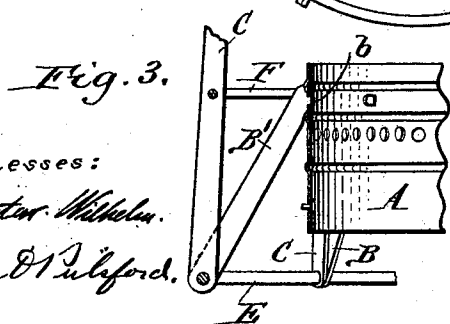
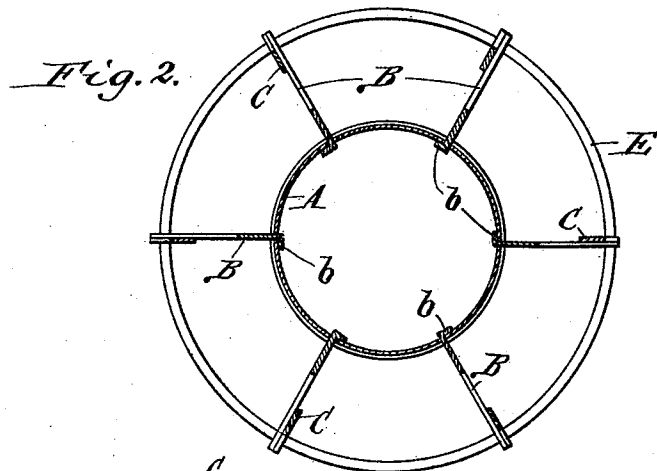
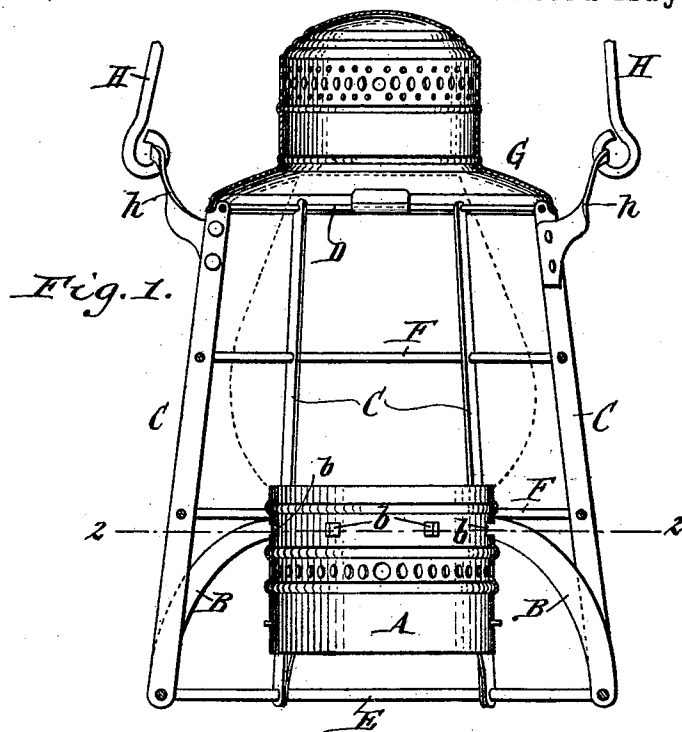


(No Model.)

F. K. WRIGHT.
LANTERN FRAME.

No. 583,161.

Patented May 25, 1897.



Witnesses:

F. Gustav Wilhelm.

Emery & Sulistford.

Fred. K. Wright

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
STEAM GAUGE AND LANTERN COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LANTERN-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,161, dated May 25, 1897.

Application filed March 4, 1896. Serial No. 581,814. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK K. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lantern-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of lanterns which are provided with open-bottom frames having upright bars constructed of flat or plate metal. In these lanterns as heretofore constructed the upright bars were usually composed each of an upper and a lower member which were cut in one piece from a plate of suitable metal and secured at the point of junction of the two members to the lower collar, in which the oil-pot is secured.

The object of my invention is to save metal in the construction of the frame-bars and to produce a strong, durable, and stable frame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lantern provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in line 2-2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical section of the lower portion of the frame, showing a slightly-modified form of the lower frame-bars.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the lower collar, in which the oil-pot is secured in any suitable manner and on which the globe rests, which is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

B represents the lower or inner frame-bars, which are connected at their upper ends with the collar A and which support the latter.

C represents the outer frame-bars, which extend from the top ring D to the bottom ring E. These bars are formed of straight strips of flat metal of suitable width and thickness and diverge downwardly. The lower end of each of these outer bars is arranged on one side of one of the lower bars B, and the lower ends of the bars are connected by the bottom ring E, which is secured in

openings formed in the lower ends of these bars.

In addition to the top and bottom rings D E one or more intermediate rings F are employed for connecting the outer frame-bars C.

The lower or inner frame-bars B converge upwardly from the lower ends of the outer frame-bars C to the lower collar A of the lantern and are preferably secured to the collars by hooks or lips *b*, formed at the upper ends of the base B and engaging in openings formed in the collar for their insertion. The parts of the frame are secured together, after having been assembled, by dipping the frame in a bath of tin.

As shown in Fig. 1, the lower frame-bars B are slightly curved, but they may be made straight, as shown at B' in Fig. 3.

The long outer frame-bars C are cut from straight strips or bars of metal, and there is therefore little or no waste in forming these bars. The same is true of the straight lower frame-bars B'. (Shown in Fig. 3.) The curved lower frame-bars B (shown in Fig. 1) can be readily cut from a plate of metal with but little waste by forming the inner and outer curvatures of each bar on the same radius and cutting the bars closely together from the plate.

G represents the lantern-top, which is hinged or otherwise attached to the top of the frame; H, the bail, and *h* the ears, to which the bail is hung.

The frame, having these straight outer bars extending in straight lines from the top to the base, is very strong and stable and forms a very reliable guard for the protection of the globe, lower collar, and oil-pot, while the lower bars, converging upwardly from the base ring to the lower collar, form a strong and rigid support for the collar.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a lantern-frame, the combination with the lower collar, of upwardly-converging lower frame-bars secured with their upper ends to said collar and supporting the same,

and separate outer frame-bars having their lower ends arranged adjacent to the lower ends of said lower frame-bars and extending to the top of the frame, and connecting-rings, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lantern-frame, the combination with the lower collar, of upwardly-converging lower frame-bars secured with their upper ends to said collar, outer frame-bars extending from the top to the bottom of said frame, each outer bar being arranged adjacent to one

of said lower bars, a base-ring connecting the lower ends of said bars, and one or more upper rings connecting said outer bars, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 27th day of February, 1896.

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN,
FRANK C. CROWELL.