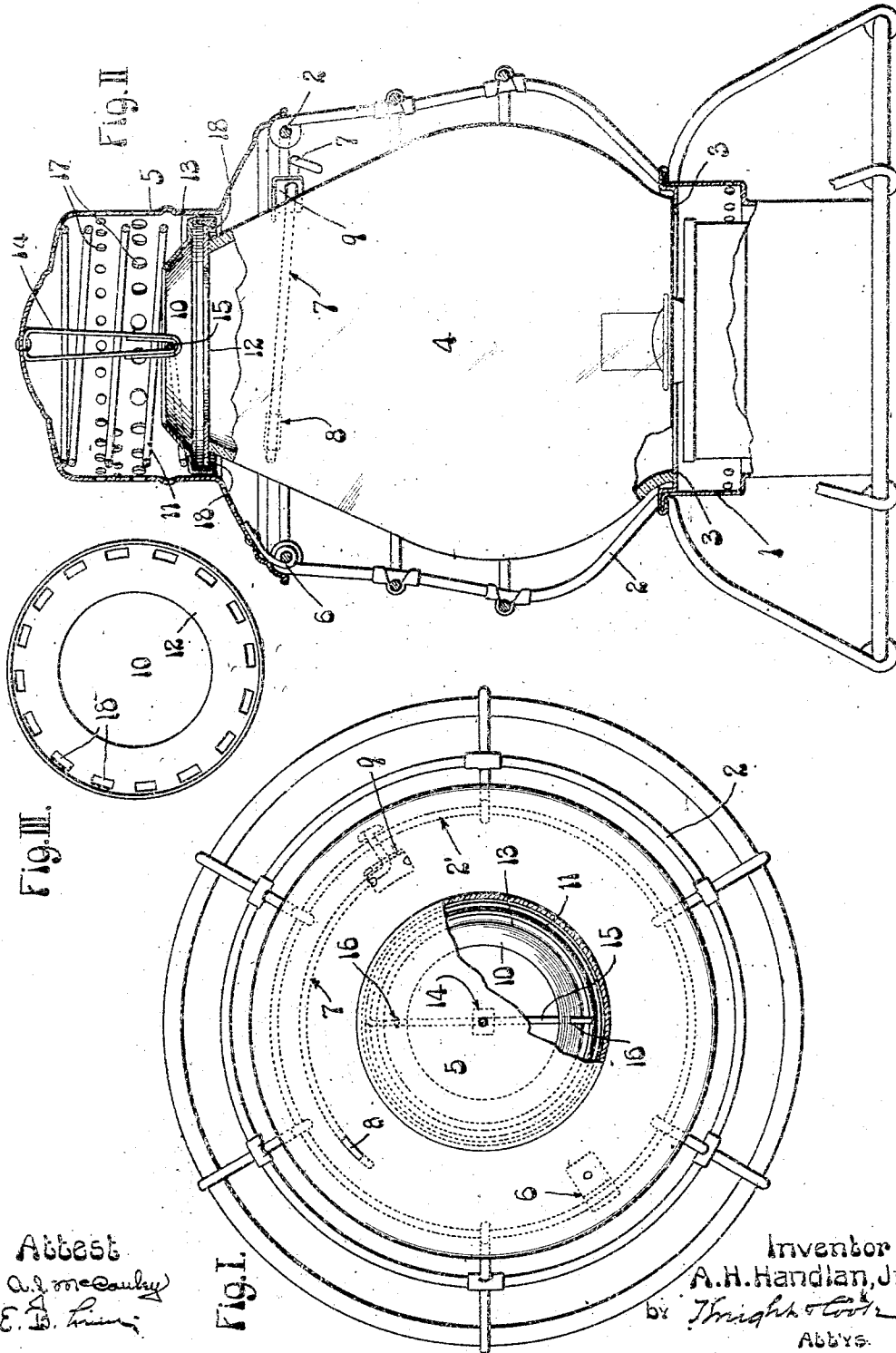


A. H. HANDLAN, JR.,
 LANTERN.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1912.

1,055,036.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.



Attest
 A. J. McCauley
 E. B. Linn

Fig. I.

Inventor
 A. H. Handlan, Jr.
 by Thright & Co.
 Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER H. HANDLAN, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LANTERN.

1,055,036.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Application filed August 8, 1912. Serial No. 714,005.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER H. HANDLAN, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a lantern particularly adapted for the use of trainmen, and has for its object the production of improved means for positively holding a lantern globe so as to prevent the ingress of air currents between the globe and its seat.

