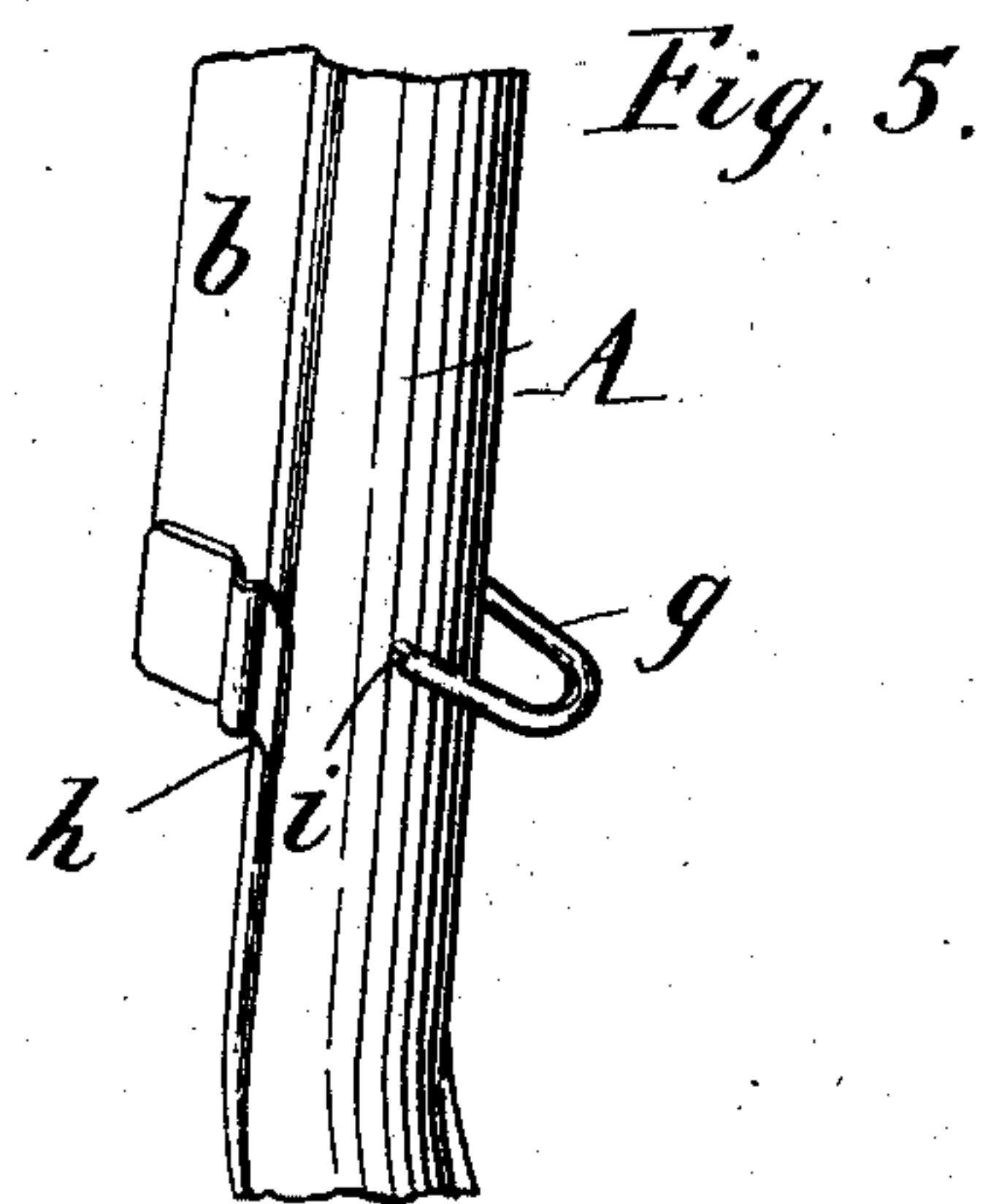
