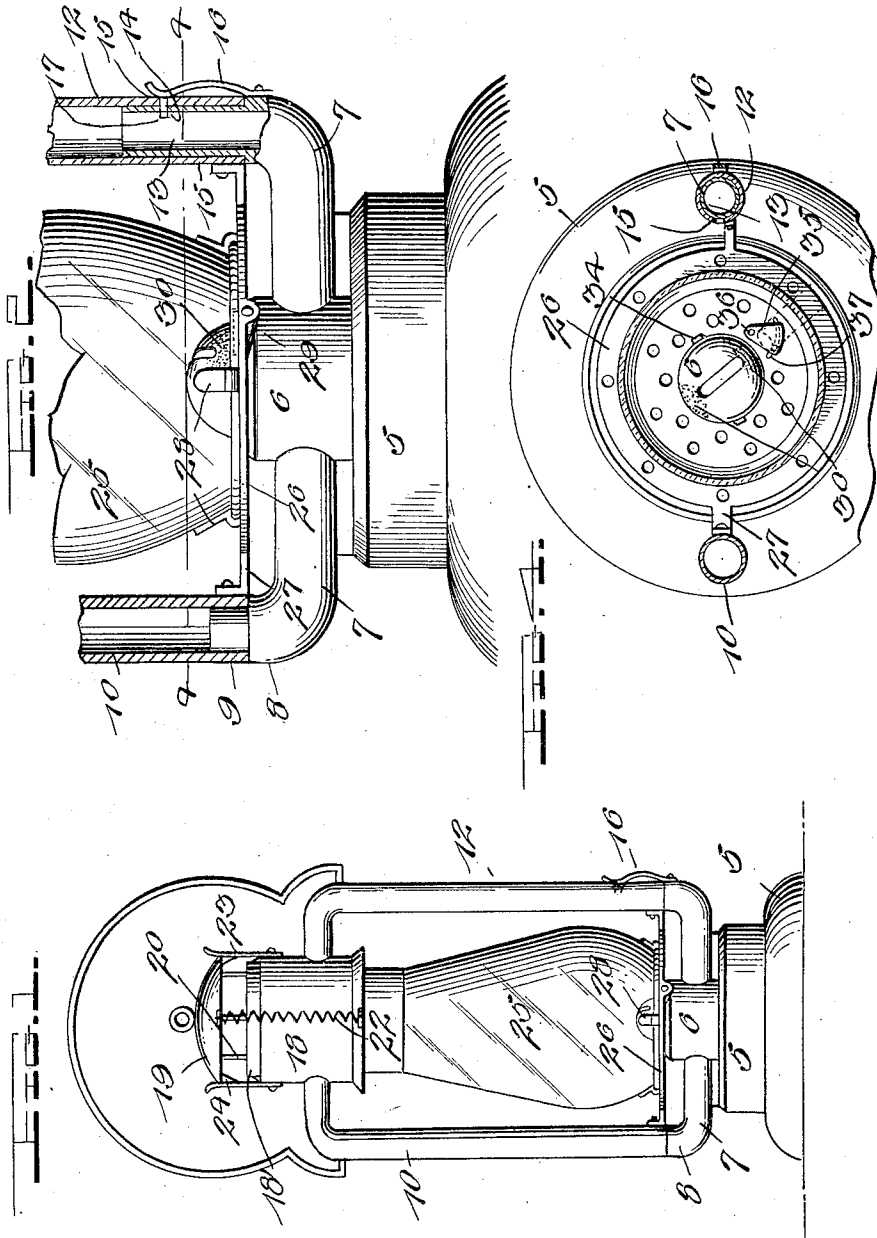


A. H. ANDERSEN.
 LANTERN.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1912.

1,062,755.

