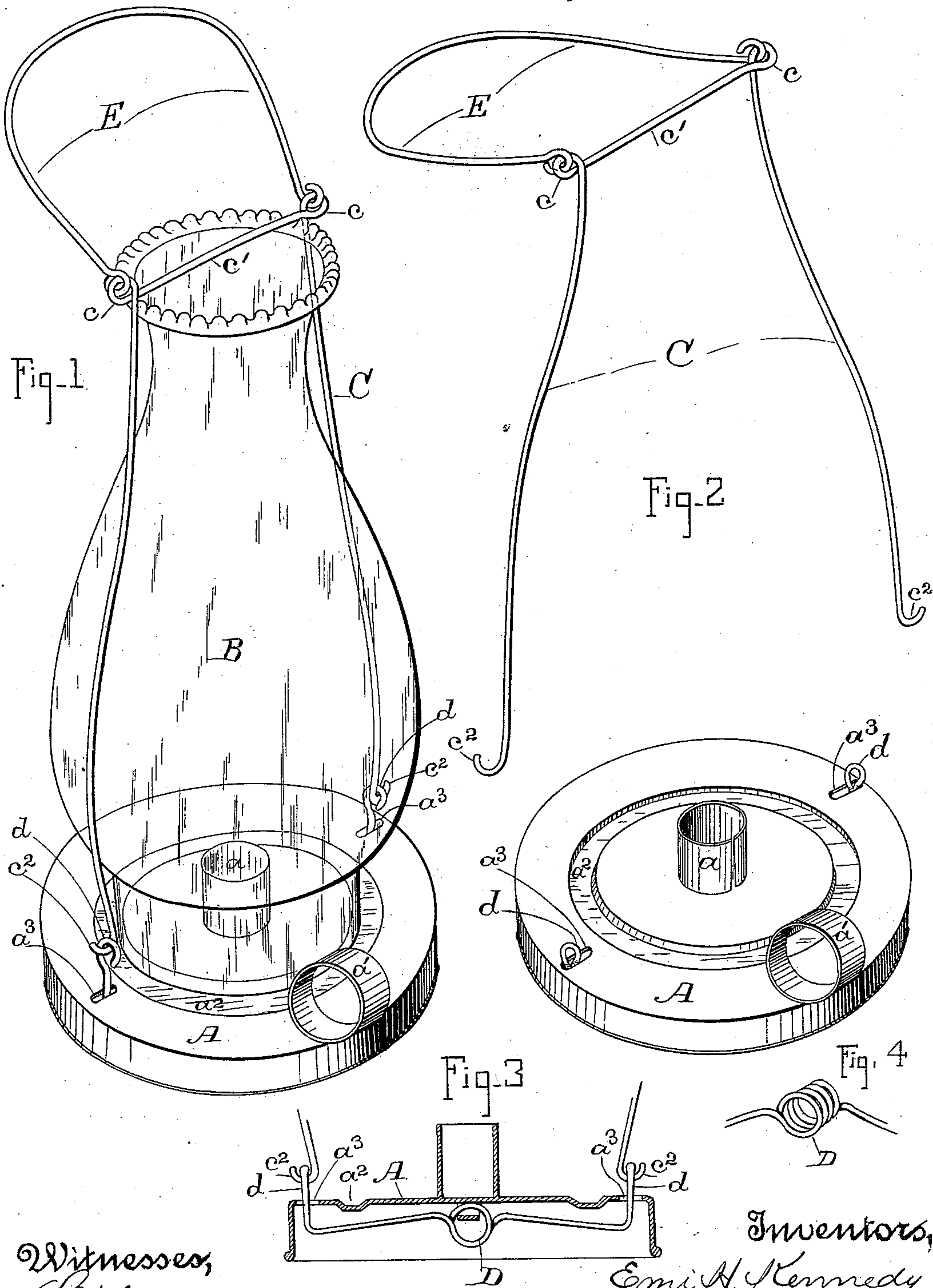


(No Model.)

E. H. KENNEDY & W. MATHEWS.  
LANTERN.

No. 543,691.

Patented July 30, 1895.



Witnesses,  
J. A. Baryless

Inventors,  
Emil H. Kennedy,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMI H. KENNEDY, OF OAKLAND, AND WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF ALAMEDA,  
CALIFORNIA; SAID MATHEWS ASSIGNOR TO SAID KENNEDY.

## LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,691, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed February 12, 1896. Serial No. 538,099. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EMI HURD KENNEDY, residing at Oakland, and WILLIAM MATHEWS, residing at Alameda, county of Alameda, State of California, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Lanterns; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to that class of lanterns in which an ordinary lamp-chimney is adapted to be readily fitted to and removed from a candlestick-base.

