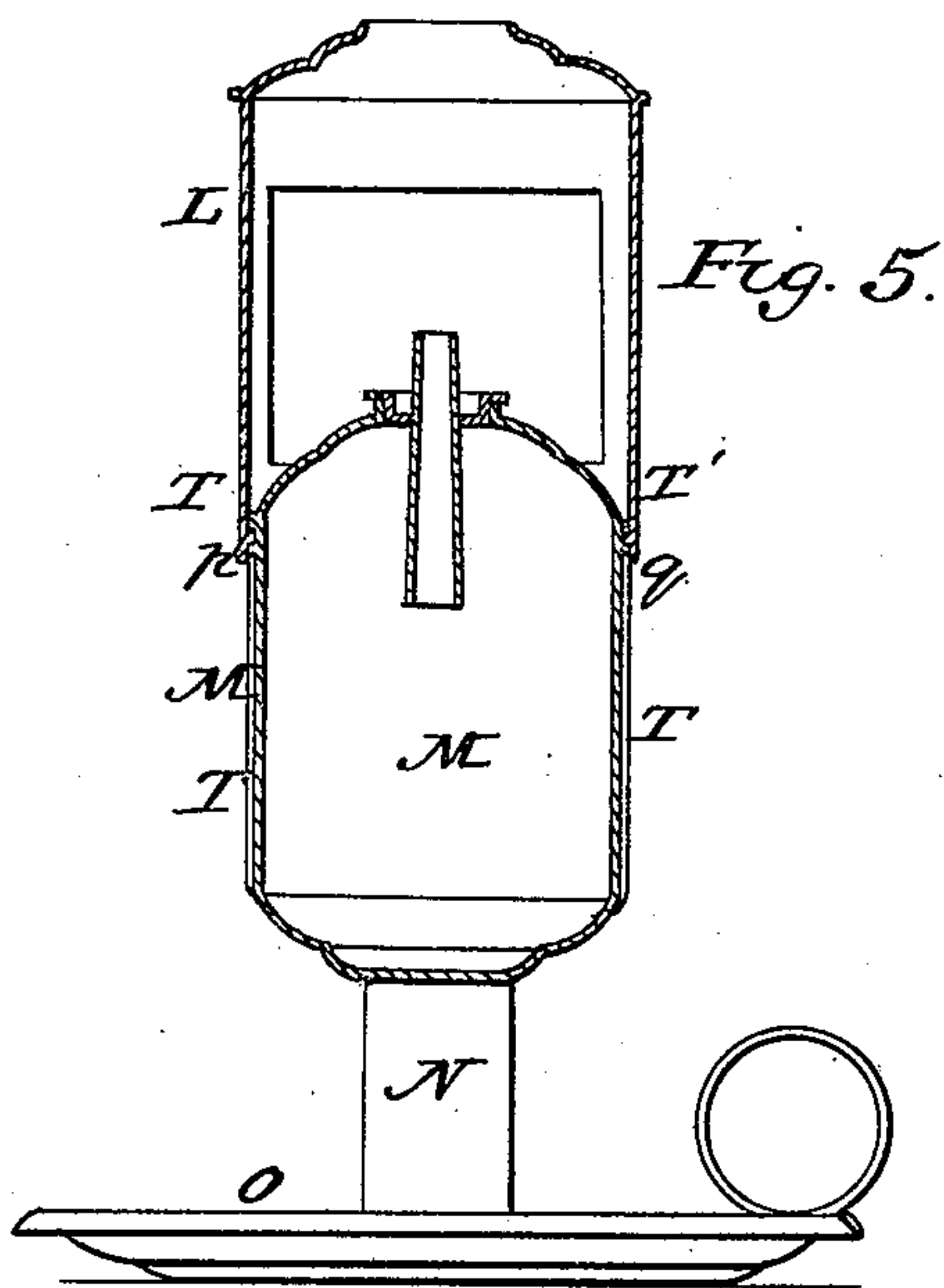
