

(No Model.)

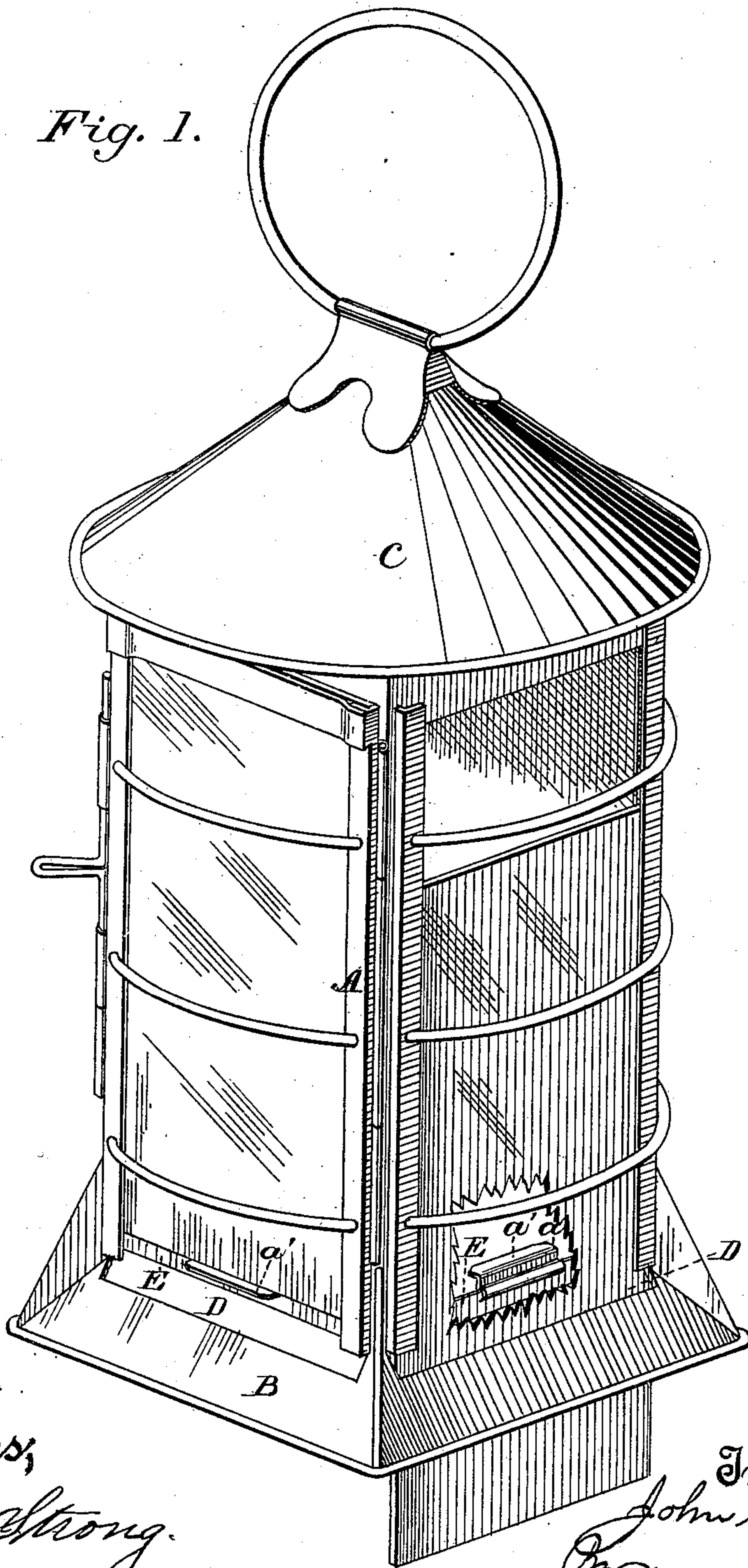
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J. GILLIG.
LANTERN.

No. 273,272.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.)

