

R. HAGER, SR.
LIGHT.

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1,053,807.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

Fig. 1.

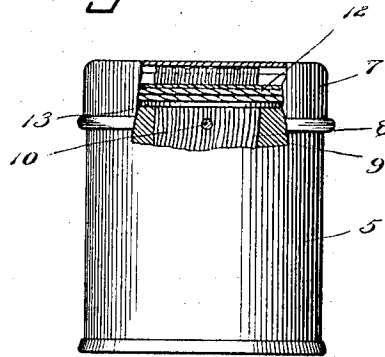
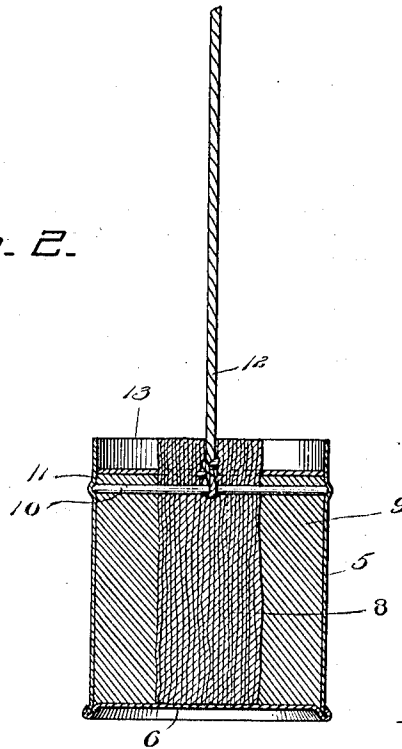


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
C. C. Kemper,
John Anderson,

Inventor
Robert Hager, Sr.

By *Victor J. Evans*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT HAGER, SR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HAGER, Sr., a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lights, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap and efficient light which is particularly adapted for use in camps or other places where outdoor lights are generally used.

Other objects will appear and be better understood from that embodiment of my invention of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, in which;

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section showing the position of the parts when the device is not in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the device in use.

The receptacle 5 may be of any desired shape, such as cylindrical. The bottom 6 is provided for closing the receptacle at one end and a cover 7 is removably secured to the opposite end of the receptacle and serves to seal the same when not in use. The size of the receptacle will, of course, be governed by the purpose for which the light is intended, that is to say, for use in camps and in such places where the light is not required to be in use for a protracted period, the receptacle will be relatively small, in fact of such size as to enable its being readily stowed in a camping kit or carried in the pocket; while for other purposes such as where a light is required throughout the period of darkness, the receptacle, of course, will be relatively large. The receptacle is formed of such material as will render the lamp minimum weight and this material may be metal such as tin, or other suitable refractory material which will not fuse under the heat from the flame of the light and which will also resist the ordinary shocks to which a device of this kind is subjected.

The wick 8 is preferably of the woven type and hollow or tubular in shape. The wick is arranged within the receptacle and extends axially thereof and in length corresponds approximately to the length of the receptacle.

The fusible material 9 is poured while in

a molten state, into the receptacle and into the wick 8. The bulk of the material 9 is less than the volume of the receptacle, in order that the upper end of the wick will present a tip which may be readily lighted by a match flame. The material 9 is such as will readily harden when the lamp is not in use and thereby hold the wick against displacement, and also this material is such that the portion of it nearest the flame when the wick is lighted, will be readily fused by the heat of the flame and lend itself to be absorbed by the wick to feed the flame. Any of the fusible materials now known or to be found and which are peculiarly adapted for ignition purposes, may be used. In practice I have obtained good results with the use of tallow since the flame due to the burning of this material is such as will resist being extinguished by ordinary gusts of wind and showers of rain.

The cross bar 10 is preferably of a single piece of stout steel wire having its ends arranged in a groove 11 in the wall of the receptacle 5. The cross bar passes through the wick 8 and serves to hold the said wick upright when the greater portion of the fusible material 9 is consumed. The cross bar also forms a support for a hanger 12 in the form of a length of asbestos cord which passes through the wick, as shown. In use and with the cover removed the free end portion of the cord is tied around a suitable support such as the limb of a tree, after which the tip of the wick is lighted, whereupon the light will burn as the ordinary outdoor light. When it is desired to extinguish the flame the same may be done by placing the cover 7 over the top of the receptacle. This done, the cover is then removed whereupon the hanger may be coiled around the tip of the wick and the cover replaced.

The guard 13 is preferably of metal and is arranged in the receptacle 5. The guard has an opening to receive the wick and operates to prevent expansion of the wick and the spluttering or splashing out of the receptacle, of the material 9 when the wick is ignited.

What is claimed as new is:

A light of the class described comprising a receptacle, a rod arranged diametrically thereof, a tubular wick supported by the rod and terminating at the adjacent end of

the receptacle, a guard plate arranged in
the receptacle below the open end thereof
and a flexible carrier connected to the cross
bar within the plane of the wick, said car-
5 rier being adapted to be coiled about the
wick upon the guard plate when not in use.

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

ROBERT HAGER, SR.

Witnesses:

NICHOLAS A. POLITO,

JAMES HACKETT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
