

No. 876,033.

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L. D. WHITING.
LANTERN ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1906.

Fig. 1.

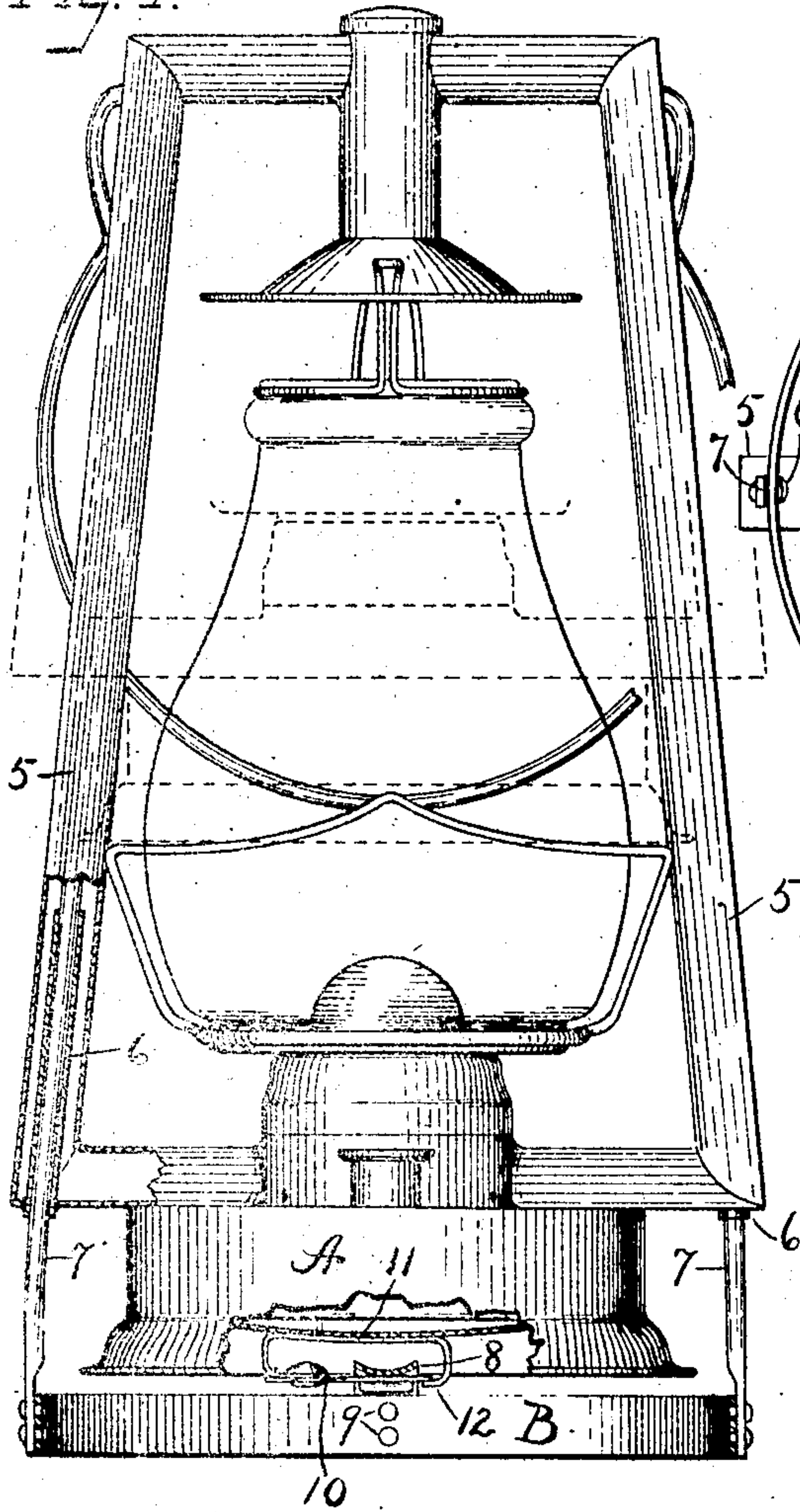


Fig. 2.

