

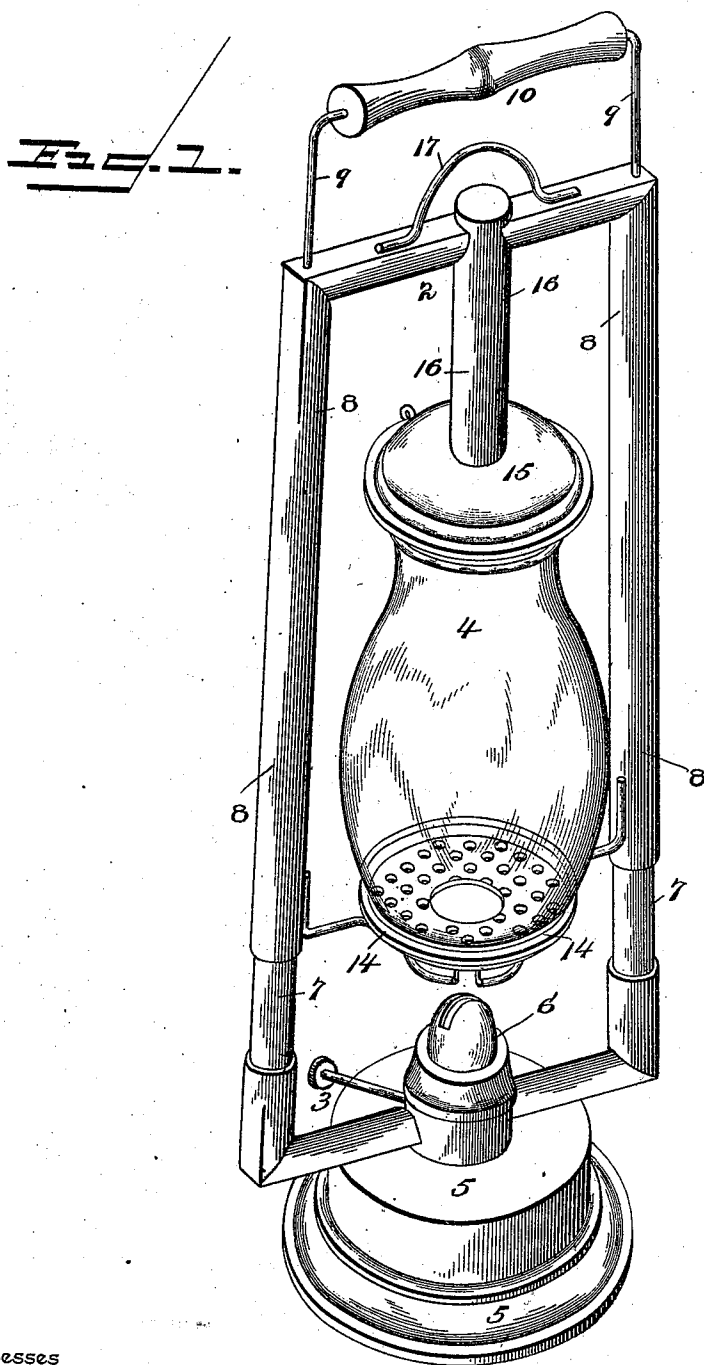
(No Model.)

E. O. KEEF.
LANTERN.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 502,080.

Patented July 25, 1893.



Witnesses

E. H. Stewart.
N. H. Riley

Inventor

Edson O. Keef,

By *his* Attorneys,

C. A. Knowlton.

(No Model.)

E. O. KEEF.
LANTERN.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 502,080.

Patented July 25, 1893.

Fig. 2.

