

(No Model.)

G. A. CARPENTER
LANTERN.

No. 316,742.

Patented Apr. 28, 1885.

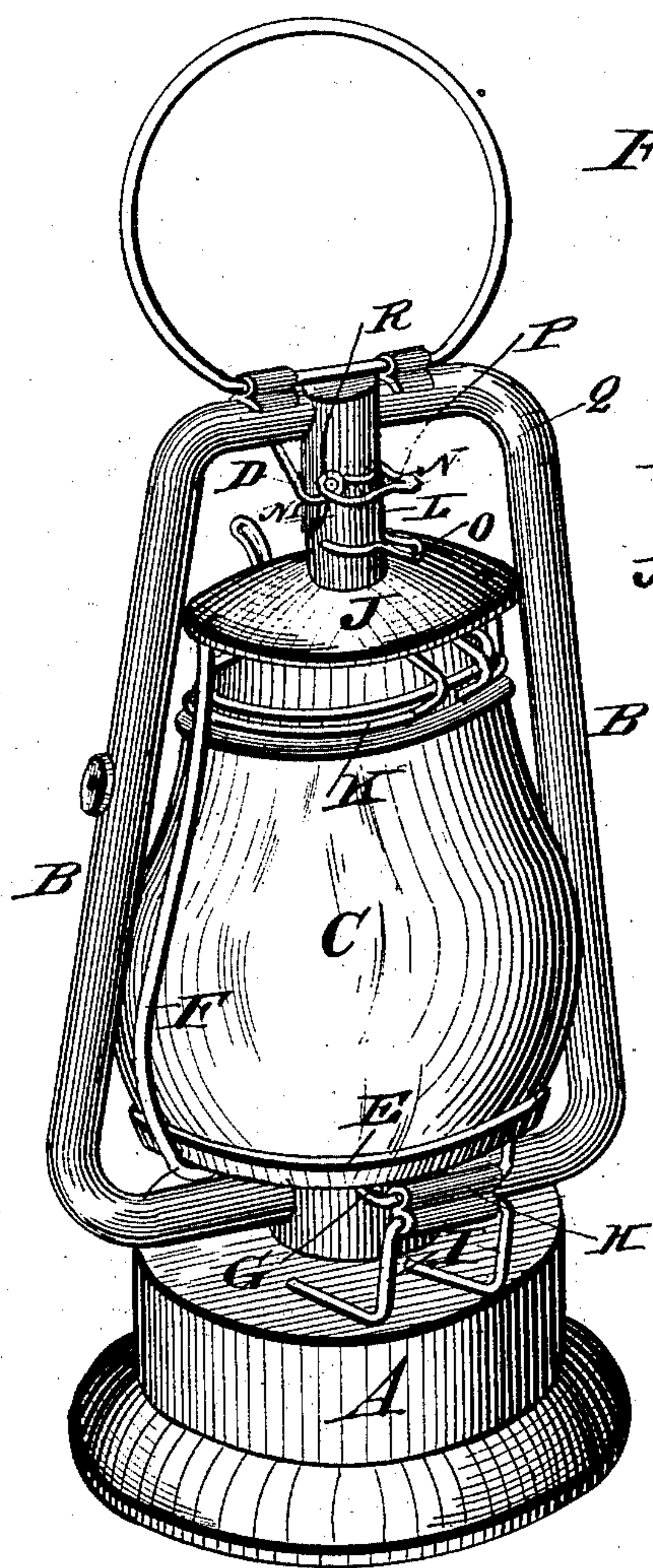


Fig. 1.