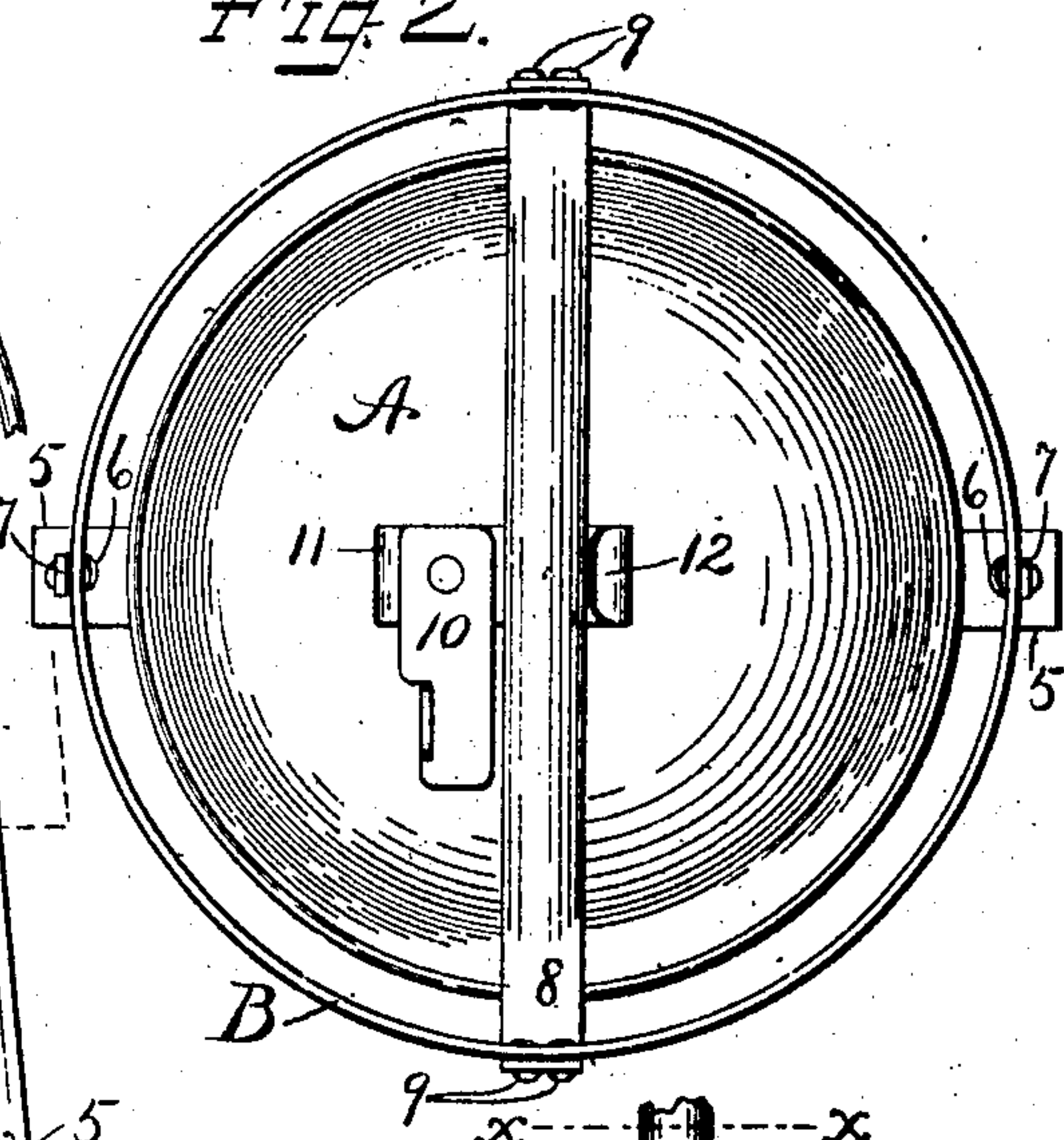


Fig. 3.

