H. Beebe.

Cane & Umbrella

No. 70506. Patented Nov. 5. 1867

Fig. 1.

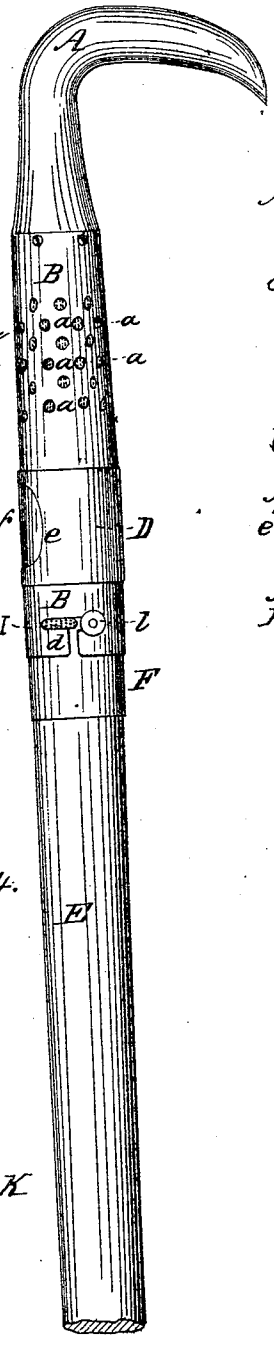


Fig. 2.

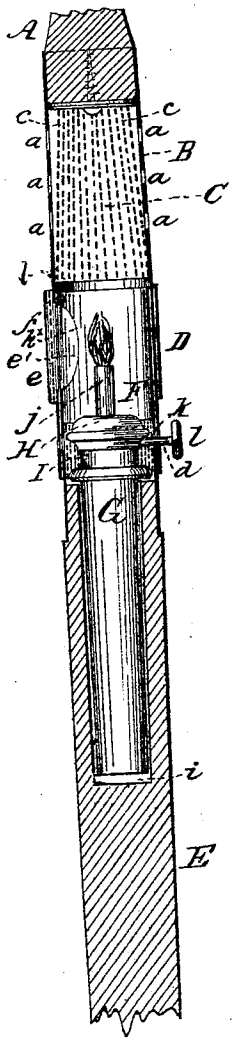


Fig. 3.

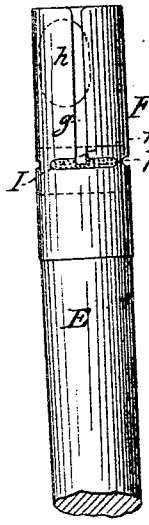
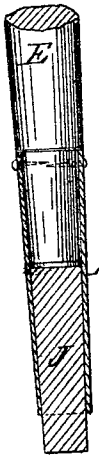


Fig. 4.



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HENRY BEEBE, OF HUDSON CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 70,506, *dated November* 5, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANE AND UMBRELLA COMBINED.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY BEEBE, of Hudson City, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented a new and useful "Combination of a Lantern with a Cane or Umbrella;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in combining a lantern with a cane or umbrella in such a manner that the cane or umbrella may be used in the legitimate way designed, and while thus used the lantern made to cast its light in front of the user, and answer equally as well as a lantern constructed separately in any of the known forms. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is an external view of the handle portion of a cane having my invention applied to or combined with it.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same, and

Figure 3 an external view of the portion of the cane over which the handle portion fits.

Figure 4 a longitudinal section of the ferrule pertaining to the invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the handle of the cane, which may be of curved shape, or constructed in any of the known forms. To this handle A there is firmly secured, by screws or otherwise, the upper end of a metal tube, B, (brass would probably be the preferable material, or as good as any,) and this tube is perforated with holes *a*, as shown in figs. 1 and 2. Within tube B there is fitted a conical wire-cloth or finely-perforated metal tube, C, shown clearly in fig. 2, the lower end of said tube being secured by solder or otherwise to the interior of the tube B, as shown in fig. 2 at *b*, a space, *c*, being allowed between B and C, owing to the conical form of the latter. In the lower part of the tube B there is made a T-shaped slot, *d*, and over said tube B, below the perforations *a*, there is drawn a metal sleeve, D, having a circular or elliptical opening, *e*, made in it, corresponding or in line with a similar opening, *e'*, in B, and a piece of mica, *f*, is inserted between these openings *e e'* and B D, as shown clearly in fig. 2. On the upper part of the body or main portion E of the cane there is secured a metal tube, F, over which the lower part of the tube B is fitted, and this tube F has a longitudinal slot, *g*, made in it, with a cross-slot, *h*, at its lower end, as shown clearly in fig. 1, and also has an opening, $h^{\times}$, in it corresponding with the openings *e e'* in B and D. In the upper end of the body E of the cane a hole, *i*, is bored to receive a lamp, G, constructed of a tube having a burner, H, screwed into its upper end, with a cylindrical or other proper wick-tube, *j*, fitted in it, the wick in said tube being raised or lowered by a serrated wheel on a shaft, *k*, which passes transversely through the former, and has a thumb-wheel, *l*, on one end. Within the tube F there is fitted a small perforated tube, I, which is allowed to turn freely within it, and has a vertical slot, *m*, made in it to receive the shaft *k* when the lamp G is fitted in the hole *i* in the body of the cane, the slot *g* in the tube F admitting of the shaft *k* passing down, so that the lamp may be fitted in the hole *i*. When the tube B is fitted over the tube F, the handle and lower portion of the cane are connected by turning A or E, or both, so that the shaft *k* will be at one end of the cross-slots *d* and *h*, and these cross-slots are sufficiently long to admit a requisite quantity of air through the perforated tube I to feed the flame. The tube I, it will be understood, turns whenever the handle or the lower portion of the cane is turned.

This device has been practically tested, and has been found to answer perfectly well. Kerosene was used as a burning material, and it may be placed in the lamp G and burned as usual, or the lamp may have a lining of sponge, cotton, or other absorbent substance, to absorb the burning material, in order to prevent it from being spilled out, in case the cane should be inverted and the wick rather small for the wick-tube.

From the above description it will be seen that the invention is equally as applicable to umbrella-sticks as to canes, and may be applied in substantially the same way, the only difference being that in its application to umbrellas the lamp should be inserted in the handle portion of the stick, so as to have an upright position when the umbrella is in use.

In order to avoid concussions and jars I insert a piece of India rubber or other suitable elastic material J in the ferrule K, as shown clearly in fig. 4. By this means a steadier flame is obtained, as the concussions and jars, which would otherwise attend the use of the cane, would have a tendency to cause the flame of the lamp

to flicker, and when the invention is applied to an umbrella, and the latter not in legitimate use, but held and manipulated like a cane, when the user is walking, concussions and jars would have a tendency to cause the oil to leak out at the end of the wick-tube as the lamp, in the latter case, would be in an inverted position.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The two tubes B F, in combination with the handle A and body E of the cane or umbrella-stick, and locked together by the T-shaped slots and the shaft *k* of the lamp-burner, substantially as shown and described.

2. The sleeve D, drawn over the tube B, and provided with openings *e e'*, and the mica or other transparent material *f* secured between them, in combination with a cane or umbrella-stick, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The perforated tube I, in combination with the two tubes B F, provided with the cross-slots and the lamp G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The conical wire-cloth or perforated metal tube C, secured within the tube B, provided with openings *a*, the tube F, and lamp G, in combination with a cane or umbrella-stick, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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