

(No Model.)

F. MEYROSE.
LANTERN.

No. 353,573.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

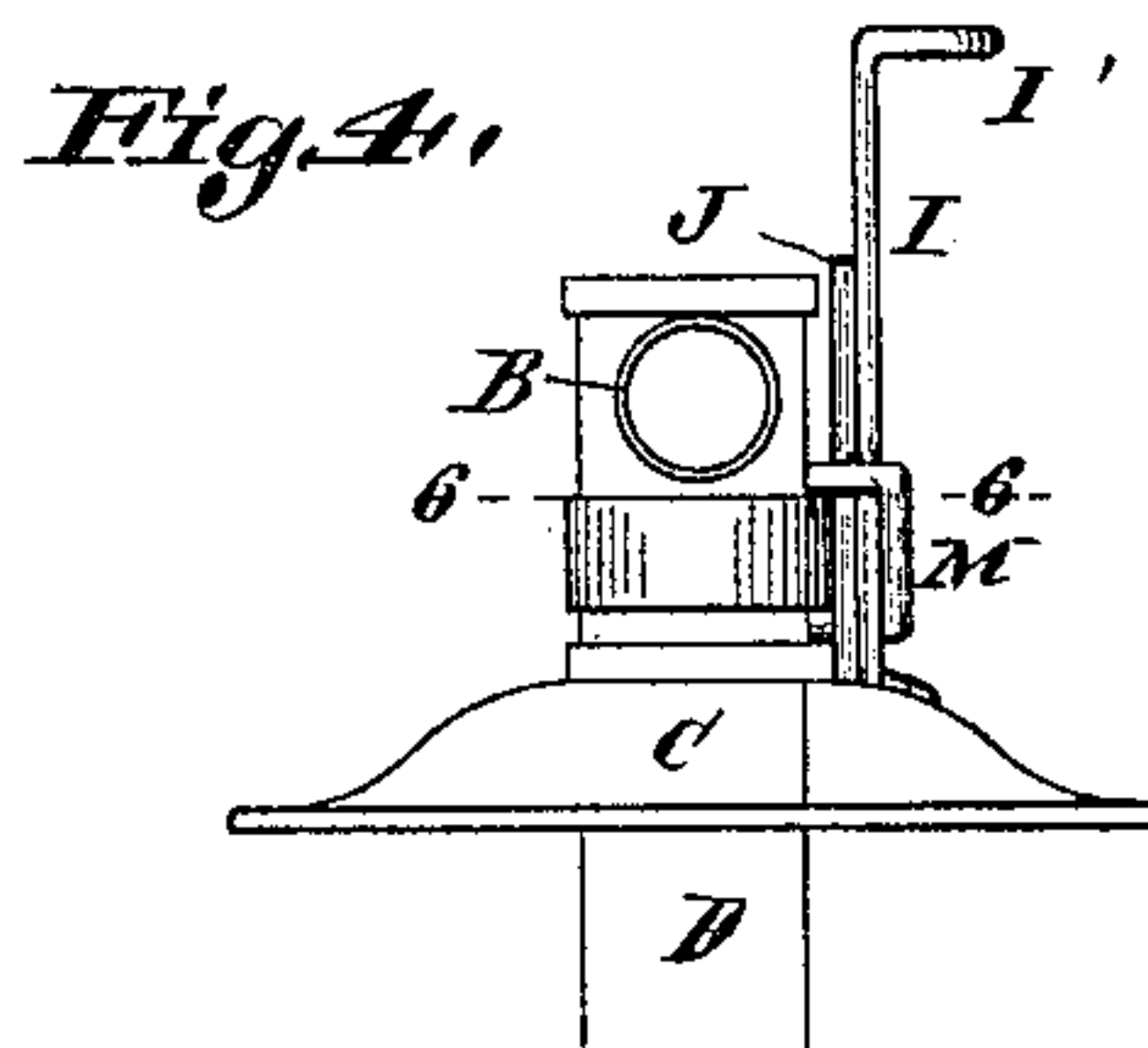
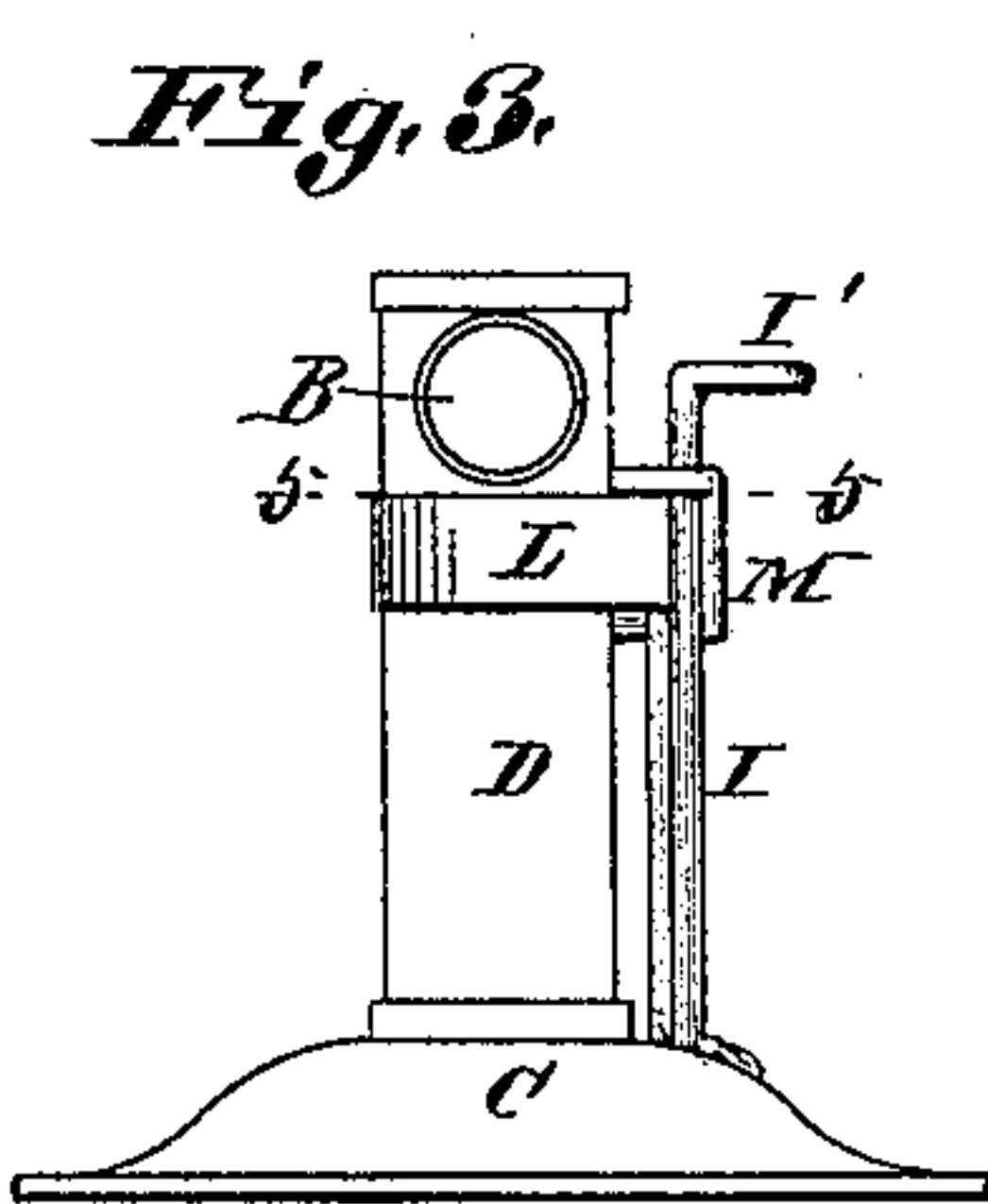
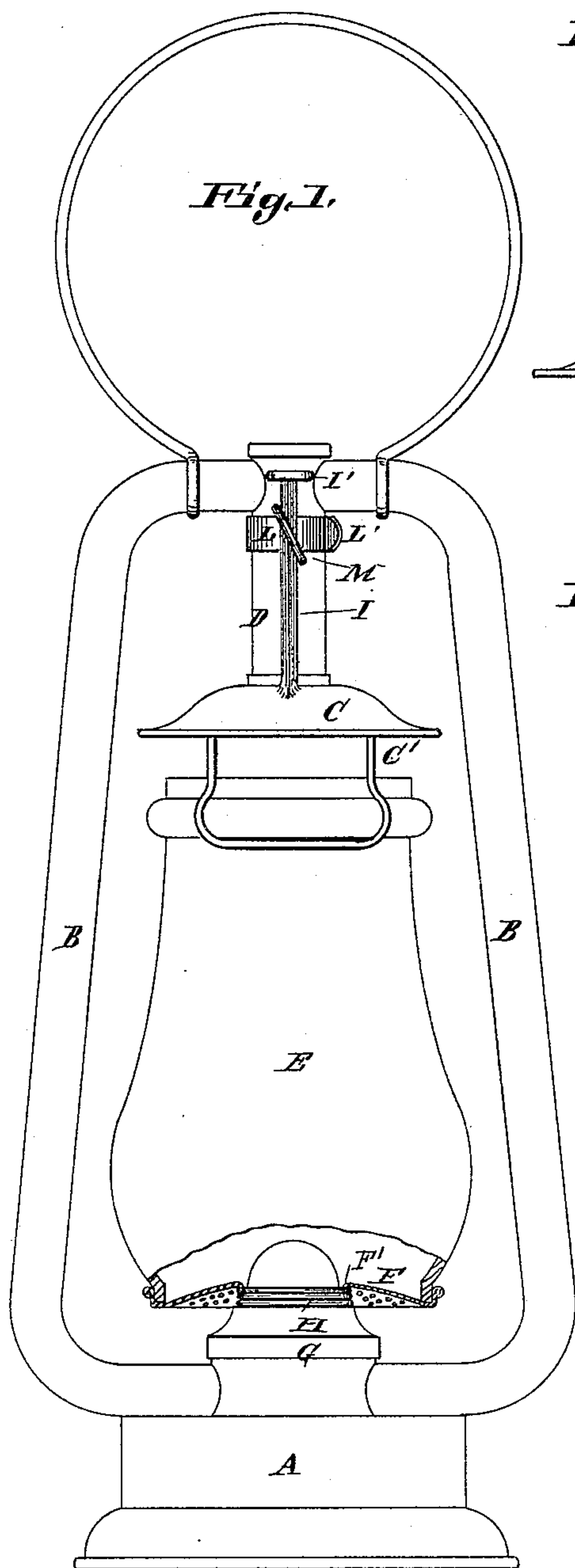


