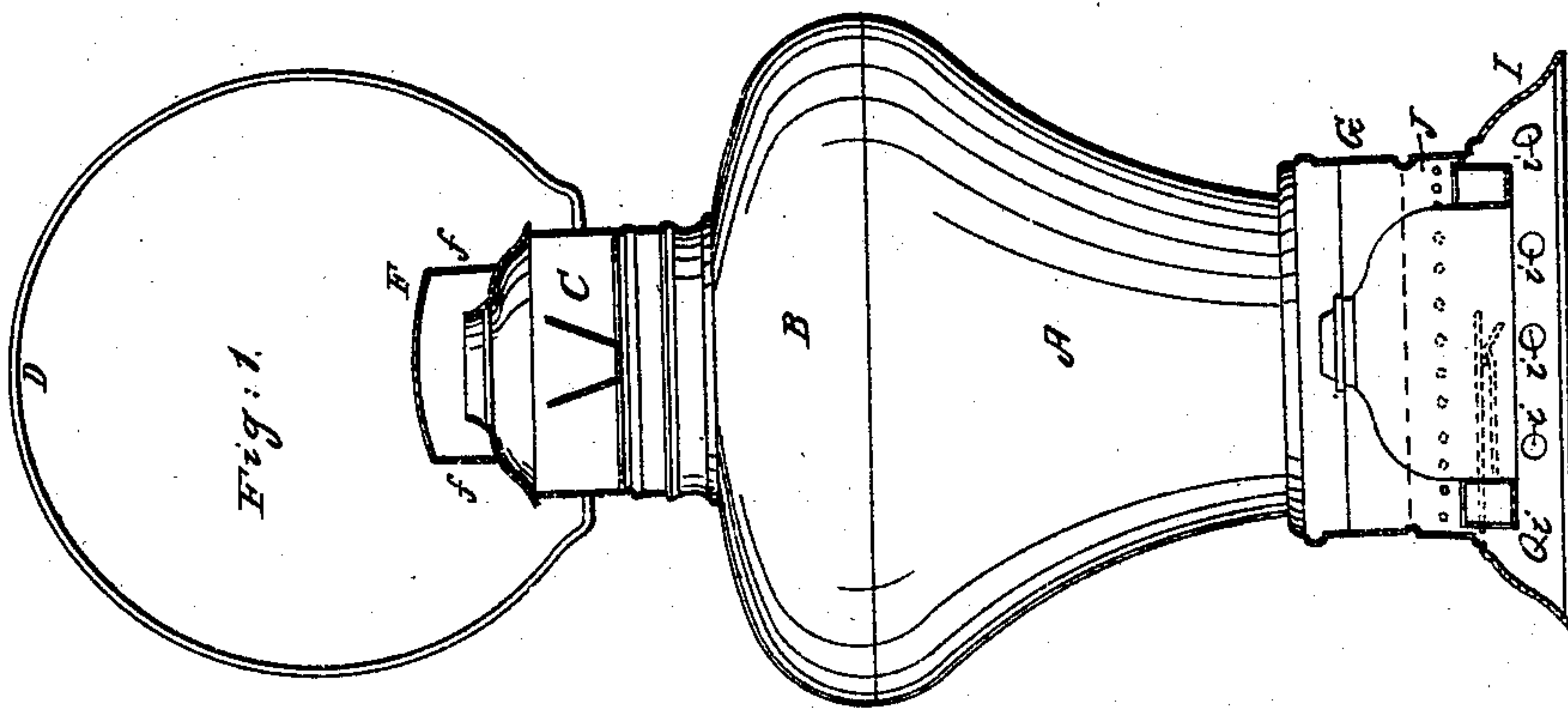
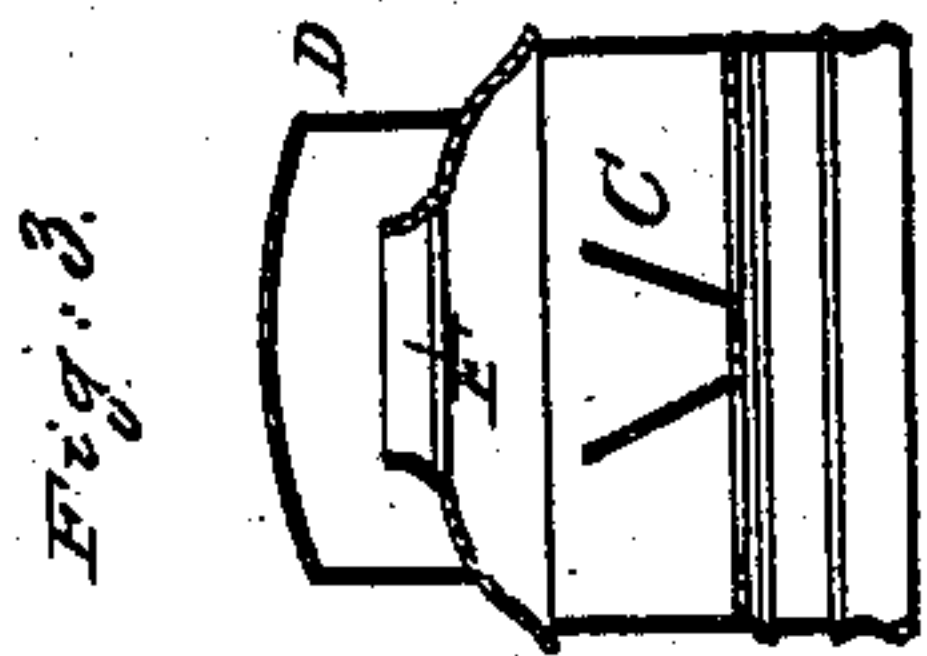
