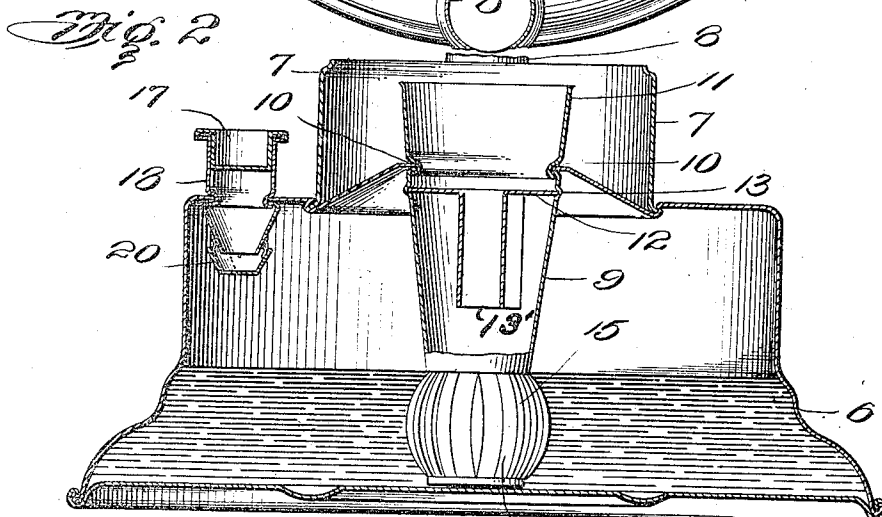
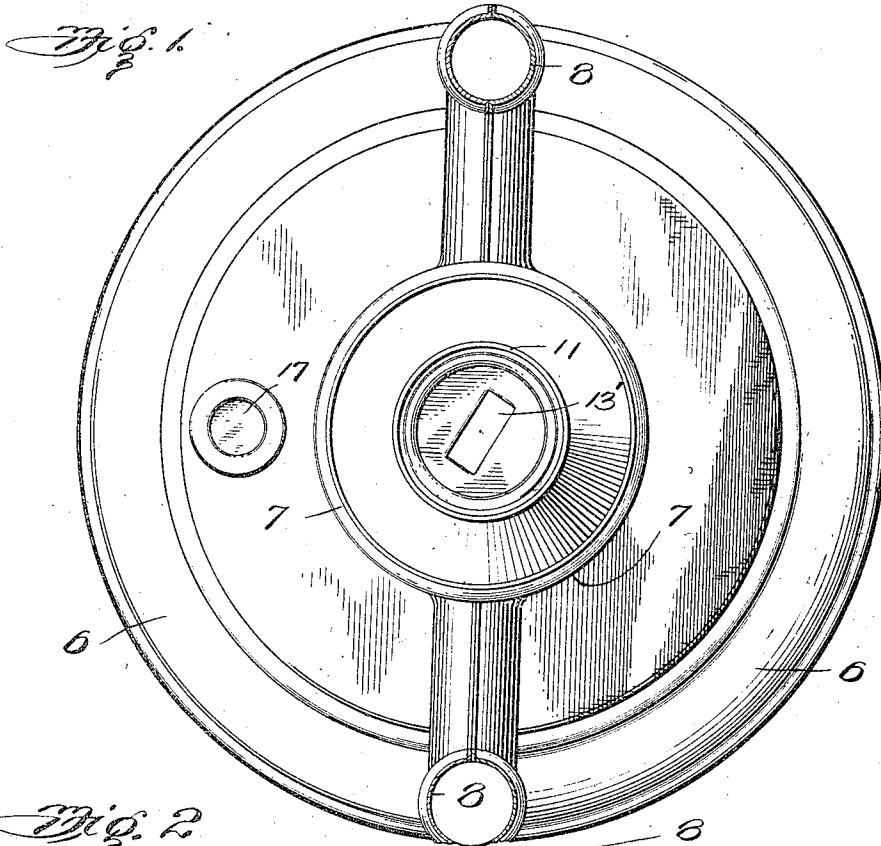


C. T. WHIPPLE & H. A. MOODY.
LANTERN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1910.

981,590.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAYTON T. WHIPPLE, OF GLENS FALLS, AND HERBERT A. MOODY, OF SANDY HILL,
NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO AMERICAN SAFETY LANTERN COMPANY, OF GLENS
FALLS, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LANTERN.

