

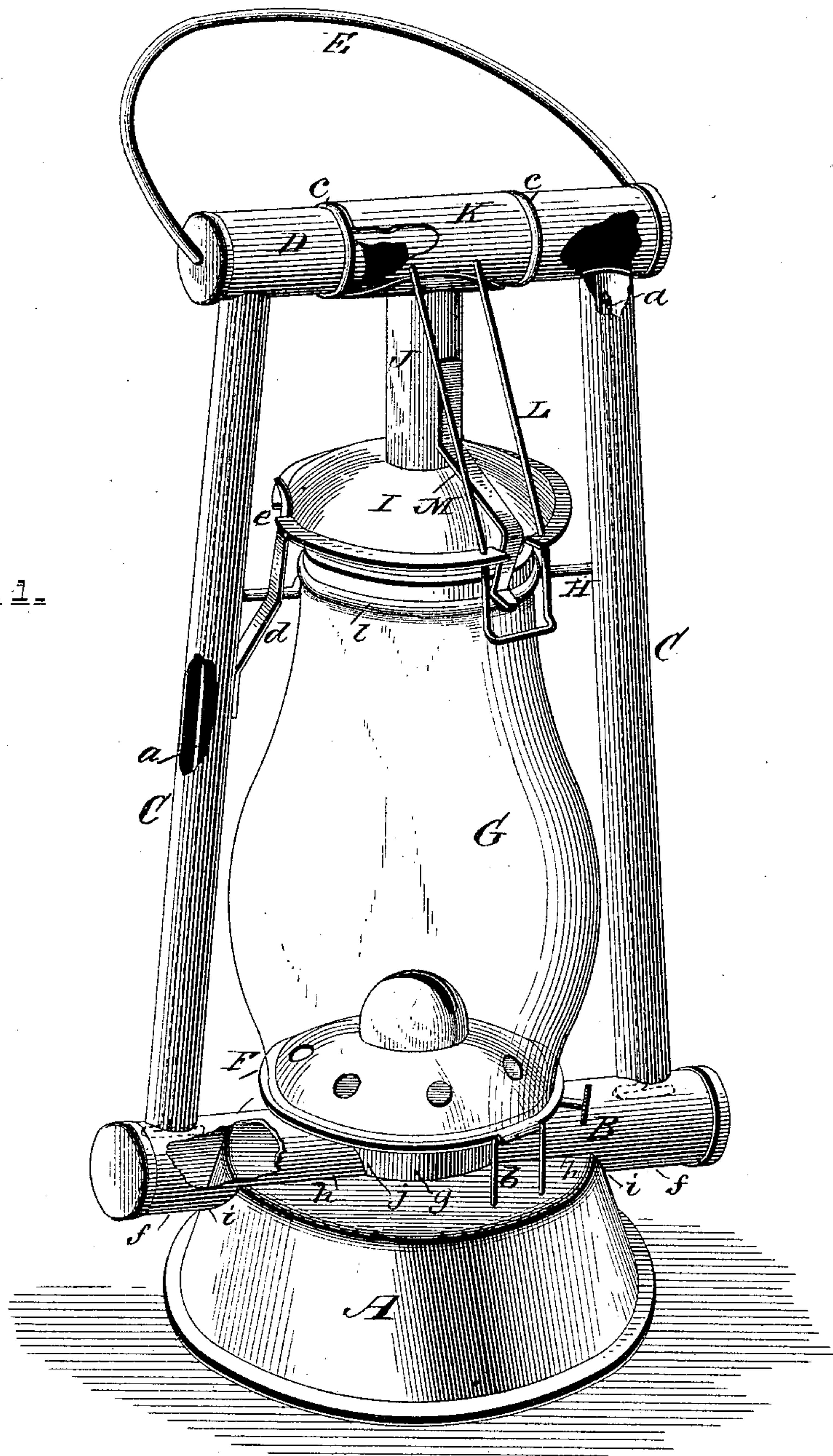
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. HERMANCÉ.
TUBULAR LANTERN.

No. 379,868.

Patented Mar. 20, 1888.



Witnesses.

G. S. Elliott.
L. L. Miller.

Inventor.

Robert Hermance.