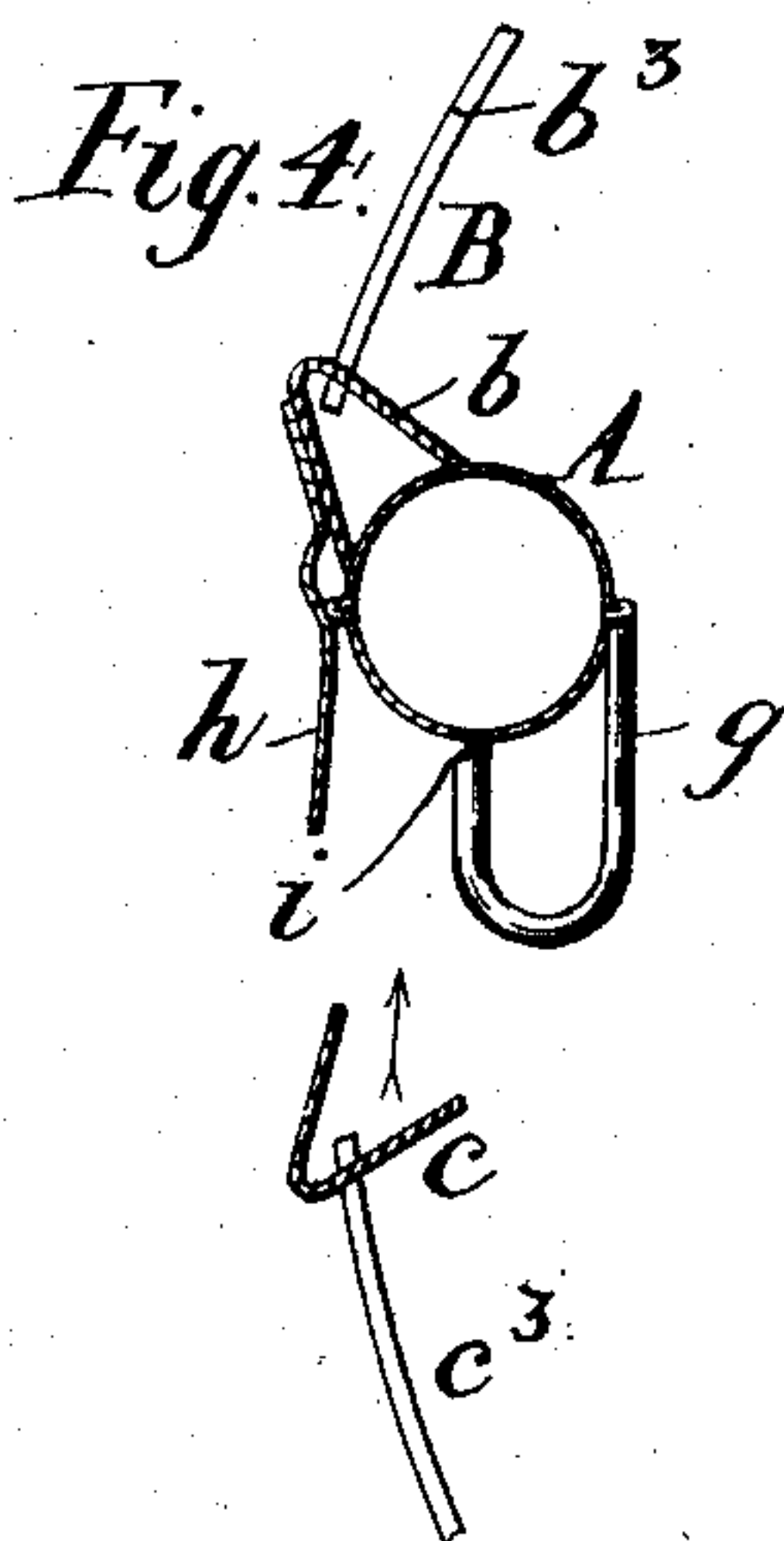
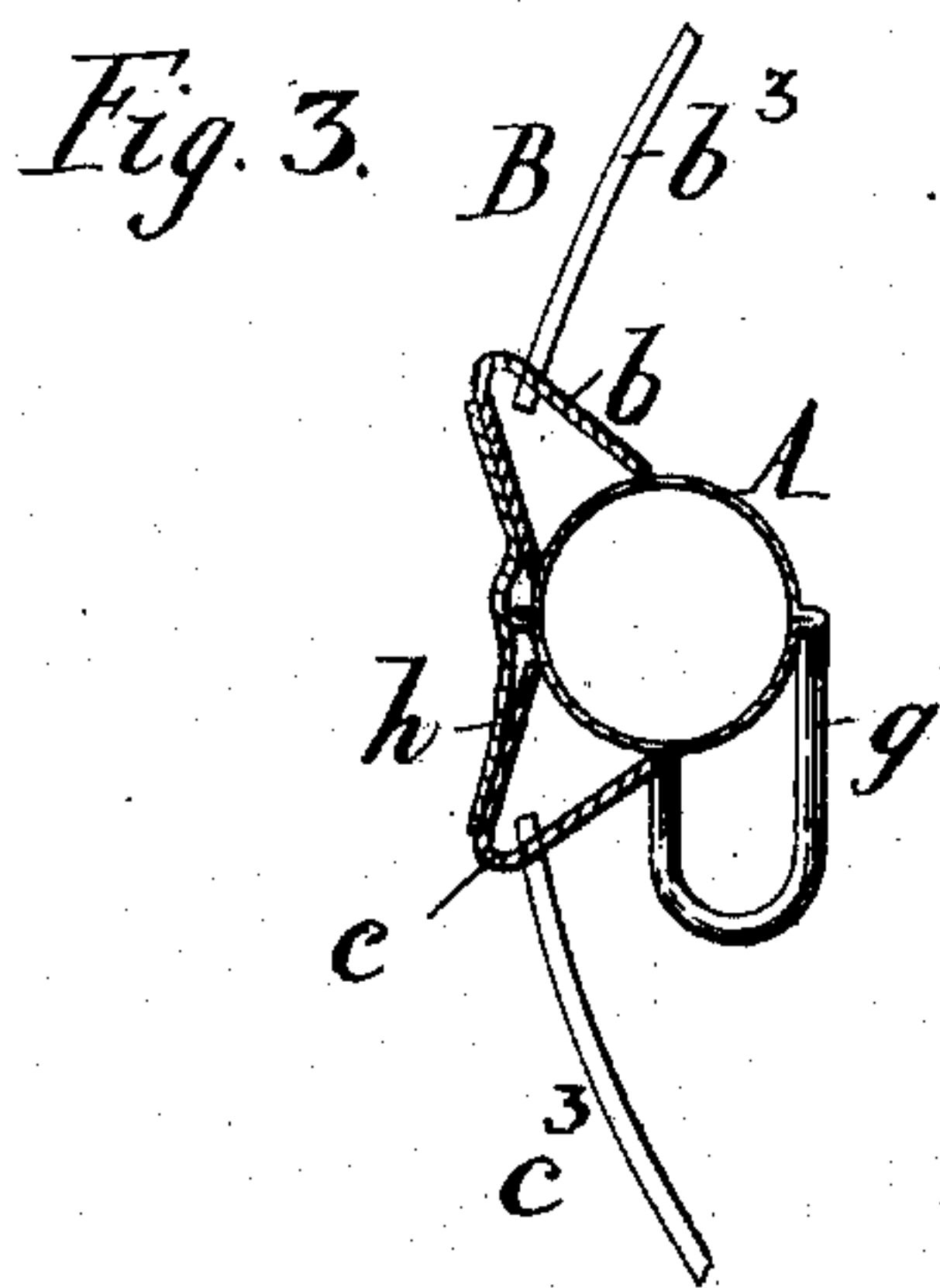
