T. F. CARNEY.

COLLAPSIBLE LANTERN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 22, 1914.

**1,120,024.** Patented Dec. 8, 1914.

Fig. 1

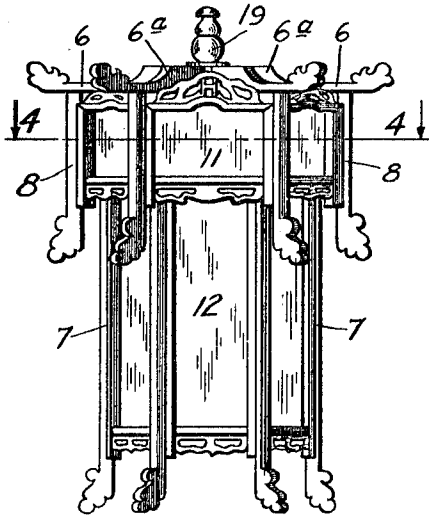



Fig. 2

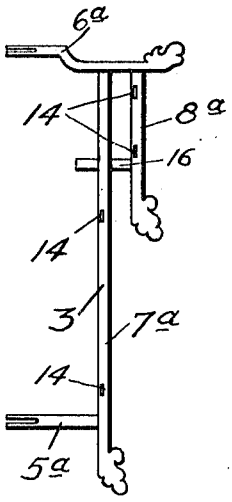



Fig. 3

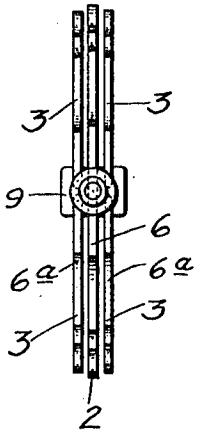



Fig. 4

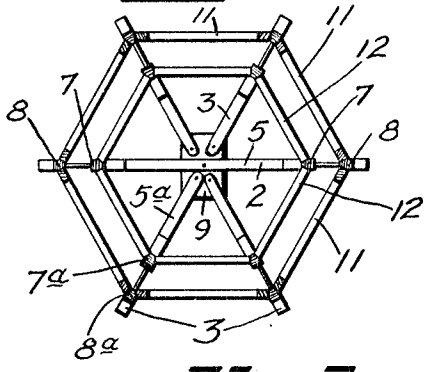



Fig. 5

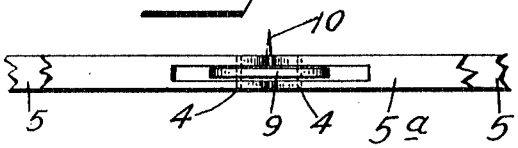



Fig. 6

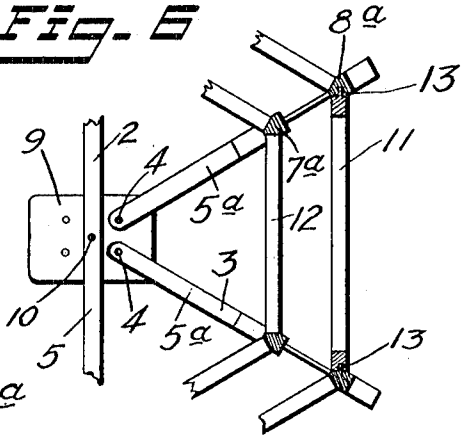
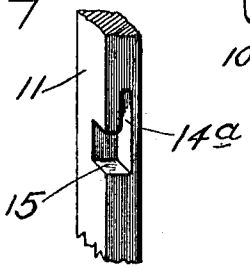



Fig. 7




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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. CARNEY, OF ILION, NEW YORK.

## COLLAPSIBLE LANTERN.

1,120,024. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 8, 1914.

Application filed August 22, 1914. Serial No. 858,002.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. CARNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Ilion, county of Herkimer, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is an improved collapsible lantern, the object of which is to provide a simple and substantial structure, which is of attractive appearance when set up and adapted to collapse in an advantageous manner for safe storage or shipment. With these ends in view the invention comprises the parts, improvements and combinations which will now be briefly described, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the preferred embodiment of the invention: Figure 1 is an elevation of the lantern; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the frames; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lantern collapsed and with the transparent panels removed; Fig. 4 is a sectional plan on line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevation of the lower part of the lantern collapsed; Fig. 6 represents a portion of Fig. 4 on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective, detail view.

