

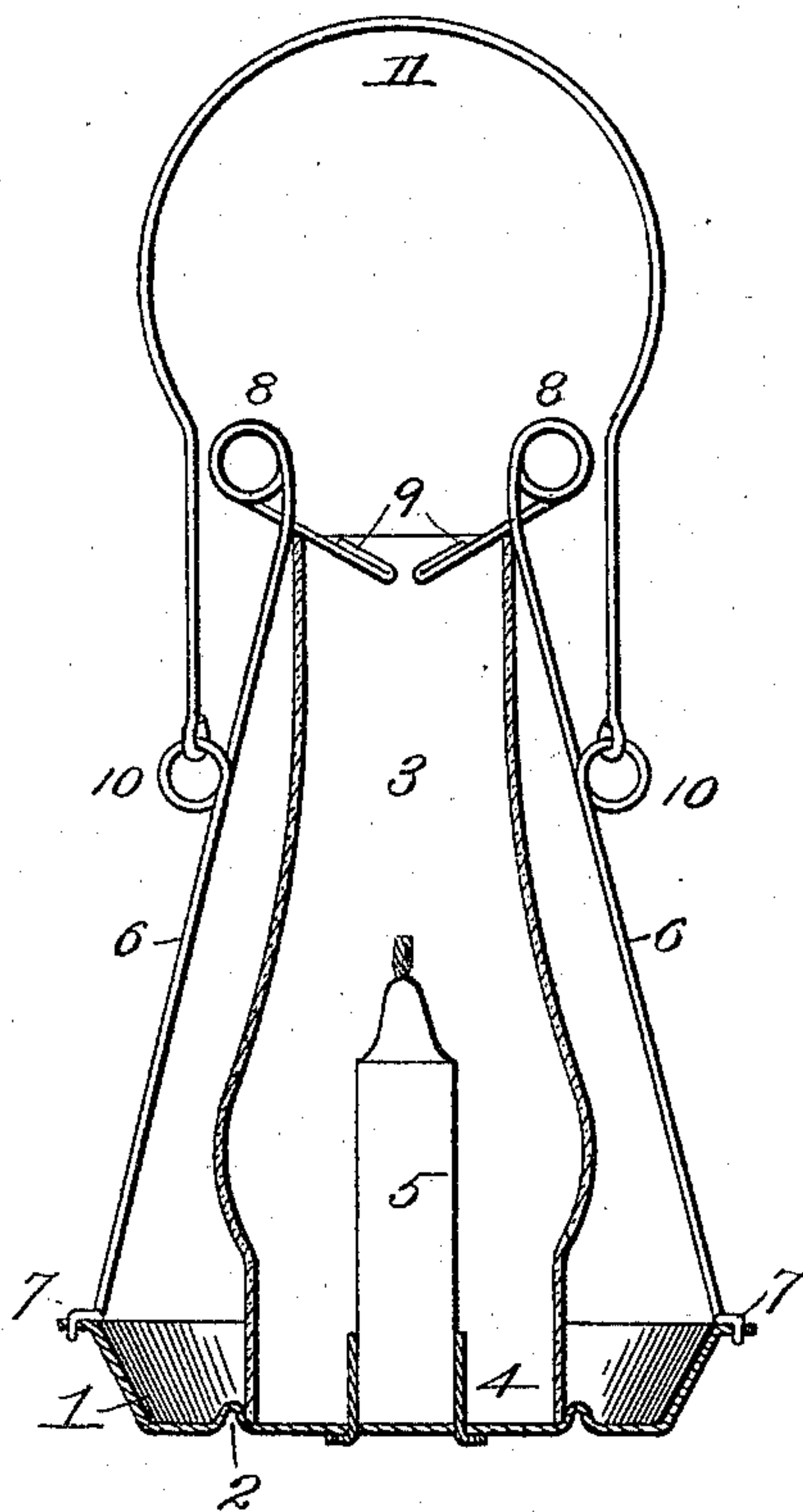
(No Model.)