Patented May 27, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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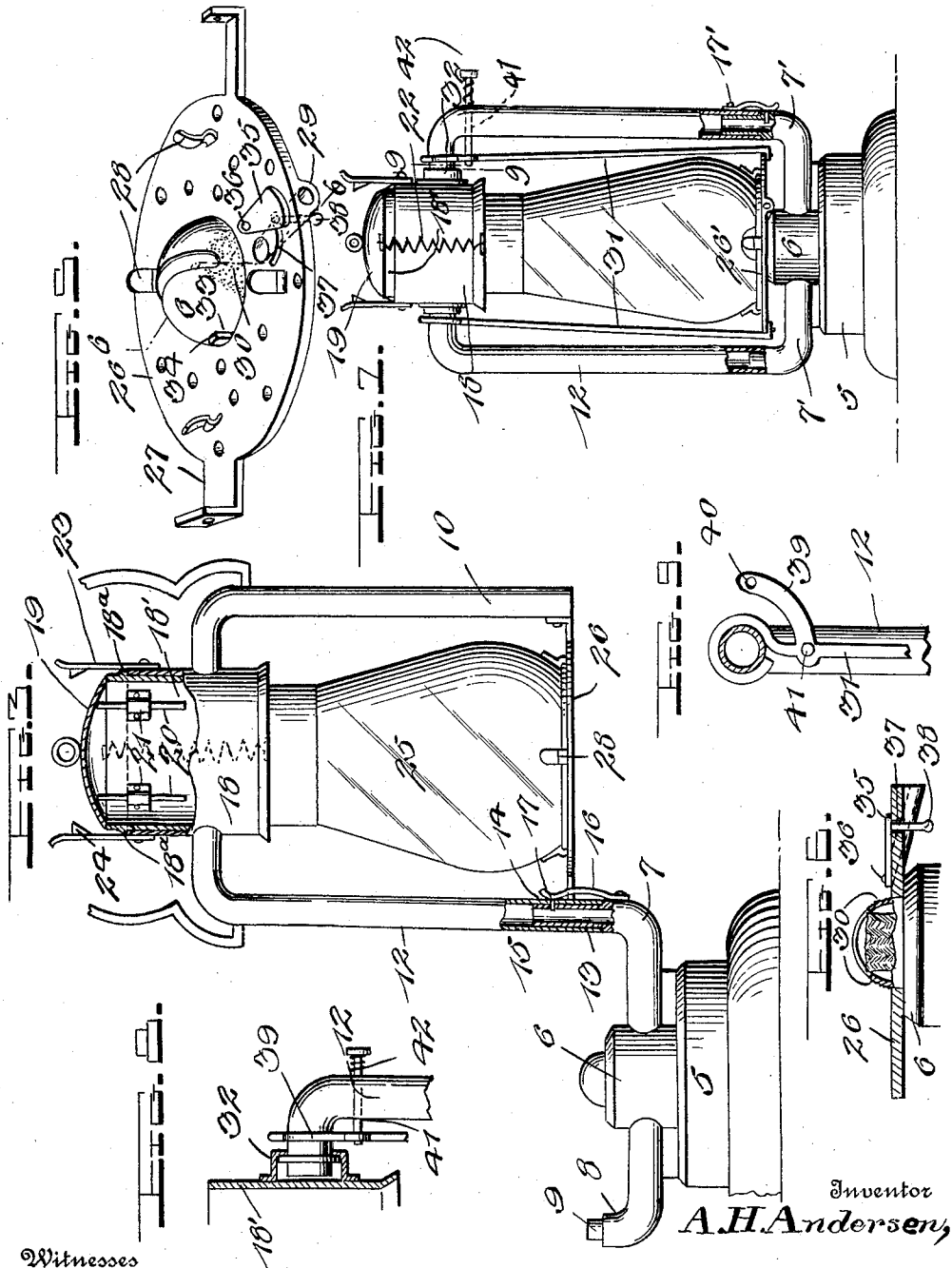
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LANTERN.

1,062,755.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHON H. ANDERSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spring Valley, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to improvements in lanterns and has for its object to provide improved means for supporting the globe of the lantern above the burner whereby said globe may be swung to one side to admit of access to the burner head for the purpose of cleaning the same, trimming the wick, and to permit of the easy and quick removal of the lamp chimney when it is necessary to replace the same with a new one.

20 Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a tubular lantern frame embodying vertical arms formed in two sections, one of the arm sections being rotatable upon the other section, and means for locking the frame section which carries the lamp chimney against movement, when the lamp chimney has been disposed at one side of the burner or is arranged in position above the same.

30 A further object of the invention is to provide novel and efficient means for easily and quickly lighting the lamp.

35 Still another object of the invention is to produce a device of the above character which consists of comparatively few elements of simple form, durable construction and which may be manufactured at small cost.