By *his* Attorney, *Chas. H. Fowler*

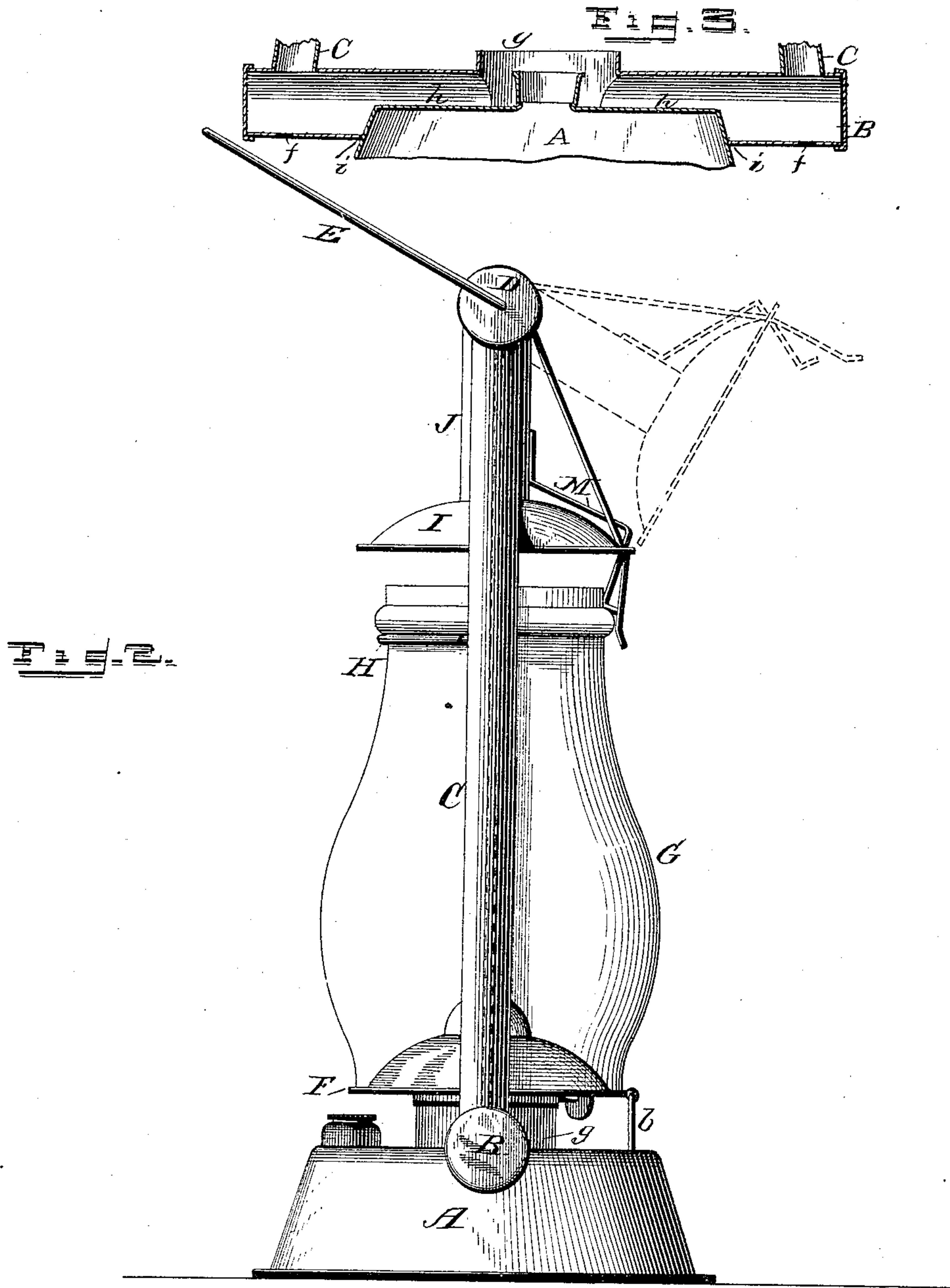
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT HERMANCÉ, OF EASTON, NEW YORK.

TUBULAR LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,868, dated March 20, 1888.

Application filed March 5, 1887. Serial No. 229,843. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HERMANCÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Easton, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tubular Lanterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of my improved lantern, showing the tubes partly broken away; and Fig. 2 a side elevation showing the dome in dotted lines swung out of position over the end of the globe. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view through the reservoir and horizontal tube.

