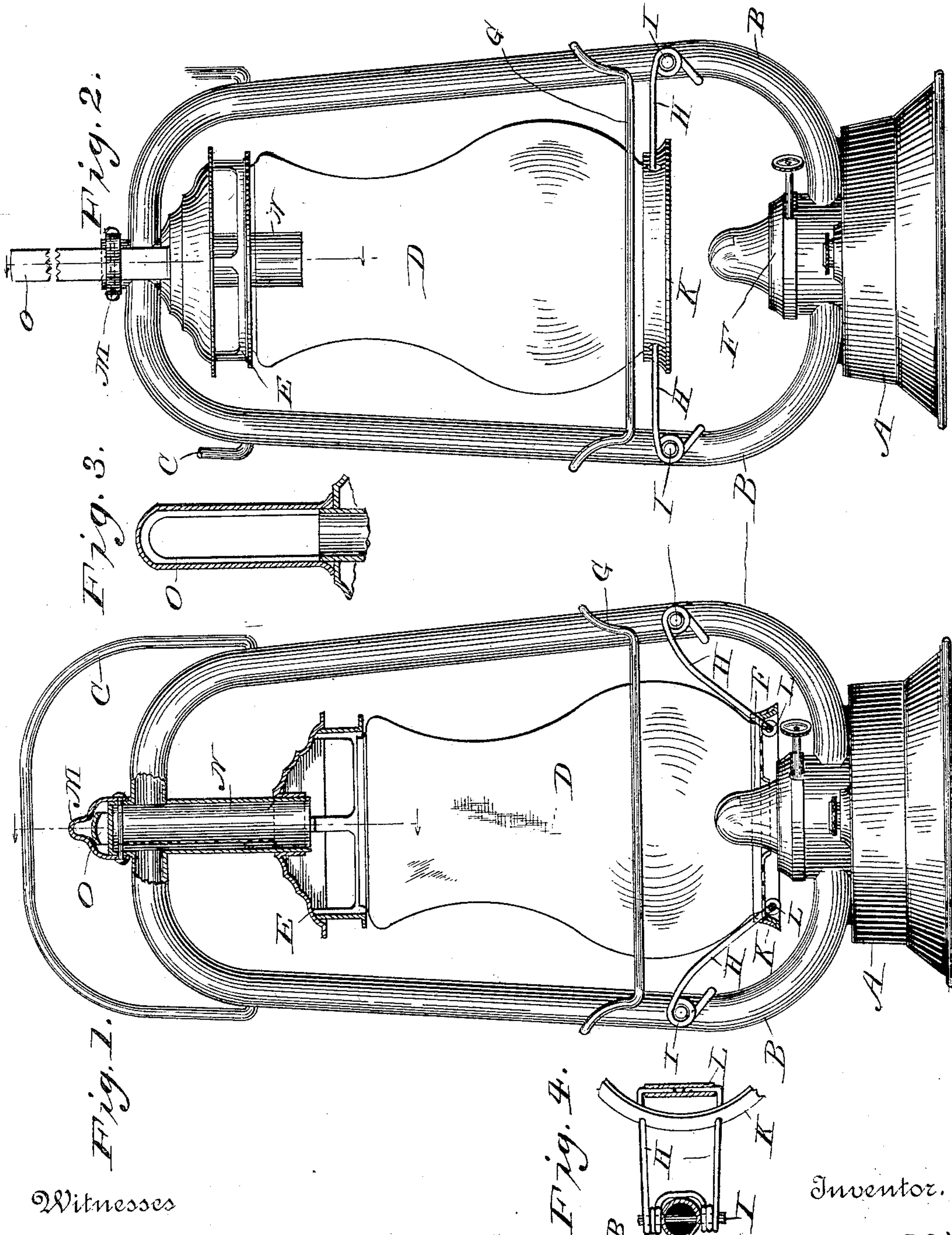


(No Model.)

A. L. BARON.
TUBULAR LANTERN.

No. 433,267.

Patented July 29, 1890.



Witnesses

Enos Steuman,
M. S. Hopkins.

Fig. 4.
By *his* Attorneys
Hopkins and Atkins.
Inventor.
ALFRED L. BARON.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED L. BARON, OF TIFFIN, OHIO.

TUBULAR LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,267, dated July 29, 1890.

Application filed April 14, 1890. Serial No. 347,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED L. BARON, of Tiffin, in the county of Seneca and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Tubular Lanterns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a tubular lantern with my improvements applied, the globe
10 being shown down over the burner. Fig. 2 is a similar view in which the globe is shown raised. Fig. 3 is a detail of the top slide, shown in vertical central section. Fig. 4 is a detail
15 showing one of the springs for raising the globe.

Referring to the letters upon the drawings, A indicates the base; B, tubes; C, a bail or handle; D, the globe; E, the cap over the
20 globe, to which the globe is connected; F, the burner, and G a guard-wire around the globe. All these parts are of usual construction.

Referring now to the parts constituting my improvements, H indicates wire springs piv-
25 oted to the tubes on opposite sides of the globe, each composed of a single wire bent in the middle and coiled (see Fig. 4) around a pivot I and partly around one of the tubes in which the pivot is secured. The free ends of
30 the wire are passed loosely through holes in the globe-holder K, and then bent at right angles, as shown in Fig. 4, and covered with a sleeve L. These springs bear against the bottom of the globe-holder and tend to raise
35 the globe to the position shown in Fig. 2.

In order to prevent the globe from being elevated, I provide a thumb-piece or holder M, pivoted to the central tube N and adapted to bear over the top of the slide O. This slide
40 consists of a piece of metal bent in the middle and secured to the cap E at its ends and inclosing the opposite sides of the tube N.

The operation is as follows: Suppose the

globe to be down in the position shown in Fig. 1 and it is desired to light the lantern. The
45 operator has only to turn the holder M to a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2, when the springs will raise the globe free from the burner, as shown in that figure, without tilt-
50 ing it. In this position the wick can be lighted and then the globe can be pushed down and the holder turned to the vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1. This presents a very simple construction, not liable to get out of order, and
55 very easy to manipulate. The sleeves L upon the ends of the spring-wire are made of a length sufficient to serve as guides to keep the wires always in line with the holes in the globe-holder, through which they pass. Be-
60 sides this, they cover the ends of the wires to prevent them from catching onto the globe-holder or anything else brought in contact with them.

What I claim is—

1. In a tubular lantern, the combination, 65 with the tubes B, of the tube N, secured thereto, the slide O, secured to the globe-cap E, the holder M, pivoted to the tube N, the globe, and the springs operating beneath the globe to raise it when the holder M is turned
70 to a horizontal position, substantially as set forth.

2. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the globe and globe-holder adapted to be raised, of the springs H, having their ends 75 provided with a guide-sleeve L and each formed of a single piece of wire bent and coiled around the pivots I, secured to the tubes B, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto
80 subscribed my name.

ALFRED L. BARON.

Witnesses:

HARRY TAGGART,
B. F. COLKAYNE.