N. M. HINMAN & J. F. HERTZLER.  
COMBINED LANTERN AND TORCH.

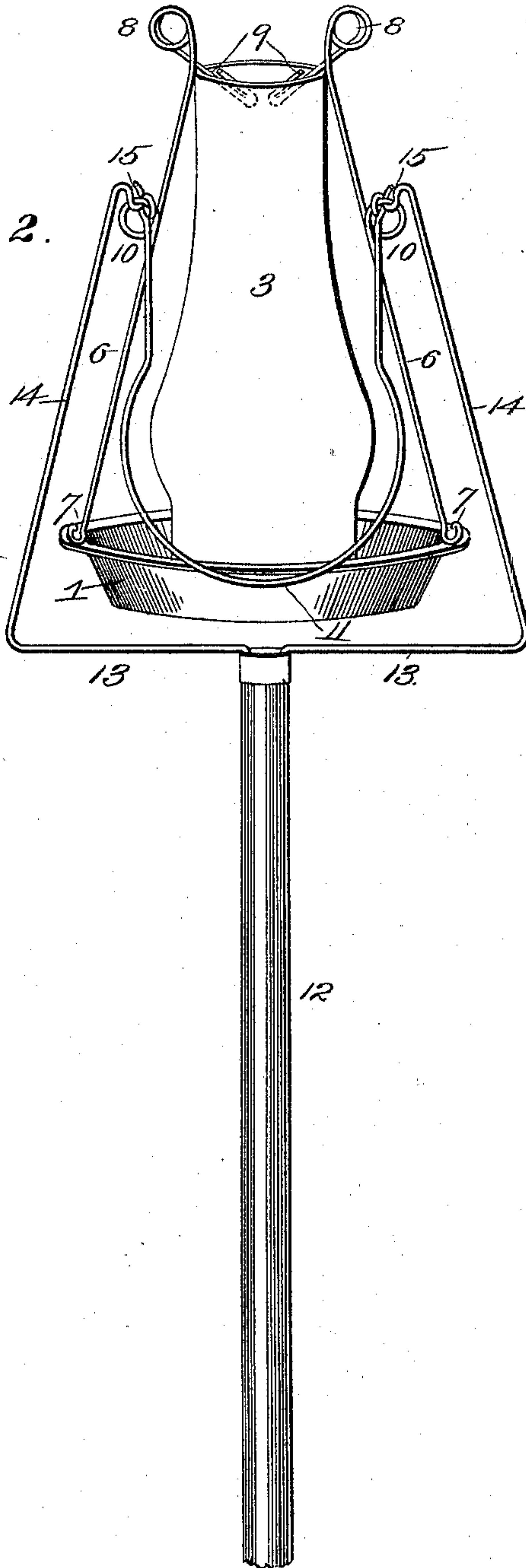
No. 585,756.

Patented July 6, 1897.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

*F. G. Fischer*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON M. HINMAN AND JOHN F. HERTZLER, OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## COMBINED LANTERN AND TORCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,756, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed July 25, 1896. Serial No. 600,486. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, NELSON M. HINMAN and JOHN F. HERTZLER, of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Lanterns, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

Our invention relates to a lantern or torch;  
10 and it consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to produce a  
15 device of this character which is of neat appearance and simple and cheap of manufacture.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of our improved lantern. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view  
20 of the same when arranged as a torch.

In the said drawings, 1 designates a circular plate or receptacle of sheet metal or other suitable material. It is stamped or otherwise  
25 formed in its base with the upwardly-projecting circular bead 2, in order to embrace snugly the bottom of an ordinary lamp globe or chimney 3, which rests upon said base and is arranged concentrically with reference to the  
30 plate. The plate is provided at its middle with the upwardly-projecting socket 4, wherein a candle 5 may be reliably and easily secured, or within said globe an ordinary oil or other burner may be arranged in lieu of the  
35 candle, if desired.