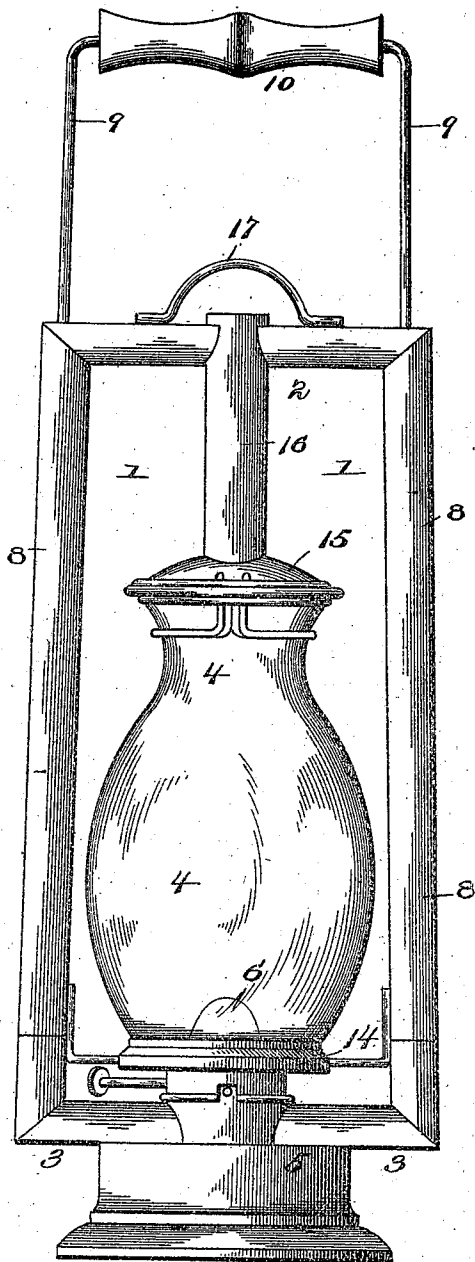
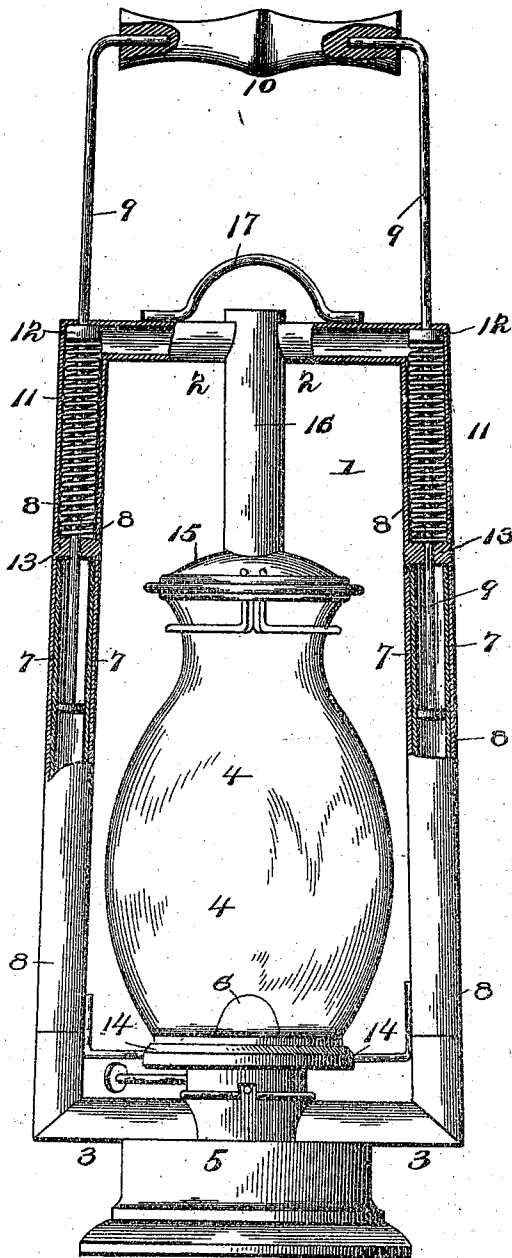


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

E. H. Stewart
N. J. Riley

Inventor

Edson O. Keef

By *W. S. Attorneys*,

C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDSON ORVILLE KEEF, OF LINCOLN, MAINE.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,080, dated July 25, 1893.