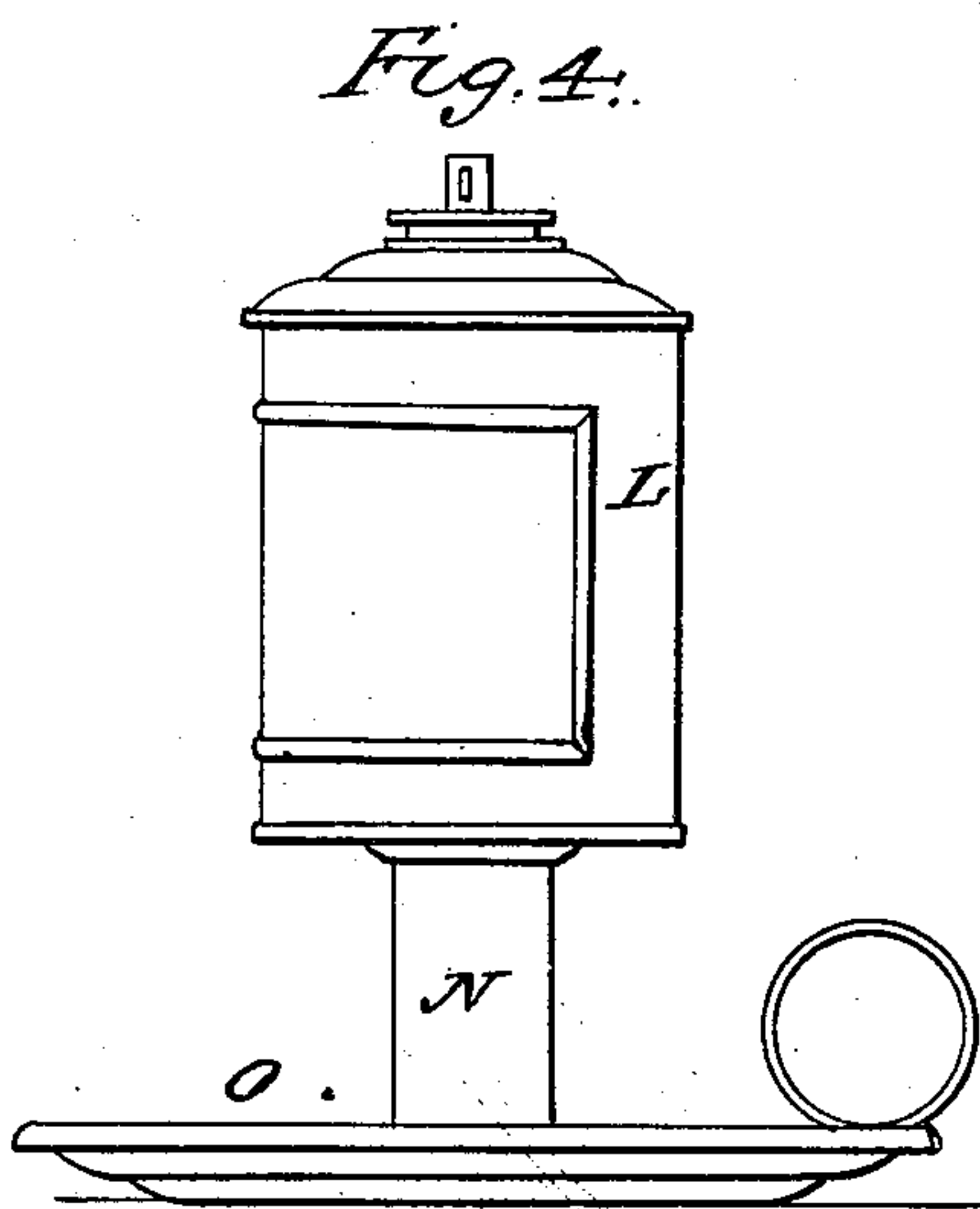