In order to support the globe in position, so that the swinging or jolting of the lantern will not displace it, we employ the upwardly-converging spring-arms 6, which are arranged  
40 diametrically opposite each other and are secured at their lower ends, as at 7, to the outer and upper margin, preferably, of the plate 1. At their upper ends said arms are formed with the spring or hinge coils 8, terminating  
45 in the downwardly-converging short arms 9, which bear with a firm but yielding pressure upon the upper end of the globe 3, the globe being confined at the apex of the angles formed by and between said arms 6 and 9, as  
50 shown clearly. The arms 6, a suitable distance from their upper ends, are also formed

with coils or eyes 10, which may also perform the function of hinges for the upper portions of said arms 6 when the globe is to be placed in or removed from position. When a globe  
55 is to be so handled, the arms 9 are sprung upwardly, and at the same time the upper ends of the arms 6 are sprung outwardly.

11 designates the bail or handle of the lantern. It is approximately of U form and has  
60 its opposite ends 1 loosely embracing the coils or eyes 10, which permits the lantern, when one grasps the handle, to swing freely back and forth in the customary manner, and by reason of the fact that the globe is held re-  
65 liably, as shown, it is obvious that the light is not extinguished even though the lantern be circled bodily by the person carrying it.

In order that this lantern may be used conveniently as a torch, we secure to one end of  
70 the staff or handle 12 a pair of approximately V-shaped wire frames, each consisting of a horizontal arm 13, secured rigidly at one end to the handle in any suitable manner, and an upwardly and inwardly inclined arm 14, which  
75 exceeds in length the distance between the coils or eyes 10 and the base of the plate 1. Said frames are arranged diametrically opposite each other, and the distance between the arms 14 is such that the plate 1 may swing  
80 freely between them. At their upper ends they are bent to form the vertical eyes 15, which embrace the coils or eyes 10 at the outer sides, preferably, of the points of connection with said loops or eyes by the bail 11, so that  
85 the lantern maintains its vertical position irrespective of the position in which the staff or handle 12 is held, provided the vertical plane occupied by said staff is parallel with the plane in which said lantern swings.  
90

From the foregoing it is obvious that we have produced a device which may be employed to great advantage as either an ordinary lantern or as a torch.

The advantages of the lantern over the lanterns in common use lie chiefly in the fact of  
95 its being much cheaper, easier to handle, and of lighter weight. The advantages of it when used as a torch over the ordinary torch lie chiefly in the fact that it is not so easily ex-  
100 tinguished, because of the globe or chimney, and that it is not nearly so dangerous to the



bearer or those in his neighborhood, owing also to the fact that the flame is surrounded by the globe, and even if brought in contact with the apparel of a person will not ignite it.

5 It is to be understood, of course, that slight changes in the form, detail construction, or arrangement will not be considered a departure from the spirit and scope of our invention.

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

1. In a lantern, the combination of a base-plate, a burner thereon, a globe or chimney  
15 inclosing the burner and resting on the base-plate, and a pair of upwardly-converging arms, at opposite sides of the globe, consisting each of a spring-wire, having their lower ends secured to the base-plate, and bent to  
20 form at their upper ends hinge-coils, and downwardly-converging integral arms which

bear upon and within the globe or chimney, substantially as described.

2. In a lantern, the combination of a base-plate, a burner thereon, a globe or chimney 25 inclosing the burner and resting on the base-plate, a pair of upwardly-converging spring-arms at opposite sides of the globe, consisting each of a spring-wire, having their lower ends secured to the base, and bent to form 30 hinge-coils, and downwardly-converging arms at their upper ends, which latter bear upon and within the globe, and bent also to form loops or eyes below said hinge-coils, substantially as described. 35

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

NELSON M. HINMAN.

JOHN F. HERTZLER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS JONES,

G. Y. THORPE.