

No. 62,861.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1867.

F. LECLÈRE.
LANTERN.

Fig. 1.

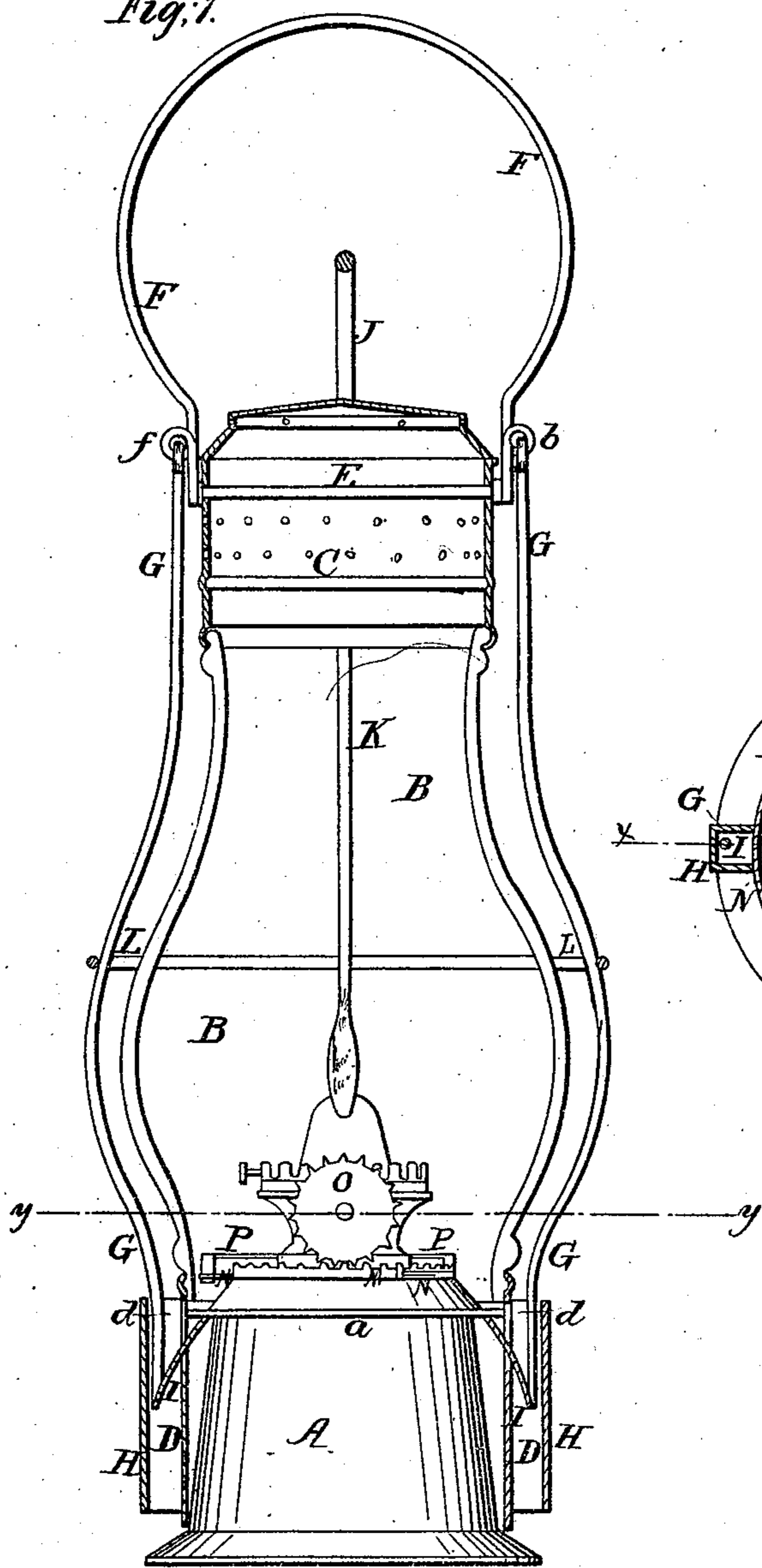