The present invention has for its object to provide a tubular lantern with facilities for holding the dome in position over the upper end of the globe and quickly swinging it out of position when so required, also to greatly strengthen the upright tubes, and in other respects improve the construction of the lantern, whereby it will be rendered more effective and easily operated. These objects I attain by the constructions substantially as shown in the drawings, and hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the reservoir for containing the oil, and to increase the strength of this reservoir, as well as the horizontal tube B, I cut the inner ends of the tube away at its sides and bottom, as shown in Fig. 3, and solder or otherwise secure it to both the top and ends of the reservoir, and also to the neck *g* thereof, as shown at *h i j*, respectively, thereby not only forming a brace for the neck *g*, but giving greater strength to the base of the lantern and rendering the tube less liable to come off. This tube B, which is the usual air-tube as applied to lanterns, has connecting with it near its ends the ordinary upright tubes C, and to strengthen these tubes I provide them with braces *a*, extending up centrally through the tubes, as shown in dotted lines. To the upper end of the tubes C is connected the tube D, to the ends of which is connected the usual bail or handle, E. The reservoir A is provided with the usual burner

and the globe-support F, upon which rests the globe G, said support being hinged at *b* to the top of the reservoir, so that when the globe is removed it may be swung out of the way, that access may be had to the burner.

To the tubes C are fastened the ends of a wire support, H, bent outwardly to conform to the curve of the globe, and when the latter is in position the support will come under the bead or shoulder *l* at the top thereof, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby forming a support to prevent lateral displacement of the globe; and by means of its being placed beneath the globe-shoulder it admits of the globe being raised and tilted to light the wick without disturbing said globe-rest or dome of the lantern, as set forth.

The dome I is connected to the lower end of a short tube, J, usually employed in this class of lanterns, and this tube at its upper end has connected to it a sleeve, K, which encircles the tube D, whereby a pivotal connection is made between the tubes D J to enable the dome to be swung out of position from over the top of the globe, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2.

The sleeve K, which passes loosely around the tube D, is prevented from moving lengthwise of the tube by means of beads *c* formed on the tube, or by stops or any other preferred construction.

A spring, *d*, secured at one end to one of the tubes C, has its free end adapted to engage with a notch, *e*, on the dome I, to hold said dome in position over the top of the globe G, and the wire brace L, which is secured to the sleeve K and dome I, assists the support H in holding the globe in position, and also serves for operating the dome when swinging it out of position or back over the globe, as required.

M is a spring attached at one end to the short tube J, and having its other end bent to bear on the upper side of the bead *l* in opposition to the wire H.

When it is desired to light the wick without detaching or removing the globe, all that is necessary is to press the globe in an upward direction, when the end of the spring M will catch under the bead at the top of the globe and hold it suspended above the support F a sufficient distance to enable a match placed

under it to ignite the wick, after which the globe may be brought to its former position, when the spring M will retain it there. This spring is automatic in its action, as it does not require to be touched with the fingers when raising or lowering the globe, as above described, in order to light the wick. The support F, as previously stated, is hinged to the reservoir A. Thereby it is always retained in place, and is prevented from tipping when manipulating the globe in order to light the wick. As one of the principal features of the invention rests in having the dome swing on a pivot, I do not desire to confine myself to the precise construction shown, as any well-known means may be employed for attaining the same end.

The tube B near its outer ends is provided with openings *f*, which serve two purposes, first, to let out any oil that might overflow in filling the reservoir, and, secondly, air may be fed to the burner through these openings to prevent the light from going out when the lantern is given a sharp quick jerk up and down, as in all tubular lanterns not provided with said opening when used as above stated the flame would be easily extinguished.

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

1. The combination, in a tubular lantern, of the stationary tubes constituting the frame, and the globe, of a dome independent of the globe and pivoted to the stationary frame, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the side tubes of a tubular lantern, of the tube D, connecting the upper ends of said side tubes, the sleeve K, loosely encircling said tube D, and the dome connected with said sleeve, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, in a tubular lantern, with the side tubes, C, and tube D, connecting the same at their upper ends, of the sleeve K, loosely encircling said tube D, the dome, the short tube J, attached at its lower end to said dome and at its upper end to said sleeve, and the brace L, secured to said sleeve and dome, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with the side tubes of a tubular lantern, of the central braces, *a*, extending up through said tubes, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the reservoir thereof, of the horizontal tube B, cut away near its center and secured to the top and sides of the reservoir and to the neck *g* thereof, and having openings *f*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, in a tubular lantern, with a vertically-adjustable globe, G, provided with a bead, *l*, and the wire support H, arranged to rest under said bead upon one side of the globe, of the spring M, carried by the dome and constructed to hold the globe in two different positions, as set forth.

7. The combination, with the side tubes and tube D, connecting the upper ends thereof, of the dome pivoted to said tube D, and provided with a notch, *e*, and the spring *d*, secured to one of said side tubes and engaging said notch, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT HERMANCÉ.

Witnesses:

LEROY BUCKLEY,
C. M. MOSHER.