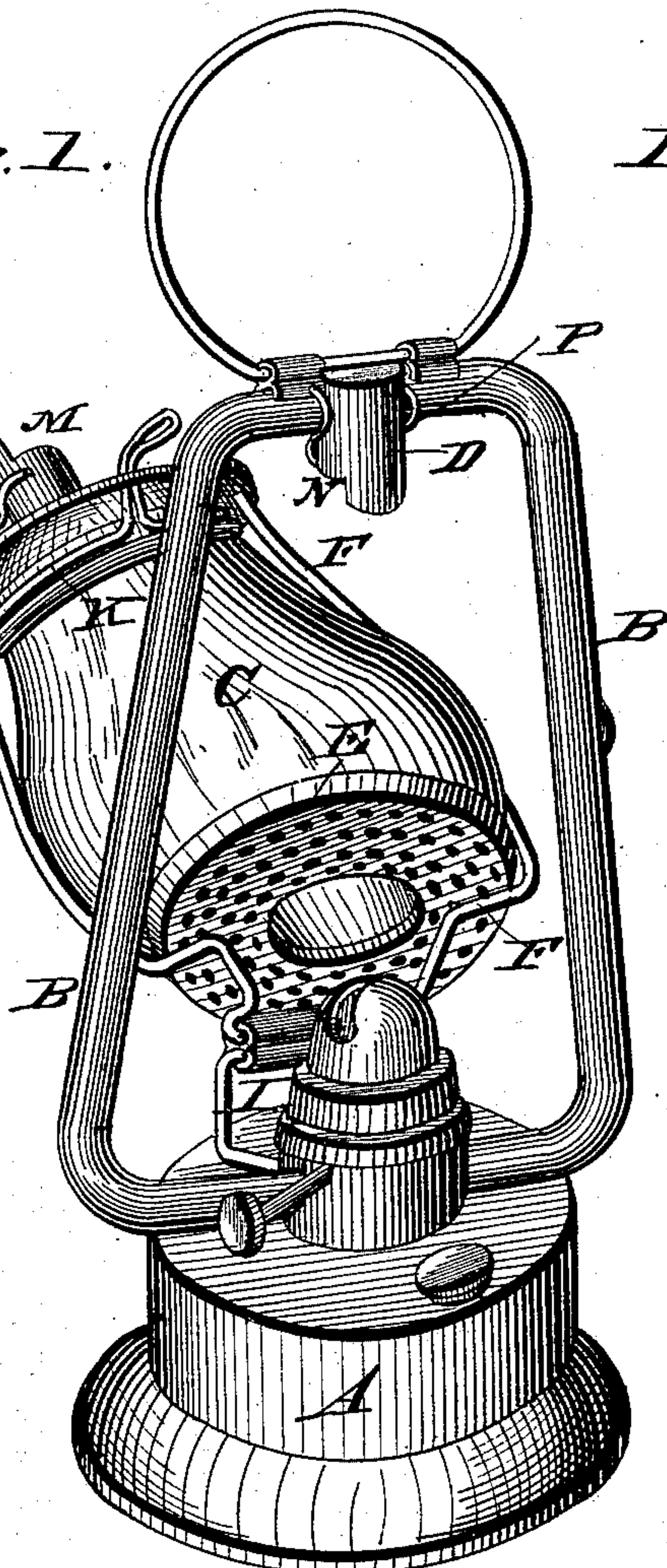


Fig. 2.

