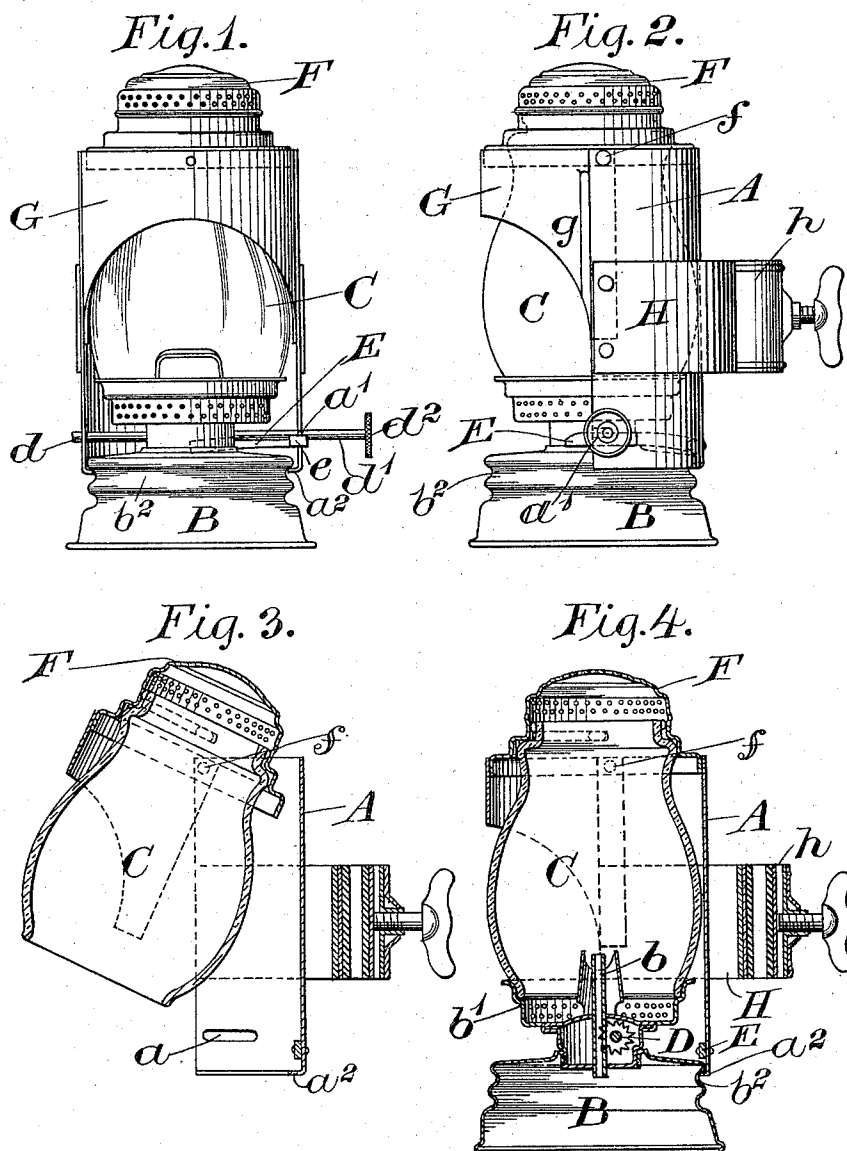


(No Model.)

G. S. BROWN & E. C. FOWLER.
LANTERN.

No. 580,569.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,569, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed December 14, 1896. Serial No. 616,559. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE S. BROWN, of New Britain, and EDWARD C. FOWLER, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in lanterns, and more particularly to that class known as "bicycle-lanterns," the objects being to provide a lantern which will be very simple in construction, cheap to make, and in which the use of a lens-holder and lens is done away with.

Our invention consists in so constructing the lantern that the several parts which go to make up the same may be readily and easily assembled and taken apart when so desired.

A practical embodiment of our invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of the lantern. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a vertical central section through the lantern from front to rear, the fount or oil-reservoir and its attached parts being removed, the top front plate and chimney of the lantern being shown swung outwardly; and Fig. 4 is a vertical central section from front to rear through the lantern with all the parts in their assembled position.

The lantern as a whole consists of an oil reservoir or fount with its wick-holder and draft-plate, a chimney, a top, a front plate, a back plate, and a device carried by the back plate for attaching the lantern to the supporting-bracket. The several parts are constructed and assembled in the following manner:

The back plate A of the lantern is preferably formed of metal and is semicylindrical in horizontal cross-section. This back plate serves also as a reflector for the flame. Upon one side of the back plate A, near its bottom, is formed a horizontally-elongated closed slot a , and upon the opposite side of the back plate, near its bottom, is provided a horizontally-elongated slot a' , which is open through the front edge of the said plate.

