

No. 634,530.

Patented Oct. 10, 1899.

R. A. LIBBY.  
COMBINED DINNER PAIL AND LANTERN.

(Application filed Mar. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

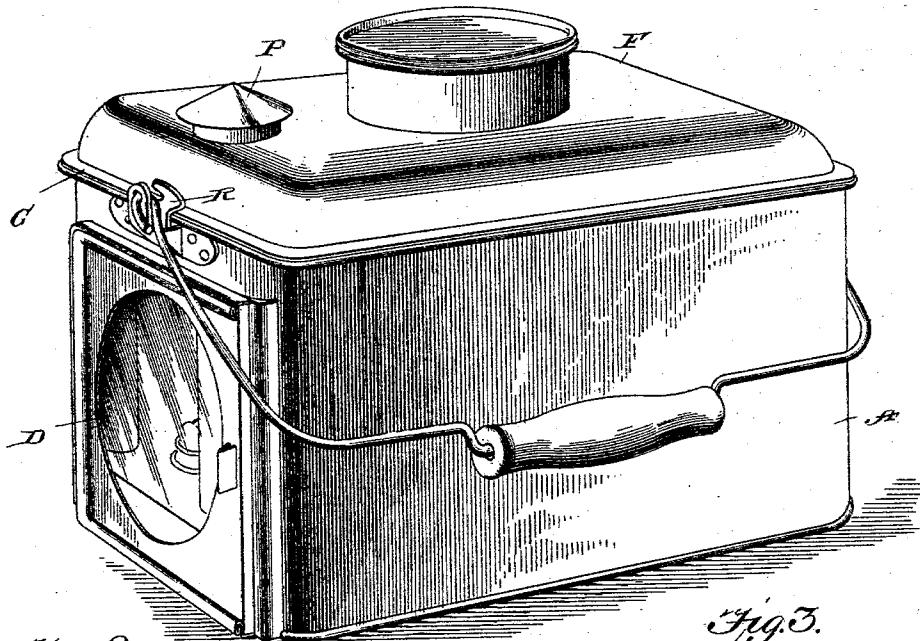


Fig. 2.

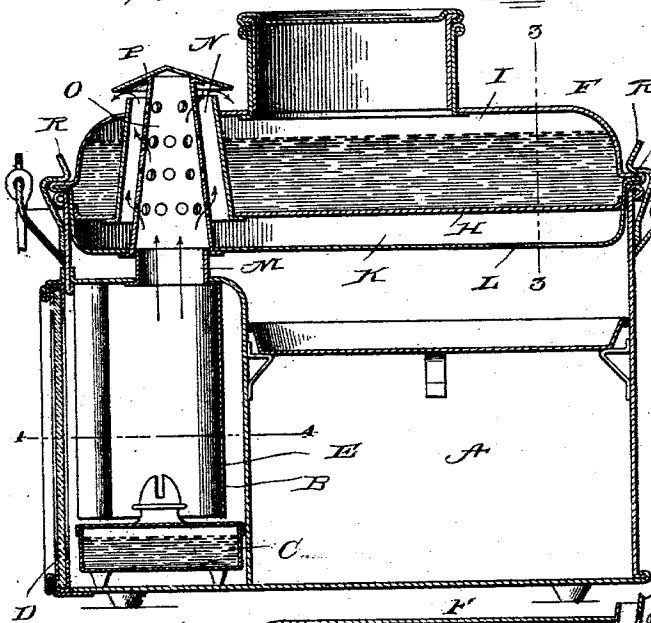


Fig. 3.

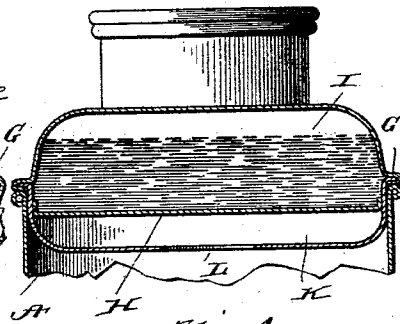


Fig. 4.

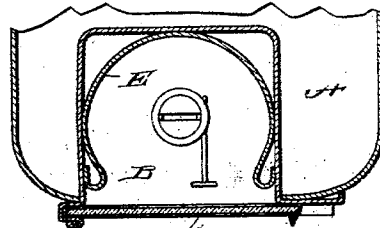
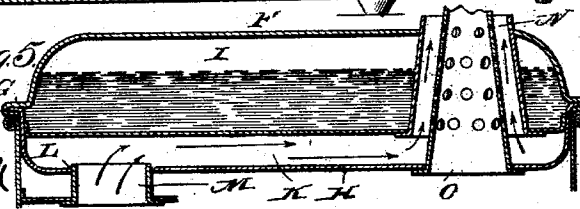


Fig. 5.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSE A. LIBBY, OF MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO FRANCIS M. MOORE, OF SAME PLACE.