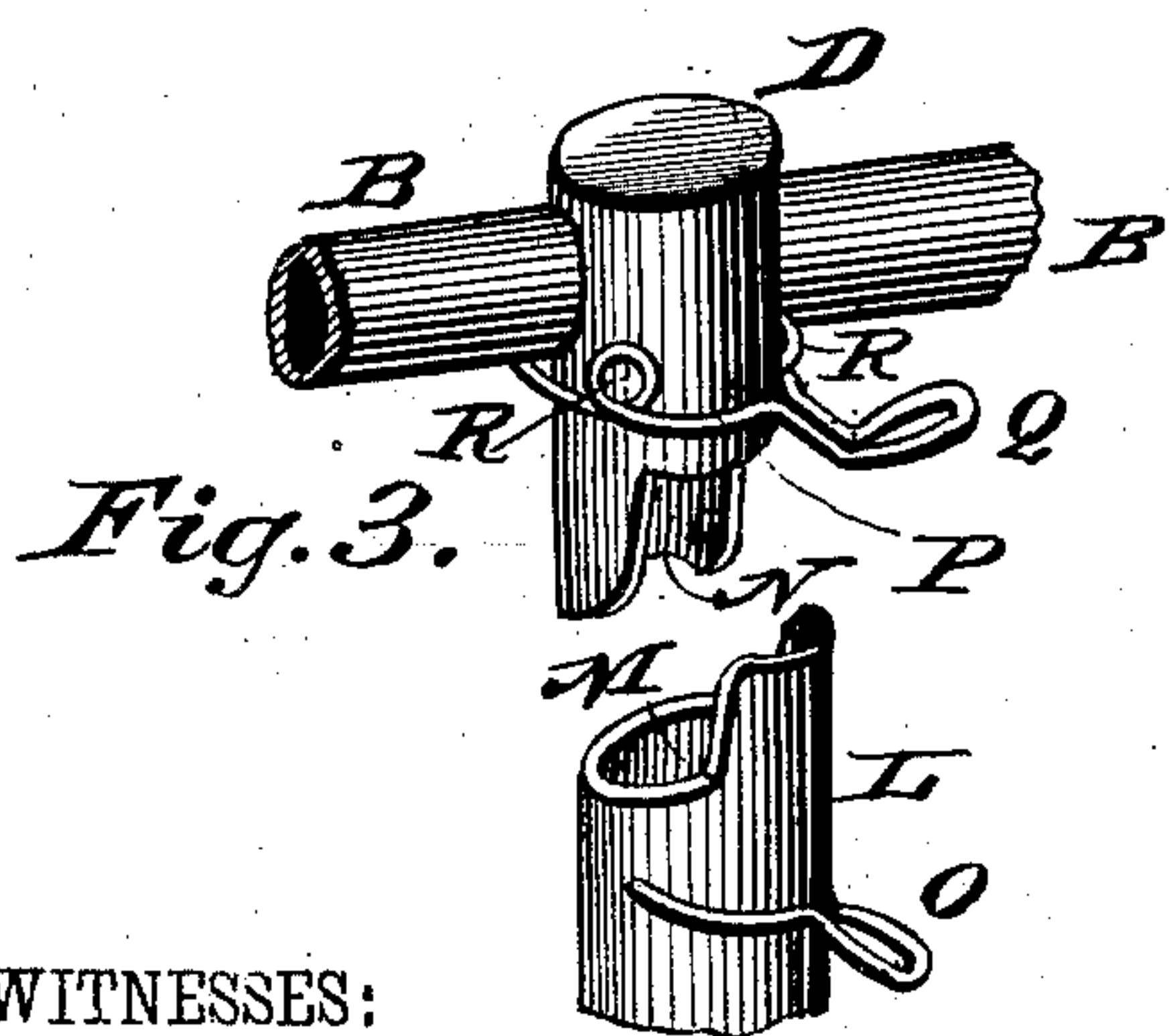


Fig. 3.

