

GEORGE MORTIMER. Lantern.

No. 124,372.

Patented March 5, 1872.

Fig. 1.

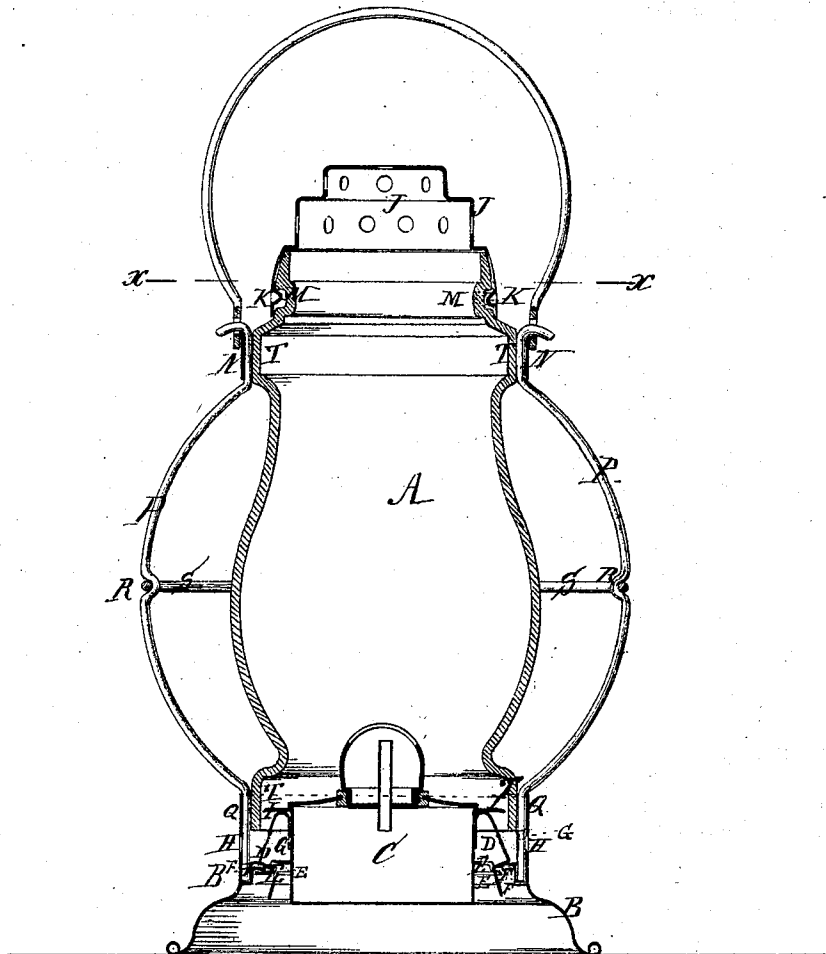
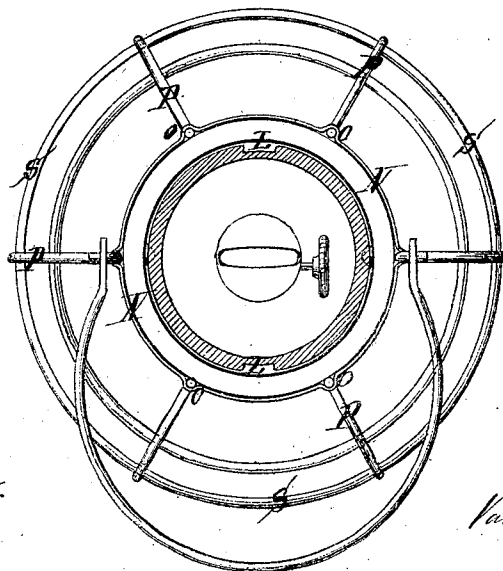


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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GEORGE MORTIMER, OF JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,372, dated March 5, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MORTIMER, of Jersey City Heights, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken in the plane of the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to lanterns, and is designed for such as are portable, though it can be used with others; and it consists in forming or providing the globe where it comes in contact with the metal frame that incloses and holds it with projecting zones of suitable width to enable the globe to be held steadily by the rings of the frame.

The letter A designates a glass globe of a hand-lantern, and B the pedestal of the metallic frame by which it is inclosed. The vessel C or "lamp" proper, which contains the oil and wick, is inserted from below, and is secured in place by means of spring catches D D, fastened on opposite sides of the vessel, and which work in slots made in its lower rim, E, and are made with square shoulders that catch over the inside flange F of the pedestal when the vessel reaches its proper position in the interior of the pedestal. The bottom edge of the glass globe enters the vertical part of the pedestal and rests on the stops G, formed on its inner surface, as is illustrated in Fig. 1, which stops are above the line of the air openings H made through the sides of the pedestal, so that the sides of the globe will not interrupt the entrance of air to support combustion. In order to prevent the flame of the lamp from being put out by the sudden rush of air when the lantern is lowered, or by any other violent current of rushing air, I form a curtain, I, above the line of air-openings H, consisting of an annular rim that projects from the upper part of the "lamp" C, toward the sides of the globe, so as to leave a narrow open space between the edge of the curtain and the sides of the globe, through which a thin uninterrupted stream of air can pass upward to the flame. The cur-

tain I arrests air which rushes in with too great violence, and forms the upper wall of an annular air-space of which the lower rim E forms the lower wall, in which space the rushing air has room for circulation. The letter J designates the metal cap of the lantern perforated to allow the products of combustion to escape, and the interior is provided with projections, K K, which serve to fasten the cap to the globe by passing down through vertical grooves L L, which extend downward from the upper edge of the globe until they intersect a horizontal groove, M, into which the projections are passed by rotating the cap.

The frame of the lantern above the pedestal consists of a flat ring or band, N, in whose inner side half-round recesses O are made to receive the upper ends of the vertical bars P of the frame, which are soldered, or otherwise suitably fastened, in the recesses. Like recesses are made for the lower ends of said bars in the inner side of the ring Q, which forms the upper part of the pedestal, where said lower ends are also fastened by soldering. The vertical bars are crimped inwardly, as seen at R, in the same horizontal line to receive a guard-wire or ring, S, which goes around outside all the vertical bars, and, its ends being fastened together, it is retained in place by the crimp without other fastening. The globe is held in the frame of the lantern by the top and bottom rings N Q; and in order to present to them a suitable holding-surface, I form projecting zones, T T, at those parts of the globe which come opposite to the rings, the bottom zone forming the lower edge of the globe. These zones have vertical sides to conform to the inner sides of the rings, and thereby present good bearing surfaces where the globe and rings come in contact. Another advantage of the upper zone T is that it enables me to make the ring N of a sufficient diameter to allow the globe to be inserted into the frame from above.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The vertical projecting zones T of the globe, in combination with the rings N Q of the frame, substantially as described.

Witnesses: GEORGE MORTIMER.

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