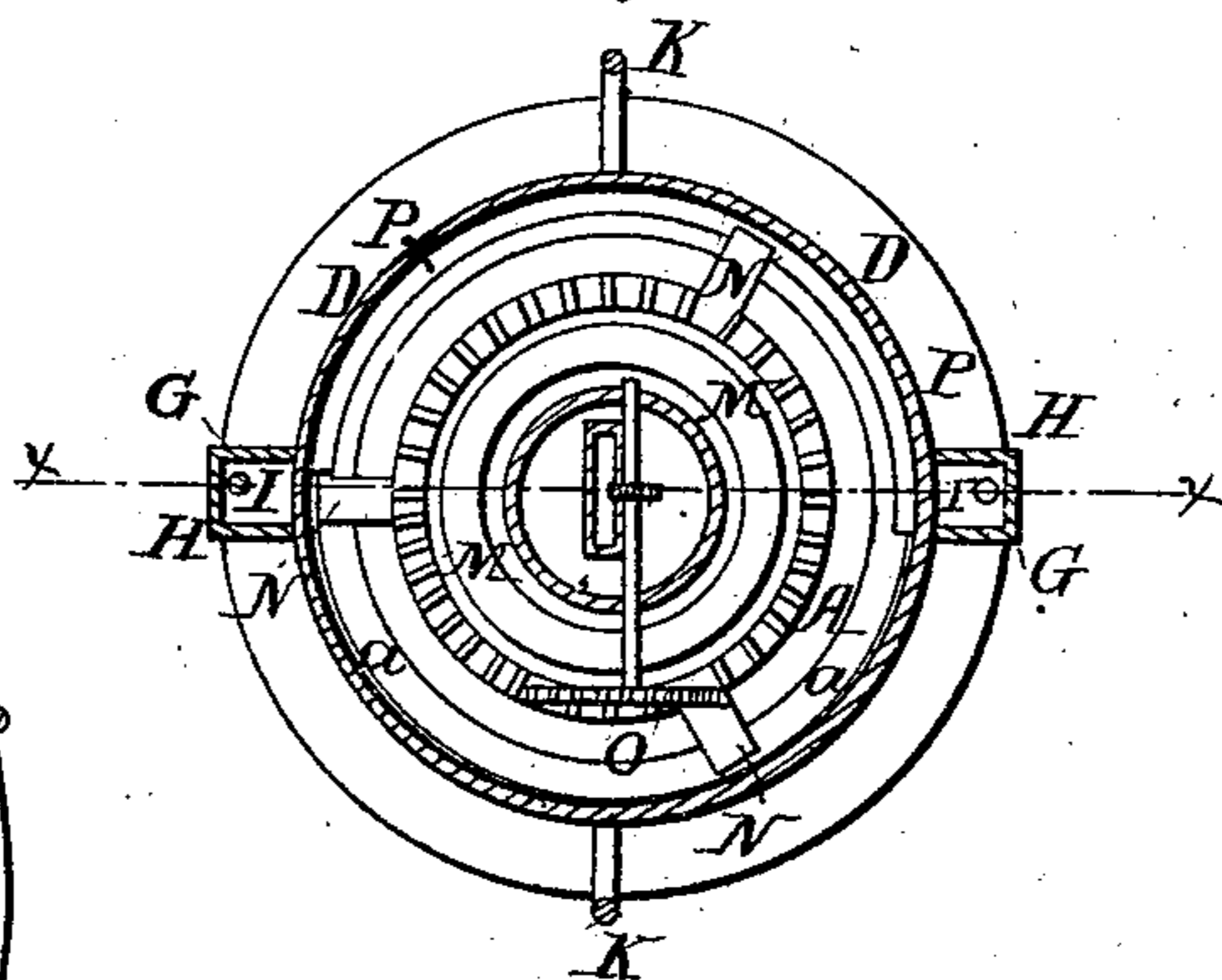


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

J. M. B. Corington
Wm. Trewin

Inventor.

