W. ROUSH.
Lantern.

No. 218,778. Patented Aug. 19, 1879.

Fig. 1.

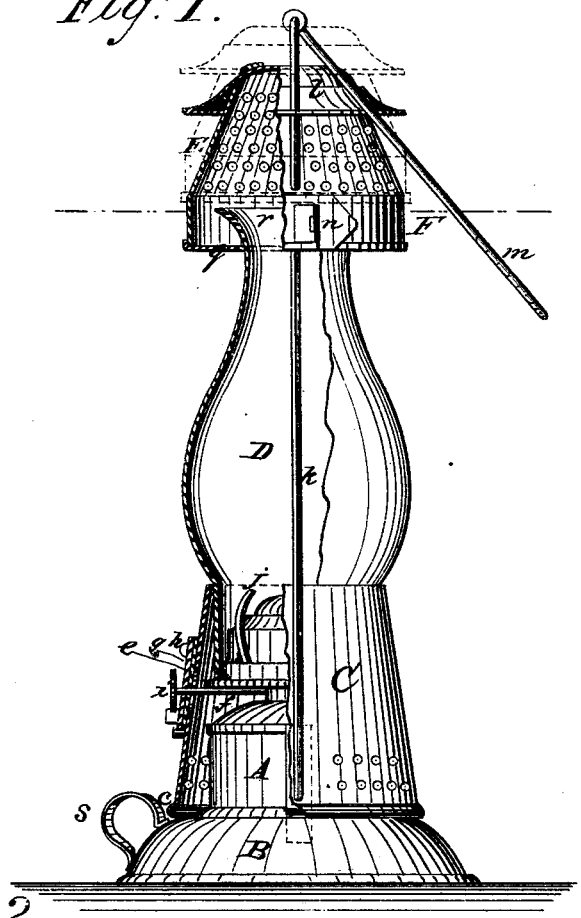


Fig. 2.

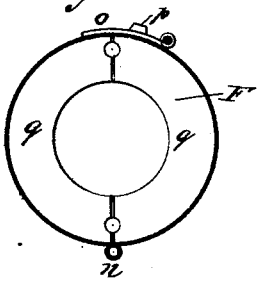
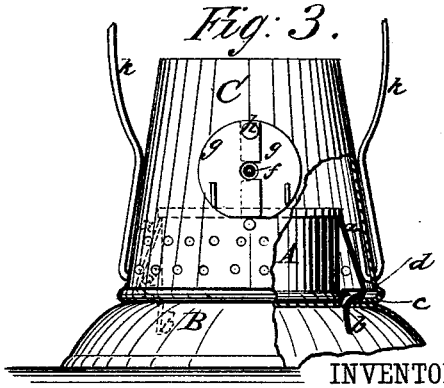


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ROUSH, OF YATES CENTER, KANSAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,778**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed January 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROUSH, of Yates Center, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates specifically to the construction and arrangement of a lamp chimney and frame in a lantern; and the object thereof is to enable the parts to be put together or taken apart easily and quickly, so that the parts can be combined into a lantern adapted for immediate and general use, or the lamp can be taken out and used for ordinary domestic purposes.

It consists in the arrangement of parts hereinafter specifically described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of my improved lantern. Fig. 2 is a detail of the top thereof, and Fig. 3 is a detail of the bottom.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the lamp, provided with a flanged bottom, B. On opposite sides of the lamp are upright springs *a*, the ends whereof are carried through the bottom, as shown at *b*, where they can be grasped by the thumb and forefinger.

C is the frustum of a hollow cone forming the shell or jacket of the lamp. The bottom edge is turned in, forming a flange, *c*, which is engaged by the shoulders *d* of springs *a*. This shell or jacket is placed over the lamp, and pushed down until its bottom rests on the bottom of the lamp, when the shoulders of the springs engage the flange and retain it in place.

In the side of the shell is made a hole, *e*, through which the wick-raiser *f* passes when the lamp is incased. Two pieces, *g g*, are pivoted together at *h*, so as to open and close together. These close down over hole *e*, leaving the thumb-wheel *i* exposed, so that the light can be regulated at will.

D is the chimney, being an ordinary lamp-chimney, which is held on the burner by the springs *j*, fixed at one end to the burner and pressing against the inside of its base, thus retaining it in place. This serves as the transparent body of the lantern when the parts are arranged as such; but when separated it serves as an ordinary lamp-chimney.

It will be observed that as arranged as a lantern the shell C incases the base of the chimney up to where the swell or bulb commences.

Metal rods *k k* are connected with the shell C near its bottom, and are thence extended upward parallel to the shell and chimney, through the perforated conical cap or crown E, over the top *l*, where the two are joined together. To this cross connecting-piece is hinged a handle, *m*. At the base of the perforated conical top E is an annulus, F, divided into two parts, hinged together and to the base of the top E by a hinge, *n*, so as to open easily, and when closed together is secured by a strap, *o*, hinged to one part and engaging a lug, *p*, on the other part. To the lower edge of this flange is fixed a right-angular flange, *q*, projecting inward, and arranged so that when the annulus is fastened together a circular opening is made, as shown in Fig. 2.

The chimney, it will be observed, has a flared top, *r*. When arranged as a lantern the cap or crown fits over the top of the chimney, the annulus F being opened to receive it, and then closed and fastened, when the edge of the flange *q* fits up close to the chimney, as shown in Fig. 1. This prevents the top of the lantern from slipping up and uncovering the top of the chimney.

The operation of the invention is as follows: When used as a lantern the parts are put together as shown in Fig. 1. The lamp is slipped up in the jacket C until the springs *a* engage the flange *c*, and the top is carried up over the top of the chimney and slipped down until the flange *q* is below the flared portion, where it is closed, as clearly shown.

To remove the lamp the annulus F is unclasped and the whole top shoved up into the position indicated by the dotted lines, where the flange *q* is clear of the chimney. The springs *a* are then disengaged from the flange of the shell, when the lamp is easily withdrawn, presenting the appearance of an ordinary hand-lamp, having a ring, *s*, to carry it with. When adapted as a lantern the pieces *g g* are swung down so as to close the opening *e*, and thus prevent a too free admission of air.

For the purpose of supplying air and draft

to the lamp it will be observed that the shell C is perforated near its lower edge, and the top E is likewise perforated, while the flange *q* prevents the air from blowing over the top of the chimney.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The annulus F, made in two parts, connected together and to top E by a hinge, *n*, so as to be opened and closed, and provided with a flange, *q*, in combination with top or crown E and the flared top *r* of the chimney, substantially as described.

2. The top or crown E, provided with a hinged and divided flanged annulus, F, and adapted to be slipped up and down on rods *k*, so as to clasp or release the chimney D, in combination with rods *k*, chimney D, lamp A, and shell C, substantially as described.

3. The combination and arrangement of the following parts, to wit: the top E, divided annulus F, hinged at *n* to the top and having flange *q*, rods *k*, connected with top E and shell C, the chimney D, having flared top *r*, shell or jacket C, having opening *e* for the wick-raiser *f* to pass through, and pivoted pieces *g* to cover the same, and the lamp A, provided with springs *a* to secure shell C and the lamp together, substantially as described.

WILLIAM ROUSH.

Witnesses:
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GEO. D. CARPENTER.