No. 792,270. PATENTED JUNE 13, 1905.

D. C. KLINE.

GLOBE LIFTING DEVICE FOR LANTERNS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1905.

FIG. 1.

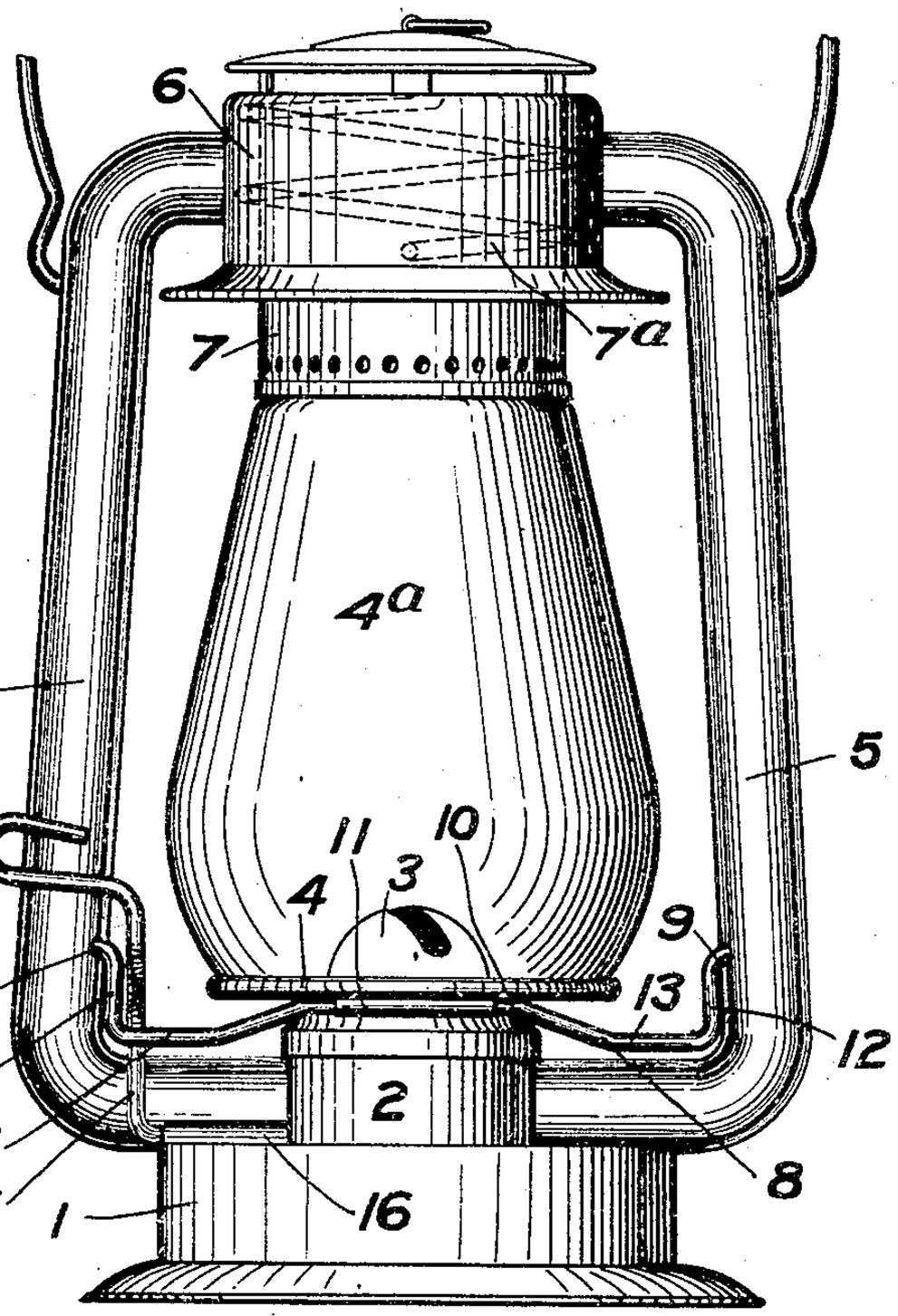


FIG. 2.