Francis Leclerc
Per Munnif
Atty

United States Patent Office.

FRANCOIS LECLERE, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND J. S. LETRERD, OF THE SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 62,861, dated March 12, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, FRANCOIS LECLERE, of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns; 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 vertical section taken through the line *xx*, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken through the line *yy*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish a lantern in which the lamp can be attached to and detached from the lantern easily, quickly, and with one hand, when necessary, and in which the wick can be raised or lowered as required, without removing the lamp from the lantern, or having a button projecting from the side of the lantern for this purpose. And it consists, first, of peculiarly constructed wire springs and bail, in combination with each other and with the lamp and lantern; and second, in the combination of a ratchet-wheel, movable circular rack, and spring for operating the same, with each other and with the lamp and burner, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

The lamp A is made slightly cone-shaped, and has a flange, *a*, projecting from its upper part. This flange may be formed by striking up the upper edge of the sides and the lower edge of the cover of the lamp, and then uniting these edges into a projecting seam or flange, *a*, or the said flange may be formed and attached in any other convenient manner. B is the globe of the lantern, which is formed and attached to the top C and bottom D in the ordinary manner. E is a rod or heavy wire, running across the top C of the lamp, and to its projecting ends are pivoted the ends of the bail F. The bail F is bent over upon itself so as to form ears, *f*, for the attachment of the wires G. These ears *f* should be formed a short distance above the ends of the rod E, so that the wires G may be raised and lowered vertically as the bail is raised or lowered. The wires G descend along the globe B, having about the position of and serving as fenders to it. But instead of being attached to the bottom D of the lantern as the fenders are, their lower ends enter channels or chambers, H, formed on the sides of the bottom D of the lantern, as shown in the drawings. Attached to or formed upon the lower ends of the wires G, are springs, I, the free ends of which project through openings or slots, *d*, formed in the sides of the bottom D of the lantern in the upper part of the chamber H, as seen in fig. 1, and take hold of the flange *a*, to hold the lamp A in its place in the lantern. When the bail F is turned down against the side of the lantern, the wires G are forced down further into the chambers H, the springs I being forced entirely within the said chambers by being pushed against the bottom of the slots *d*. This releases the lamp, and the lantern may be removed therefrom by taking hold of the small stationary bail J. To replace the lamp nothing more is necessary than to place the lantern upon the lamp by means of the bail J; then by raising the bail F, the springs I will pass in through the slots *d*, and take hold of the flange *a* of the lamp A, as before. The upright guards or fenders K, and the horizontal fender L, are arranged and attached in the ordinary manner. To the top of the lamp A, around the base of the burner, is placed a movable circular rack, M, which revolves freely. Upon the outer edge of this rack are formed three or more projections, N. Teeth or cogs gearing into the teeth or cogs of the circular rack M, are formed around the edge of the button O, upon the projecting end of the rod that carries and operates the toothed wheels that raise and lower the wick, so that the wick may be raised and lowered by simply turning the rack M in one or the other direction, which raises or lowers the wick as may be desired. This is accomplished without removing the lantern from the lamp by means of the spring P attached to the upper part of the bottom D of the lamp, the end of which is turned down, as represented in fig. 1. By revolving the lamp within the lantern or the lantern upon the lamp, this turned down end of the spring P comes in contact with the projections N of the rack M, and revolves it in whatever direction is required for raising and lowering the wick.

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

The combination of the bail F, with its eyes *f*, the wire G, and spring I, arranged with the slotted chamber H, operating with the lamp A, and its flange *a*, all constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

FRANCOIS LECLERE.

Witnesses:

WILBER F. PORTER,
J. S. LETORD.