

(No Model.)

F. K. WRIGHT.
TUBULAR LANTERN.

No. 449,094.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

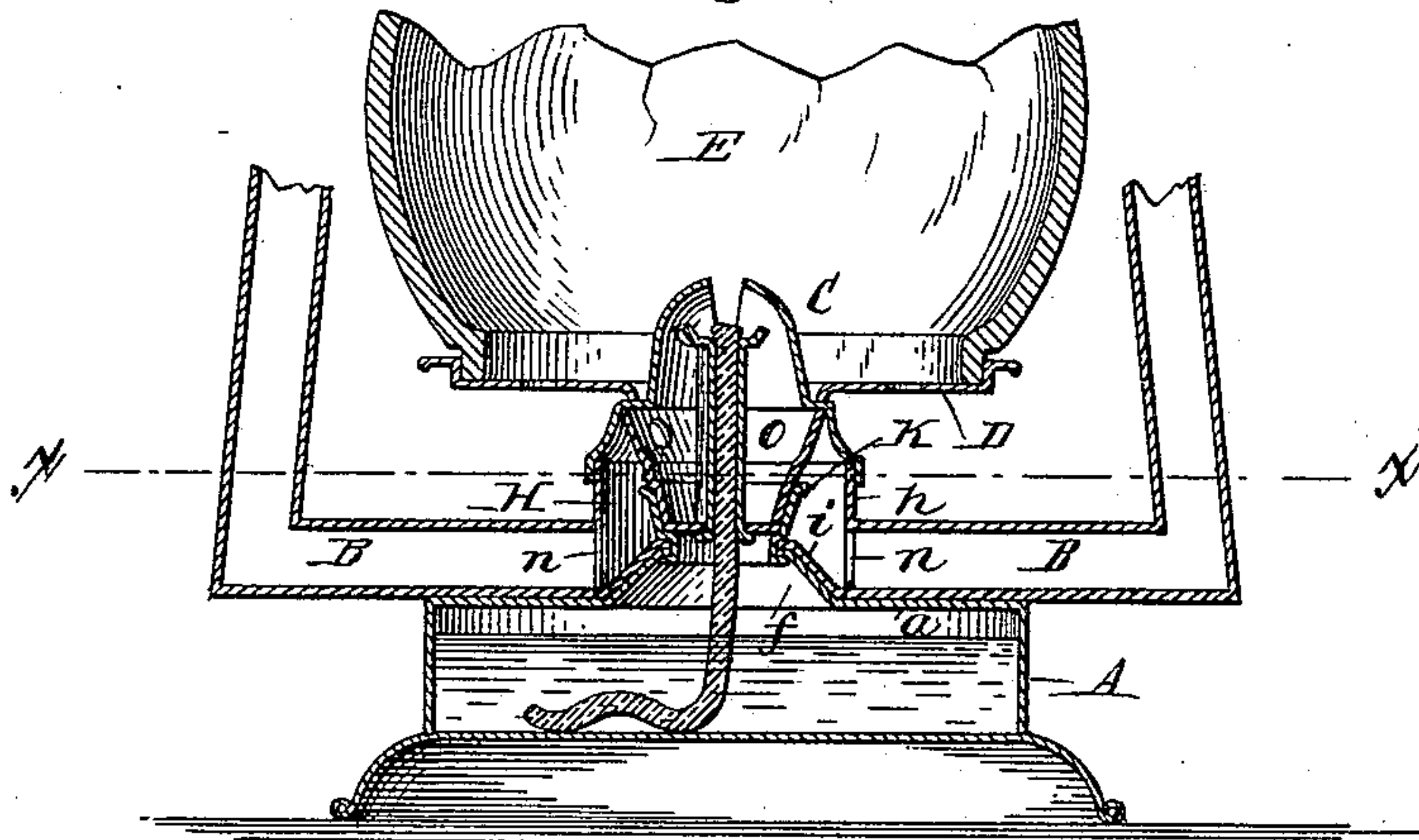


Fig. 2.