Prior to this invention, lanterns have been constructed with a seat for the base of the globe and an annular spring pressed globe holder engaging the upper portion of the globe. The spring pressed globe holder is adapted to slide within the dome and longitudinally thereof, and its function is to force the globe downwardly onto its seat, while at the same time centrally positioning the upper portion of the globe with respect to the dome. If the bottom face of the globe is properly and truly ground, no trouble is experienced with air currents entering the lantern between the globe and its bottom seat. In practice, however, it is found that many of the globes are not truly and properly ground on their bottom face, this defect sometimes being so slight as to escape notice and the defective lanterns are permitted to get out into service when the difficulty of making the lantern operate properly is first detected.

In the giving of certain signals, it is imperative that the air entering the lantern shall be only from points of ingress definitely determined, in order that the flame may be sustained, thus permitting it to burn brightly. If, during the giving of these signals a current of air be permitted to enter the lantern between the globe and its seat, the flame may be dimmed or, quite probably, completely extinguished. It is essential to avoid danger that the flame of the lantern be as nearly constant at all times as possible, and it is the particular object of my invention to provide for an automatic adjustment, not only for properly ground globes, but for globes that are slightly defective in grinding, so that every lantern embodying my invention will have

its globe positively seated on its seat and the bottom face of said globe be in contact at all points with the globe seat.

Figure I is a top or plan view, partly broken away and in section, illustrating a lantern embodying the features of my invention. Fig. II is a vertical section partly in elevation. Fig. III is an inverted plan view of the spring actuated presser member.

In the accompanying drawings:—1 designates an oil pot holder secured to a guard frame 2, and provided with a depressed flat seat 3 adapted to receive the flat bottom face of the globe 4. A dome 5 is connected to the guard frame by means of a hinge 6.

7 designates a spring wire latch, fastened to the dome at 8, and having its free end loosely fitted to a slotted guide plate 9, the latter being secured to the dome. The free end of the latch extends under the top guard wire 2'.

A presser member 10, loosely mounted in the dome is forced onto the flat top face of the globe by means of a coil spring 11. The presser member 10 preferably comprises an annular plate 12 formed with a peripheral flange and having a flat face engaging the flat top face of the globe and an annular spring seat 13 secured to said peripheral flange of the annular plate 12. The spring seat is formed with a conical upper portion and a peripheral flange receiving the peripheral flange of the annular plate. The presser member 10 is loosely connected to the dome by a loop 14 attached to the top of the dome and passing around the transverse wire 15 at the upper portion of the presser member. The transverse wire 15 is preferably a continuation of the coil spring 11 threaded through apertures 16 in the upper portion of the presser member. The dome may be provided with the usual perforations 17, and the annular plate 12 of the presser member 10 preferably has a circular row of air inlet openings or slots 18 near its outer edge.

It will be understood that the presser member, loosely arranged in the dome, will be automatically adjusted by the spring to firmly engage the flat top face of the globe and that the flat bottom face of the globe will engage the flat seat 3.

In the old structures to which I have referred, the presser member surrounds and engages the side of the globe at a point near the upper end of the globe, and definitely

determines the central position of the globe with respect to the dome. If the bottom face of the globe is not truly ground, the bottom face of the globe will not contact at all points with its seat, and air will be permitted to enter between the bottom face of the globe and its seat. My improved device insures a tight joint all around the bottom face of the globe, and thereby prevents undesirable air currents from entering the globe at its bottom edge and thus, even though a globe may be defective in not being properly and truly ground, my improved device automatically adjusts the bottom face of the globe so that it will contact at all points with the globe seat.

I claim:—

1. A lantern having a globe, a flat seat for the bottom face of said globe, and a spring actuated presser member provided with an annular spring seat and an annular plate having a flat face which engages the top face of said globe, said annular plate of the presser member being provided with a series of perforations near its outer periphery.

2. A lantern comprising a flat seat for the

bottom face of a globe, a dome, a presser member provided with an annular spring seat formed with a conical upper portion and a peripheral flange and an annular plate formed with a peripheral flange received by the peripheral flange of the spring seat and having a flat face which is adapted to engage the top face of the globe and a coil spring between the presser member and the dome.

3. A lantern comprising a flat seat for the bottom face of a globe, a dome, a presser member provided with an annular spring seat formed with a conical upper portion and a peripheral flange and an annular plate formed with a peripheral flange received by the peripheral flange of the spring seat and having a flat face which is adapted to engage the top face of the globe, a loop for suspending the presser member, and a coil spring between the presser member and the dome having its lower end threaded through the presser member and the loop.

ALEXANDER H. HANDLAN, JR.

In the presence of—

A. J. McCauley,

E. B. Linn.