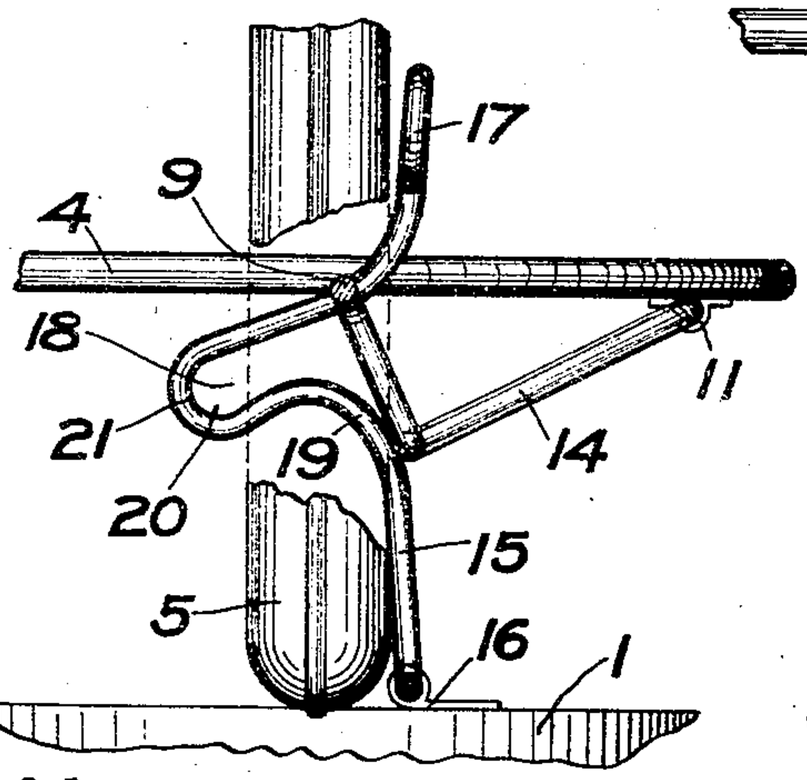
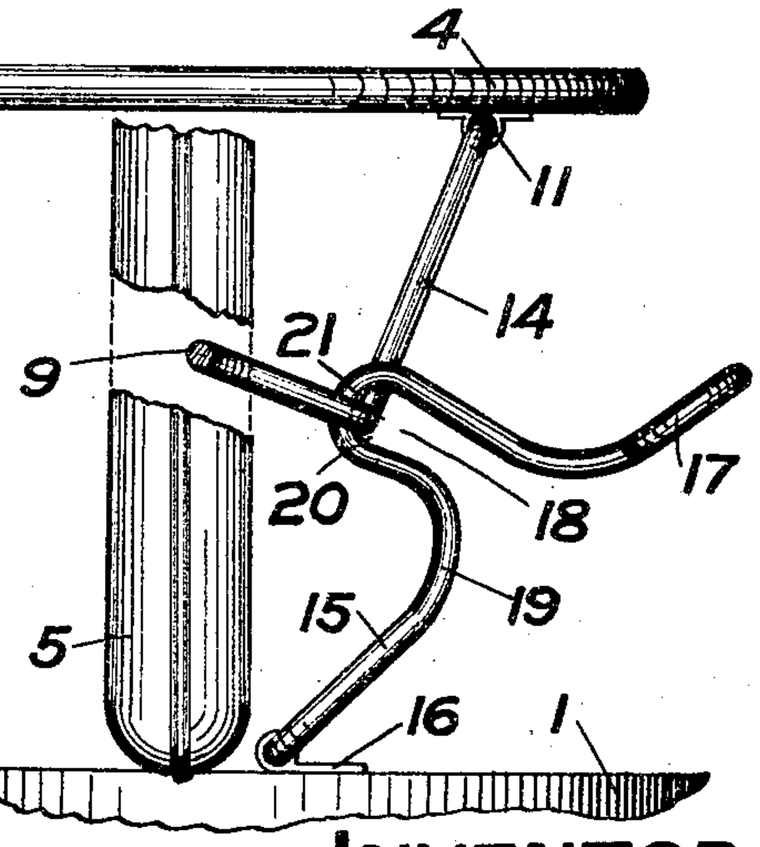


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

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No. 792,270. Patented June 13, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID C. KLINE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE PRITCHARD-STRONG COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

GLOBE-LIFTING DEVICE FOR LANTERNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 792,270, dated June 13, 1905.