981,590.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

Application filed February 21, 1910. Serial No. 545,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLAYTON T. WHIPPLE and HERBERT A. MOODY, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, at
5 Glens Falls, county of Warren, and Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to tubular lanterns, lamps, or the like, and especially to the font, the wick tube, and the filling tube, thereof, and has for its object to provide an improved wick tube for holding the wick and
15 for preventing leakage in case the lantern is overturned, the wick tube acting in combination with a seal to prevent overflowing of the font when filled and to prevent more than a certain amount of oil being placed in
20 the font.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the font and
Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof.

25 Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the body of the font, with a collar or air chamber 7 mounted thereon, to which the air tubes 8 are connected. The top of the font has a central opening therein,
30 through which the burner supporting ring 11 extends, and in which said ring is held by means of a groove 10 formed in the ring, and into which the edge of the top fits, around the opening. The wick tube 9 is
35 flanged inwardly at the top to engage in said groove, whereby it is supported in the font.

Located in the tube is an oil retaining device consisting of a plate 12 the edge of
40 which is held in a groove 13 formed in the side of the wick tube, and from which plate depends a flattened tube 13' through which the wick passes. This forms a chamber between the tubes 9 and 13', and if and when
45 the lantern is overturned any small amount of oil flowing up into the wick tube will be caught by the retainer, thereby preventing any leakage around the burner.

At the lower end of the wick tube a cage
50 is formed for the purpose of holding the wick and preventing the same hanging down into the oil. The purpose of this is to cause the lantern to go out when it is overturned. If the cage were absent the lower end of

the wick would hang down into the oil and so continue burning until the oil became exhausted. The cage is conveniently formed by slitting the lower end of the tube as indicated at 15 and then expanding the parts 16 whereby a cage or basket is produced in which the lower end of the wick is confined at all times.

The filling hole is provided with a screw plug 17 which screws into the upper end of a nipple 18 set in an opening in the top of the font, with a grooved joint to hold it in place, and the inner end of the nipple is contracted and projects into a cup 20 supported under said end and forming a trap. In filling the font oil will flow through the nipple and trap until it reaches the lower end of the solid part of the wick tube 9, which is thus sealed, and escape of air through the wick tube is prevented, the filling tube being at the same time sealed by
7 the oil in the trap cup 20. This prevents any escape of air, and consequently stops the inlet of oil.

If the lantern should be overturned the oil therein will flow into the lower side, below the wick tube 9, and the wick will be held by the cage 16 above the surface of the oil and consequently the flame will go out at once. Any oil which may splash up into the wick tube will be caught by the retaining device above explained and so held until the lantern is righted, when it will flow back into the body of the font.

We claim:—

1. A font having a wick tube projecting into the same to form a seal at its lower end controlling the escape of air from the font and thereby limiting the amount of oil which may be poured into the font, and a filling tube opening into the font and having an air trap at the lower end thereof, above the level of the seal formed by the wick tube.

2. A font having a wick tube projecting into the same and forming a seal preventing the escape of air from the font when the font is filled to the lower opening of said tube, a filling tube depending into the font, and a trap cup under the lower end of the filling tube, and above the level of the seal formed by the wick tube, to form an additional air seal.

3. A font provided with an opening in

the top, a burner supporting ring, a wick tube depending from said ring, said ring and tube being made of sheet metal and one of said parts having a groove around the end thereof and the other having a flange at its end engaging in said groove, to connect said parts, and the edge of the top at the opening being engaged in said groove, to hold the ring and tube in position.

- 10 4. A font provided with a wick tube depending therein, a burner supporting ring to which the upper end of the wick tube is

connected, and an oil retaining tube secured at its upper end to the wick tube and depending within the same, the wick tube being grooved to receive the edge of the top of the oil retaining tube. 15

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CLAYTON T. WHIPPLE.
HERBERT A. MOODY.

Witnesses:

ELMER J. WEST,
HARRY L. RUSSELL.