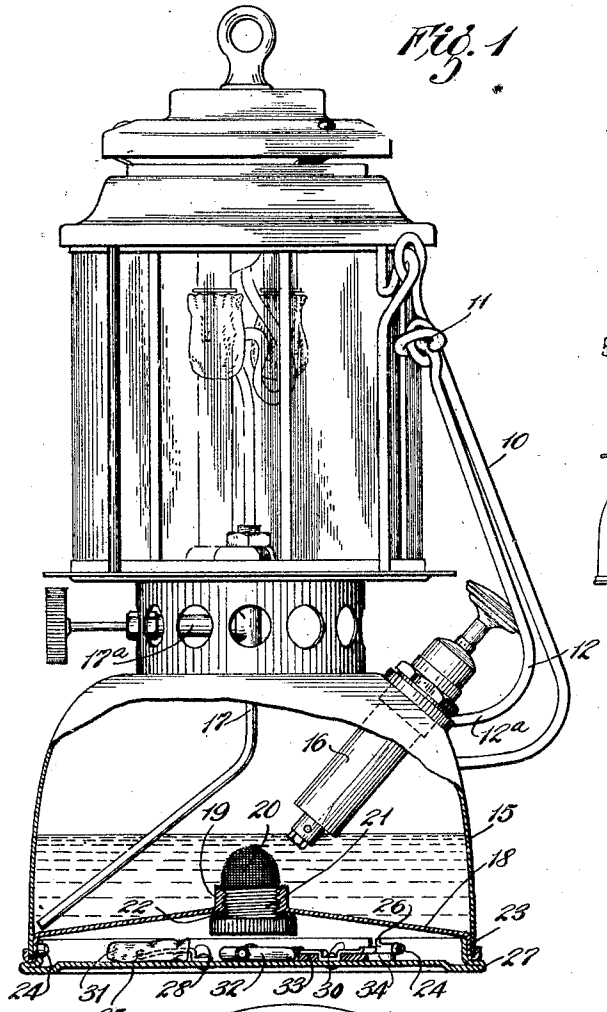
Feb. 5, 1929. 1,700,931

J. R. GAMMETER

LANTERN

Filed Feb. 21, 1927

Fig. 1



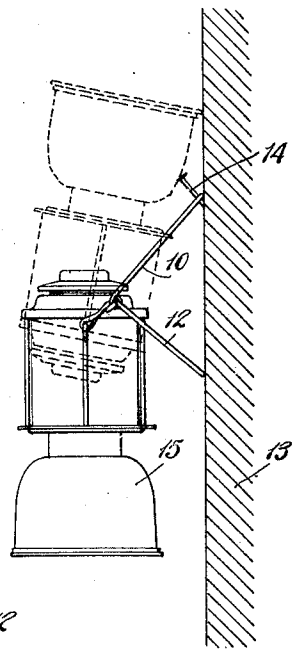
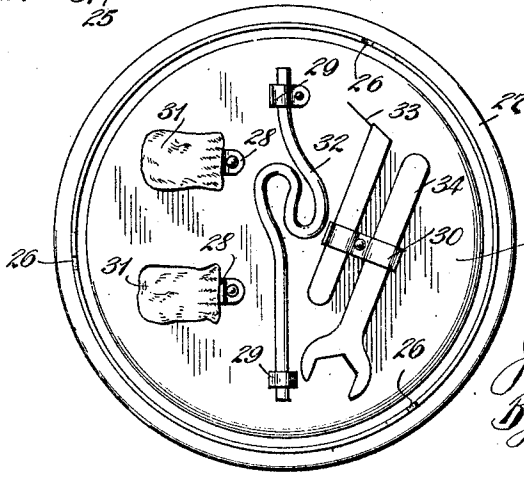


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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Patented Feb. 5, 1929. 1,700,931

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. GAMMETER, OF AKRON, OHIO.

LANTERN.

Application filed February 21, 1927. Serial No. 169,747.

This invention relates to lamps or lanterns or like burners, and especially to those of the type in which a combustible liquid such as gasoline is forced upward through a tube, from a well burner, by fluid pressure maintained in the well upon the surface of the liquid.

In lanterns of this type commonly used heretofore the well has been provided with a filling hole substantially at the top of the well for the reception of the liquid fuel. The construction of the well at the filling hole has been such that a spouted can or a funnel has been required for satisfactory filling of the lantern without spilling of the liquid.

A further cause of annoyance has been that unless great care is taken the well is filled so full that it is necessary to pour out some of the liquid in order to provide the necessary volume of air in the well to afford from the time of the filling an adequate cushion of air to avoid the necessity of frequently pumping air into the well to maintain a suitable pressure therein.

Another consideration that has operated against the popularity of this type of lantern, which usually employs a mantle and requires frequent replacement of the mantle and cleaning or replacement of the generator tube or other parts, has been the matter of having at hand when needed the necessary spare parts or tools for mounting them or for cleaning purposes.

Such lanterns also have not been well adapted for simply hanging from a nail driven into a wall because of heating of the wall and tilting of the lantern.

The misplacement and loss of filler caps is another evil in connection with the lanterns of the prior art, which may be the source of substantial danger of explosion in the case of a gasoline lantern, in which the filler cap should always be in place when the lantern is lighted.