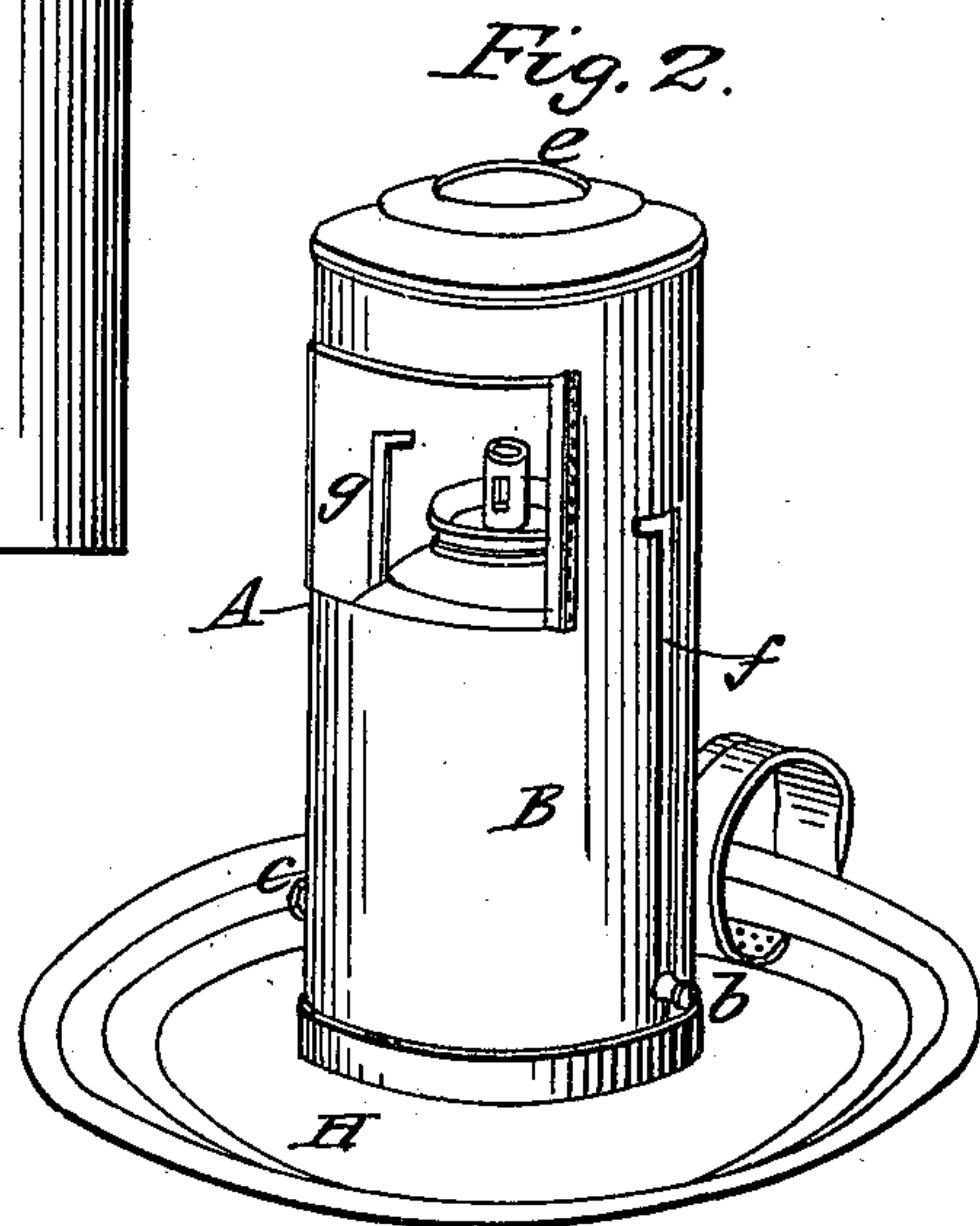