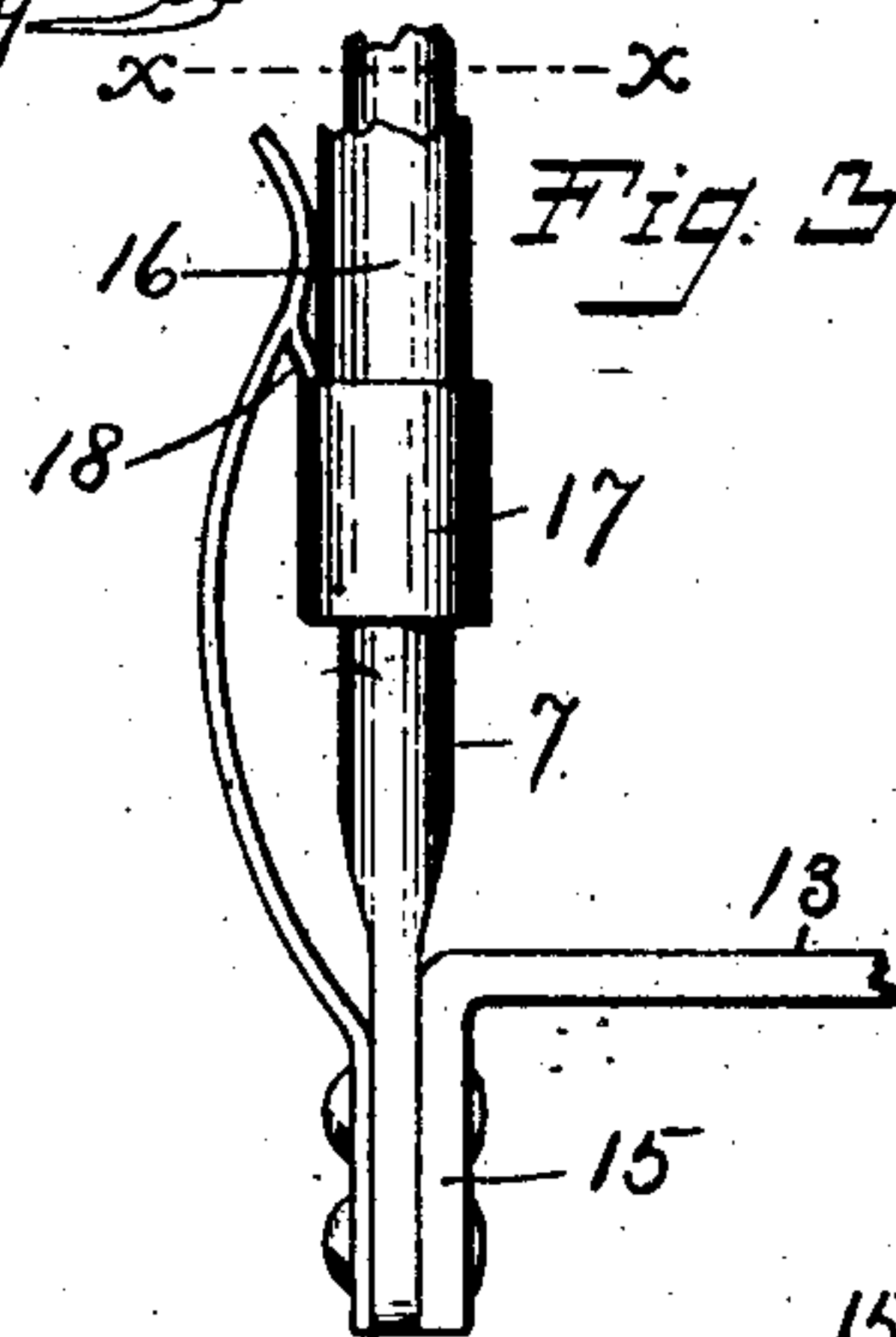
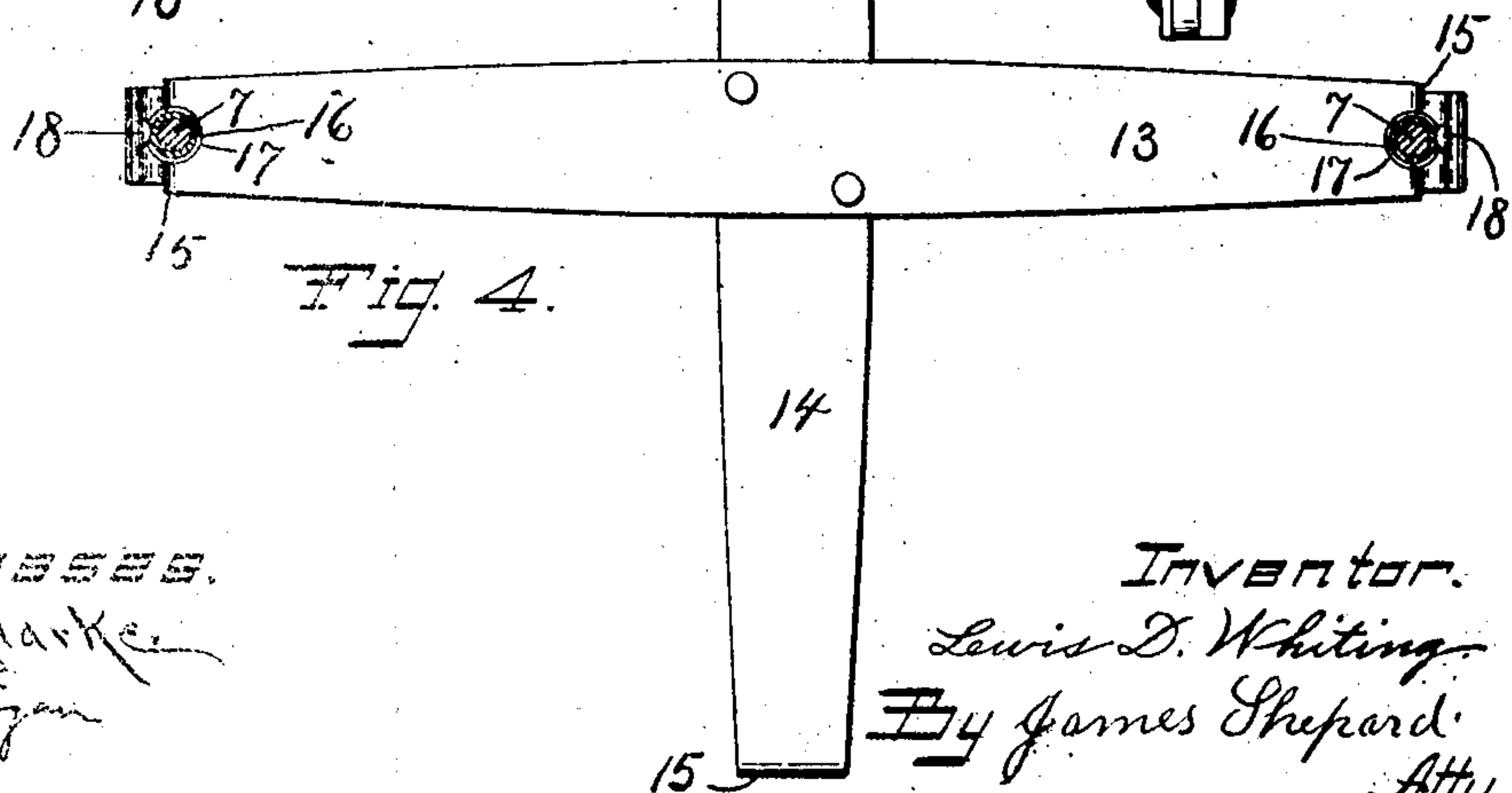