My chief objects are to obviate these several objections, which I accomplish with very little modification of the structure, providing at the same time a fuel-well structure adapted to withstand hard usage.

Of the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevation, with parts broken away and in section, of a lantern embodying my invention in its preferred form.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same on a smaller scale, supported in vertical position by a nail driven into a wall, the lantern so supported in filling position also being there shown in dotted lines.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of an additional bottom closure or floor member for the base of the well, with spare parts and tools mounted thereon.

Referring to the drawings, the upper portion of the lantern may be of well known and standard construction, except that preferably the bail 10 is formed with a wide loop and has hinged to its legs as at 11, near their point of attachment to the lantern, a bail-like strut 12 having an extensive straight reach 12^a in its arch portion, so that the lantern may be supported with stability in vertical position at a distance from a wall 13, as shown in Fig. 2, by hooking the bail upon a nail 14 driven into the wall and allowing the strut 12 to drop into position as shown, to space the lantern from the wall, the strut preferably being so interlinked with the bail, as there shown, that the hinge-loops of the strut will contact the bail to stop the strut in horizontal position and prevent accidental downward slipping of the strut on the wall.

The bail and strut are adapted to permit the lantern to be turned upside down, to rest over-center against the wall, in the dotted line position of Fig. 2, while the bail and strut remain in their supporting positions.

The well 15 of the lantern is provided with the usual air-pump 16, feed tube 17, and stop-valve 17^a therefor, but is without the usual filling hole at the top of the well.

The bottom wall or floor 18 of the well is of obtuse conical form, rising to its center, where it is provided with an internally threaded filling-port member 19, which may have a strainer 20 mounted thereon, and is adapted to receive a threaded filling-port plug 21 provided with a gasket 22.

The outer margin of the floor 18 joins the side wall of the well in a downwardly projecting cylindrical base flange 23 having preferably a plurality of bayonet-lock studs 24, 24 projecting from its inner face.

Fitted in the base flange 23 of the well is the annular wall portion of a cup-shaped floor member 25 formed with bayonet slots 26, 26 adapting it to be interlocked upon the studs 24, the floor member 25 being formed at its outer margin with a folded annular flange portion 27 projecting outward beyond the base flange 23 of the well, so that the force of bumps sustained by the flange 27 will be transmitted through the floor member 25 to

its opposite side and there received over a considerable area by the cylindrical contacting face of the base flange 23, whereby local denting and opening of the seam of the base flange 23 is avoided, notwithstanding the conical form of the floor 18 of the well. The projecting flange 27 of the floor member also facilitates the removal of the floor member from the lantern.

Within it the cup-shaped floor member 25 has secured to its upper face spring clips 28, 28, 29, 29 and 30 for retaining in fixed positions thereon a supply of mantles 31, 31, an extra generator tube 32, a tip-cleaner 33 and a wrench 34.

In the filling of the lantern, the stop-valve 17^a being closed, the lantern may be supported in an inverted position, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, by means of the bail 10 and strut 12, so that the difficulty of holding the lantern inverted by hand is avoided.

The floor member 25 being removed by disengaging it from the bayonet-lock studs 24, the filling-port plug 21 is removed and the gasoline or like fuel is poured into the inverted well through the filling-port, the floor member 18 of the well serving as a funnel, until the liquid so rises as to be visible in the port member 19. The conical form of the floor member 18 assures that when the well is filled to that level the well will still contain, in an annular space about the filling-port member 19, a proper quantity of air to permit the building up of an adequate initial air cushion by means of the air pump 16 when the closure-plug 21 is screwed in place and the lantern turned back to its upright position.

The floor member 25 may be remounted in the lantern before the latter is so turned back, the spring clips holding the spare parts and tools in place thereon.

Modifications are possible within the scope of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A lantern comprising a well portion having a filling port in its bottom wall, a bail hinged on the lantern, and a strut member mounted on the bail for laterally propping the bail, the bail and the strut being so shaped as to permit the lantern to be turned about the hinge axis of the bail to inverted position while the bail and the strut are in supporting position.

2. A lantern as defined in claim 1 in which the bail and the strut are so proportioned in relation to the rest of the lantern that when the outer ends of the bail and the strut are substantially in the same vertical plane at the face of a support such as a wall against which the lantern is hung the body of the lantern when inverted will lean in stable condition against the said support, in a slightly over-center position with relation to the hinge axis of the bail.

3. A lantern comprising a well portion having a filling port in its bottom wall, the said wall being so formed as to provide a funnel for the port when the lantern is inverted, and an additional floor member detachably secured to the well portion of the lantern and with the bottom wall thereof defining a chamber, the floor member being fitted telescopically into the said well portion and formed with an annular base flange projecting laterally of the lantern beyond the said well portion.

4. In a lantern the combination of a hinged bail, a strut member hinged to the bail and coacting means on the bail and strut member for stopping the latter in its hinging movement at a determinate angle to the bail.

5. In a lantern the combination of a hinged bail and a strut member so mounted on the bail as to constitute a lateral prop for the bail when the bail is hooked upon a support.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of February, 1927.

JOHN R. GAMMETER.