

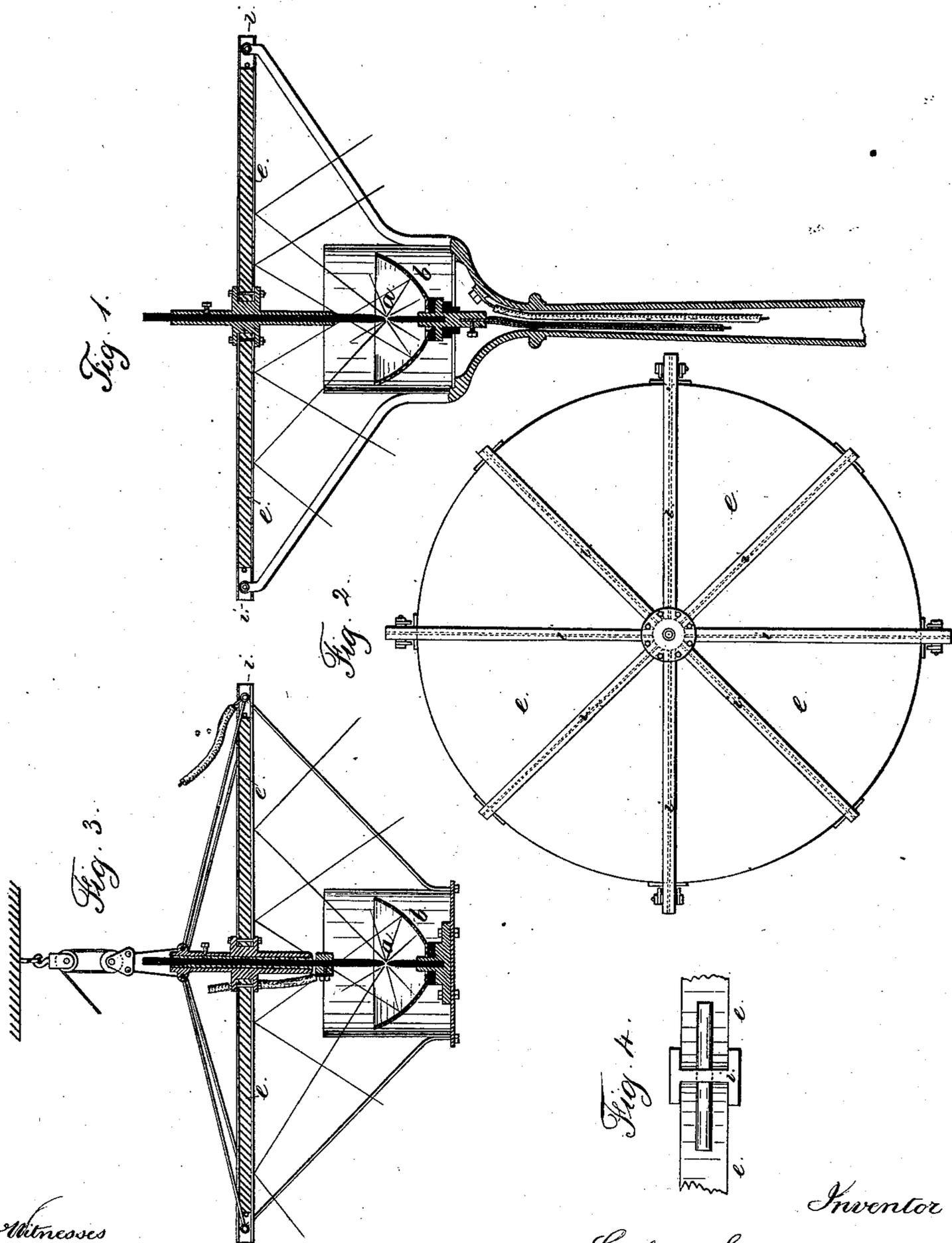
(No Model.)

L. STIERINGER.

LANTERN FOR ELECTRIC AND OTHER LIGHTS.

No. 253,955.

Patented Feb. 21, 1882.



Witnesses  
Chas. H. Smith  
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Inventor  
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attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER STIERINGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LANTERN FOR ELECTRIC AND OTHER LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,955, dated February 21, 1882.

Application filed September 15, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER STIERINGER, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Lanterns for Electric and other Lights, of which the following is a specification.

Lamps have been provided with ground glass and other translucent substances around and below the flame or light-giving body, and also with reflecting-surfaces above the light. With electric-arc lights the spark is of such intense brilliancy that the translucent substances do not prevent direct rays reaching the eye, and it is well known that if the direct rays of an intense light pass into the eye the vision is momentarily impaired or disagreeably affected, so that other objects are not plainly visible.

My present invention is made with special reference to electric-arc lamps, but it is available with other intense lights.

I combine with the light an opaque septum below and around the sides of the light, so as to entirely intercept the direct rays, and the surface of this septum next the light forms a reflector, and a reflector is placed above the light that is much larger than the septum and of a shape to diffuse the reflected rays of light with the desired uniformity. By this means the illumination is effected by reflected light entirely, thereby cutting off the injurious and blinding effects of the direct rays, and by employing a large reflector having a white surface, such as porcelain, the volume of light will not be lessened to such an extent as to impair its efficiency.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my lantern as applied to an electric lamp upon a post, and in Fig. 2 an inverted plan of the reflector. Fig. 3 shows the lantern as applied with a suspended electric light, and Fig. 4 is a section in larger size of one of the reflector-frames.

The light is at *a*, and it results from the electric spark, or other source of intense light. Below the same is the opaque septum *b*, which is of any suitable shape, and may be of silvered glass in a case of sheet-metal, or it may be of porcelain or opalescent glass. The reflector *e* is above the light, and it is formed, by prefer-

ence, of slabs of porcelain or earthenware, with a white enameled surface, set into radial metallic frames *i*, with ribs or flanges to support the slabs. The shape of this reflector should be flat, parabolic, or trumpet-mouthed, according to the direction in which it is desired to reflect the light. I have shown the reflector as flat. These bars are grooved on the sides, so as to be I-shaped, and united together at the middle, and the slabs of porcelain or earthenware with vitrified surfaces are triangular, and slipped in from the outside, and secured at the outer ends of the frames by cross-pins or similar devices.

By this improvement there will be but little loss in illuminating-power, as the large area of reflecting-surface will make up, or nearly so, for the lack of intensity, and the light will be mild and agreeable to the eyes. Transparent globes and lanterns have been placed below the light as well as around it, and reflectors have been used above the light, and in some instances metallic rings and cups have been placed below the ordinary gas and lamp burners. In my improvement the opaque septum extends above the plane of the light.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with an electric light, of a septum formed of an opaque substance, and a closed reflector extending across above the light, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with an electric light, of a septum formed of an opaque substance having a reflecting-surface next the light, a closed reflector extending across above the light, and formed of slabs of porcelain or earthenware having a white enameled surface and a metallic supporting-frame, substantially as set forth.

3. The reflector formed of the grooved radial bars connected together at the center and the triangular slabs of porcelain introduced into the grooves and secured in place, as set forth.

Signed by me this 12th day of September, A. D. 1881.

LUTHER STIERINGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
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