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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LANTERN ATTACHMENT.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS D. WHITING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milldale, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lantern Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lantern attachments, and the object of my improvement is to enable the lantern to stand at various heights.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a lantern with my attachment applied thereto and locked in place thereon. Fig. 2 is a reverse plan of the same but with the locking device turned into a position to release the main portion of the attachment. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side elevation of a portion of a modified form of the attachment. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on the line $x x$ of Fig. 3, of my attachment in a modified form.

A designates the font of a lantern of any ordinary type of tubular lanterns having draft tubes 5, 5, at the sides. Any other ordinary form of lantern may be substituted for the particular form shown. I perforate each of the side tubes 5 at their base and preferably insert a bushing or tube 6, Fig. 1, that extends upwardly a short distance more or less into the interior of the tube and which may be soldered or otherwise secured in place. This is all the change that I make in this ordinary lantern.

My attachment, or the main portion of the attachment, consists of a suitable base B separate from the lantern base, and two resilient uprights 7, 7, rigidly secured to the said separate base and extended upwardly far enough to reach or nearly reach the upper end of the tubes 5 when the base is in the position shown in Fig. 1. The base B shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is in the form of a ring and is stiffened or braced by a cross-bar 8 that extends diametrically across the ring to which its ends are secured in any proper manner, as for example by rivets 9. This cross-bar is desirable but not essential. It serves as a stop for the base of the lantern font to engage and limit the upward movement of the rods or uprights 7, 7, within the tubes 5, 5, and also as a keeper for the latch 10 to engage for locking the attachment to the lantern when desired. The latch 10 is pivoted or hinged to swing horizontally on the latch frame 11, which frame is provided with a lug 12 and is

secured in proper position by solder or otherwise to the underside of the bottom of the font A, in the position shown in Figs. 1, and 2.