The fount or oil-reservoir is denoted by B, and it is provided with a suitable wick-holder

and burner b and a draft-plate b' , within which the bottom of the chimney C is adapted to seat when the parts are in their assembled position.

The fount is removably secured to the back plate of the lantern in the following manner: 55 The stem of the wick-raiser is denoted by D, and it is extended upon opposite sides of the wick-holder a suitable distance, as shown at d and d' , and one of the extensions, for example d' , is provided with a suitable operating disk 60 or wheel d^2 . The extension d of the wick-raiser is first inserted into the closed elongated slot a in the back plate A, and the extension d' is then inserted into the open slot a' as the fount is turned laterally a part of a revolution. 65 The extension d' is held within the open slot a' against unintentional displacement by means of a suitable spring-catch E, which is secured at one end to the back plate A and which is provided at its forwardly-extended 70 end with a suitable nose or hook e , which is adapted to close or partially close the mouth of the open slot a' .

The oil reservoir or fount B is prevented from unscrewing from the burner or wick-holder b and is also more securely held in its position within the lantern in the following manner: The fount is provided with a circumferential groove b^2 near its top, and the base of the back plate A is provided with an inwardly- 80 projecting flange a^2 , which is adapted to enter the said groove b^2 and snugly fit against the body of the fount, so that the fount may only turn with the other parts which it supports when the catch E is caused to release the wick- 85 raiser stem.

The top of the lantern is denoted by F, and it is hinged or pivoted near its lower edge between the sides of the back plate A at the top of the said plate, as shown at f . The chimney C, hereinbefore referred to, is removably 90 secured at its upper end to the top F, preferably by means of the well-known bayonet-joint, whereby the said chimney may be easily removed for purposes of cleaning and again 95 inserted into position.

The front plate of the lantern is denoted by G, and it is secured to the swinging top F. The front plate G is semicylindrical in horizontal cross-section, and it is cut away at its 100

bottom so as to expose the flame within the chimney C and also a suitable portion of the back plate A back of the said flame. The front plate G is preferably extended down
 5 quite a distance, as shown at *g*, upon its opposite sides, so as to give it an attractive appearance and to increase the rigidity of the lantern. The front edges of the back plate A and the back edges of the front plate G
 10 preferably overlap a slight distance, as shown.

The means which we have shown for securing the lantern to its supporting-bracket is as follows: A band of metal H of bow-shape is secured to the opposite sides of the back
 15 plate A at a point about midway between its top and bottom, the said band H being spaced from the top plate A, except at its ends. A socket-piece *h* of any well-known or approved form is secured to the band H, the said socket-
 20 piece being adapted to receive a suitable supporting-bracket. (Not shown herein.)

The several metal parts of the lantern, as above described, are preferably riveted together at the points where they are perma-
 25 nently secured to each other, so as to obviate the liability of the parts melting apart by the heat of the flame when the lantern is lighted.

In operation, supposing the parts to be in their assembled position and it is desired to
 30 remove them, the nose of the spring-catch E is depressed and the fount B is turned a partial revolution, so as to swing the extension *d'* of the wick-raiser D out of the open slot *a'* and the extension *d* partially out of the closed
 35 slot *a*. The fount, chimney, and front plate are then swung outwardly a sufficient distance, so that the fount may be readily removed from its engagement with the back plate and the draft-plate from its engagement
 40 with the chimney. The chimney may then

be removed from its engagement with the swinging top.

It will further be seen that the metal parts of the lantern are thoroughly protected from the flame and smoke, thereby doing away with the liability of the reflector, or, in other words, the interior of the back plate, becoming dimmed.

When the chimney in the above-described lantern becomes smoked, it can be readily removed in the manner already above described and cleaned. The interior of the back plate A forms a very effective reflector for the flame, and the use of a lens-holder and lens is done away with in this particular form of lantern.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A lantern comprising a back plate, a fount removably secured thereto, a top hinged to the back plate, and a chimney removably secured to the said top, substantially as set forth.

2. A lantern comprising a back plate, a fount removably secured thereto, a top hinged to the back plate, a chimney removably secured to the top, and a front plate carried by the top, the said front plate being cut away to expose a portion of the chimney and interior of the back plate, substantially as set forth.

3. A lantern comprising a back plate, a top, a fount, the base of the said back plate partially surrounding and snugly engaging the said fount to support the same and a catch for preventing the unintentional disengagement of the fount from the back plate, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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