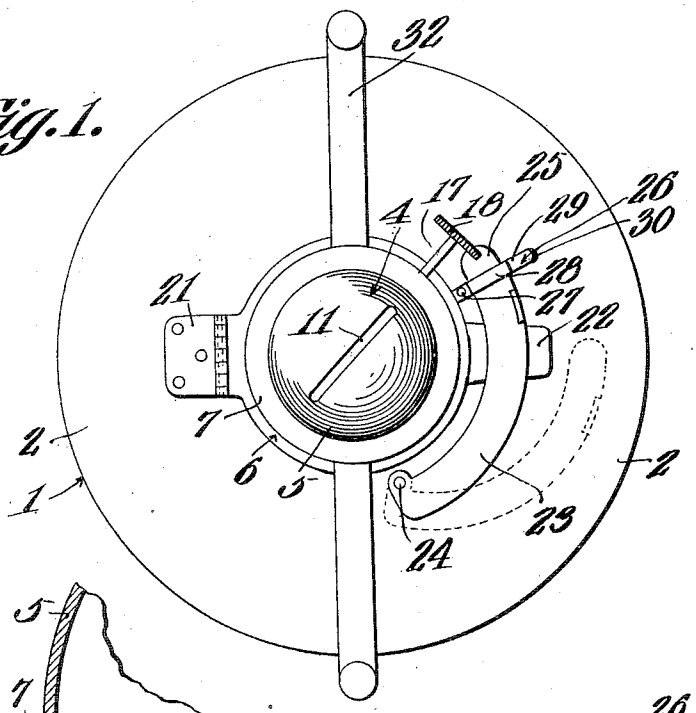
W. R. YARLOTT & J. W. HACKMAN.

LANTERN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 13, 1912.

1,044,618. Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Fig. 1.



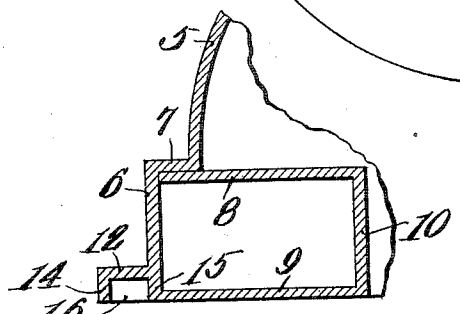


Fig. 4.

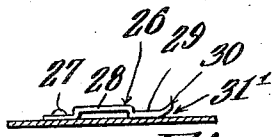


Fig. 3.

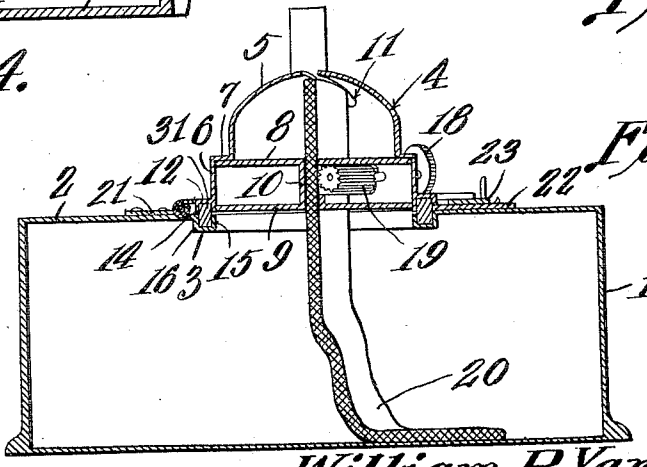


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LANTERN.

1,044,618. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed January 13, 1912. Serial No. 671,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM R. YARLOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montpelier, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, and JOHN W. HACKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pawpaw, in the county of Lee and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

One object of the present invention is to provide novel means for holding the burner of a lantern or like structure, upon the body portion of the lantern.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby a leakage, between the burner and the body of the lantern will be prevented.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in top plan; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section; Fig. 3 is a sectional detail, showing the catch in elevation; and Fig. 4 is a sectional detail enlarged from Fig. 2.

In carrying out the invention there is provided a body 1, constituting the receptacle in which the oil is stored, the body 1 having in its top 2, an opening, surrounded by a depending trough 3, preferably formed integral with the top 2 of the body 1, the upper edge of the trough 3 preferably being flush with the upper face of the top 2 of the body.