The rods or uprights are preferably made straight so as to stand parallel with each other when not inserted within the lantern tubes 5, 5. In order to insert them, the end of one rod is inserted just within the opening for it in the lower end of one of the tubes 5. Then the other rod is deflected sufficiently to enter it within the opening in the base of the other one of the tubes 5, after which the lantern may be pushed down on the rods until the font rests upon the cross-bar of the base as shown in Fig. 1. If there is a latch on the lantern it should be swung into the position shown in Fig. 2 in order to force the lantern down on the rods to the position shown in Fig. 1.

If the attachment is to be locked to the lantern, then the latch should be turned into the position shown in Fig. 1 to bring its end under the lug 12. The lantern can now be used as if the attachment were not present excepting that the separate base B of the attachment forms the base or foot of the lantern and it stands a little higher than it would if the lantern stood on the base of the font. In case it is desired to have the light stand a little higher up while still standing upon the base B, the lantern may be pulled up on the rods while the base is held down and it will stand in whatever position thereon that it may be placed within the limit of its range. An elevated position of the lantern is indicated in Fig. 1 by broken lines. The lantern is held in its elevated position by the friction of the rods within the tubes. The openings for the rods to enter at the lower ends of the tubes should be a little nearer to each other than the distance from rod to rod at the base, and if correctly laid out, the rods will be deflected inwardly so as to substantially conform to the slant of the tubes 5, as shown in Fig. 1, and the rods will be under tension to increase the friction.

The latch for locking the attachment to the lantern is not essential and neither is the cross bar 8 essential when the latch is not employed. Instead of a ring shaped base the rods or uprights may be supported on a base formed of cross-bars 13 and 14, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The outer ends of these bars are turned down to form feet 15. The rods are the same as the rods before described and are secured to these feet as shown in Fig. 3.

But in order to extend the range of elevation at which the lantern may be raised without moving the separate base, I place sliding extensions 16 on the rods 7 by raising which on the rods their effective length may be nearly doubled. The extensions 16 are fitted to openings or sockets in the tubes 5, of the lantern the same as are the rods 7 in Fig. 1. Each extension is provided with a collar that forms a shoulder 17 near its base and a spring catch 18 is secured on the rods in position to engage the said shoulder, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, to hold the extensions down on the rods. So long as the extensions are thus held down the operation and limit of range is substantially the same as that of the devices shown in Figs. 1, and 2. By releasing the catches 18 the extensions may be slipped upwardly on the rods to increase their effective length and the lantern may be raised and held in position as before but over a greater range. The friction of the sliding extensions in the lantern tubes 5, and the friction of the rods within the sliding extensions will hold the parts in position when raised to any point within their range. The side tubes of an ordinary tubular lantern constitute a convenient housing for the upper ends of the uprights, but are not considered essential to my invention further than they may be made essential by the claims.

By my invention I provide an attachment for a lantern that is carried by the lantern, and may be used to set the lantern at varying elevations from the floor, table, or shelf on which the same is placed. In other words I provide the lantern with a separate supporting base and extensible connections. I do not wish to limit the invention to details of construction, but desire the liberty to make such changes as fairly fall within the

scope of my invention of a lantern with a supporting base and extensible connections.

I claim as my invention:—

1. The combination of a lantern with a separate supporting base having an under face adapted to rest and stand upon a floor surface for supporting the lantern in an upright position thereon, and an extensible connection between the said base and lantern for holding the lantern at various heights above the said floor surface when the said base is resting thereon.

2. The combination of a lantern with a separate base having an under face adapted to rest and stand upon a floor surface for supporting the lantern in an upright position thereon, and uprights projecting upwardly from the said base and slidingly connected with the lantern for raising and holding the lantern on said uprights at various heights above the said floor surface.

3. The combination of a lantern having side tubes with a separate base and uprights secured to the said base, the said uprights being slidingly fitted friction tight within the said tubes for raising and holding the lantern at different heights on the said base.

4. The combination of a lantern with a separate base, uprights secured to and extending upwardly from the said base, sliding extensions fitted to the said uprights, the said sliding extensions being slidingly connected with the lantern, and means for holding the said sliding extensions when desired from moving on the said uprights.

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