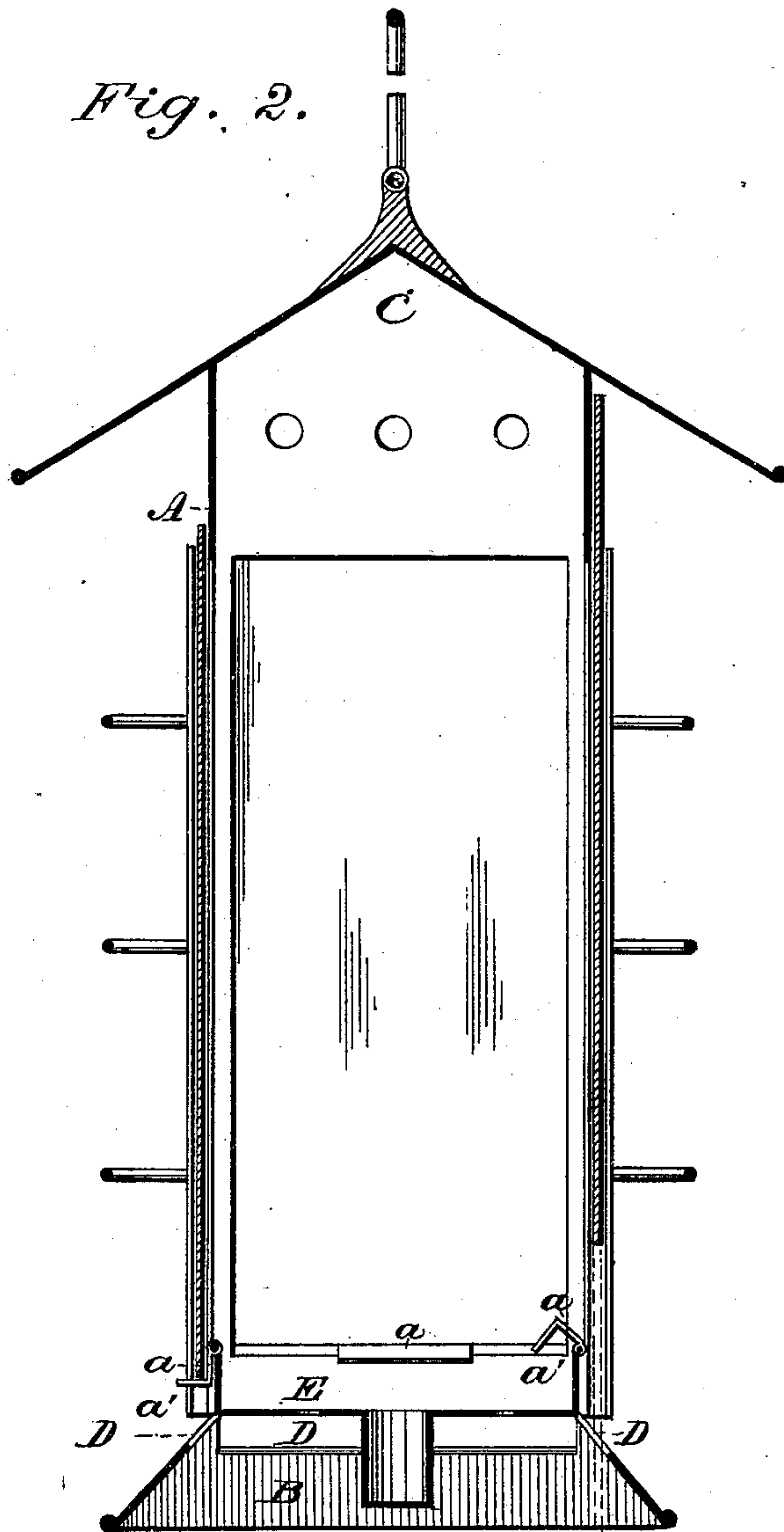
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J. GILLIG.
LANTERN.

No. 273,272.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GILLIG, OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,272, dated March 6, 1883.

Application filed December 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GILLIG, of Virginia City, county of Storey, State of Nevada, have invented an Improved Lantern; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to certain improvements in lanterns, and is more especially applicable to miner's lanterns having a conical projecting top.

It consists of bent lugs or hooks hinged to the lower part of the lantern-frame, and capable of being turned inward to allow the glass to slide upward from the bottom into its grooves or guides, after which the hooks may be turned outward and serve to support the glass which is let down upon them.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lantern with my improvement, and showing one of the glass sides partly lowered and the plate *a* turned inwardly. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, showing one of the plates *a* turned inwardly and one of the glass sides in a raised position.

A is the body of a four-sided lantern of the kind to which my invention is adapted.

B is a flaring or other suitable base, upon which it stands, and C is a stout conical top or roof, which projects over the sides as a protection from above.

The glass sides of the lantern are held in guides or grooves at the angles, and they are introduced to their places by sliding them up from the bottom through slots D, made through the diverging base in line with the grooves, as shown. The glass plates may be pushed up beneath the conical top, so that their lower ends will pass above the bottom of the lantern, around which there is a rod or bar, E, to which the plate, lug, or hook *a* is hinged. This plate

is preferably of considerable width, and has one edge bent outward, so as to form a hook-shaped flange, *a'*. The other edge is bent around the bar so as to form a hinge, and the plate may be turned inward until the glass has been inserted and its bottom pushed up beyond the plate. This allows it to be turned outward when the glass is let down, and will then rest in the outwardly-turned flange *a'*, which supports it. This allows of the removal of the glass for cleaning, or, if broken, by simply pushing it up, turning the flange inward, and then sliding the glass out.

It will be seen that the glass in the door can be held and removed in the same manner.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device for holding the glass sides in lanterns, consisting of the bent plate *a a'*, hinged at or near the bottom, so that it may be turned inward to allow the glass to be introduced and turned outward beneath its edge to hold it, substantially as herein described.

2. The lantern A, with its vertical grooves or guides for the glass sides, the base B, and the fixed projecting top C, in combination with the hinged angular or hook-shaped plates *a a'*, substantially as herein described.

3. In a lantern having the glass sides fitting in vertical grooves, the fixed projecting top C, and the flaring base B, the slots D formed in the base to admit the glass to its holding-grooves, and the hinged holding-plates *a a'*, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

JOHN GILLIG.

Witnesses:

ANTHONY FOX,
JNO. W. MAHOOD.