40 With the above and other objects in view as will become apparent as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, combinations and arrangements of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

45 For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

50 Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lantern illustrating the preferred embodiment of my invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary section of the lower portion of the lantern frame; Fig. 3 is a side elevation partly in section showing the lamp chimney and the upper portion of the frame swung

to one side of the oil cup or reservoir; Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the burner head and the draft plate, showing the means for lighting the lantern; Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a slightly modified form of the invention; Fig. 8 is a detail vertical section of the chimney stack showing the adjustable cap and the manner of connecting the frame arms to said stack; and Fig. 9 is a detail section taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and accompanying drawings by like reference characters.

Referring in detail to the drawings, 5 designates the oil cup or reservoir which constitutes the base of the lantern, said oil cup being provided with the usual burner head 6.

The frame of the lantern in which the chimney is mounted includes the tubular arms 7 which extend laterally from the oil cup or reservoir and are secured thereon in any preferred manner. The outer ends of these arms are vertically extended as shown at 8, the vertical portion of one arm being of greater length than that of the other arm. The shorter arm is provided at its upper end with a reduced portion 9 which is adapted to be received in the lower end of one of the tubular arms 10 of the main section of the lantern. The other frame arm 12 is similarly mounted upon the reduced vertically disposed end portion 13 of the other tubular supporting arm 7 of the lantern. The upper end of this reduced portion 13 of the base or supporting arm 7 is provided with an opening 14 with which the openings 15 in the lower end of the tubular arm 7 of the main frame are adapted to coincide. These latter openings are provided at diametrically opposite points but out of transverse alinement. Said openings are adapted to receive a stud 17 provided upon a spring plate 16, which is fixed at one end to the arm 7.

The upper ends of the arms 10 and 12 are extended inwardly and secured to a cylindrical stack which consists of an outer wall 18 and an inner wall 18'. Upon the upper end of this stack a cap 19 is arranged, said cap being provided with arms 20 movable in the guides 21 provided upon the inner wall

18' of the stack. Coil springs 22 are connected to the edge of this cap and to the lower end of the outer wall 18 and normally act to hold said cap closely upon the upper open end of the stack. The lower end of the inner wall 18' bears upon the upper edge of the globe or chimney 25, and this inner wall is provided with lugs 18^a upon its periphery at diametrically opposite points which rest upon the upper edge of the outer wall 18 of the stack and support said inner wall in position. Upon the outer wall 18 at opposite points, the vertically disposed spring plates 23 are arranged and provided with lugs 24. These lugs are adapted to engage under the edge of the cap 19 and support the same in spaced relation to the upper open end of the stack to permit of the escape of the smoke and heat from the interior of the globe or chimney 25 which is mounted between the frame arms, thus obviating liability of breakage of said globe by the intense heat.

A draft plate 26 is arranged between the lower ends of the arms 10 and 12 and is connected thereto by means of the laterally extending strap plates 27 which are soldered or otherwise rigidly secured to the lower ends of the arms 10 and 12. This draft plate is also provided at opposite points with vertically disposed clamping members 28 which are adapted to engage over the lower beaded edge of the globe or chimney 25, to hold the same in its proper position. The draft plate 26 is provided with a central opening to receive the burner head 6. This draft plate also has formed upon its under surface a tubular guide way 29, the inner end of which is disposed adjacent to the roughened surface portion 30 upon the surface of the burner head 6. The roughened surfaces 30 are provided upon the head 6 at opposite sides thereof, and this head is also provided upon its edge and at opposite points with recesses 33 to receive upstanding lugs 34 formed upon the draft plate 26 at opposite points on the edge of the opening in said plate through which the head 6 is disposed. Thus the burner head may be readily adjusted to dispose either of the roughened surfaces 30 thereof opposite the inner end of the match receiving tube 29. The inner end of this tube is adapted to be closed by means of a plate 35 pivotally mounted as at 36 upon the upper surface of the draft plate 26. The draft plate is provided with a slot 37 to receive a pin 38 which is adapted to be fitted into an aperture in the plate 35. In lighting the lantern, the match is adapted to be inserted into the tubular guide way 29, and the head thereof rubbed against the roughened surface 30 to cause the same to burst into flame and ignite the wick, which extends through the slot in the burner head. Thus it can be seen that the lantern can be easily and quickly lighted without danger of the

match being extinguished before the flame can be applied to the wick. The end of the pin 38 is now disposed through the slot 37 in the draft plate and engaged with the aperture in the plate 35. The pin is now moved in the slot to dispose the plate 35 over the inner open end of the tube 29, thereby closing said tube as well as the slot 37 and preventing air drafts entering within the globe 25 and extinguishing the flame.