The frame-work of the lantern includes a plurality of vertical frames 2 and 3, hingedly connected on vertical axes 4, substantially centrally of the lantern, so that they may be opened outward in radiating relation or folded into flat condition. The frame designated 2 extends horizontally the width of the lantern, and may be termed a diametrical frame. It comprises a bottom bar 5, preferably straight, a top bar 6, shown as bent or fashioned into an ornamental shape, and preferably longer than the bottom bar, vertical bars 7 connecting the outer portions of the top and bottom bars, and, also, short vertical bars 8 depending from the extremities of the top bar, beyond the bars 7, to which they are preferably connected, as at 16 (Fig. 2), for structural purposes. It follows that the upper part of the frame is wider than the lower part and overhangs this part. The other hinged frames 3, of which there are two or more at each side, correspond substantially to half of the diametrical frame 2, and are hingedly connected thereto at each side. In the particular construction illustrated a plate 9 is secured in a transverse opening in the bottom bar 5 in projecting relation at each side thereof; and the inner ends of the bottom bars $5^a$ of the frames 3 are slotted to receive the edges of this plate, to which they are hinged by the vertical pivot pins 4. The manner of hinging the top bars $6^a$ to the top bar 6 of the diametrical frame is the same as in the case of the lower bars. A hanging or ornamental member 19 is fixed to the middle of the top bar 6; and a pin 10 or other means for receiving a candle or other source of illumination is mounted on the middle of the bottom bar 5. The vertical bars $7^a$ and $8^a$ of the frames 3 are identical with the bars 7 and 8 of the frame.

Separate transparency bearing panels 11 and 12 are adapted to be inserted between the outer portions of the hinged frames so as to form the wall of the lantern and at the same time serve to lock the hinged frames open. The panels 11 engage the outer portions of the upper, wider parts of the frames and are consequently wider and farther from the center of the lantern than the panels 12, which engage the outer edges of the lower parts of said frames. Preferably the panels 11 are shorter, vertically, than the panels 12, the upper and lower parts of the frames being similarly proportioned. The engagement of the panels with the frames is effected by means of lugs 13 projecting either from the edges of the panels or the frames and sockets 14 in the members which do not bear the projections. At one of the vertical joints thus formed, at each side of the diametrical frame, the sockets $14^a$ are elongated vertically and provided with lateral entrances 15, into which the coöperating lugs may be introduced sidewise, the panel then being slid downward to lock it. After two of the compartments or sections at either side have been filled with panels, this construction enables the remaining panels to be inserted without difficulty.

When the lantern is set up it appears as shown in Fig. 1. In order to collapse it, the transparency panels are taken out and placed flat against each other, after which the frames 3 are folded flat against the frame 2, as shown in Fig. 3. It will be understood that the transparency panels may be of any suitable construction. Preferably, they are approximately rectangular frames, covered or filled with transparent or trans-

lucent material, though any other rigid structure provided with means for allowing the light to pass will do as well.

What is claimed as new is;

1. A collapsible lantern, comprising a plurality of vertical frames hingedly connected on vertical axes substantially centrally of the lantern, the frames being adapted to be opened in radiating relation and closed in flat condition, and separate transparency-bearing panels having means of engagement with the outer portions of said frames and adapted to be inserted between the same to form the outer walls of the lantern, said panels serving to lock said frames open.

2. A collapsible lantern, comprising a plurality of vertical frames hingedly connected on vertical axes so as to be capable of being folded into flat condition, said frames having their upper parts wider than and overhanging their lower parts, and two sets of separate transparency-bearing panels having means of engagement with the outer portions of the upper and lower parts of said frames, respectively, said panels when in place being at different distances from the center and serving to lock the hingedly connected frames in open condition.

3. A collapsible lantern, comprising a wide vertical frame which extends diametrically of the lantern when the latter is opened, narrow vertical frames hingedly connected with the diametrical frame at opposite sides thereof so as to be capable of folding flat against the same, and separate transparency-bearing panels having means of engagement with the outer parts of the frames in order to lock the same in open condition.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS F. CARNEY.

Witnesses:

ARLEIGH D. RICHARDSON,

CONRAD KLEPPLE.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**