

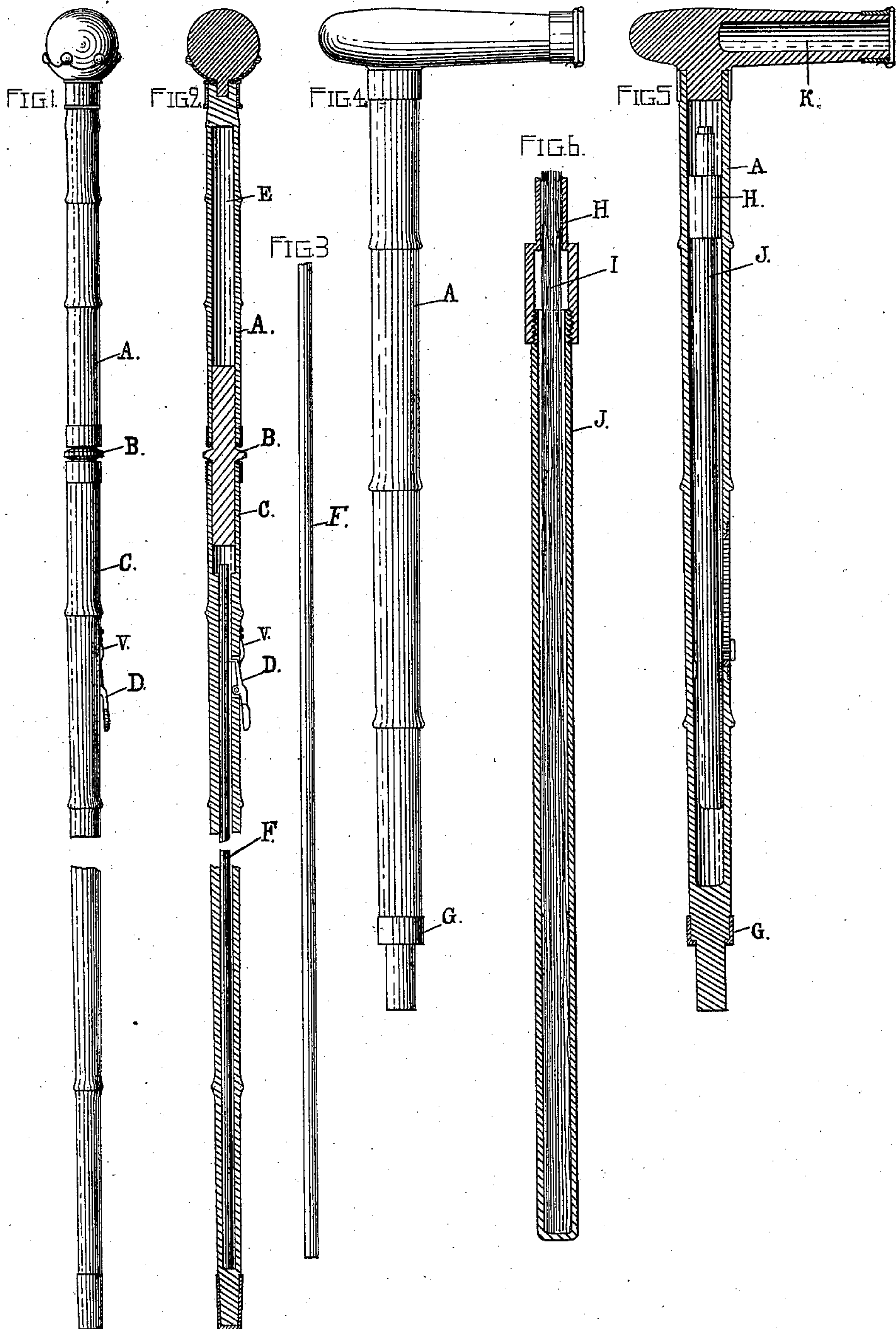
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. H. BYRING.
WALKING CANE.

No. 373,049.

Patented Nov. 15, 1887.



ATTEST
Albert C. Redstone,
L. E. Redstone—

INVENTOR
O. H. Byring
By O. H. Redstone
Atty in Fact

(No Model.)

