

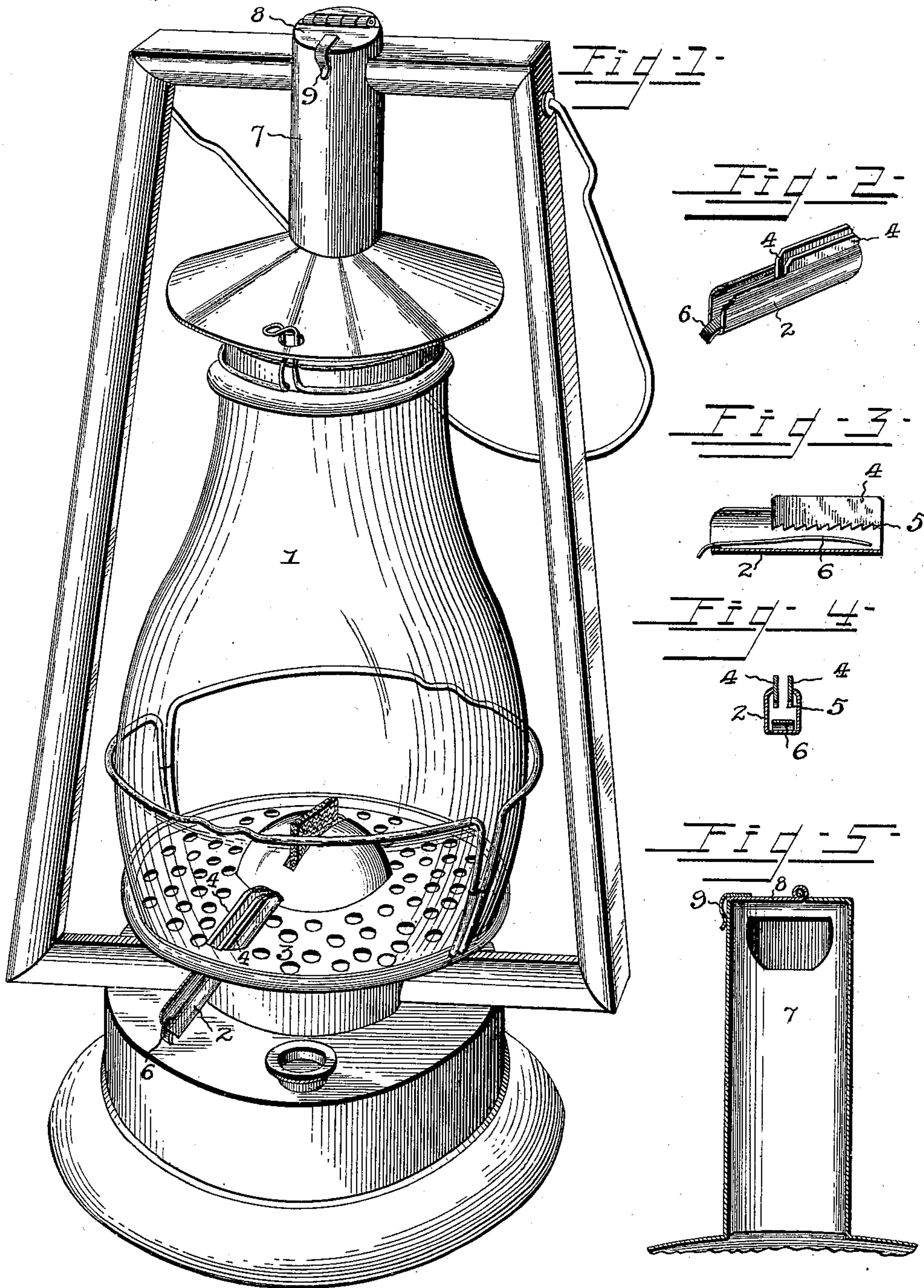
No. 614,591.

Patented Nov. 22, 1898.

C. M. WIDRIG.
LANTERN.

(Application filed May 2, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:-

C. J. Young,

H. J. Riley

Charles M. Widrig, Inventor:-
By *his* Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. WIDRIG, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,591, dated November 22, 1898.

Application filed May 2, 1898. Serial No. 679,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. WIDRIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in lanterns.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of tubular signal-lanterns and to enable the same to be readily ignited when out of doors and exposed to wind and rain, and also to provide means whereby they may be extinguished as readily as an ordinary lamp.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tubular lantern constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the match-igniting device. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view of the upper portion of the lantern, illustrating the construction for extinguishing the same.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a tubular lantern, which is provided with a match-igniting device 2, consisting of a tubular body arranged at an inclination and extending through the globe-supporting plate or seat 3 in the direction of the burner, and a match is adapted to be forced through the igniting device and pushed upward and inward until its lighted end is arranged over the burner and in position for lighting the wick. The tubular body portion is substantially rectangular in cross-section, being composed of straight parallel sides and a flat bottom, and the upper edges of the sides are extended inward, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings. From the inwardly-extending edges depend flanges 4, provided at their lower edges with serrations or teeth 5 and arranged parallel

with each other. These flanges, which are spaced from the sides of the match-igniting device, may consist of steel plates or strips secured to the body portion of the igniting device, or they may be formed integral with the sides of the same.

The head of a match is held in contact with the engaging inner edges of the flanges by a longitudinal spring 6, mounted on the bottom of the device and bowed between its ends, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings. One end, preferably the upper one, of the spring is free and the other end is secured to the device, and by arranging the match-engaging serrations or teeth at the top of the device they are not as liable to clog and may be cleaned more readily than would be the case were they arranged at the bottom.

In order to enable the device to be readily extinguished, the central vertical tube 7, which depends from the top of the lantern-frame and which terminates directly above the globe, is provided with a hinged cap or lid 8, preferably extending over one-half of the top of the tube, as shown, and adapted to be opened to permit a person to blow through the tube 7 and extinguish the light. The hinged lid or section is provided at its outer edge with a catch 9, which holds the lid or section firmly closed and prevents it from opening accidentally when the lantern is used in signaling.

The lantern when out doors and exposed to wind and rain may be readily ignited, and the light can be extinguished as readily as that of an ordinary lamp, thereby obviating the necessity of removing the burner from the globe. The hinged lid or section of the central vertical tube is held in its closed position by a catch, so that the lantern may be swung in signaling without liability of accidentally opening the tube.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a lantern, of a match-igniter comprising a tubular body portion designed to extend through the globe-seat of the lantern in the direction of the burner and

provided at its top with parallel depending flanges located between and spaced from the sides of the igniter, said flanges having toothed serrated lower edges to engage the
5 head of a match, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a lantern, of a match-igniter comprising a tubular body having the upper edges of its sides bent inward, longitudinal flanges depending from the inwardly-
10 extending edges of the sides and spaced from

the latter, said flanges being provided at their lower edges with serrations or teeth, and a spring for forcing the head of a match against the flanges, substantially as described. 15

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

CHARLES M. WIDRIG.

Witnesses:

FRED P. TODD,
A. D. DEWEY.