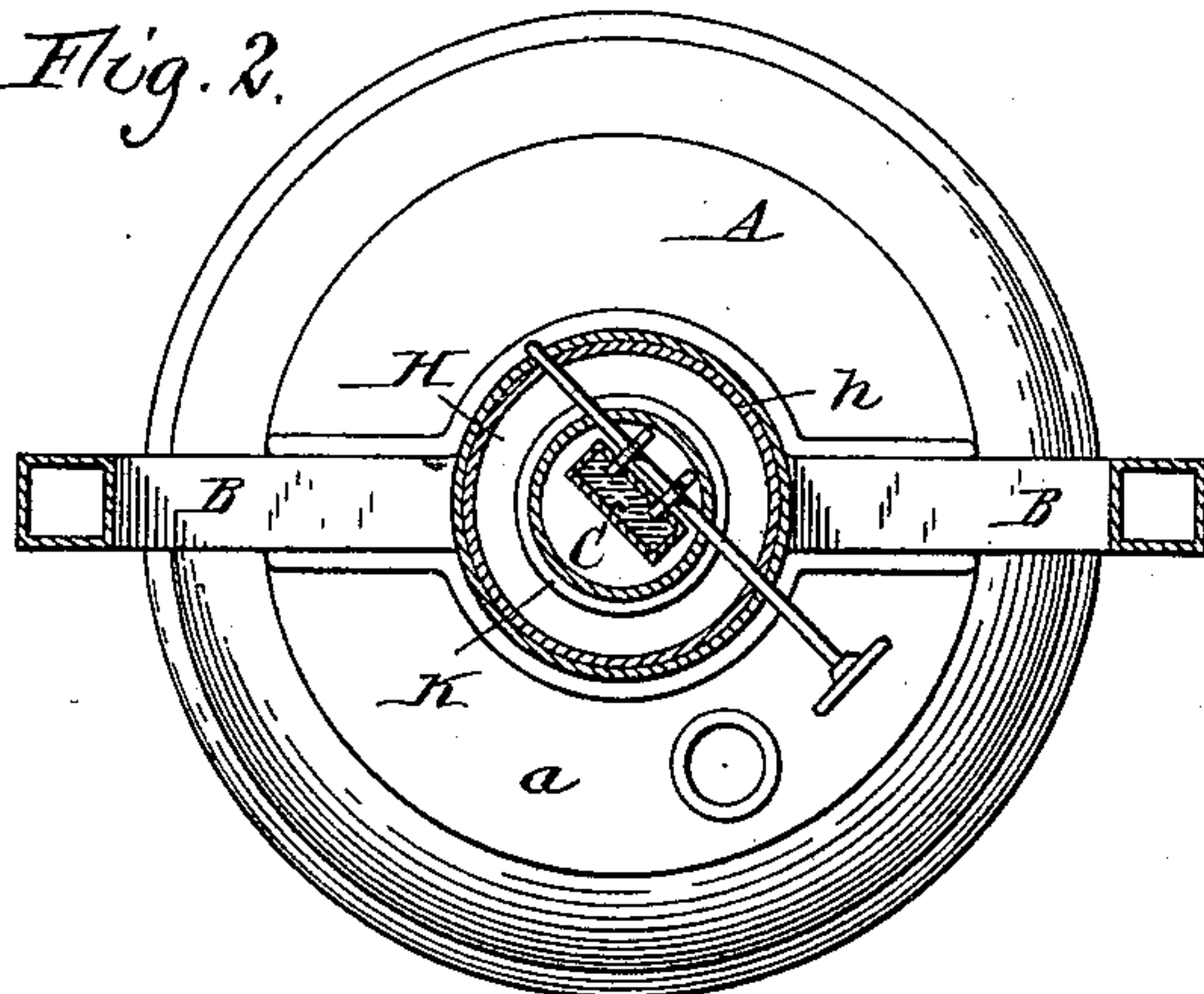


Fig. 4.

