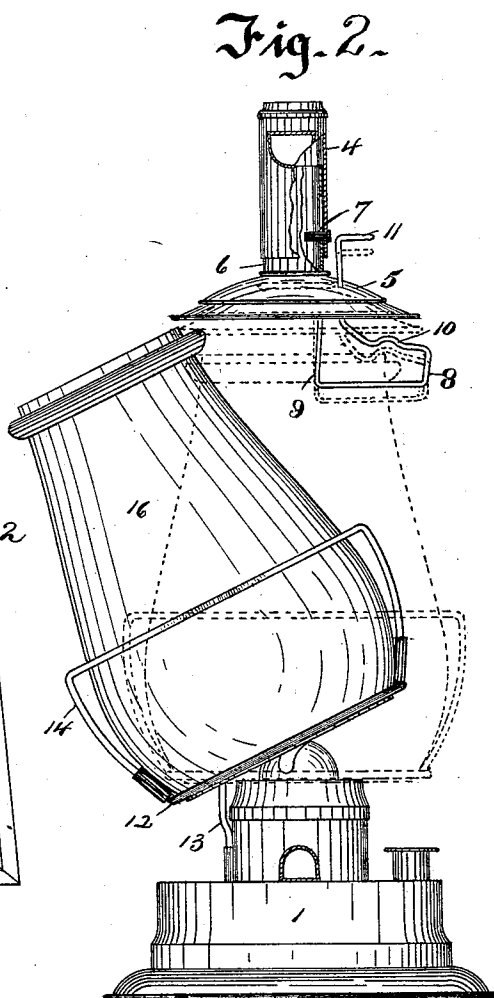
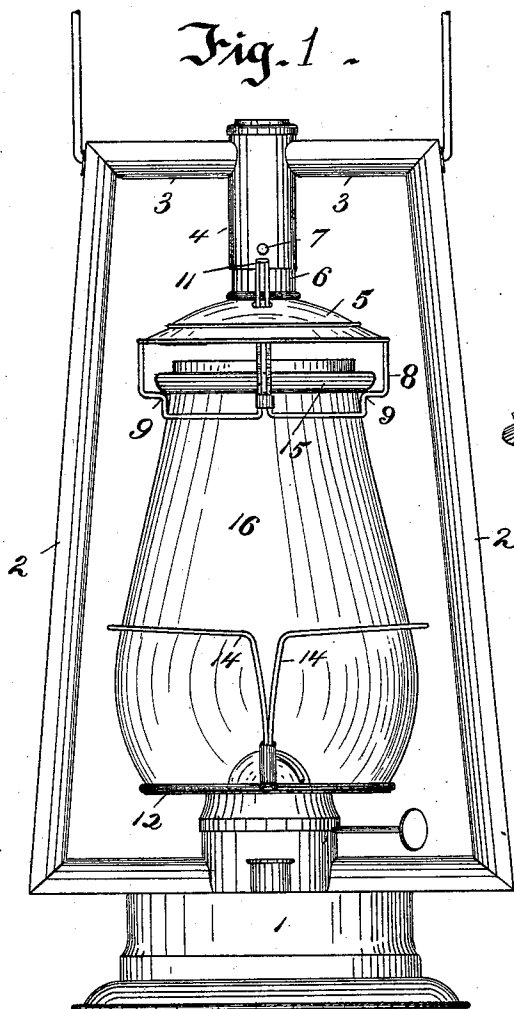


(No Model.)

C. BERGENER.
LANTERN.

No. 529,017.

Patented Nov. 13, 1894.



Witnesses.
Wallace Murdock
J. M. Copenhaver

Inventor.
Charles Berenger
by Charles H. Thompson
His Att'ys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BERGENER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE C. T. HAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,017, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed May 14, 1894. Serial No. 511,228. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BERGENER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference numerals marked thereon.

My present invention relates to that class of tubular lanterns in which the globe is secured to a globe supporting plate hinged to the lantern-body and adapted to be swung out from under the bell of the lantern to permit access to the burner, and it consists in certain improvements in construction, whereby the lantern is adapted to receive globes of various heights and at the same time the relative distance between the top of the globe and the bell will be maintained, and to these and other ends it consists in certain improvements in construction and combinations of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described and the novel features pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a lantern constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a side view of the same with one of the side tubes broken away and with a portion of the bell and the central tube shown in section.

Similar reference numerals in both figures indicate similar parts.

1 indicates the base or oil pot of the lantern; 2, the side tubes; 3, 3, the upper horizontal tubes, and 4 the depending central tube.

5 indicates the bell or dome having a short tube 6 connected thereto and sliding within the central tube 4 of the lantern frame, said tube being provided with a slot in which operates a pin or projection 7 attached to the depending tube 4, thereby limiting the vertical movement of the tube 6 and also preventing its rotary movement. Connected to the bell is a globe catch and rest 8 formed of wire and attached to the bell at the sides, preferably slightly in the rear of the side tubes and extending downward then inward forming shoulders 9 adapted to engage the under side of the bead on the globe, then ex-

tending to the rear from each side forming a semi-annular bow, the central elastic portion of the spring being formed double and bent as shown to provide a shoulder 10 for engaging the top of the globe, the double central portion being extended up through the bell and constituting a handle or thumb piece 11 by which the catch may be manipulated.

12 indicates the usual perforated globe-plate pivoted to a suitable support 13 secured to the oil-pot or base of the lantern, said plate having on its upper side semi-circular spring guards 14 engaging the globe 16 above the bulge thereof, so as to hold it firmly on the plate, and permitting the globe and plate to be swung from over the burner to allow access to the latter.

When the globe is in upright position over the burner, the shoulder 9 of the spring-catch engages beneath the bead 15, while the shoulder 10 at the rear engages the top of the globe holding it firmly in position. The globe may be swung out from under the bell by releasing the shoulder 9 from the top and manipulating the thumb-piece for the purpose.

It will be noted that the bell is permitted a vertical movement on the central tube, and as the top of the globe is securely fastened to it, whatever the length of the globe may be, the bell will always be held the proper distance above it, and thereby the proper operation of the lantern will be insured.

It may be necessary in swinging the globe under the bell to raise the latter slightly from the normal position to which it will drop when the globe is removed, but the shoulder 9 will insure its proper operation, as this engages beneath the bead 15 and being slightly back of the center of the bell its proper grasp is accomplished without straining the connection between the globe and plate.

In Fig. 2 the full lines show the globe tilted out and the bell in lowermost position, so that the bell must be raised slightly when the globe is moved to upright position, which is shown in dotted lines.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a tubular lantern, the combination with the frame, and the base, of the pivoted globe-plate, and means for holding the globe thereon, the vertically-movable bell inde-

pendent of the globe-plate, the catch thereon having the shoulder projecting beneath and co-operating with the under side of the bead on the globe, and having the elastic portion 5 co-operating with the top of the globe and extended to form a thumb-piece above the bell, substantially as described.

2. In a tubular lantern, the combination with the lantern frame having the telescopic 10 central tube and the projection for limiting the movement of the movable part, of the

bell on the movable part of the tube, and the globe rest and catch having the shoulders near the open side, co-operating with the under side of the bead on the globe also the semi- 15 circular bow, the central elastic extension provided with the shoulder, and the thumb-piece, substantially as described.

CHARLES BERGENER.

Witnesses:

F. F. CHURCH,
GEO. W. HAM.