When it is necessary to trim the wick or replace the globe or chimney 25 with a new one, the operator engages the upper end of the spring plate 16 with the finger, and forces the lug 17 thereon out of the upper opening in the lower end of the arm 12 and the opening 14 in the vertical portion 13 of the arm 7 so as to permit the frame and the globe to be lifted until the lower end of the arm 10 is disposed above the reduced portion 9 of the other supporting arm 7. The globe is now swung to one side to the position shown in Fig. 3, the lower end of the arm 12 turning freely upon the supporting arm 7. After moving or swinging the globe and frame through an arc of substantially ninety degrees, the operator again lifts the same slightly so that the lug 17 will move through the lower opening 15 in the arm 12 and the opening 14 in the vertical end of the supporting arm 7. Thus the globe and its frame are securely held against further movement and are disposed entirely out of the way so that access can be had to the burner.

In Figs. 7 to 9, I have illustrated a slightly modified form of the invention wherein the spring pressed lug 17' is mounted upon one of the arms of the upper swinging frame section of the lantern, the supporting arms 7' being provided with spaced openings to receive said lug. In this form of the invention, the draft plate indicated at 26' is connected by means of vertical rods 31 to the upper horizontally disposed end portions of the globe frame, said upper ends of the rods being provided with eyes loosely engaged upon the arms. The lantern stack is provided at opposite points with bearings 32 in which the upper ends of the frame arms are swiveled. By means of this construction, it will be obvious that by simply tilting the globe frame upon the supporting arms 7', the globe may be swung outwardly from between the vertical frame arms, the stack rocking freely upon the upper ends of said arms. As shown in Fig. 9, one of the rods 31 is provided with a laterally extending curved plate 39, in each end of which an opening 40 is formed. In the upper end of the frame arm a horizontally disposed pin 41 is mounted, the inner end of which is adapted to be received in the openings 40. The outer end of this pin is provided with a head between which and the frame arm a coil spring 42

is arranged upon the pin, the ends of said spring being fixed to the frame and to the head of the pin respectively. This pin by its contractile force normally acts to hold said pin in one of the openings 40 of the plate 39. It will thus be apparent that the swinging rods 31 between which the globe is mounted may be securely held in position within the frame or swung outwardly therefrom in order to admit of the removal of the globe.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction and manner of operation of my improved lantern will be clearly understood. The device is comparatively simple in construction, of great convenience and durability in practical use and may be manufactured at very small cost.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that the same is susceptible of considerable modification without departing from the essential features or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In combination, a reservoir, and burner, supporting arms on the reservoir, a globe frame mounted upon said supporting arms for vertical movement, said frame being also adapted for rotative movement upon one of the arms whereby the same and the globe may be swung to one side of the reservoir, and means for locking said frame against rotative movement upon the supporting arm when the globe is disposed above the burner or at one side thereof.

2. In combination, a lantern reservoir and burner, supporting arms extending laterally from the reservoir and having vertically dis-

posed end portions, tubular frame members mounted upon the ends of the supporting arms and vertically movable thereon, a globe mounted between said frame arms and supported thereby for swinging movement with relation to the reservoir, one of the frame arms being rotatably mounted upon the supporting arms, said last referred to frame arm having spaced openings therein, said supporting arm being also provided with an opening, and a spring pressed lug adapted to be disposed through one of the openings in the frame arm and through the opening in the supporting arm to hold said frame and the globe against swinging movement, when the globe is disposed above the burner or at one side thereof.

3. In a lantern, a globe supporting frame comprising spaced arms, a stack arranged between the upper ends of said arms and secured thereto, said stack consisting of inner and outer cylindrical walls, said inner wall projecting above the outer wall and having lugs upon opposite sides thereof to rest upon the edge of the outer wall and support said inner wall in position, the inner wall being adapted for engagement at its lower end with a globe mounted in the frame, a spring held cap arranged upon the upper end of the inner wall, and means for supporting said cap in spaced relation to the upper edge of said inner wall, and against the action of said springs.

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

ANTHON H. ANDERSEN.

Witnesses:

E. C. WINGEN,
H. M. WALLER.