Fig. 2.

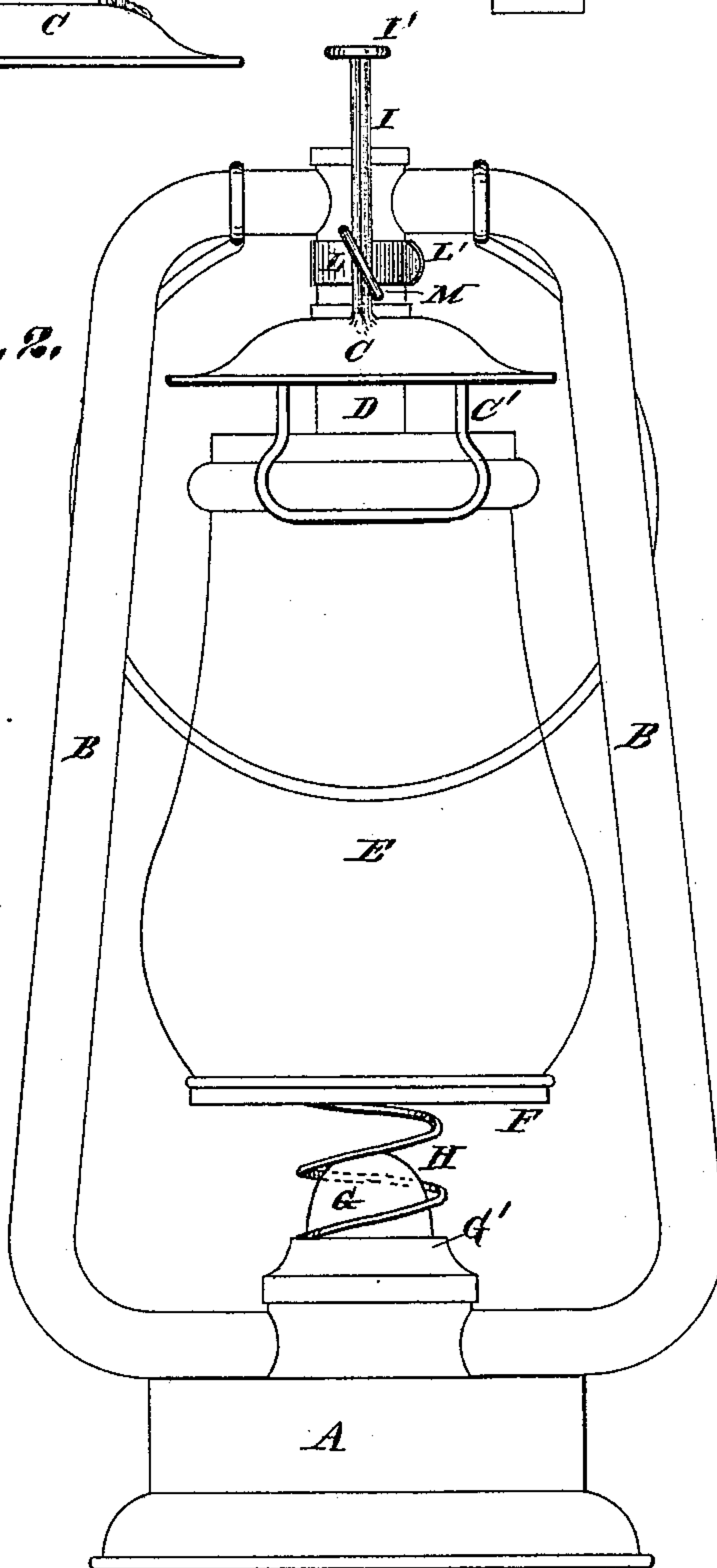


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



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FERDINAND MEYROSE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,573, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed June 28, 1886. Serial No. 206,412. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND MEYROSE, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lanterns, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lantern with my improvement applied, showing the lower part of the globe and the globe disk or plate in section. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the globe in its upper position, or position for lighting the lantern. Fig. 3 is a side view of the cap and its supporting-tube, showing the cap in its lower or using position. Fig. 4 is a similar view with the cap in its upper position, or the position it occupies when the globe is raised to light the lantern. Figs. 5 and 6 are transverse sections taken respectively on lines 5 5 and 6 6, Figs. 3 and 4.

My invention is an improvement in those lanterns in which the globe is seated on a spring around the cone of the burner and is held down to its seat by means of a spring-catch.

My improvement consists in certain details of construction, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the fount or reservoir of the lantern; B, the air-tube; C, the cap; D, the tube that supports the cap, and upon which the cap has vertical movement; E, the globe; F, the disk or plate, upon which the globe is seated, and G the burner-cone. All of these parts may be of any suitable construction.

The cap C is made fast to the upper part of the globe by any suitable means, and I have shown it connected thereto by means of wire arms C', in which, *per se*, I claim no invention in this case.

Located between the disk or plate F and the burner-cone G of the lantern is a coiled approximately cylindrical spring, H. The lower end of the spring is secured to the shoulder G', on which the spring seats, and the spring surrounds and fits snugly against the annular flange F' of the disk around the cone-opening, and has its upper end secured in the vicinity of the flange. The action of this spring (when

the globe is released) is, as usual, to force the globe from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 2, to permit the lantern to be lighted. As the globe rises the cap C slides upon the tube D from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