Our invention consists in the novel connection between the chimney and base, which we shall hereinafter fully describe and claim, and by which we are enabled to provide a simple, cheap, and effective lantern, adapted to be easily lighted and extinguished, and the base of which may at any time be disconnected and used as an ordinary candlestick.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our lantern. Fig. 2 is a view showing the frame C with its bail E removed from the base A, which latter is also shown, but the chimney is not shown. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of the base A. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of spring D.

The base A in the main is constructed like and resembles an ordinary candlestick, having a candle-socket  $a$  and a handle  $a'$ . In the upper surface of the base is formed an annular groove  $a^2$ , which forms a seat for the chimney B, which latter is of the ordinary kind of lamp-chimneys and may or may not have a crimped top, the crimped form being preferable in that it permits the more perfect and secure engagement of the holding cross-bar or wire, to be presently described.

C is a frame which consists of two side-pieces or wires bent above to form corner-eyes  $c$  and a cross or top bar or wire  $c'$ , and having their lower ends formed into hooks  $c^2$ . This is only one form of a suitable frame which may be used, for any other form or arrangement which have sides adapted to connect below with the base and to extend across the chimney above may be employed; but we deem this form the simplest and best, in

that it can be made from a single piece of wire and is of the most skeleton character, thereby obstructing the least amount of light.

The frame C is made of a springy nature, as far as its sides are concerned, in order that it may very readily be connected with and disconnected from the base below, and the latter be thereby easily converted into an ordinary candlestick, as occasion may require.

The connection between frame C and the base A is at the lower end or foot of the former, and is of a springy nature, tending to draw down the top bar of the frame tightly upon the top of the chimney. This connection may be of various forms, but that which we deem best is the one here shown, and consists of the centrally-coiled spring D secured under the base, and having its springy arms extending oppositely and projecting upwardly through openings or slots  $a^3$  in the base, the extremities of said arms being above the base and formed into eyes  $d$ , into which the hook-ends  $c^2$  of the frame sides are adapted to be fitted.

With the top of frame C is connected the bail E, the connection being formed by looping the bail-ends through the corner-eyes  $c$  of the frame.

The base A is preferably made with a comparatively deep or wide flange or rim, both to provide a chamber in which to contain and permit the proper operation of the spring D and to give a proper appearance of stability to the lantern.

To put the parts of the lantern together, the ends of frame C are hooked into the extremities  $d$  of spring D. Then the chimney is placed on the base, and thereupon, by the grasp on the bail E, the frame C is swung toward a vertical, and with the one hand holding down on the base and the other hand lifting upon the bail, the frame is lifted against the power of spring D sufficiently to enable its top bar  $c'$  to pass over the top of the chimney. When over its middle the grasp is relaxed, and the spring D, pulling down the frame, will cause its top bar  $c'$  to bear upon the chimney with enough pressure to hold the latter in place. To release and remove the chimney the reverse operation is had, one hand holding down the base and steadying



the chimney around its lower end, where it is cool, and the other hand lifting up on the bail, and thus releasing the top bar from the top of the chimney, whereby the whole frame C  
5 may be swung over clear of the chimney. It will be noticed that these operations do not require any portion of the heated parts to be touched, and that, therefore, the necessary manipulations may take place at any time.

10 Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lantern composed of a base having a groove, a chimney resting in the groove of  
15 said base, a swinging frame exterior to the chimney and having a top bar passing over the chimney top, and a spring seated under the base and having its ends projecting through openings therein and adapted to detachably and hingedly connect with the foot  
20 of the frame whereby the top bar of the latter is caused to bear down upon the chimney top, to hold it, and may be removed therefrom, to release it.

25 2. A lantern composed of a base, a chimney resting on said base, a swinging frame exterior to the chimney and having a top bar passing over the chimney top and spring sides, and the spring under the base having the projecting ends with eyes, with which the ends  
30

of the spring sides of the frame removably engage whereby the frame may be readily detached from the base.

3. A lantern composed of a base, a chimney resting on said base, a swinging frame exterior to the chimney and having a top bar passing over the chimney top and spring sides, a  
35 bail or handle connected with said frame whereby it is manipulated, and the spring under the base having the projecting ends with eyes, with which the ends of the spring  
40 sides of the frame removably engage whereby the frame may be readily detached from the base.

4. A lantern composed of a base, having an  
45 annular groove in its surface, a chimney seated in said groove, a spring under the base and having upwardly projecting ends, a swinging frame, the feet of the sides of which detachably and hingedly engage the spring  
50 ends, said frame having a top bar passing over the chimney top, and a bail or handle connected with the top of the frame.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

EMI H. KENNEDY.  
WILLIAM MATHEWS.

Witnesses:

C. O. E. HASELTON,  
W. O. BADGLEY.