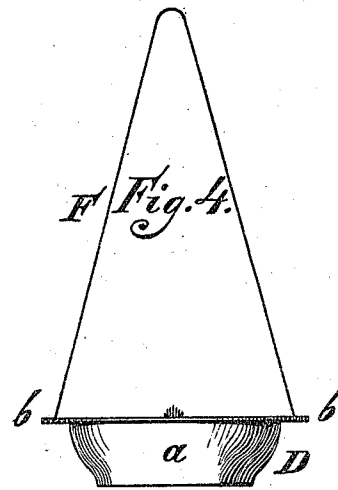
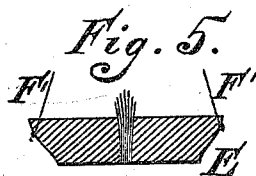
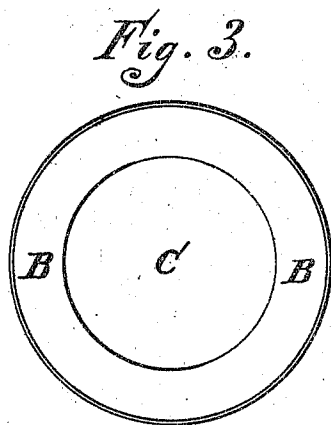
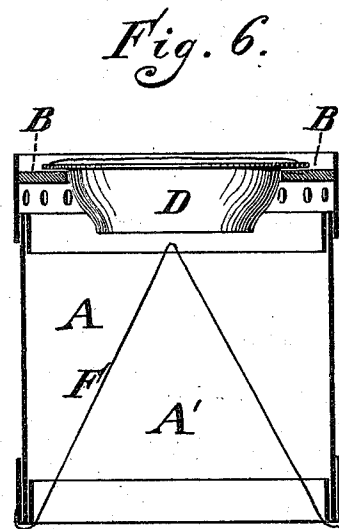
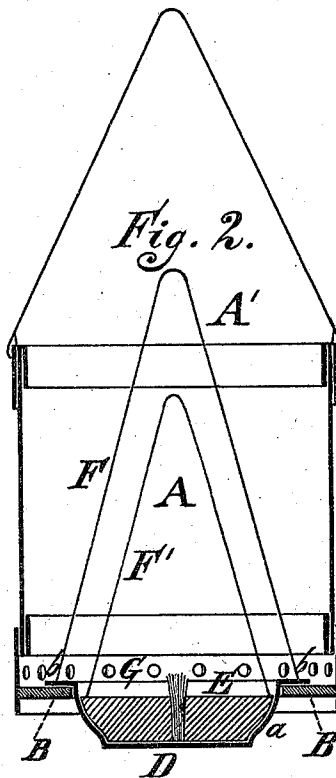
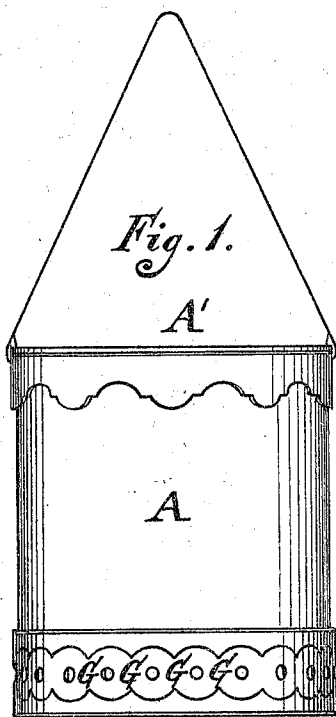


C. C. E. SCHWARTZ.
Decorative Lanterns.

No. 142,520.

Patented September 2, 1873.



Witnesses:

William F. Walton,
Robert H. Hox.

Inventor:
Charles C. Schwartz,
by John A. Diersheim
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. E. SCHWARTZ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO CHARLES BORM, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN DECORATIVE LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **142,520**, dated September 2, 1873; application filed
July 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. E. SCHWARTZ, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a bottom view thereof. Fig. 4 is a side view of a detached part. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the illuminating medium. Fig. 6 is a central vertical section similar to Fig. 2, showing the parts in position packed for transportation or stowage.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to lanterns for Christmas-trees, decorations, illuminations, &c., wherein the body of the lantern is constructed of transparent or semi-transparent material; and the invention consists in a body formed of transparent or semi-transparent material, in connection with a bottom having an opening, and a tray suspended from said bottom. It further consists in forming the tray of conical shape, and likewise forming the illuminating "cake" of similar shape, so that when the latter is applied to the former it will seek its central position, and thereby be prevented from displacement.

Referring to the drawings, A' represents a lantern, whose body, A, is constructed of transparent or semi-transparent material, and in the present case said material is gelatine, which, as an article of commerce, is well known. B represents the bottom of the body, which is properly secured thereto, and has a central opening, C, for the reception and suspension of a tray or holder, D, within which is placed the cake E, formed of wax or other material, and constituting the illuminating material. The tray or holder D consists of a conical-shaped pan or basin, a, having a circumfer-

ential rim, b, the pan passing through the opening C, and the rim b resting on portion of the bottom B surrounding the opening, as seen in Fig. 2. A wire or other suitable handle, F, is attached to tray D for purposes of lifting and withdrawing the latter from and again applying it to the bottom of the body. The cake E is made of conical form, and constructed of wax, tallow, or other suitable material, and provided with a wick, for purposes well known. A wire or other proper handle is attached to the cake E, in order to lower the latter when lighted into the body A, and thus remove the flame thereof from the hand. A series of openings, G, are made in the body A, near the bottom thereof, so that air is admitted to the illuminating medium E, and the light therefrom will stream or shine through said openings, so as to present an ornamental and beautiful appearance.

When the cake E is burned or expended, the tray D may be lifted from the body A and a fresh cake applied thereto. Now lower the tray in the opening C, and the flange will rest on the bottom B, and thus the tray is properly supported.

It will be seen that as the cake burns the melted matter cannot overflow the tray, but is confined therein.

When the cake is lighted there is no danger of burning the fingers or hands, as the handle F' affords means for convenient manipulations of said cake.

If the cake is lowered into the lantern it will seek the center of the tray D, and fit thereinto, so that there is no lost time in properly placing the cake, and subsequent displacing thereof is prevented.

When the lantern is to be packed for transportation or stowage, the tray D is removed from the position shown in Fig. 2. The body A is now reversed, and the tray again introduced into the opening of the bottom B, which is now above, the bottom of the tray being located in the body A and the handle F turned into said body. (See Fig. 6.) In this position of parts the lantern may be readily packed and transported, there being no liability of displacement of the tray and consequent injury to the delicate body A, the

tray occupying space within the body, and not projecting above the edge of the latter.

The cake E will provide a light in the body A, near the bottom thereof, in order to illuminate every part of the body, and present a flame always occupying the same point, and without liability of overturning and consequent shriveling and burning of the body.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The body A, formed of transparent or

semi-transparent material, in combination with the bottom B with the opening C, and with the tray or holder D suspended from said bottom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The conical tray D and conical cake E, in combination with the body A, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CH. C. E. SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
CHAS. BORM.