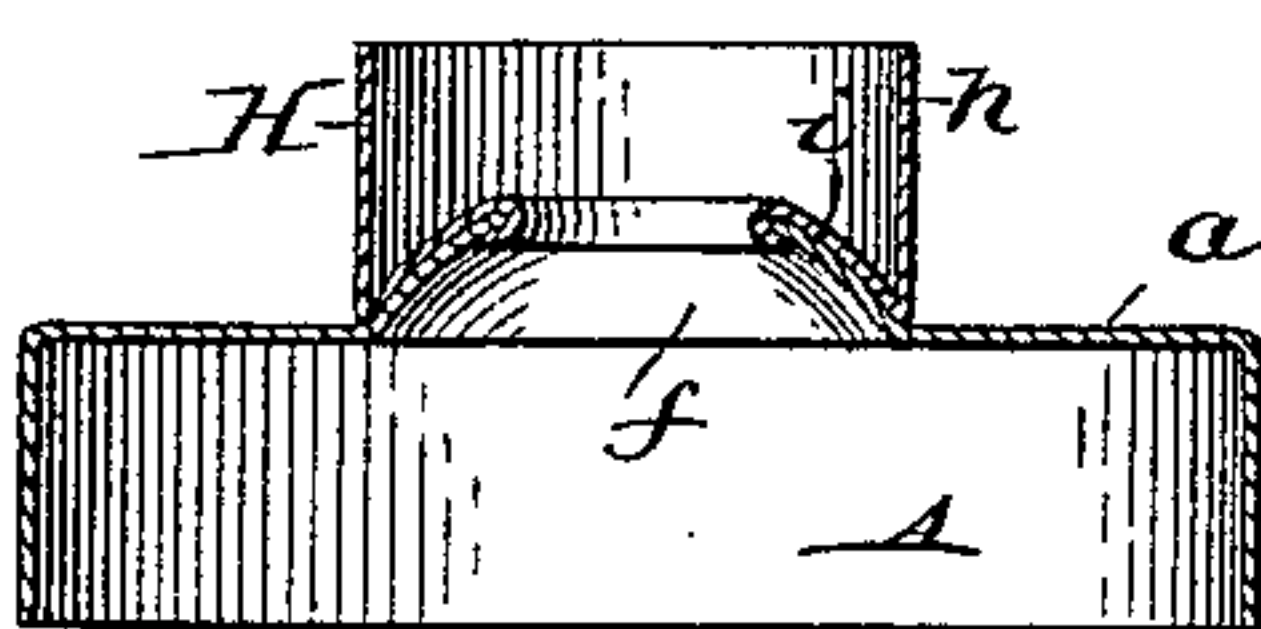


Fig. 3.