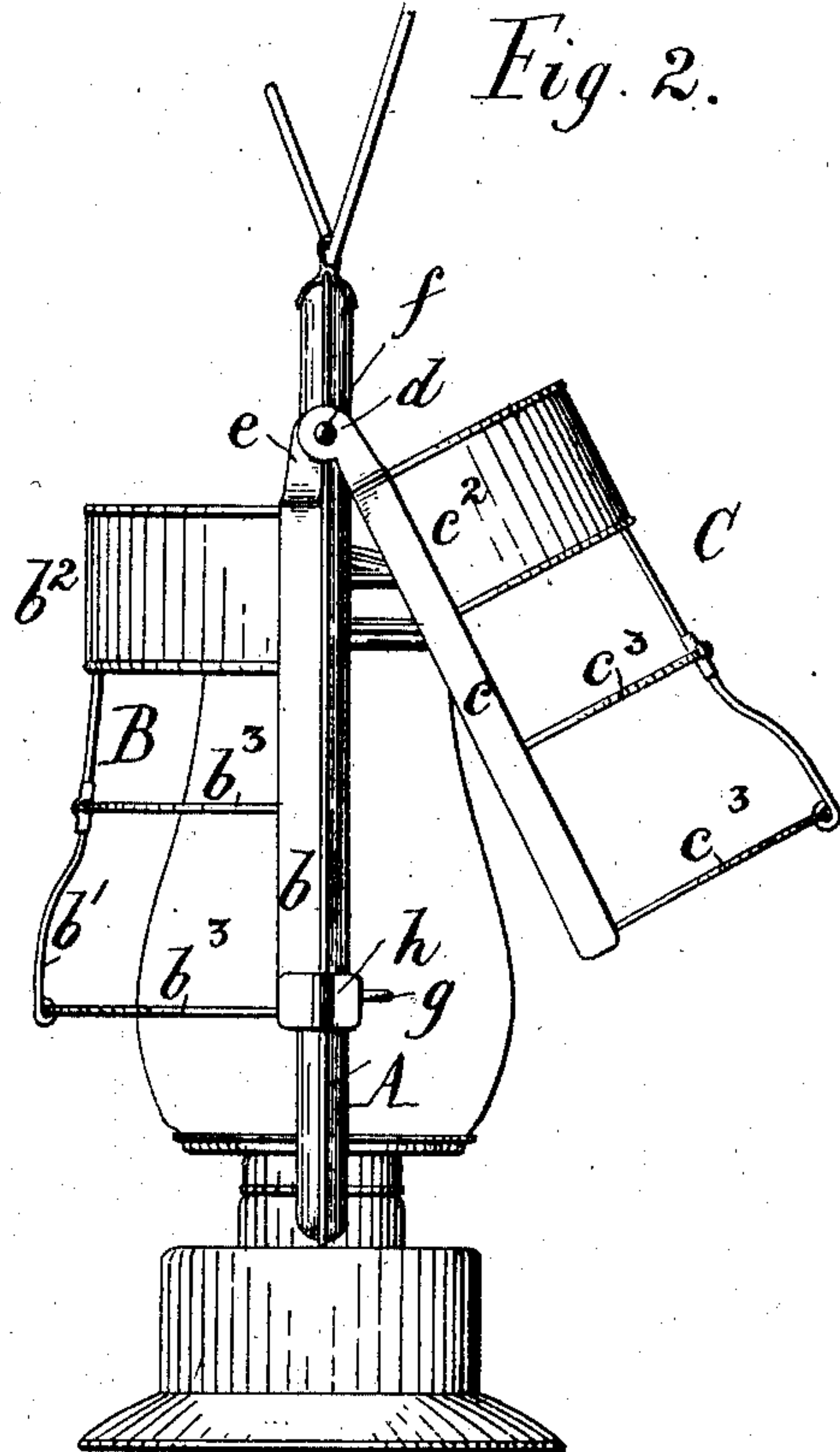
