A. M. DUBURN.

Lantern.

No. 58,392. Patented Oct. 2, 1866.

Fig. 1.

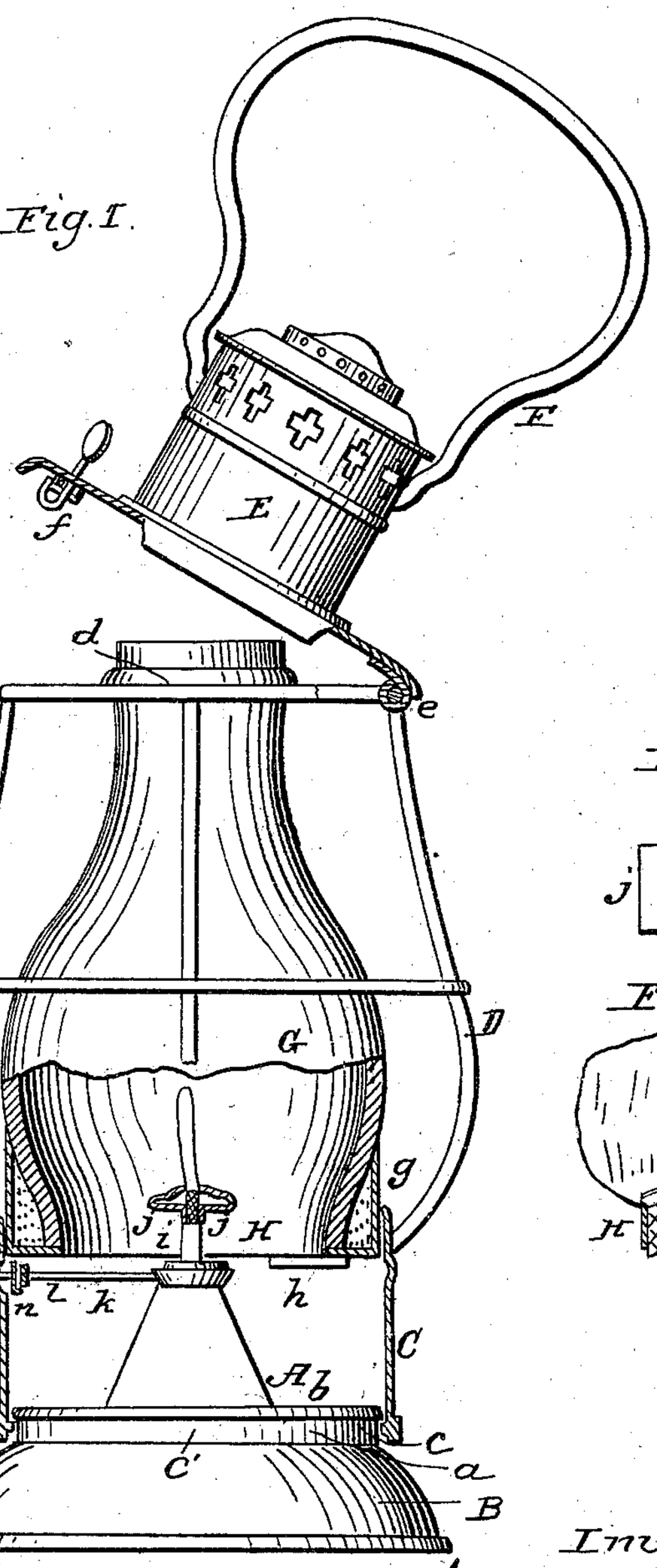


Fig. 2.

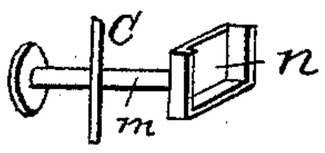


Fig. 3.

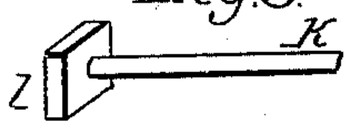


Fig. 4.