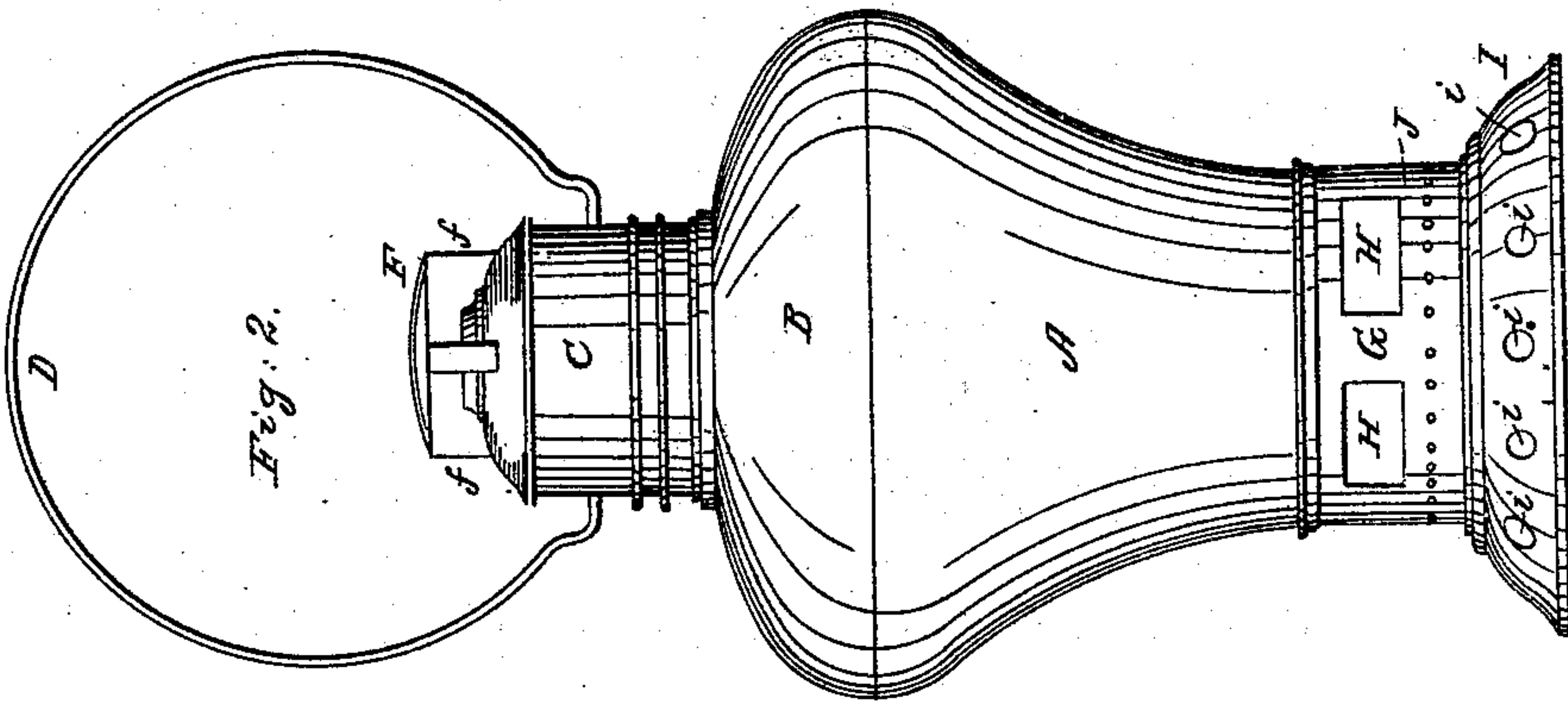