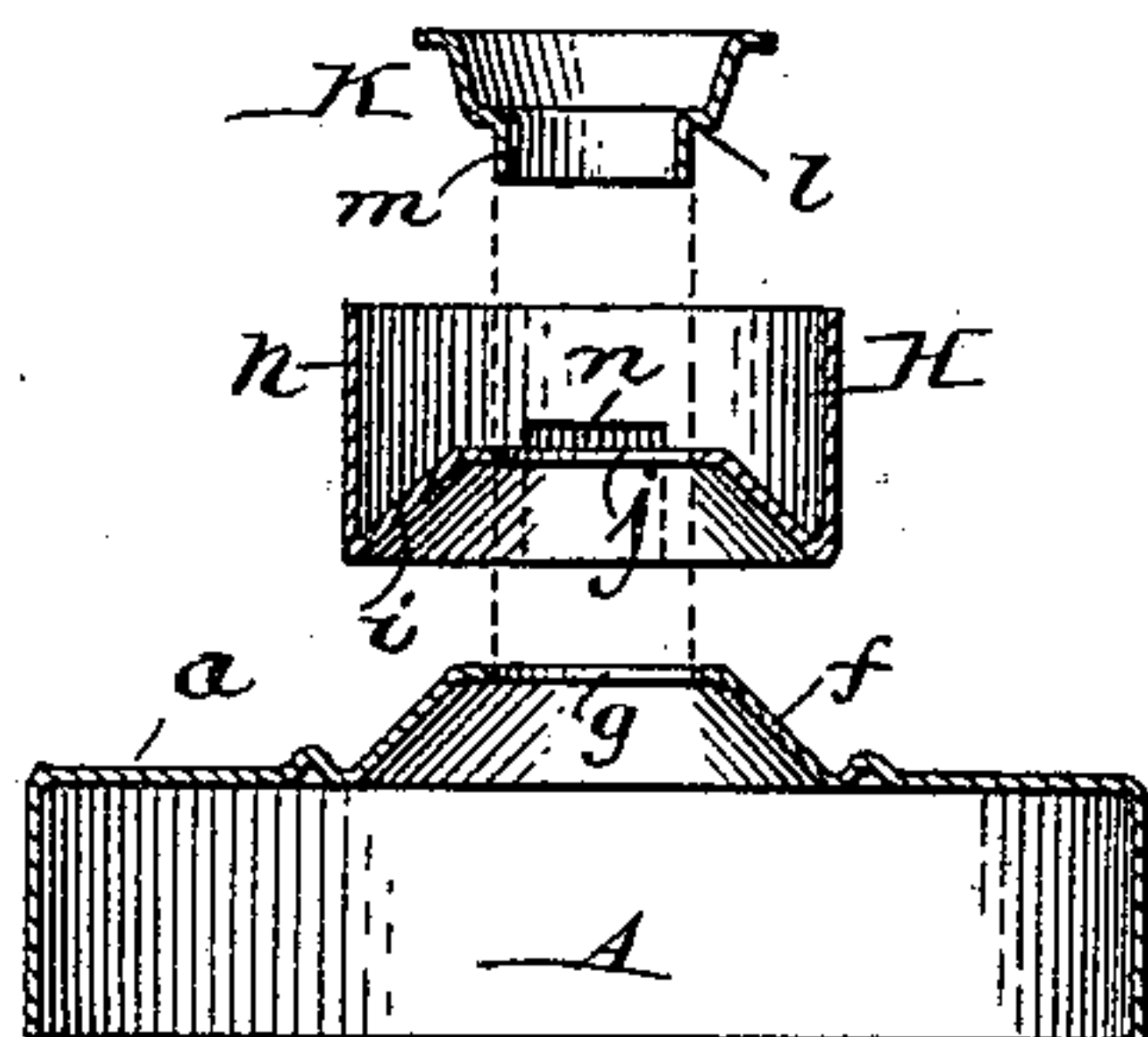
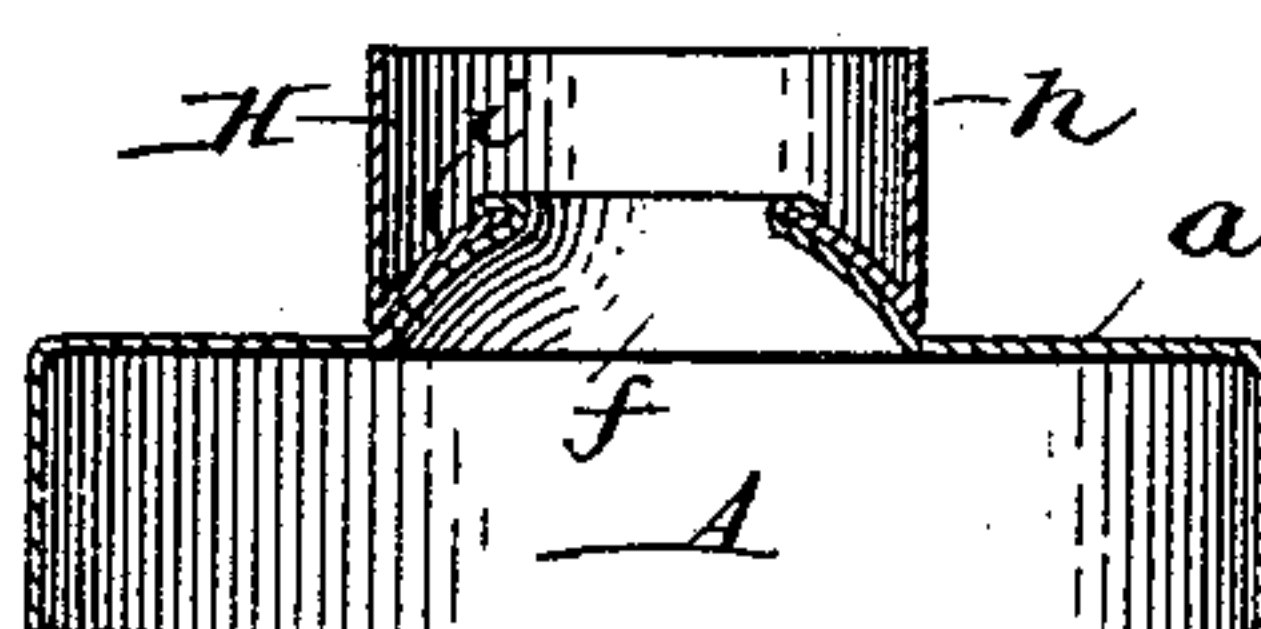


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Emil Yeuhart.
Thos. L. Popp.