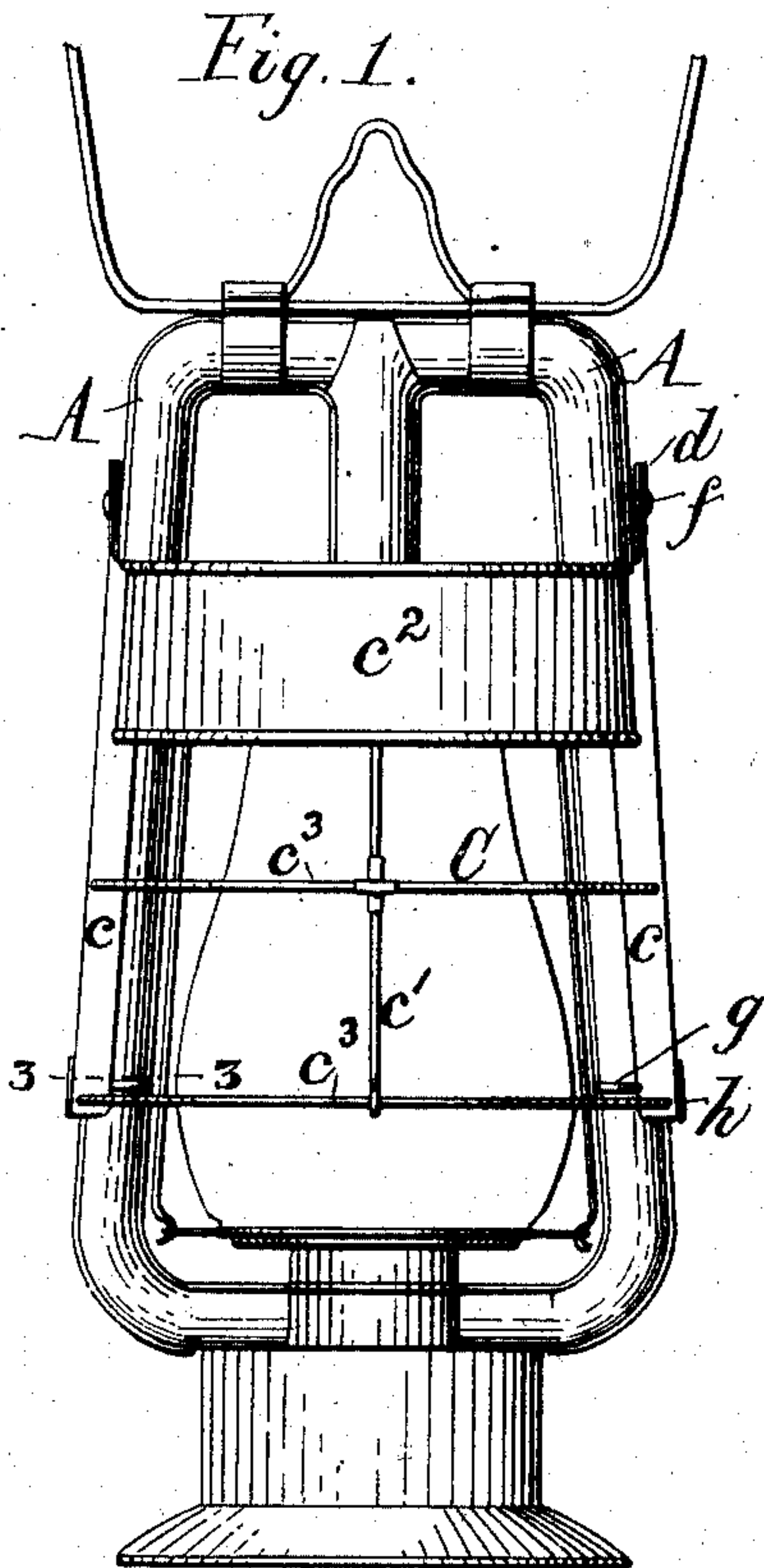