## COMBINED DINNER-PAIL AND LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 634,530, dated October 10, 1899.

Application filed March 11, 1899. Serial No. 708,700. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROSE A. LIBBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combination Dinner-Pail and Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to dinner-pails or lunch-heaters, and more particularly to certain improvements upon the dinner-pail shown and described in my application filed July 16, 1898, Serial No. 686,195, the object of the present device being to provide a combined dinner-pail and lantern of such construction that the device can be used for heating the contents of the receptacle, if so desired, or the lantern can be used, if desired, without heating the contents of the receptacle.

With this object in view the invention consists, essentially, in providing a reversible top receptacle so constructed that the products of combustion and heat from the lantern may be made to pass directly upward without heating the contents of the top receptacle, or the heat may be made to pass along the entire length of the receptacle, thoroughly heating the contents thereof.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device constructed in accordance with my invention, the top receptacle being arranged so that the lantern shown is in use and the contents of the top receptacle not being heated. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the device, the parts being arranged as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section showing the position of the top receptacle when the device is used for heating the contents of the upper receptacle.

In carrying out my invention I employ a main receptacle A, having a lamp-chamber B arranged at one end thereof, adapted to receive a suitable lamp C, a suitable glass door D being arranged to slide in ways formed

upon the exterior of the case and through which the light from the lamp will pass. I also provide a suitable reflector E within the lamp-receptacle for the purpose of increasing the radiation of light and rendering the device more efficient as a lantern.

A top receptacle F is adapted to fit into the top of the main receptacle A and close the same, said top receptacle having a flange G, which rests upon the top of the main receptacle. This receptacle is also divided horizontally by a partition H, thereby producing an upper compartment I, adapted to receive any kind of liquid food, while the lower compartment K is intended to serve as an air-chamber through which the heat and products of combustion are intended to pass for the purpose of heating the contents of the upper compartment. The bottom of the receptacle has an opening L produced therein and which is intended to receive the short section of flue M, extending from the lamp-chamber when the device is to be used as a heater, as most clearly shown in Fig. 5, the heat and products of combustion passing from the lamp-chamber through the flue M, along the compartment K, and out through a discharge-flue N, arranged at the opposite end of the receptacle. A perforated chimney-flue O is arranged within a discharge-flue M, said chimney-flue extending entirely through the bottom of the top receptacle, the lower end of said chimney-flue being of such size as to receive the short section of flue M therein when the device is to be used as a lamp or lantern, as most clearly shown in Fig. 2, in which instance the heat and products of combustion will pass directly from the lamp-chamber through the flue M and out through the chimney-flue O to the outer air, thereby avoiding heating the contents of the top receptacle, it being clear that the air-spaces between the chimney-flue O and the discharge-flue N will prevent any appreciable conduction of heat to the contents of the receptacle. A suitable hood P is arranged upon the top of the chimney-flue O for the purpose of protecting the same against any downdraft.

It will be noticed that when the top receptacle is in its normal position, as shown in

Fig. 2, the products of combustion will pass up through the flue O and out through the perforations thereof into the open air. When it is desired to heat the contents of the upper receptacle and the same will be in position as shown in Fig. 5, this flue will not be used, but the heat and products of combustion will pass out on the outside through the flue N.

The top receptacle has an opening in the top thereof in which is located the upwardly-projecting flange adapted to receive the cap which constitutes the drinking-cup, said parts being constructed and arranged substantially the same as heretofore, and the bail or handle is also attached to the main receptacle in substantially the same way.

In order to securely fasten the top receptacle into the main receptacle, I employ spring-catches R, which are fastened to the main receptacle and are adapted to spring over the flange portion of the top receptacle and thereby hold said receptacle in place.

It will thus be seen that I have provided an improved construction of combination dinner-pail and lantern in which the lantern can be used by itself without heating the contents of the top receptacle and one in which the heat from the lantern can be utilized for the purpose of heating the contents by simply reversing the ends of the receptacle.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A combined dinner-pail and lantern, comprising a main receptacle having a lamp-chamber at one end, a reversible top receptacle adapted to fit upon the top of the main receptacle, said top receptacle being divided to provide a liquid-receptacle and a heating-compartment, said receptacle having an opening at one end adapted to receive the flue from the lamp-chamber, the opposite end

having a chimney-flue extending entirely through the said receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a combination dinner-pail and lantern, a main receptacle having a lamp-chamber and lamp at one end, a reversible top receptacle adapted to fit upon the top of the main receptacle, said top receptacle being divided into upper and lower compartments, the upper compartment having a discharge-flue extending therethrough, the lower compartment having an opening adapted to receive the flue from the lamp-chamber, said opening being arranged at the end of the receptacle opposite the discharge-flue, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a combination dinner-pail and lantern, a main receptacle having a lamp-chamber and lamp at one end, a reversible top receptacle divided by a partition into upper and lower compartments, the upper compartment having a discharge-tube extending through, the lower compartment having an opening leading thereto, said opening being arranged at the end opposite the discharge-flue, and a perforated chimney-flue extending through the top receptacle, and arranged within the discharge-flue, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a device of the kind described, a reversible top receptacle divided into a receiving-compartment and a heating-compartment, a perforated chimney-flue extending entirely through the said receptacle and arranged within the discharge-flue, the heating-compartment having an opening in the bottom thereof at the end opposite to the discharge and chimney flue, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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