

W. S. HAMM & F. A. SCHUETZ.

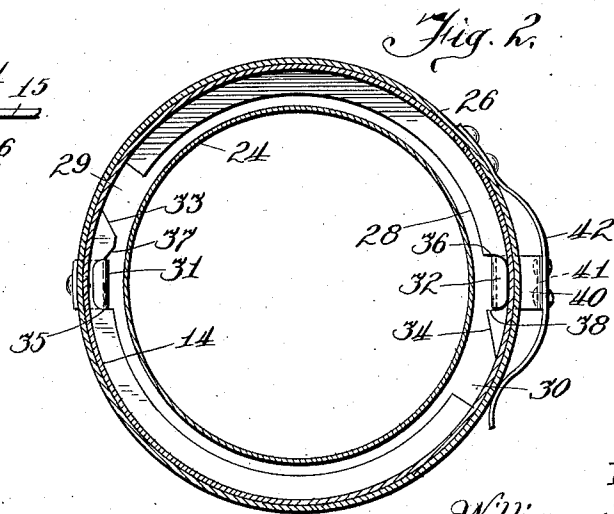
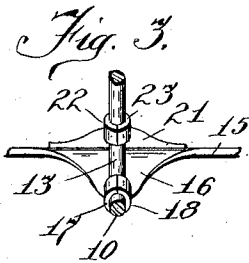
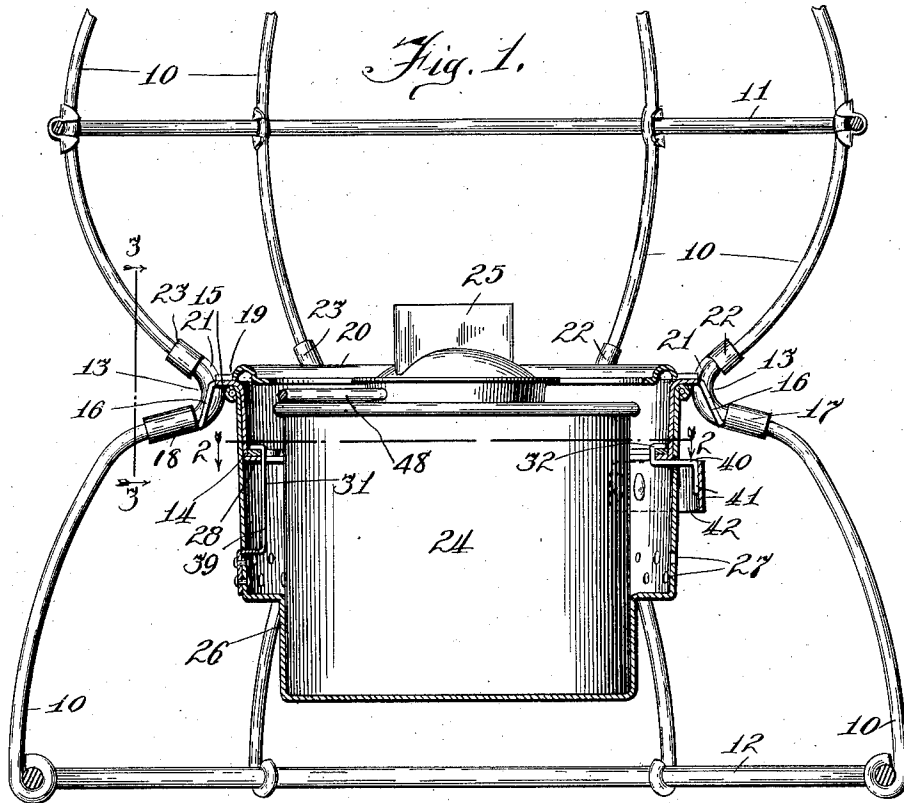
LANTERN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1909.

Patented May 7, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

1,025,624.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LANTERN.

1,025,624.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1912.

Application filed October 23, 1909. Serial No. 524,209.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM S. HAMM, a resident of Hubbard Woods, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and FRANK A. SCHUETZ, a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to oil-burning lanterns for use by trainmen, its object being to improve the means for attaching thereto the oil font, and it consists in a device such as that hereinafter described, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail vertical section through the lower portion of the lantern; Fig. 2 is a detail plan section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail plan view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section of the lantern showing a modified form of construction; and Fig. 5 is a detail plan section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, some of the parts being omitted.

The lantern to which the invention relates is provided with a wire guard frame on the cage comprising a plurality of upright members 10 tied together by means of rings 11, 12, the former encircling the body of the frame and the latter being at the base thereof. The upright members 10 are bowed inwardly, as shown at 13, to define the bottom of the body portion and the top of the base of the lantern. A guard ring 14 stamped out of sheet metal has at its upper end an outstanding flange 15 which bears against the inturned knees of the members 10 formed by bowing them at 13, this flange being provided with a plurality of lugs 16, and adjacent each of the members 10 and each of these lugs being provided at its outer end with wings 17, 18, which are folded around the member 10 below its bow 13, and may then be secured by the application of molten metal, such as tin. A sheet metal ring 19 is seated upon the outstanding flange 15 and has an annular rib 20, this ring forming a seat for the lantern globe (not shown). If desired, the frame may be still further strengthened by providing lugs 21, extending upwardly and out-

wardly from the ring 19 and having at their outer ends wings 22, 23, which encircle the guard frame member 10 and may be secured thereto by molten metal.

