

D. C. KLINE.
GLOBE HOLDING DEVICE FOR TUBULAR LANTERNS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1905.

963,299.

Patented July 5, 1910.

FIG.2.

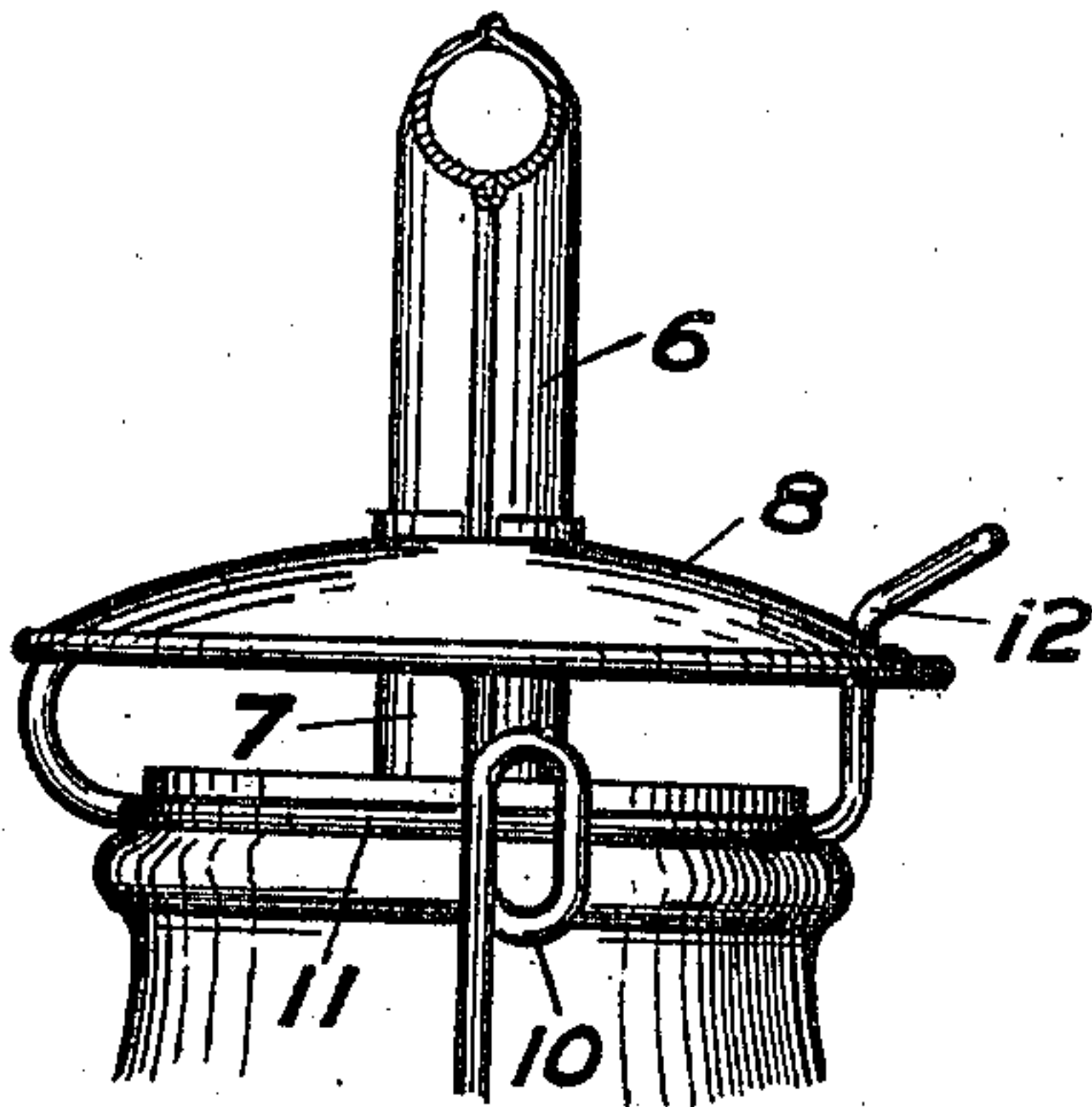
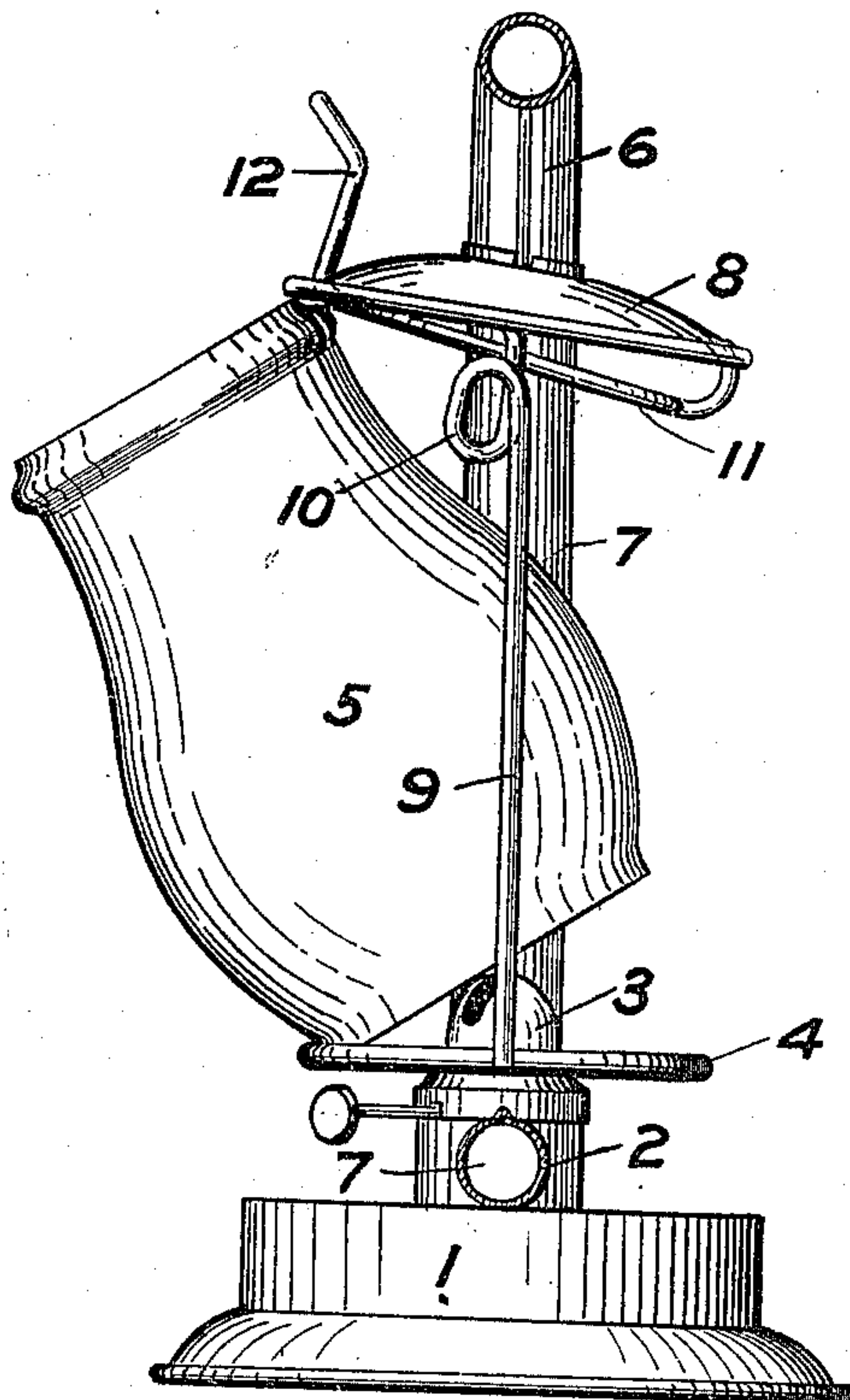


FIG.1.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLOBE-HOLDING DEVICE FOR TUBULAR LANTERNS.

