

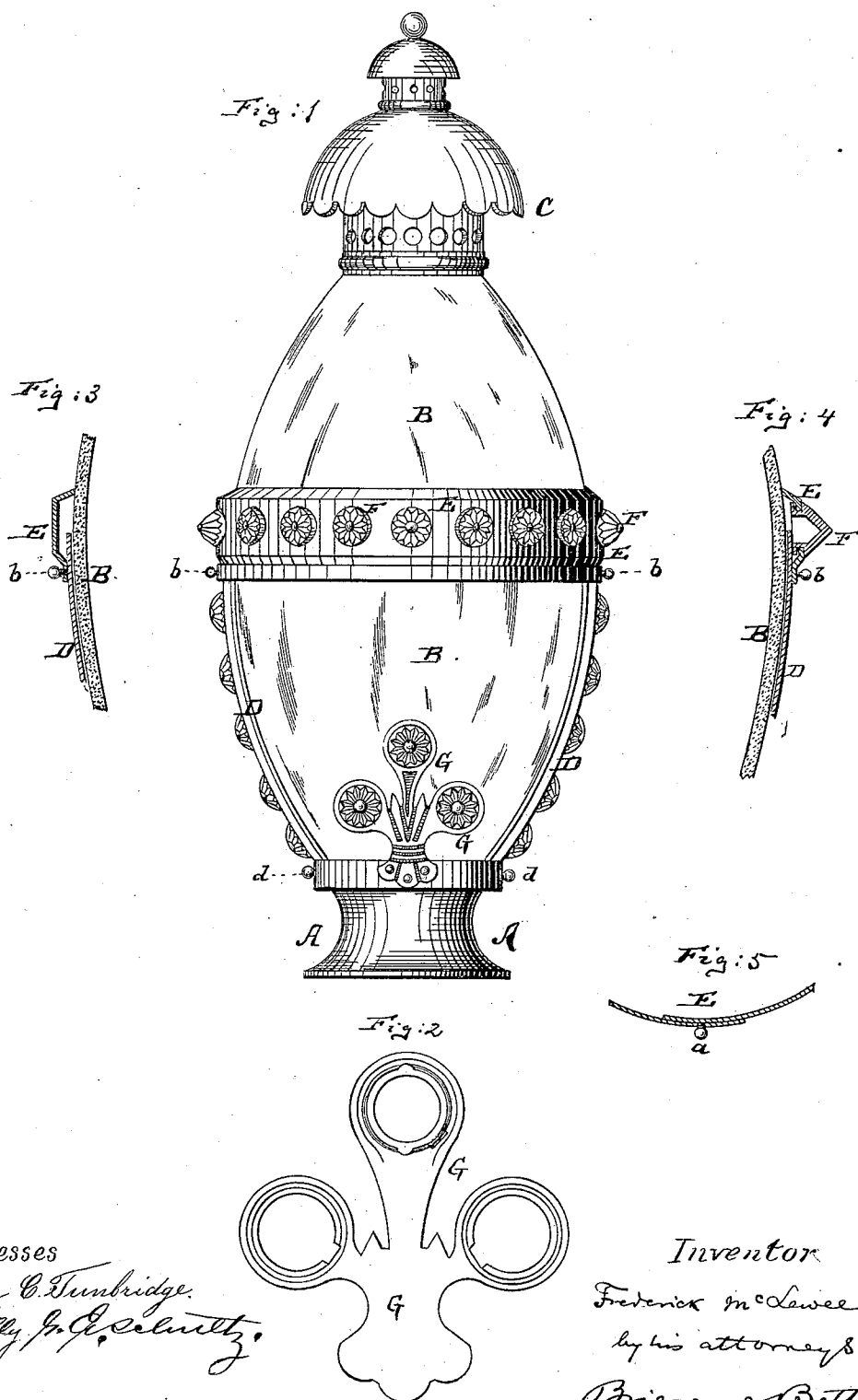
(No Model.)