The oil pot 24, provided with a burner 25, is seated within a cup 26 which is detachably secured to the guard ring 14. The cup 26 has two diameters, its lower end being restricted to the external diameter of the oil pot and its upper portion being enlarged to provide an air chamber around the oil pot and being perforated as shown at 27, to provide for the inflow of air to support combustion. The cup 26 fits externally upon the ring 14 and is secured thereto by means of spring catches. The ring 14 is provided at its lower end with an instanding flange 28, notched as shown at 29, 30 to permit the catches 31, 32 to pass it as the cup is placed in position. One side wall of each of the notches 29, 30 is beveled, as shown at 33, 34, forming a cam surface over which the catch may ride as the cup is turned, and adjacent these receiving notches there are formed a pair of retaining notches 35, 36, into which the catches fall as they pass beyond the cams. In the preferred form of construction the side wall of one of the retaining notches, as 35, is beveled adjacent the receiving notch, as shown at 37, thereby providing a cam face over which the catch 35 may ride in releasing the cup. The other retaining notch 36 has an abrupt shoulder 38 at its side adjacent the receiving notch 30, thus providing a positive lock to hold the cup against rotation. The catch 31 is formed of a leaf spring 39 inwardly disposed, as shown, and having its lower end applied to the outer face of the cup and secured by rivets, the spring projecting thence through the wall of the cup and upwardly, and having its upper end bent outwardly to form the catch proper, designated 31. The other catch 32 is manually controllable and comprises a piece of sheet metal 40 projecting horizontally through a suitable aperture in the wall of the cup and having its inner end overturned upwardly to form the catch proper, designated by the numeral 32, and its lower end bent downwardly as shown at 41 and riveted to a leaf spring 42 attached to the outer face of the cup 26 and extending circumferentially thereof. The cup may be

applied to the lantern without compressing the spring 42, but in order to be released, this spring must be pressed inwardly to disengage the catch 32 from the shoulder 38.

5 In the form of construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the spring catches 43, 44, are both of the same type as the spring catch 31, and cooperate with retaining notches 45, 46, which correspond in form to the notch 10 35 in Fig. 2. The spring catch 43, 44, differ from the catch 31 only in the manner of attaching the same to the cup 26, their lower ends being bent inwardly and seated upon an annular shoulder 47 formed in giving the 15 cup its two diameters, and are riveted thereto. In this form of construction the cup is not secured positively, but may be released by applying sufficient pressure to turn it and cause the spring catches to ride 20 over the cam faces of the retaining notches.

The wick-raising spindle is shown at 48, and may be lodged in a notch (not shown) formed in the upper edge of the cup. The oil pot being free to turn in the cup may be 25 so placed as to cause the wick-raising spindle to fall into its notch in the cup without turning the burner with reference to the pot, thereby permitting the use of the threaded form of engagement of the burner 30 instead of the loose and unstable slip joint form as commonly used in such lanterns.

We claim as our invention:

1. In a lantern, in combination, a frame, a guard ring secured to the frame and hav- 35 ing an instanding flange, such flange having a recess with abrupt walls and a cam face leading to the recess, a font-holding cup fitting upon the ring, a spring finger projecting inwardly from the cup wall and 40 engageable with the flange recess, the end of the finger being folded back to engage the upper face of the flange.

2. In a lantern, in combination, a frame, a guard ring secured to the frame and hav-

ing an instanding flange, such flange hav- 45 ing a recess with abrupt walls and a cam face leading to the recess, a font-holding cup fitting upon the ring, a spring secured to the outer face of the cup and having a finger projecting through the wall of the 50 cup and having its inner end overturned to engage the guard ring flange.

3. In a lantern, in combination, a frame, a guard ring secured to the frame and hav- 55 ing an instanding flange provided with a pair of adjacent recesses of unequal depth, the intervening section of the flange being beveled toward each recess, a cup engaging the guard ring, and an upstanding spring 60 finger within the cup formed and positioned to enter the flange recesses and having its upper end turned outward.

4. In a lantern, in combination, a frame, a guard ring secured thereto and having an 65 instanding flange provided with two pair of recesses, the recesses of each pair being adjacent and of unequal depth, the section of the flange between the recesses of one pair being beveled toward each recess, and the 70 section of the flange between the other pair of recesses being beveled toward the deeper recess and shouldered in the opposite direction, a cup engageable with the ring, an up- 75 standing spring finger within the cup and positioned to cooperate with the first described set of recesses and having its upper end turned outward, and a spring secured to the outer face of the cup and having a 80 finger projecting through the wall thereof and having its inner end turned upward and backward and being positioned to cooperate with the second described pair of recesses.

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