963,299.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention relates to globe holding devices for tubular lanterns, and consists in the mechanism hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a lantern embodying this invention, the parts being removed in order to more clearly exhibit construction, and showing the parts in a position in readiness for the release of the globe; and Fig. 2 is a slightly enlarged like view of a top portion of the lantern, showing the parts in their position while holding the globe.

In the drawings, 1 is the oil pot; 2 is the gallery; 3 is the burner cone; 4 is the globe plate; 5 is the globe; 6 is the canopy tube; 7, 7 represent air tubes, connected at the bottom to the gallery 2 and at the top to the canopy tube 6; 8 is the canopy, which is perforated at the center, and is adapted to slide freely vertically upon the canopy tube 6 and to tilt with reference thereto. The canopy 8 is provided with the usual wire Irwin spring holder for the top of the globe, which, when the parts are in their normal position, presses the globe downward against the globe plate 4. Side wires 9 are connected to the globe plate 4 in any suitable way, and extend upward to the canopy 8 to which they are connected. Near the canopy 8, each side wire 9 has a loop 10, or other considerable curvature therein, whereby the wire is made the more flexible, and notwithstanding the rigid connection of the wire to the canopy 8, the loop or curvature above mentioned permits a freer tilting of the canopy, and at the same time, on account of the elasticity of the side wires 9, tends to return the canopy to its normal horizontal position shown in Fig. 2.

Assuming that the device is without a globe, the procedure in order to insert a globe is as follows:—The Irwin spring holder 11 is raised by means of its handle 12 until the pressure tilts the canopy 8 and

flexes the side wire 9. The greater part of the bending of the side wire will occur at the loop or curvature 10 when such loop or curvature is employed. When the Irwin holder and the canopy are tilted to the position shown in Fig. 1, the globe 5 may be placed on the globe plate 4 and may be tilted inward underneath the canopy, whereupon, on releasing the handle 12, the parts take the position shown in Fig. 2, returning the canopy 8 to its horizontal position and fitting the Irwin holder 11 upon the upper end of the globe, whereby the globe is pressed firmly against the globe plate and held in place.

It is obvious that with the construction above described, namely, that in which the upward movement of the spring catch 11 tilts the canopy 8, a smaller distance is required between the spring catch and the lower edge of the canopy in order to release the globe, and this smaller space between the top of the globe and the canopy reduces the opening for inward air currents tending to blow out the flame. In other words, with this construction the opening between the top of the globe and the lower edge of the canopy is much reduced from that heretofore employed. Further, the side wires 9 are rigidly fastened in the canopy 8 and in the globe-plate 4 and, being elastic, act as springs to return the canopy from the tilted position shown in Fig. 1 to its normal position shown in Fig. 2; and further, the flexibility of the side wires, rigidly fastened in the globe plate and canopy, permit the tilting of the canopy tube and its return to place.

The loop 10 has a curvature in the side wire and constitutes a portion thereof that is of greater flexibility than the remainder. By this means rigid side wires may be employed with a flexibility that is limited to one point therein. This construction prevents lateral shifting of the canopy as to the canopy tube, and avoids the employment of a construction such as an extended oblong slot in the canopy, and a shifting cover to close the slot around the canopy tube.

What I claim is:—

In a globe holding device for lanterns, a lantern frame having a canopy tube, a canopy having a perforation for said tube,

a globe plate, side wires rigidly connected to said canopy and to said globe plate, and having a loop therein constituting a portion of greater flexibility than the remainder, and a spring globe holder on said
5 canopy, whereby the globe holder and the canopy may be tilted to release the globe

substantially without appreciable lateral movement of the canopy with reference to the canopy tube.

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Witnesses:

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