No. 882,201. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

J. F. HORN.

LANTERN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1907.

Fig. 1.

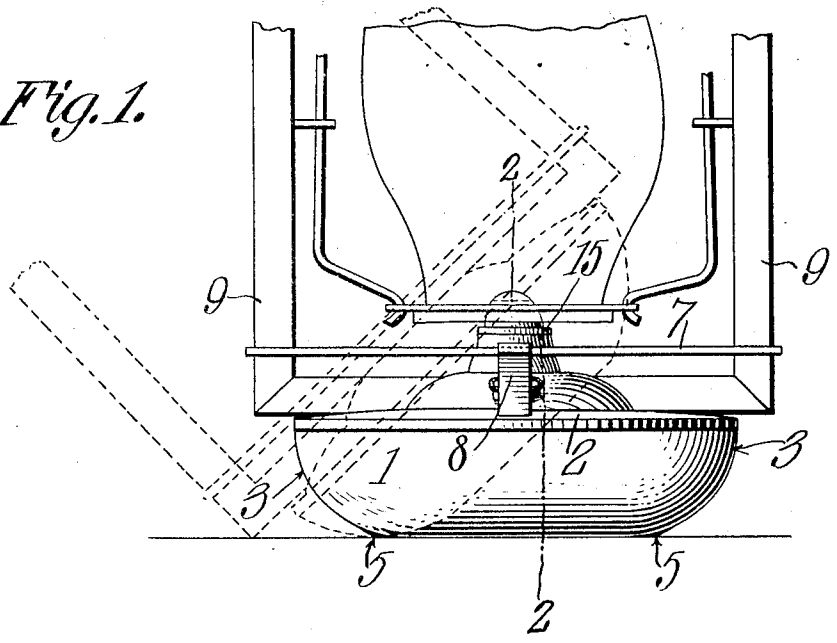


Fig. 2.

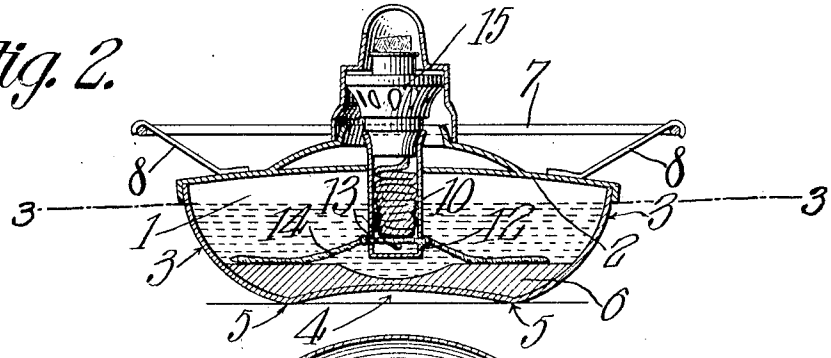
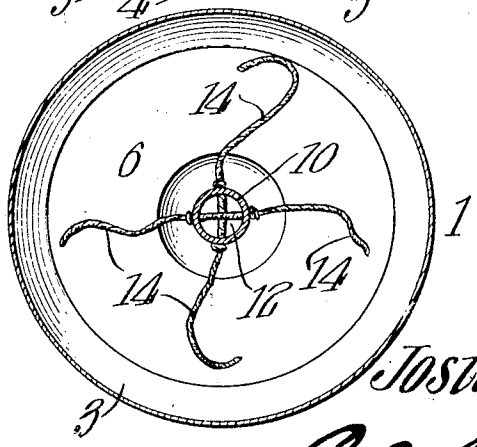


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LANTERN.

No. 882,201. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed November 9, 1907. Serial No. 401,483.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH F. HORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hazleton, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to a hand lantern, and has for its object to provide a lantern with self righting means whereby it is prevented from accidentally overturning and causing a conflagration by the escape of oil from the oil port through and past the burner.

