J. H. ROGERS.

Carbon-Regulator for Electric-Lights.

No. 210,213. Patented Nov. 26, 1878.

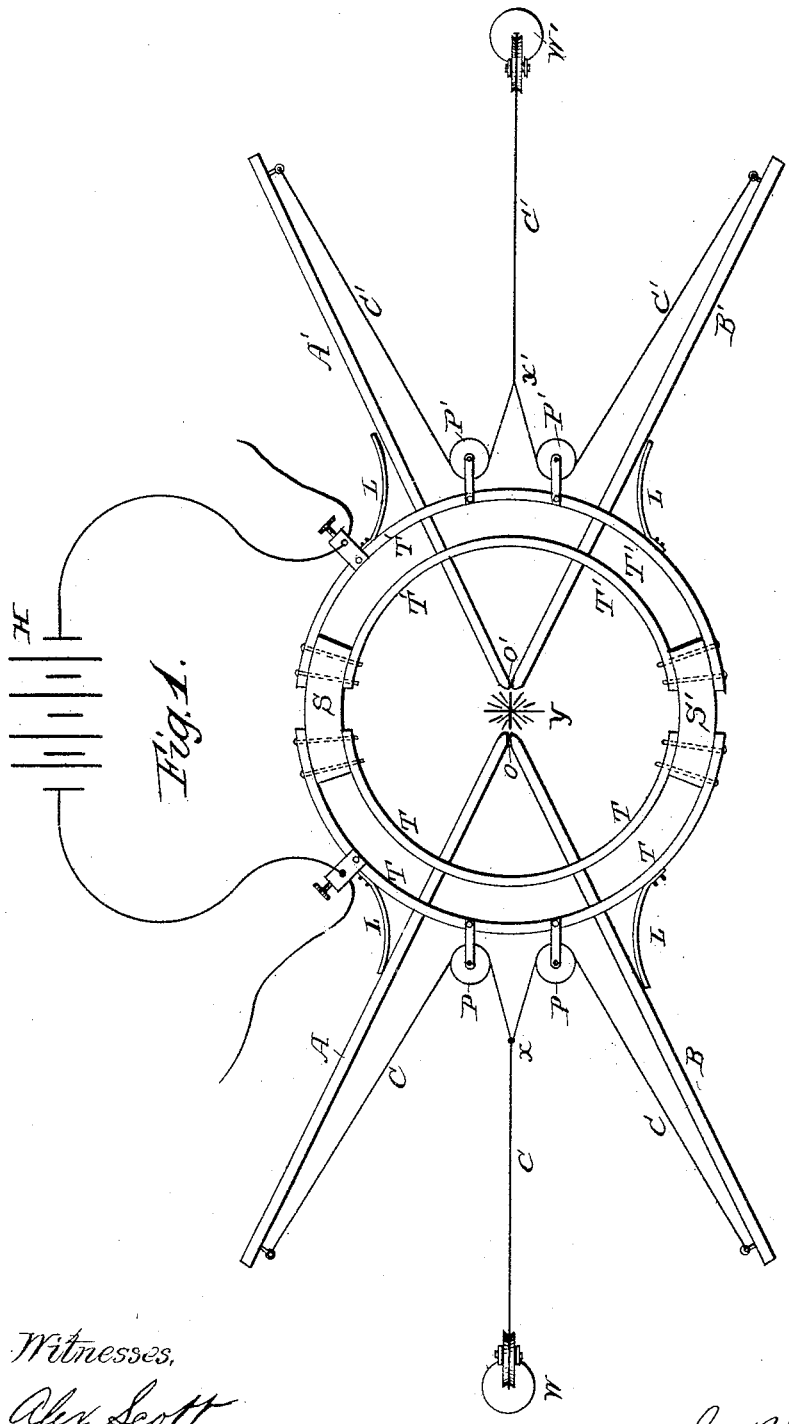

Fig. 1.

Witnesses,

Alex. Scott

F. B. Goff

Inventor.

Jas. Harris Rogers.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. ROGERS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARBON-REGULATORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,213**, dated November 26, 1878; application filed October 24, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HARRIS ROGERS, of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Adjustment of Carbon Points for the Electric Light, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in the combination of an electrode for electric light, made in two or more sections or parts, brought into contact with one another at a point opposite the other electrode and within the area of consumption, with a motor or feeding-power common to them all, so that one section cannot be fed faster than the other, but are kept in contact as they are burned away in the area of consumption.

The following drawing shows one way in which the converging points may be urged equally forward, never pulling one ahead of the other.

In the accompanying drawing, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, the figure is a face view of my invention.

A B and A′ B′ are two pairs of carbon pencils, or any pencils or sticks whatsoever that may be used for producing the electric light; O O′, their respective tangential points. W W′ are weights. P P and P′ P′ are pulleys. T T and T′ T′ are metallic strips, through which A B and A′ B′ pass or slide; S and S′, some non-conductor of electricity binding together T T T′ T′. C C C C′ C′ C′ are cords or bridles; Y*, the ordinary electric light; H, battery or magneto-electric machine. L are springs pressing slightly on carbon sticks. W, operating A B by means of C C C, will, it is evident, as they burn, still keep them touching at O. Neither can they pass the point of contact O, as each acts against the other, and also on account of the bridling, (or gearing, if such should be applied,) which prevents one from moving faster than the other, or ahead of the other. W′, operating in a similar manner on A′ B′, will keep a perpetual carbon point at O′—its point of contact—no matter how fast they may be consumed, till the sticks are almost consumed. Thus the carbon points A B and A′ B′ will remain at an equidistance—*i. e.*, at the points of their contiguity O and O′—during the whole time that the carbon sticks last.

It is manifest that the said carbons could be controlled for the desired purpose, as indicated, by clock-work, springs, &c., as well as the bridling here described.

It is also evident that the method of controlling the adjustment of the electrode may be applied to one electrode only with good effect.

What I claim as new, and ask Letters Patent for, is—

1. The combination of an electrode, made in two or more sections or points, brought into contact with one another at a point opposite the other electrode and within the area of consumption, with a motor or feeding-power common to them all, so that one section cannot be fed faster than the other, but will always keep the points even and joined together in the area of consumption.

2. The combination of A B, geared and driven together at O by any suitable device, in combination with A′ and B′, similarly geared and driven together at O′, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth and described.

JAMES HARRIS ROGERS.

Witnesses:
S. M. POOL,
W. B. MAGRUDER.