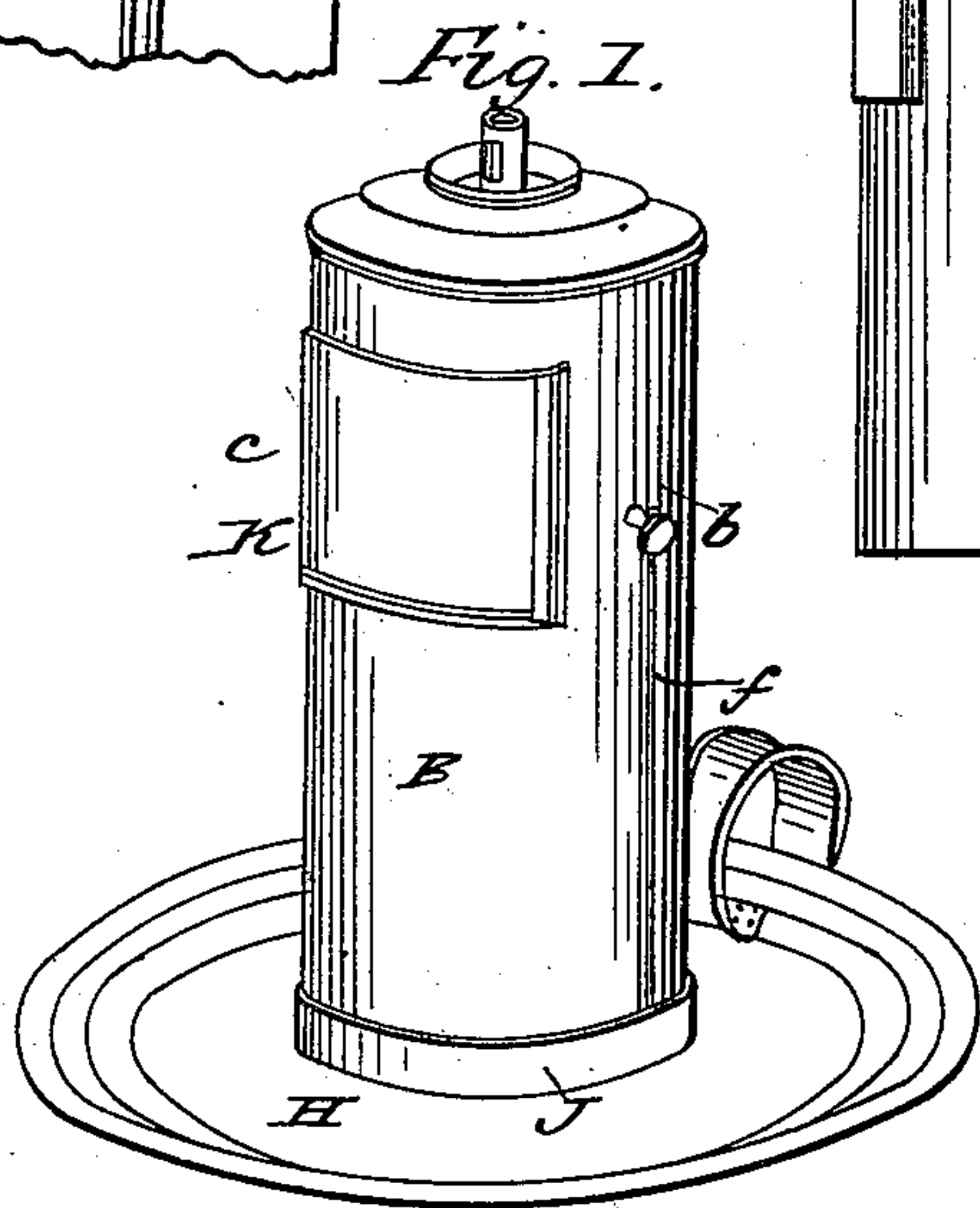