A further object of the invention is to form in the oil port a small receptacle for the lamp-wick which is crowded into the receptacle, thereby leaving but small space for the oil, so that if overturned, the lantern will right itself before this small quantity of oil can escape through or past the lamp-wick.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation of the lower part of a lantern with the improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view, on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Similar reference numerals are used for the same parts on all the figures.

The numeral 1 indicate the oil pot or font of the lantern, circular in plan view, and having a slightly convex top 2, sealed to the bowl shaped sides 3 of the oil pot, which latter curve downwardly and inwardly, as shown, to a central concavity 4 at the bottom of the pot. The sides 3 and bottom 4 of the oil pot meet at an angle 5, thereby forming a circular ring-base for the lantern to rest upon. The oil pot is shallow and of relatively greater diameter than usually found in lanterns of this type, that it may more easily resume an upright position when overturned.

Within the oil pot and attached to the bottom thereof is a heavy weight 6 which, from the construction of the oil pot, lies close to the bottom and keeps the center of gravity well within the base when the lantern is moved from a vertical position, as clearly shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. It is to be noted that the weight is of large diameter in proportion to its thickness and has a central depression where it is quite thin. This construction carries the heaviest part of the weight towards the periphery where it will be more effective and act quicker on the lantern. A short distance above the convex top 2 of the oil pot a ring 7 of greater diameter than the oil pot surrounds the lantern and is held in place by brackets 8 on the top 2 and the side draft tubes 9 when the lantern is supplied with them. The object of the ring 7 is to form a stop, so that when the lantern is accidentally struck and caused to tip, it prevents the lantern rocking too far on the curved sides of the oil pot.

Secured fluid tight in the center of the convex top 2 is a vertical tube or receptacle 10 for the lamp wick 11. The tube 10 extends into the oil pot 1 nearly to the bottom thereof, the lower end 12 of the tube being closed except for a number of small holes 13 in its sides through which capillary cords 14 pass from the oil pot into the tube. Above the convex top 2, the tube or receptacle 10 projects sufficiently far to receive the lower end of the burner 15, the wick 11 of which is folded so as to almost wholly fill said tube, see Fig. 2.

A lantern constructed as above described, will stand sufficiently firm on its base when at rest and if struck instead of upsetting, it rocks on the curved sides of the oil pot, and through the weight 6 at the base, quickly resumes its normal upright position. Should the lantern be wholly overturned and prevented from resuming its upright position, the oil in the oil pot will run to the lowest side, and because of the shallowness of the pot and its large diameter, the tube or receptacle 10 will be above the level of the oil so that none of it can escape. What little there may be in the tube will be absorbed by the upper part of the wick and dispersed over the metal surface of the lantern in such a circumscribed area that little if any danger of fire need be feared.

I claim:—

1. A lantern having a shallow bowl shaped oil pot with convexly curved sides extending downwardly and inwardly, a concave bottom connected to said sides forming a ring base, a shallow weight fastened in the bottom of the oil pot, a diaphragm dividing the oil pot into an upper and lower part, a wick tube closed at its lower end and passing tightly through said diaphragm nearly to the bottom

of the oil pot adapted to support a burner on its upper end and having minute openings in the sides of said wick tube near the closed bottom, and capillary strands filling said openings and passing from the oil pot into said wick tube.

2. A lantern having a shallow oil pot weighted on the bottom, a stop ring of greater diameter than the oil pot and supported above the same by brackets, a diaphragm dividing the oil pot into an upper and lower part the latter part containing the oil, a wick tube closed at its lower end and passing tightly through said diaphragm nearly to the bottom of the oil pot and provided with a burner at its upper end the wick of which is contained wholly within said tube, and capillary strands passing from the oil pot into said wick tube through and filling small holes in the side of said tube near the bottom.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSIAH F. HORN.

Witnesses:

E. R. BRENHAGE,

HENRY PLATT.