Application filed March 11, 1893. Serial No. 465,583. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDSON ORVILLE KEEF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in lanterns.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of tubular lanterns, and to enable easy access to be obtained to the burner for trimming a wick, lighting, and for similar purposes.

A further object of the invention is to enable the raising and lowering of the globe to be controlled by one hand in order to leave the other hand free for such wick trimming, lighting or the like.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tubular lantern constructed in accordance with this invention, the globe being raised. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the globe being lowered and in operative position. Fig. 3 is a partly vertical sectional view.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a tubular main frame consisting of upper and lower portions 2 and 3, telescopically connected and slidingly mounted on each other to permit a globe 4, which is carried by the upper section to be raised above the reservoir 5 to expose the burner 6 to permit access to the same. The side tubes 7 of the lower portion of the tubular main frame are arranged within the side tubes 8 of the upper portion 2, and have secured within them vertical side rods 9 of a handle 10, which is rigidly connected with the lower portion 3 of the tubular main frame; and the vertical rods 9 form guides for the upper portion 2 and have disposed on them spiral springs 11, which are interposed between annular stops or flanges 12 and projections 13. The annular stops or flanges 12 are secured to the vertical

handle rods 9 near their upper ends, and the projections extend inward from the side tubes 8 of the upper portion 2 of the tubular main frame, whereby the springs serve to hold the upper portion 2 in a lowered position to maintain the globe in proper position for use on the burner, and when the upper portion 2 is raised to expose the burner will force the said upper portion down again as soon as the same is released. The handle rods are connected at their upper ends by an integral transverse portion or may as illustrated in the accompanying drawings have their upper ends bent inward to form journals for the handles 10.

The globe 4 is supported on a globe seat 14 which is secured to the lower ends of the tubes 8, and its upper end or top is detachably connected to a globe-cap 15 in the usual manner, and the globe-cap is slidingly mounted on a depending vertical tube 16 of the upper portion of the tubular main frame.

The upper portion of the tubular main frame is provided at the top with a handle 17 arranged beneath the handle 10 to enable the operator to readily grasp both handles with one hand; and by drawing the handles together the upper portion of the tubular main frame is raised, and by releasing the handle 10 the springs operate to return the upper portion of the tubular main frame to its normal position.

It will be seen that the means for raising and lowering the globe are simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, and that they may be readily controlled by one hand, thereby leaving the other hand free to attend to the lamp portion of the lantern.

Changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a tubular lantern, the combination of a tubular main frame composed of telescoping upper and lower portions slidingly mounted on each other, a reservoir supporting the lower portion and having a burner, a globe carried by the upper portion, vertical rods extending upward from the lower portion of the tubular main frame through the upper por-

tion and above the same, a handle connected to the upper ends of the rods, and spiral springs disposed on the rods and arranged within the upper portion of the tubular main frame and having their upper ends engaging the rods and their lower ends engaging the upper portion of the tubular main frame, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a tubular lantern, the combination of
10 a tubular main frame composed of telescoping upper and lower portions slidingly mounted on each other, the upper portion being provided at the top with a handle, vertical rods secured to the lower portion and extending
15 through the upper portion and having their upper ends bent inward to form journals, a handle receiving the journals and connecting the upper ends of the rods, and spiral springs disposed on the rods and having their
20 lower ends engaging the upper portion of the tubular main frame to force the same downward, substantially as described.

3. In a tubular lantern, the combination of

a tubular main frame composed of telescoping upper and lower portions slidingly mounted on each other, the upper portion being
25 provided at the top with a handle, and being provided within its side tubes with projections 13, vertical rods arranged within, secured to, and extending upward from the
30 sides of the lower portion of the tubular main frame and extending through the upper portion and provided near their upper ends with annular flanges 12, a handle connecting the upper ends of the rods, and spiral springs
35 disposed on the rods and bearing against the flanges 12 and the projections 13, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature
40 in the presence of two witnesses.

EDSON ORVILLE KEEF.

Witnesses:

H. L. STUBBS,
JOHN HENRY FREESE.