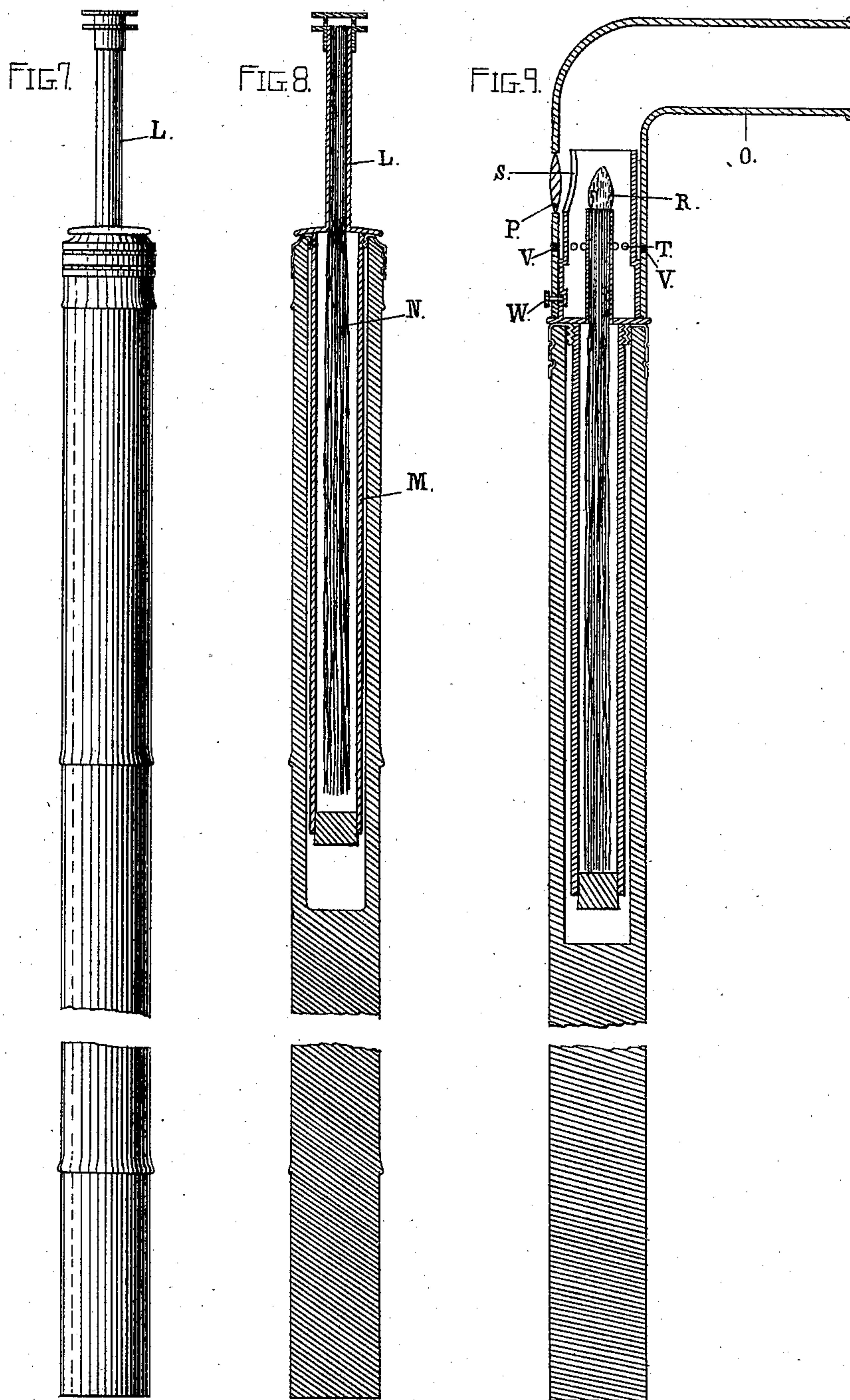
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WALKING CANE.

No. 373,049.

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ATTEST.

Albert E. Redstone
L. E. Redstone

INVENTOR

O. H. Byring
By J. H. Redstone
Atty in Fact

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE H. BYRING, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WALKING-CANE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,049, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed May 14, 1886. Serial No. 202,154. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLE H. BYRING, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Walking-Cane, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in "light-canes;" and it consists in providing a jointed cane with a chamber supplied with a burner for gasoline or wax string or taper and a receptacle for matches.

My invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings and the letters referring thereto.

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a broken cane. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of an ordinary wax string or taper; Fig. 4, an elevation of the upper section of a cane. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the same, with gasoline-pipe J for wick-tube and gasoline-holder. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the same. Fig. 7 shows the section of a cane with a gasoline-burner attached. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the same; and Fig. 9 is a sectional view of modification, showing a cane with a lens attached for the purpose of concentrating the rays of light in a beam, to be used as a dark lantern.

The following is the construction of the same:

In Fig. 1, A represents the upper section of a jointed cane; B, the joint-piece; C, the lower section of the cane; D, the thumb-piece for the spring taper-holder; V, the spring. In Fig. 2 the same parts are shown and the chamber E, suitable for matches, and the taper F.

In Fig. 4 a different form is shown of the upper section of the cane, which is explained by Fig. 5, which shows a chamber, K, in the head to hold matches, and one in the upper section of the cane to hold the gasoline-pipe for burner.

Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of the gasoline-pipe J and burner H and wick I removed from the cane shown in Fig. 5.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a different style of burner, such as I employ in some canes, but of well-known construction.

In the modification, Fig. 9, a cane is shown with a handle containing the lens P, which may be brought over the opening S by simply turning the handle O, thus allowing a beam of light to be thrown out similarly to the action of a dark lantern. The perforations T admit air for supporting combustion. These perforations, in combination with corresponding openings, V, shown in the outer case, may be increased or diminished in number as required. The set-screw W is shown as one mode of setting the handle when it is required to hold the same steadily as a light or dark cane.

The cane shown in Fig. 9 is designed for the use of policemen and others requiring dark lanterns. It is more convenient of use than the ordinary dark lantern.

These canes may be lighted by coal-oil, camphene, or any other well-known lighting material applicable to the purpose.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a walking-cane adapted to receive a lighting device and having a movable handle or hand-piece carrying a lens, and an inner tube having an aperture adapted to register with the said lens when the handle is turned, substantially as specified.

OLE H. BYRING.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. REDSTONE,
ALBERT E. REDSTONE.