Application filed April 21, 1905. Serial No. 256,793.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID C. KLINE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Globe-Lifting Devices for Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a globe-lifting device for lanterns; and it consists in the apparatus hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a lantern embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the lifting apparatus thereof, shown in the position when the globe is at its lowest point; and Fig. 3 is an elevation of the same lifting apparatus shown in the position when the globe is at its highest point.

The lantern has an oil-pot 1, gallery 2, burner-cone 3, globe-plate 4, side tubes 5 5, and top 6, including a holder 7 for the top of the globe 4^a. The holder 7 is pressed downward by a spring 7^a. The globe-plate is hinged to the side tubes by a suitable hinge member 8, that is pivoted to the globe-plate and to the lantern-frame. In the present instance the said member has two ends 9 resting in sockets in the side tubes 5 5, and a middle portion 10 is out of line with the end pivots 9 and is inclosed in a loop 11, of sheet metal, that is attached to the under side of the globe-plate and at one side of the middle thereof. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the stationary end pivots 9 of the hinge are connected by portions 12 with horizontal portions 13, (shown in Fig. 1,) which horizontal portions are connected by angularly-bent portions 14 with the middle portion 10 above described. The portions 13 are out of line with the pivots 9. To a stationary part of the lantern, such as the oil-pot 1, is hinged a lever 15, which may conveniently be made of wire and be attached to the oil-pot by means of a loop 16. The lever in its normal position of rest may, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, have an end or handle portion 17 lying against a side tube 5 to constitute a stop. Between the ends of the lever is a slot 18, which is composed on its lower edge of the long gradual bend 19, ending in the slight depression 20 and the termination or stop 21. When the lever is formed of wire, it extends from the hinge upward until the gradual bend 19 begins, then continues in said gradual bend until it curves downward to form the depression 20, then turns sharply backward to form the termination 21, and continues upward to form the handle 17.

The globe-holder 7 is normally pressed downward by the spring 7^a, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1,) so that the tendency of the globe and globe-plate are to descend and to force the parts to take their lowest position, such as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. When the lever is moved from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the position shown in Fig. 3, the upper edge of the gradual bend 19 engages the lower side of the offset portion 13 of the hinge member 8 and swings said offset portion and raises said hinge member, thus lifting the globe-plate. The curved portion 19 of the slot slides on under the member 13 until the latter rests in the depression 20, when the parts will be held firmly in the position shown in Fig. 3, with the globe-plate elevated to its highest position. The reverse movement of the lever permits the globe and globe-plate to be lowered by the spring 7^a.

The lever 15 may be made of wire or of any other suitable material, so long as the contour above described of the slot is maintained.

What I claim is—

1. In a globe-lifting device for lanterns, a lantern-frame, a globe-plate, means for holding a globe thereon and for pressing it downward, a hinge having a member pivoted to the globe-plate and to the lantern-frame, and a lever adapted to engage said hinge member at a point out of line with the pivot in the lantern-frame and provided with a slot having a curved edge engaging said hinge member at said point for lifting the globe-plate.

2. In a globe-lifting device for lanterns, a lantern-frame, a globe-plate, means for holding a globe thereon and for pressing it downward, a hinge having a member pivoted to the

globe-plate and to the lantern-frame and having a portion out of line with the pivotal connection to the lantern-frame, and a lever pivoted to said lantern-frame and provided with a slot having a curved edge engaging said portion of said hinge member for lifting the globe-plate.

3. In a globe-lifting device for lanterns, a lantern-frame, a globe-plate, means for holding a globe thereon, and for pressing it downward, a hinge having a member pivoted to the globe-plate and to the lantern-frame and having a portion out of line with both said pivotal points, and a lever provided with a slot having a curved edge engaging said portion of said hinge member for lifting the globe-plate.

4. In a globe-lifting device for lanterns, a lantern-frame, a globe-plate, means for holding a globe thereon and for pressing it downward, a hinge having a member pivoted to the globe-plate, and pivotal portions set in the lantern-frame out of line with the portion attached to the globe-plate and having a third portion out of line with the portion attached to the globe-plate and out of line with the pivots in the lantern-frame, and a lever provided with a slot having a curved edge engaging said third portion of said hinge member for lifting the globe-plate.

DAVID C. KLINE.

Witnesses:
D. GURNEE,
L. THON.