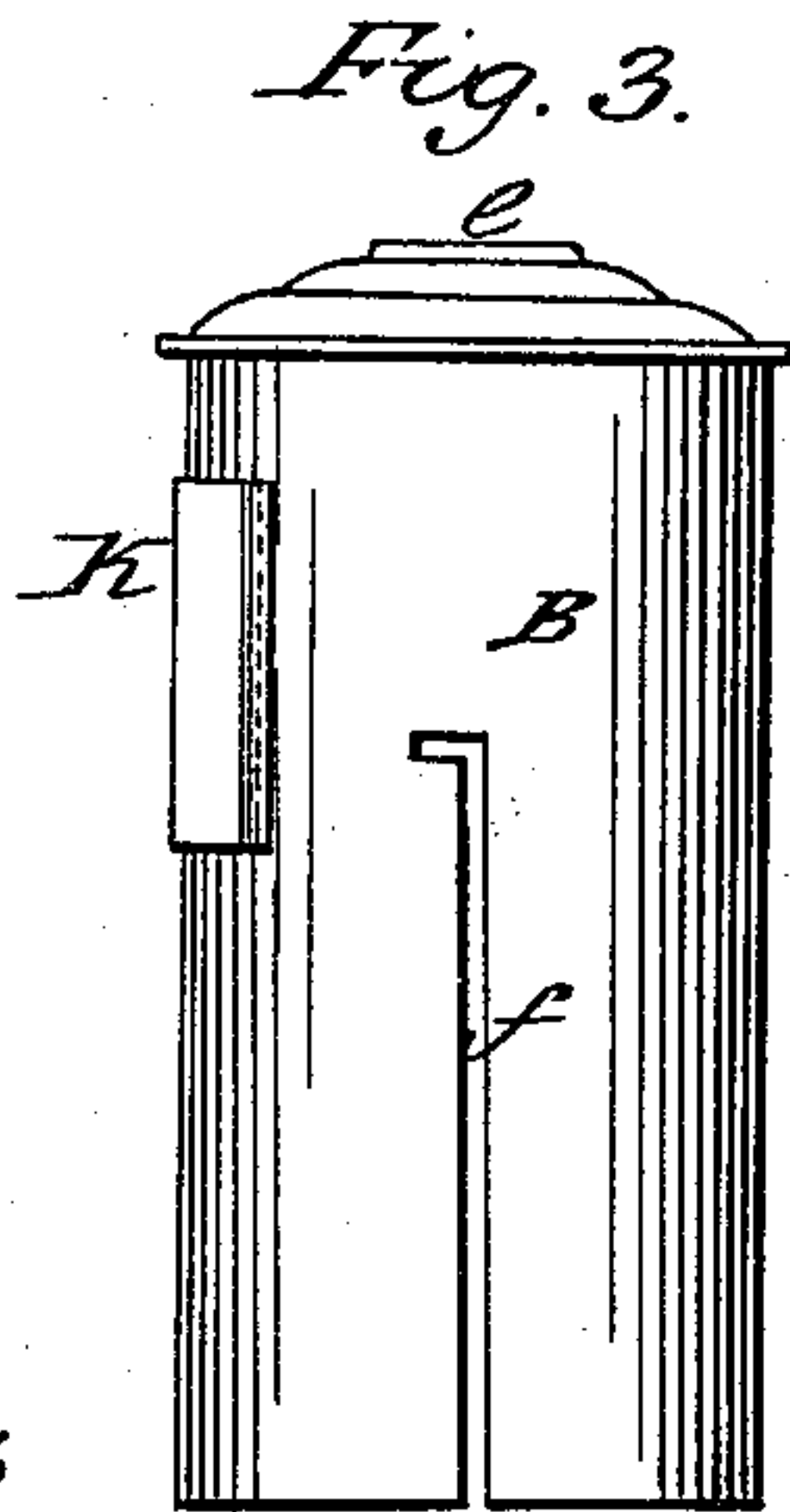