The invention further includes a burner, denoted generally by the numeral 4, the burner including a hood 5, having a cylindrical side wall 6, spaced from the periphery of the hood-proper 5, to define a shoulder 7. Located within the burner 4 is an upper partition 8, and a lower partition 9, spaced apart, the upper partition 8 abutting against the shoulder 7, and the lower partition 9 being disposed flush with the lower edge of the cylindrical side wall 6. Extended through the partitions 8 and 9 is the burner tube 10, alined with a wick-slot 11 in the hood 5. Secured around the outside of the cylindrical side wall 6 of the burner is an annular member, rectangular in cross section, and comprising a top wall 12 and a side wall 14. The side wall 14, the top 12 and the lower portion 15 of the cylindrical wall 6 of the burner, constitute a trough 16, alined with the trough 3 which is carried by the body 1. The troughs 3 and 16 are adapted to receive a resilient gasket 31, preferably fashioned from rubber. This gasket 31 may be mounted either in the trough 16, or in the trough 3. Preferably, however, the gasket is retained in the trough 16, and when the burner 4 is closed down upon the body 1, the lower edge of the gasket 31, which protrudes beyond the lower edge of the trough 16, will enter the trough 3, and effect a fluid tight closure between the burner 4 and the body 1, so that there may be no leakage of oil. By employing one gasket 31 only, there is no joint, alined with the space between the upper edge of the trough 3 and the lower edge of the trough 16, and, therefore, when the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 2, leakage will be prevented. Moreover, by reason of the fact that the gasket 31 preferably is secured in the trough 16 of the burner, the trough 3 of the receptacle or body 1 will be open and unencumbered, when the burner 4 is swung into an open position. Therefore, while the lantern is being filled, the trough 3 will be well adapted to receive the drip from the wick 20, the drip from the wick being received in the trough 3, instead of flowing outwardly upon the top 2 of the body 1. Any suitable means may be provided for raising and lowering the wick 20. As is common, a shaft 17 may be journaled in the burner, the same carrying a finger wheel 18, and a toothed wheel 19 adapted to engage the wick 20.

The burner 4 is united with the body 1 by means of a hinge 21, and a means is provided for holding the burner upon the body. This means includes a finger 22 which projects from the burner 4, and is adapted to lie upon the upper face of the top 2. A latch 23, preferably of arcuate outline, is pivoted, as shown at 24, to the top 2, for movement in a plane parallel to the plane of the top. The free end 25 of the latch 23 is adapted to be received beneath a resilient catch 26, secured at one end to the top 2, as shown at

27. Intermediate its ends, the catch is equipped in its under surface with a seat 28, adapted to receive the free end of the latch 23. Beyond the seat 28, the catch 26 terminates in a resilient tongue 29, the end of which is upturned, as shown at 30, to form a latch-entering throat 31. A globe-frame 32 may be secured to the burner 4 in the usual manner.

Presupposing that the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 1, the operation of the device is as follows: The free end 25 of the latch 23 is moved outwardly, the latch swinging upon its pivotal mounting 24, whereby the free end 25 of the latch may be withdrawn from beneath the catch 26. This operation will free the latch 23 from the finger 22, whereupon the burner 4 may be swung backwardly, upon its hinged mounting 21. Owing to the large diameter of the opening in the body 1, the interior of the body may be observed readily, for the purpose of determining the level of the oil in the body. When the burner 4 is swung backwardly, the wick 20 will rest against the inner edge of the trough 3, it being recalled that, by the opening movement of the burner 4, the gasket 31 has been withdrawn from the trough 3. The drip from the wick 20 will be received within the trough 3, a leakage of the drip upon the top 2 being thereby prevented. When the burner 4 is closed down upon the top 2, the free end 25 of the latch 23 is swung inwardly, to engage the finger 22, the free end 25 of the latch 23 passing into the throat 31 of the catch 26, the free end of the latch ultimately entering and registering in the seat 28.

Referring particularly to Fig. 4, and comparing the same with Fig. 2, it will be understood readily that the lower partition 9 serves as a reinforcement for the trough 16 of the burner 4. When the burner 4 is closed down upon the receptacle 1, the locking means, comprising the elements 23, 22 and 26, serve to effect a compression of the gasket 31 in the troughs 3 and 16, so that the gasket will closely fill these troughs, and prevent leakage.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising a receptacle provided with an opening, there being a trough in the receptacle, about the periphery of the opening; a burner hingedly connected with the receptacle, and having a trough alined with the trough of the receptacle; and a resilient gasket retained in the trough of the burner, and adapted to enter the trough of the receptacle, the gasket being adapted to move out of the trough of the receptacle, when the burner is swung into an open position, whereby the trough of the receptacle will be left open and unencumbered, to constitute a means for receiving the drip from the wick.

2. A device of the class described comprising a receptacle having an opening, there being a trough in the receptacle about the opening; a burner hingedly connected with the receptacle, and including a hood having a depending wall; an annular member secured to the depending wall and defining, with the depending wall, a trough in the burner alined with the trough in the receptacle; a partition extended across the burner, adjacent the lower edge of the depending wall, and constituting a reinforcement for the trough of the burner; a wick tube mounted in the partition; and a resilient gasket retained in the trough of the burner, and adapted to be received in the trough of the receptacle.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM R. YARLOTT.
JOHN W. HACKMAN.

Witnesses as to William R. Yarlott:
J. V. MAIER,
S. A. JACKSON.

Witnesses as to John W. Hackman:
GEO. H. HICKS,
CHAS. F. PRESTON.