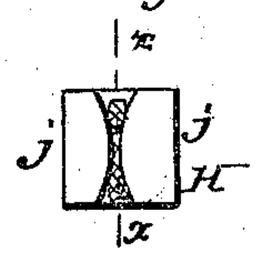
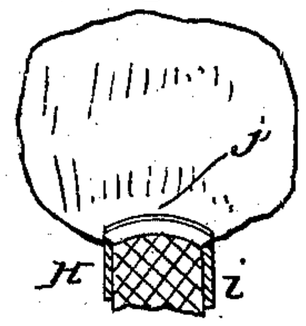


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
H. Ahearn Jr
Thos Tusch

Inventor.
A M Duburn
per Munn & Co
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. M. DUBURN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **58,392,** dated October 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. M. DUBURN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Lantern; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, partly in section; Figs. 2 and 3, detached perspective views of the wick-adjusting mechanism; Fig. 4, a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 5, a section of Fig. 4, taken in the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in a novel manner of constructing the lantern, whereby all parts of the same are rendered accessible for repairs and cleansing purposes, the wick rendered capable of being adjusted higher or lower without detaching the lamp from the lantern, and the lamp supplied with a burner which does not require a draft-chimney.

A represents a lamp, which is attached to a flange, B, the latter forming the base of the lantern. The upper surface of this base has an upright annular rim, *a*, secured to it, with a bead, *b*, at its upper edge, under which flanges *c c* on the lower edge of the bottom band, C, of the body of the lantern project, as shown in Fig. 1, the lamp A and band C being by this arrangement connected together, while they are allowed to turn freely.

The lamp is fitted in and withdrawn from the lantern by shoving the flanges *c* through recesses $c^{\times}$ in the bead *b*, one of the said recesses being shown in Fig. 1.

D represents the wire guards of the lantern, which may be constructed and arranged in the usual way, the lower ends of the uprights being secured to the band C.

The upper horizontal guard, *d*, has the cap E of the lantern secured to it by a hinge, *e*, and said cap is provided with a catch, *f*, by which the cap is secured down on the guard *d* when the lantern is in use.

The cap E may be constructed in the usual manner and provided with a handle, F.

G represents the glass globe of the lantern, the lower edge of which has a metal band, *g*, upon it. This globe rests upon spring-supports *h h*, which are attached to the inner sides of the band C, the globe being allowed to fit within the guards, so that it may be withdrawn therefrom down through the band C when the lamp is removed, the lower part of the cap E, when secured down on the guard *d*, fitting over the top of the globe G and retaining it in position. The globe may be withdrawn at any time by simply pulling outward the spring-supports *h h*, the lamp being previously withdrawn.

H represents the burner of the lamp, which has a flat wick-tube, *i*, provided with two plates, *j j*, at its upper end, which project out horizontally from two opposite sides of the wick-tube, and are then bent over toward the wick, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, and have their edges curved and their ends bent downward, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

By this arrangement an air-chamber is formed around the upper end of the wick and the base of the frame is spread, so that it will be thin and have a large area exposed to the air above the edges of the plates *j j*.

The wick is raised and lowered by means of the usual serrated wheels fitted on a rod, *k*, which passes horizontally into the base of the burner. The outer end of the rod *k* has a square, *l*, upon it, as shown in Fig. 3, and through the band C a short horizontal rod, *m*, passes, with a socket, *n*, at its inner end to receive the square *l* of rod *k*. The square *l* may be fitted in the socket *n* by turning the lamp A or the band C, and, the rods *k* and *m* being thus connected, the wick may be raised and lowered by turning the rod *m*, and, consequently, without removing the lamp from the lantern.

When it is necessary to remove the lamp from the lantern, the lamp or the body of the lantern is turned so that the square *l* will be out of the socket *n*, and the rods *k m* will consequently be detached, the rod *m* remaining in band C when the lamp is withdrawn.

The lamp may be lighted, without removing it from the lantern, by raising the cap E.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The arrangement of the globe G, as shown,

so that it may rest on spring-supports and be capable of being drawn through the band C when desired.

2. The wick-adjusting mechanism composed of the two rods *k m*, fitted respectively in the lamp-burner and band C, and provided with the square *l* and three-sided socket *n*, all constructed, combined, and arranged as shown, to admit of the wick being raised and lowered without removing the lamp from the lantern, and at the same time admitting of the removal of the lamp whenever desired.

A. M. DUBURN.

Witnesses:
JOHN STACY,
CLOVIS LAPIERRE.