J. S. GRIMES.
Lantern.

No. 5,516.

Patented April 18, 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. STANLEY GRIMES, OF LANSINGBURG, NEW YORK.

COMBINING LANTERNS AND LAMPS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,516, dated April 18, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STANLEY GRIMES, of Lansingburg, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have
5 invented a new and useful Lantern-Lamp, which I denominate "Grimes's Tunic Lantern-Lamp"; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had
10 to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification, of which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the instrument when it is used as a lamp. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the same when converted into a lantern. Fig. 3, is an elevation of the slotted tunic. Fig. 4, is an elevation of a modification of the instrument as a lamp. Fig. 5, is a vertical section of the same as a lantern. Fig. 6, is a sectional
15 view showing the connection of the vertical and horizontal grooves on the lamp.

The same letters in the several figures refer to corresponding parts of the instrument.

25 The nature of my invention consists in adapting a lamp to the upper part of a lantern and allowing the blaze to rise through and above the aperture at the top of the lantern through which the smoke usually escapes; and so combining the parts
30 of the instrument that it may at pleasure be made to perform the functions either of a lamp only or of a lantern—whether the same be effected by means of the raising and lowering of the lamp within the tunic
35 or raising and lowering the external tunic itself.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct a common lamp A, on two opposite sides of which are two pins or knobs *b, c* by which the lamp may be moved within the lantern. I also make a lantern or tunic
45 B, to contain the lamp and of a size sufficient to allow the lamp to move freely within it up and down. The top of the tunic has an aperture *e* which answers the double purpose of allowing the smoke to escape when the instrument is used as a lantern and also of allowing the flame to protrude above the instrument when it is used
50 as a lamp only. In the sides of the tunic opposite each other I make two vertical slots *f, g*, through which the pins or knobs *b c*

of the lamp protrude outwardly to admit of the moving of the lamp.

The upper part of each slot is turned horizontally to allow the lamp to be turned and supported in the upper part of the lantern or tunic when the instrument is used as
60 a lamp only, as illustrated by Fig. 1. The slots are continued below to the very bottom of the tunic to allow the lamp to be taken out to be cleaned.

When it is desired to change the instrument from a lamp to a lantern the lamp is turned to bring the knobs or pins into the vertical slots and then the lamp is lowered until it rests upon the base as represented
65 in Fig. 2.

The tunic is attached to the base or stand H, by being inserted between a double collar or rim J, which collar is permanently fixed to the base. The tunic has a rectangular window K in which a piece of mica or
75 other transparent substance is inserted so as to exclude the wind and allow the light to pass out when the instrument is used as a lantern.

A modification of this instrument is represented in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, in which essentially the same result is produced by the vertical movement of the external tunic L,
80 instead of the movement of the lamp. In this modified instrument the lamp M, the stem N and the base O are all connected and made in the ordinary manner.

On the opposite sides of the lamp are two vertical grooves T, T, connecting with a
85 horizontal groove T' formed around the top of the lamp.

The tunic is open at both ends; the lower opening being a little larger than the diameter of the lamp so that it can move over
90 and around the lamp. The upper opening is merely sufficient in size to admit the screw cap or box which contains the lamp tubes when the instrument is used as a lamp only.

The inner surface of the tunic is provided
100 with two pins or projections *p, q*, corresponding in position with the grooves T, T. These pins slide first vertically and then horizontally in the grooves when the instrument is changed from a lamp to a lantern
105 as seen in Fig. 5. The tunic is supported in its elevated position by resting upon the pins, in the horizontal groove T'.

This tunic is supplied with a window similar to that represented in Fig. 1.
110

What I claim as my invention is—

The mode substantially herein set forth of converting a lantern into a lamp and vice versa, said mode consisting in providing
5 an opening in the top of the lantern through and above which the flame of the lamp is made to project by raising the lamp by any desirable means or lowering the tunic

(which in effect is analogous) so that the two purposes of a lamp and of a lantern 10 are effected by one instrument or fixture as herein above set forth.

J. STANLEY GRIMES.

Witnesses:

A. N. LAURENCE,

A. MOON.