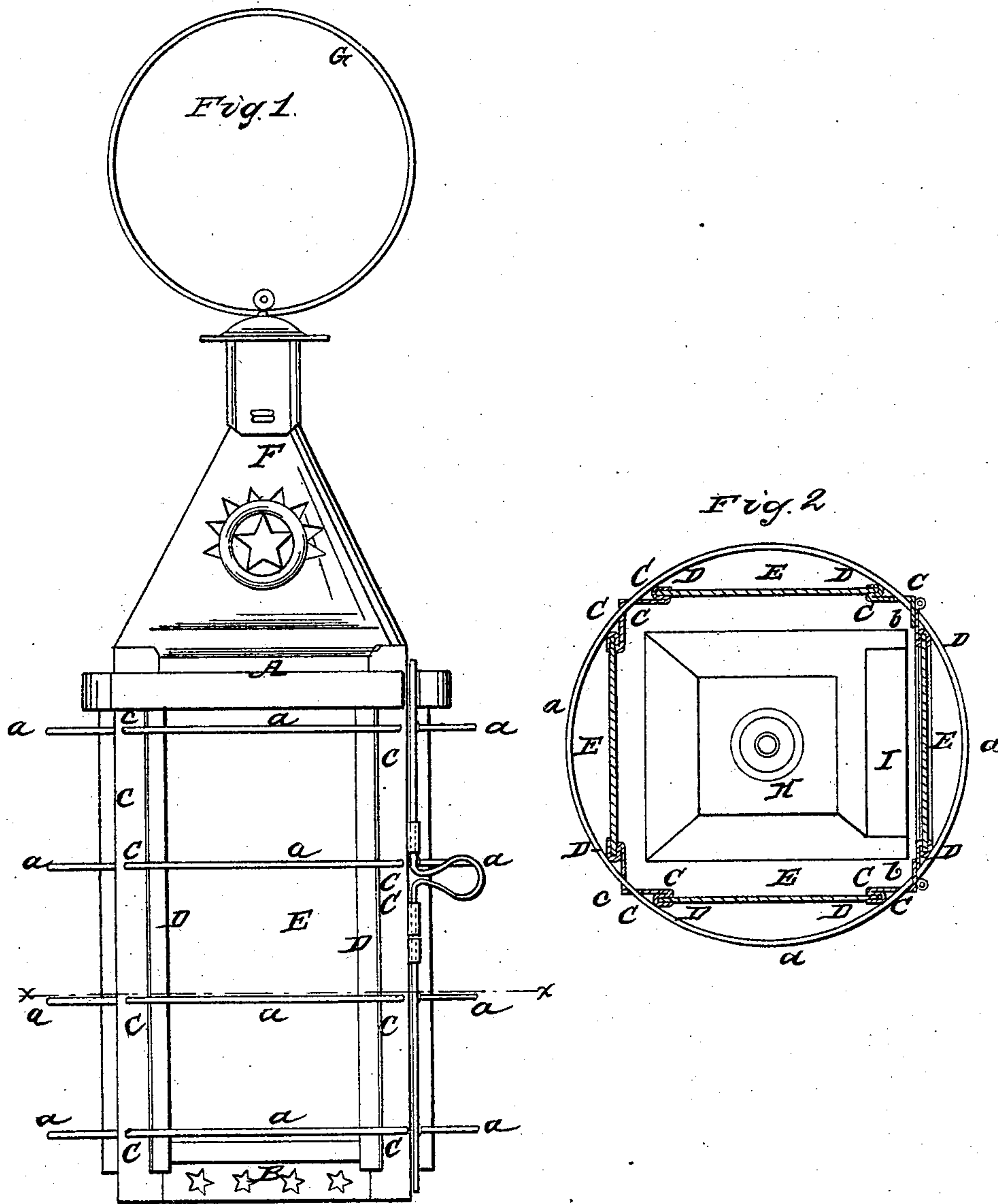


## Making Lanterns.

No. 12,324.

Patented Jan. 30, 1855.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH F. PARKER, OF PROCTORSVILLE, VERMONT.

## LANTERN-FRAME.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,324, dated January 30, 1855.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELIJAH F. PARKER, of Proctorsville, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Lantern-Frames; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1, represents an elevation of a lantern, and Fig. 2, represents a horizontal section taken at the red line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters in both figures denote like parts.

An ordinary lantern being composed of many pieces, quite an expensive item in the construction of their frames arises from the soldering of the pieces or parts together, and any saving of soldering of course cheapens the article. A patent was granted to me on the 1st Feby 1853, for making the corners of lantern frames of one piece with the flanges for receiving the glass as a part of the corner. This saved soldering, while it made a stronger corner, and enabled me to make the article at a less price than heretofore.

The nature of my present improvement, aims at a still further saving of soldering while I make a firmer frame, and consists in passing the guard wires through suitable holes punched in the corners of the frame, as contradistinguished from soldering them thereto, by which means I avoid soldering, while the guard wires at each point cannot by any means get loose, consequently making a better frame, and at a cheaper rate.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

A, represents the top, and B, the bottom part of the frame, which are united by the corner pieces C, which have suitable flanges D, struck up on said corners for receiving the glass E, or other translucent material to be set therein.

F, is the pyramidal top part of the lantern, and G, the handle—the whole representing a hand lantern; the method of securing the guard wires is equally applicable to any

other kind of lantern large or small, whether for signal, or light house lanterns, or otherwise.

*a, a, a, a*, are the guard wires. To allow for a door on one of the sides, of course the guard wires cannot be in one entire piece. But when the inside of the lantern is arrived at through the top or bottom part, then the wires may be in one piece, and by passing them through the holes in the several corners or upright pieces of the lantern frame, be secured at one point by one soldering. In the present drawing I have represented a door, and the main or principal guard wires have their ends fastened on the inside of the corner pieces next the door (as at *b*). This not only cheapens the construction by avoiding the loss of time in soldering, but adds materially to the strength of the frame, as there is no possible way of the wire escaping at that point. Besides it is quite difficult under the old plan of soldering at the points of contact, to get at the part so as to make a neat job and a strong one; and when the lantern strikes against anything, the wires receiving the blow, will by their own elasticity jump themselves loose from the soldering.

It will be perceived in the drawing which represents but a minature lantern that eight points of soldering are by my method dispensed with. This may appear small as compared with one frame. But where a day's work consists of one hundred and fifty frames, and the mechanic is relieved of soldering twelve hundred different points or parts, each of which must be held until the solder hardens, it will be conceded to be a very material item. And in addition to this the fact of its making a stronger frame, puts it beyond doubt, as to its utility.

H, Fig. 2, represents the lamp on the side of which next the door, I arrange a match box I, for convenience in lighting the lantern.

*c, c, c, &c.* represents the holes through the corners in which the guard wires *a, a, a, &c.* are held. These wires are merely passed through the holes *c*, without soldering and their ends soldered at *b*, as above described, when a door is used at one of the sides. I



thus more effectually secure the wires, while I save soldering, and get a stronger frame.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention what I claim therein as new  
5 and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

Passing the guard wires of lantern frames through suitable holes in the corners or up-  
rights, by which means soldering at such

points may be dispensed with, and a stronger frame made at less expense than heretofore, 10  
as described.

ELIJAH F. PARKER.

Witnesses:

S. C. SPAULDING,  
Z. F. HYDE.