The globe is held in its lower or using position against the pressure of the spring H by means of a suitable catch. I have shown a catch consisting of an arm, I, secured to the cap, and provided with a shoulder, J, over which fits or bears (when the globe is in its lower position) a spring-plate, L, having an outturned end, L', lapping around the tube D, one end of the plate being secured to the tube D, and the other end of the plate being held from moving outward too far from the tube by the arm I, which is braced by a staple or keeper, M. By pressing inward upon the outer end, L', of the plate L the plate is disengaged from the shoulder J of the arm I, and the spring H will then move the globe up from the burner, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the lantern is lighted, the globe is forced down to its using position, when the plate L will spring out, engaging over the shoulder J of the arm I, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, thus holding the globe down in its using position. The globe may be forced down by downward pressure upon it, or upon the cap, or it may be forced down by pressure upon the upper end of the arm I, and to afford an easy means of forcing it down by pressing on the arm I have provided the upper end of the arm with a head, I'. It will now be understood that when the plate L is pressed in (disengaging it from the shoulder J) the spring H will automatically lift the globe, and when the lantern is lighted the globe can be depressed or forced down to its using position, when the spring will be compressed and held between the disk F and burner-cone G, as shown in Fig. 1, this spring, as usual, avoiding the necessity of the person lighting the lantern holding the globe in its upper position while lighting the lantern, and at the same time does not prevent the easy movement of the globe from its upper to its lower or using position.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the supporting-tube D, and with the cap C sliding thereon, of

the upright arm I, having a shoulder, J, and the catch L, secured to and lapping around the tube for engaging the shoulder, and having outturned end L', substantially as shown
5 and described.

2. The combination of the tube D, cap C, spring catch L, upright arm I, having shoulder J, and the keeper M, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of the tube D, cap C, 10 spring catch L, upright arm I, having shoulder J and head I', keeper M, and spring H, substantially as shown and described.

FERDINAND MEYROSE.

In presence of—

GEO. H. KNIGHT,
EDW. S. KNIGHT.