the inside of the upper part of said shorter jaw B′ and opens said jaws, so that they set around said wick-tube without interfering with the flame. But if the lamp is overturned the weight of said loose jaws causes them to slide down over the end of said tube and close, so as to shut off the air from the wick and extinguish the blaze, thereby preventing all danger of an explosion. Cap A^4 prevents said jaws from being separated from the burner.

C designates a small lever, one end of which is enlarged and bifurcated at C′ so as to embrace the said wick-tube A^2, while the other end *d* extends outward through an opening, *e*, in the lower part of cap A^4. The ends of the bifurcated parts of the lever C are bent down at *o o*, so as to raise the enlarged part of the lever C, which supports the wick-tube. By pressing down on this outer end the cleft-end C′ is caused to press against the under edges of jaws B B′, so as to raise them above said wick-tube A^2 and close them together, thereby extinguishing the lamp without inverting it. This lever C is shown in detail in Fig. 6.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The longer jaw B and shorter jaw B′, provided with perforations *a a*, in combination with the removable bent rod *b*, wick-tube A^2, and slotted cap A^4, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE DUGLAS KILMER.

Witnesses:

A. H. GRIMSHAW,

JOHN J. HEALY.