J. E. AMBROSE.

Lantern.

No. 93,577.

Patented Aug. 10, 1869.



Witnesses:

J. G. Knapp.
John Glastaeter.

Inventor:

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att.

United States Patent Office.

JOSHUA E. AMBROSE, OF LOMBARD, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 93,577, dated August 10, 1869.

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, JOSHUA E. AMBROSE, of Lombard, Du Page county, Illinois, have invented, made, and applied to use, certain Improvements in the Construction of Lanterns, and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and correct description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cut section of my improved lantern.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a view of the top detached from the lantern.

In the drawings, like parts of the invention are pointed out by the same letters of reference.

The nature of the present invention consists—

(a,) in providing the globe A with a dome, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

(b,) in combining with a globe so constructed, a reflecting or deflecting surface, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

(c,) in the use or employment of mica in connection with the band.

The object of the present invention is the production of a lantern, which, from the fact that the light can be reflected and thus utilized, will be found superior, for many purposes, to lanterns, as ordinarily constructed.

To enable those skilled in the arts to make and use my invention, the following description will be found sufficient.

A shows the globe of the lantern, which, instead of being made as the ordinary lantern-globe is, has the glass continued in its manufacture, so as to form a dome over and above the globe proper.

This globe A is covered or backed with some white metallic or any good reflecting-substance, B, which is intended to prevent the light from passing through the glass, and to throw the same downward, and will be found at the same time to materially protect the dome-portion of the globe from damage by breakage, the metal used being passed over and beyond the glass.

C shows the top, formed of metal and mounted upon the upper portion of the globe A, to which is attached the wire ring or handle D.

This top C has upon its interior a wind-breaker, formed by bending up angularly the metal, which otherwise would constitute a flat surface, the metal having been cut into the desired form to expedite such bending.

The turned-up portions of the metal serve to check, in a great measure, the entrance of currents of cold air into the lantern.

The top is surmounted by a cap, F, consisting of a

concave plate of metal supported upon the supports f, attached to the top of the lantern, which cap is placed sufficiently above the top to leave an open space between the top and the cap, and allow the air to pass between the top and the cap.

G is the lower band of the lantern, attached to the globe A in the usual manner.

This band is slotted to receive and retain the plates of mica, or any transparent material, H, intended to allow the light reflected or deflected by the surface B, to pass through the same, directly to the base of the lantern.

This band is provided with a flanged bottom, I, having the openings i, through which the deflected light also passes.

J shows the ring, in which is held the oil-pot or fount, which ring has its portion directly below the oil-pot or fount cut away to allow the deflected light to pass through the glass bottom of the oil-pot or fount, and is also perforated to admit air to the flame.

Upon the raised portions of this ring J are placed loops of wire, and at a short distance below these loops are placed wire springs, the ring J being slotted upon its raised portion, to allow pins secured upon the interior of the band G, to enter into the same.

After the pins have entered these slots, the ring J may be turned, by which the pins will be brought and held between the loops and the springs, thus retaining the oil-fount within the lower portion of the lantern.

Such being the construction, the lantern may be used as lanterns are ordinarily used.

The great object attained in the use of a lantern, constructed as just described, is that from the peculiar formation given to the globe, and the ability to back the same with some proper substance, the light will be deflected or reflected, and thus enable the lantern to be used for many purposes for which lanterns are not usually employed, while the light being deflected, will be found much more agreeable, and not injurious to the sight.

Again, by the insertion of the mica, or like material, in the band, and by perforating the flange of the lantern, and cutting away a portion of the ring J, the deflected light can be thrown below the lantern.

The dome-shape given to the globe, allows the air entering at the top of the lantern (which air is met by the heated air rising from the lamp) to be spread over this dome-surface, thus not obstructing the draught, while the glass forms a certain protection for the metal employed, preventing the same from being tarnished by the heat, and the metal, in turn, protects the glass.

The wind-breaker, placed within the top, as shown, serves to prevent the currents of cold air from entering the lantern or globe too rapidly.

In some cases, the glass globe can be used without

the metal backing, in which case the glass forming the globe can be corrugated or frosted upon its exterior, so as to render it less liable to be broken, and at the same time increasing its deflecting-power.

Having thus set forth my invention,

What I claim as new, is—

1. Providing the globe A with a dome, substantially as and for the purposes specified.
2. Combining with a globe, constructed substantially

as described, a deflecting-surface, for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination, with the band G, of the plates of mica, or some equivalent material, as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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