No. 864,414.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

E. C. EVERETT.
LANTERN GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1906.



Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST C. EVERETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO R. E. DIETZ COMPANY,
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LANTERN-GUARD.

No. 864,414.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed June 29, 1906. Serial No. 324,056.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST C. EVERETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lantern-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of lantern guards in which the guard is hinged at one end to a fixed part of the lantern and fastened at the other end by a releasable catch, so that upon releasing the catch the guard can be swung on its hinges to give access to the globe.

The object of my invention is to improve the guard and catch with a view of rendering these parts simple in construction and reliable, durable and convenient in operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a tubular lantern provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, showing the hinged part of the guard released and swung away from the body of the lantern. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the catch and connecting parts in line 3—3, Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale, the guard being engaged with the catch. Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the guard disengaged from the catch. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of the members of the catch.

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

A A represent the side tubes of a tubular lantern of any well known construction.

B represents the rear half of the guard which is usually permanently secured to the side tubes and which may consist, as shown, of upright side bars *b*, an upright central wire *b'*, a horizontal semi-circular top shield *b²* and horizontal wires *b³*. The side bars are preferably formed of tin or other sheet metal and bent lengthwise so as to be of trough or V-shape in cross section and are secured with their open or recessed sides against the tubes on the rear sides thereof.

C represents the front half of the guard which is semi-circular, like the rear half, and composed of corresponding parts, which are, as shown, upright side bars *c*, an upright central wire *c'*, a horizontal semi-circular top shield *c²* and horizontal semi-circular wires *c³*.

The side bars *c* are preferably formed of tin or sheet metal, bent to trough or V-shape and arranged with the open or recessed side toward the tubes. The front half C of the guard is hinged at its upper end to the lantern so that its lower end can be swung toward and from the lantern frame. The hinges are preferably formed by ears *b* on the side bars *c* of the front half of the guard, ears *e* on the side bars *b* of the rear half of the guard and horizontal connecting pivots *f*.

The catches are secured to the lantern tubes and con-

structed to receive and engage the lower portions of the side bar *c* of the movable guard. Each catch consists of a rigid jaw or member *g* and a yielding jaw or member *h*, both projecting forwardly from the tube or other fixed part of the lantern frame and separated by a space into which the side bar of the movable guard enters. The fixed jaw *g* is preferably formed of wire bent to form a bow or loop, and secured at the ends of its legs to the tube by soldering or otherwise. The outer leg of this jaw is provided near the tube with a locking notch or depression *i*, Figs. 4 and 5, in which the adjacent portion of the side bar *c* of the movable guard engages, Fig. 3.