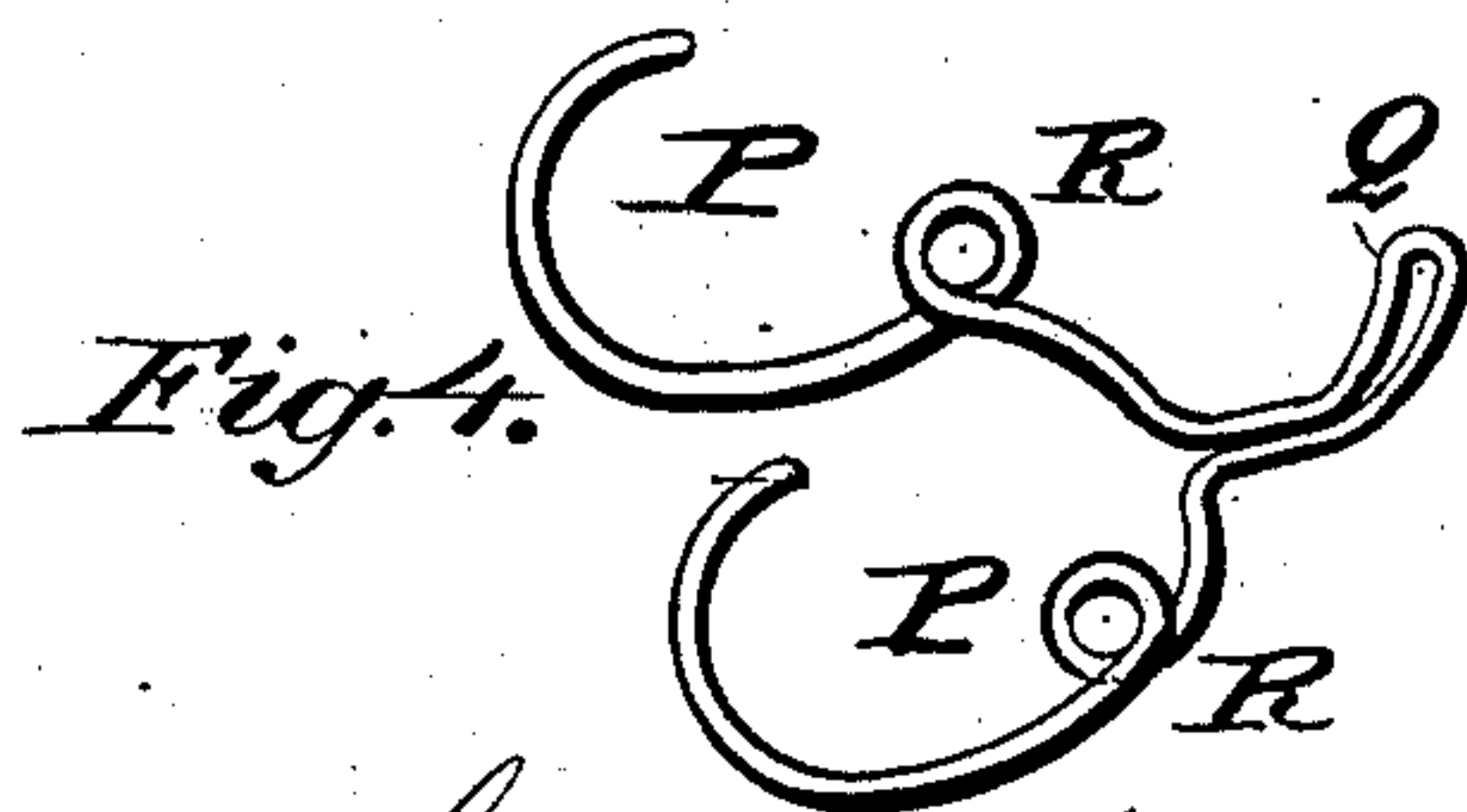


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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GEORGE A. CARPENTER, OF LIMERICK, MAINE.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,742, dated April 28, 1885.

Application filed January 12, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. CARPENTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Limerick, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved lantern. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, showing the globe tilted back. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail view of the two parts of the upper tube, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the latch-spring.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to that class of tubular lanterns in which the cap of the globe is provided with a tube cut away at one side, which tube fits into a similarly cut-away tube, which communicates with the upper ends of the lateral tubes; and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts of the spring-latch securing these tubes in position, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the reservoir of an ordinary lantern. B B are the tubes which pass up on the sides of the globe C in the usual manner, being united in the usual manner to the upper vertical tube, D, which carries the products of combustion off from the cap of the lantern. The perforated globe-supporting plate E has a wire, F, passing around one side, forming a bail, G, which is one half of a hinge, formed by means of a sheet-metal sleeve, H, and an upright bail, I, secured upon the reservoir, the hinge serving to allow the supporting-plate and the globe to be tilted back, and the ends of the wire pass upward at diametrically-opposite places from the edge of the supporting-plate on both sides of the globe, and are passed twice through the cap J of the lantern, where

the ends are soldered. The top of the globe is secured in the usual manner to the cap by means of the wire ring K, secured to the edge of the cap, which ring allows the globe to be removed. The top of the cap has an upwardly-projecting tube, L, one-half of the upper end of which tube is cut away, as seen at M, and the lower end of the tube D is cut away in a similar manner, as seen at N, but upon the opposite side, so that the two ends of the tubes may be brought to register, the edges touching, and the projecting flaps of the tubes will cover the cut-away edges of the tubes, so as to form a tight tube-joint. The lower tube, L, is provided with a projecting handle, O, and the ends of a spring-latch, P, are secured at the upper end of the upper tube, whereupon the spring is passed around the lower end of the upper tube, provided with a handle, Q, at its doubled end and with two coils, R R, one at each side of the doubled or curved portion, the said curved portion being adapted to engage the flap of the lower tube and retain it in place. In this manner it will be seen that the globe with the cap and the lower tube may be tilted back, giving access to the burner of the lamp when the latch-spring is raised, and the lower tube thus left free, and the spring will retain the lower tube and the globe in their upright position, and not be liable to become disengaged.

I am aware that the cap of the globe in tubular lanterns has been provided with an upwardly-projecting tube cut away at one side, which tube fits into the lower end of a similarly cut-away tube projecting downward from the upper united ends of the side tubes, and I do not wish to make any claim for such construction; but

I claim—

In a tubular lantern, the combination of the globe-supporting plate hinged to tilt back and having the upwardly-extending wires, the cap secured to the upper ends of the wires and having the tube at its top cut away to form a flap, as described, provided with a handle, the tube projecting downward, registering with the lower tube, and cut away to form a flap on the side opposite to the flap of the

lower tube, and the spring-latch secured at its ends to the upper end of the upper tube, and having its curved middle passed around the lower end of the upper tube formed with
5 a handle, and with coils at the sides of the tube, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. ADAMS,

JEREMIAH M. MASON.