F. K. Wright Inventor.
By Wilhelm Bonner.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

TUBULAR LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,094, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed November 20, 1890. Serial No. 372,002. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK K. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tubular Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of the air-chamber and to the means by which it is secured to the oil-pot.

Heretofore the air-chamber has been formed of a blank of tin bent to the form of a cylinder and soldered with its lower edge to the top of the oil-pot. This construction is not very strong and reliable, and the operation of soldering the air-chamber to the oil-pot requires considerable time.

The object of my invention is to produce a stronger and more durable construction and reduce the expense.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the lower part of a tubular lantern provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in line $x\ x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation showing the oil-pot, the air-chamber, and the burner-socket preparatory to securing these parts together. Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional elevations showing modified constructions of my improvements.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the oil-pot; B, the air-tubes; C, the burner; D, the globe-supporting plate, and E the globe. The top plate a of the oil-pot is provided with a central raised portion f , in which the central opening g is formed, in which the burner-socket is arranged.

H represents the air-chamber composed of a cylindrical wall h and a conical or raised bottom flange i of the proper form to rest upon the raised central portion f of the oil-pot, and having a central opening j of the same diameter as the opening g in the top of the air-chamber.

K represents the burner-socket provided near its lower end with an external shoulder l , which is adapted to rest upon the bottom of the air-chamber, and below said shoulder

with a cylindrical collar m , which fits into the openings in the bottom of the air-chamber and the top of the oil-pot.

The air-chamber is preferably stamped out of a single blank of tin, and the openings n , with which the lower ends of the air-tubes communicate, are formed in the cylindrical wall of the air-chamber after the latter has been stamped.

The air-chamber is placed with its bottom flange upon the top of the oil-pot. The burner-socket is then inserted into the openings of the air-chamber and the oil-pot with its shoulder resting upon the bottom of the air-chamber and its collar projecting downwardly through the opening in the oil-pot. This collar is then upset or flanged against the under side of the top plate of the oil-pot, as represented in Fig. 1, whereby the air-chamber and the burner-socket are both secured to the oil-pot by the same operation, thus effecting very quickly and at trifling cost an exceedingly strong and durable connection of the parts.

If desired, the air-chamber may be secured to the oil-pot, as represented in Fig. 4, by making the opening in the air-chamber somewhat smaller than the opening in the oil-pot and bending the inner portion of the bottom flange of the air-chamber around the edge of the opening in the oil-pot and closing it against the under side of the top plate thereof. Another similar construction is represented in Fig. 5, in which the locking-flange is formed on the top plate of the oil-pot and closed against the upper side of the bottom of the air-chamber. When either of these constructions is adopted, the burner-socket must be soldered or otherwise secured in the opening, and these constructions are therefore less desirable than that represented in Fig. 1, in which the burner-socket forms the means for securing the air-chamber and the socket itself to the oil-pot.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the oil-pot, of an air-chamber provided with a bottom flange resting on the oil-pot, and means whereby the bottom flange of the air-chamber is se-

cured to the oil-pot, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the oil-pot, of an air-chamber provided with a bottom flange
5 and a burner-socket, whereby the bottom flange is secured to the oil-pot, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 8th day of November, 1890.

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

FRANK SIVER,
P. L. SALMON.

It is hereby certified that Letters Patent No. 449,094, granted March 24, 1891, upon the application of Frederick K. Wright, of Syracuse, New York, for an improvement in "Tubular Lanterns," was erroneously issued to said "Frederick K. Wright;" that said Letters Patent should have been issued to the *Steam Gauge and Lantern Company, of same place, and the R. E. Dietz Company, of New York, N. Y.*, as sole owners of said patent as shown by record of assignments in this office; and that said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed, countersigned, and sealed this 7th day of April, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.]

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned:

C. E. MITCHELL,
Commissioner of Patents.