The yielding jaw *h* is preferably constructed of tin or other sheet metal which is somewhat elastic and is secured with its rear portion, by soldering or otherwise, to the side bar *b* of the fixed guard, or some other fixed portion of the lantern frame. The front portion of the yielding jaw projects forwardly opposite the outer leg of the rigid jaw and at such a distance therefrom that the side bar *c* of the hinged guard will fit snugly between the two jaws and will be forced by the yielding jaw into engagement with the locking notch *i* of the fixed jaw. The lower portion of the hinged guard is itself somewhat elastic crosswise of the guard by reason of the elastic nature of the semi-circular horizontal wires *c³*. This inherent elasticity of the movable guard also tends to cause the side bars to engage the notched locking jaw.

In swinging the movable guard toward the lantern frame from the released position, shown in Fig. 4, the side bars *c* of the movable guard bear against the outer sides of the rigid jaws *g* and finally engage in the locking notches *i* thereof, whereby the guard is secured at its lower end. If the side bars should not be held closely against the rigid jaws by the elasticity of the guard, the side bars will bear against the yielding jaws and be forced by the latter inwardly against the rigid jaws and into engagement with the locking notches thereof.

When the guard is in engagement with the catches it can be released therefrom by simply pulling the lower part of the guard away from the catches. The guard is by this means locked in a very simple and reliable manner and can be closed or opened simply by the moving of the guard and without requiring a catch to be manipulated.

The side bars *b* and *c* of the guard are applied to the outer sides of the tubes and project, respectively, rearwardly and forwardly from the tubes. The latter are stiffened by these side bars and also protected against contact with other objects, thereby preventing injury to the tubes if the lantern should strike an object in

being swung about or handled, especially in the severe usage a lantern receives which is used by firemen.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination of a lantern frame having upright side tubes, a guard hinged thereto at its upper end and extending from one tube to the other, and catches secured to the lower portions of the tubes, each catch comprising two members between which a side portion of the guard engages, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination of a lantern frame having upright side tubes, a guard movably connected therewith, and catches on the tubes, each comprising two opposing members between which a member of the movable guard engages, one of the members of the catch being provided with a locking recess into which the guard member is forced by the other member of the catch, substantially as set forth.
3. The combination of a lantern frame having upright side tubes and catches secured to the lower front portions of said tubes, of a guard composed of a rear half which is secured to said tubes and a front half which is hinged at its upper end to said tubes and locked at its lower end to said tubes by said catches, substantially as set forth.
4. The combination of a lantern frame having upright side tubes, of a guard composed of a rear half and a front half, each half comprising side bars which are arranged against the outer sides of the tubes and project, respectively, rearwardly and forwardly therefrom, one-half of the guard being permanently attached to the tubes and the other half being movably attached, substantially as set forth.
5. The combination of a lantern frame having upright side tubes, of a guard composed of a rear half which is secured to said tubes and a front half which is hinged to

said tubes, each half of the guard comprising side bars which are arranged against the outer sides of the tubes and project, respectively, rearwardly and forwardly therefrom, and catches on the tubes with which the side bars of the hinged half of the guard interlock, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination of a lantern frame, a guard movably connected therewith, and a catch on the frame comprising a rigid member provided with a locking recess in which a part of the guard engages and an opposing yielding member which tends to force said part of the guard against said rigid member, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination of a lantern frame, a transversely curved guard which is hinged thereto at its upper end and which is elastic in the direction of its curvature, and catches which are secured to said frame at the sides thereof and project forwardly therefrom toward the free end of the guard, said catches being provided with locking recesses into which the guard is sprung by closing it against the frame and from which the guard is released by pulling it away from the frame, substantially as set forth.

8. The combination of a lantern frame, a guard hinged thereto at its upper end, and catches which project forwardly from the frame opposite the free lower end of the guard and which comprise each a rigid member provided with a locking recess and an opposing yielding member, said members being separated by a space in which an adjacent part of the hinged guard enters, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 12th day of June, 1906.

ERNEST C. EVERETT.

Witnesses:

OSCAR WARNER,
A. E. LUERSSEN.