F. McLEWEE.

LANTERN.

No. 253,302.

Patented Feb. 7, 1882.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK McLEWEE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,302, dated February 7, 1882.

Application filed November 7, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK McLEWEE, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Lantern, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved lantern. Fig. 2 is an enlarged face view of one of the ornaments on said lantern. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section, showing the manner of joining the encircling band to the upright straps or posts of the lantern-frame. Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section through the encircling band, showing how the crystals are secured therein. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section, showing how the ends of the encircling band are joined.

This invention has for its object so to construct a street-lantern that it will serve the purpose of an ordinary lantern—that is to say, properly illuminate its immediate neighborhood, and at the same time also throw refracted rays of light to a greater distance than is done by ordinary lanterns. I thereby obtain the advantage that the light may be seen a very great distance without impairing the ordinary functions of a lantern. For police-stations, restaurants, and the like these lanterns will be of very great value.

The invention mainly consists in setting crystals which shall refract the rays of light into the opaque framing of the lantern around the transparent globe thereof; and it also consists in the peculiar details of construction that are hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the base of my improved lantern. This base supports the globe B, which is made of glass or other equivalent transparent or translucent substance, and which is properly capped with a ventilating-cap, C. A gas-burner or other source of illumination is contained within the globe B. The base A supports two or more straps or standards, D D, which are made of metal or other equivalent substance, and which hug the lower part of the globe and serve to support an encircling band, E, that embraces the globe B at or near the middle of its height.

Into the band E, and also into the straps or posts D, all of which are perforated for the purpose, are set a series of crystals, F F, of ordinary construction, which crystals refract the rays of light that pass through them from the

interior of the lantern. The crystals F are secured in the straps and in the band in any of the known manners, one mode of connection being illustrated in Fig. 4; but I do not herein claim anything relative to the fastening of said crystals in their supports.

From the base A may, if desired, also be made to project ornamental metallic scrolls G, which are studded with similar crystals, F, and the like projections may be made on the band E and post F, or either of them, as desired.

It will be seen that this lantern, when illuminated, will throw rays of light through the crystals F F, that are set in the embracing frame-work of the globe, which rays of light, being refracted, will, by the color and form or other peculiarities of the crystals, enable persons at a great distance to perceive the location of the lantern and its object. Thus, if red crystals and red refracted rays should indicate a police-station, a person in a large city will have less difficulty than at present to find a station at night. Yet at the same time the rays of light that pass through the globe B and do not pass through the crystals will serve to illuminate the immediate neighborhood of the lantern, permitting it to perform the ordinary functions of a night street-lamp. The like invention is applicable to lanterns that are to be carried in the hand.

In order to admit of different sizes of globes in the same framing D E, I make said framing adjustable. To this end the band E laps its ends, as indicated in Fig. 5, where they are fastened by a suitable screw, *a*. For a larger globe the ring can easily be expanded, for a smaller contracted. The upper ends of the posts D enter between the globe and the band E, as indicated in Fig. 3, and can be clamped to said band by the screws *b* at any desired place; so that the distance between the band E and base A may be easily regulated. The lower ends of the posts or straps D are fastened in the base A by screws *d*, or otherwise, but preferably so as to be removable to permit the parts to be taken asunder for convenience in packing and cleaning.

The frame or band E, by encircling the globe B, also strengthens it.

I claim—

1. In a lantern, the combination of the globe, through which the rays of light pass unob-

structed, with a perforated metallic frame that encircles the exterior of said globe and carries in its apertures refracting-crystals, substantially as specified.

5 2. The combination of the base A of the lantern with the supports or straps D, encircling band E, crystals F, and globe B, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a lantern having base A and globe B,

and posts or straps D that project from said base, the combination thereof with the vertically-adjustable band E and clamping device b, substantially as herein shown and described. 10

FREDERICK McLEWEE.

Witnesses:

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