

(No Model.)

F. K. WRIGHT.
LANTERN FRAME.

No. 570,589.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.

Fig. 2.

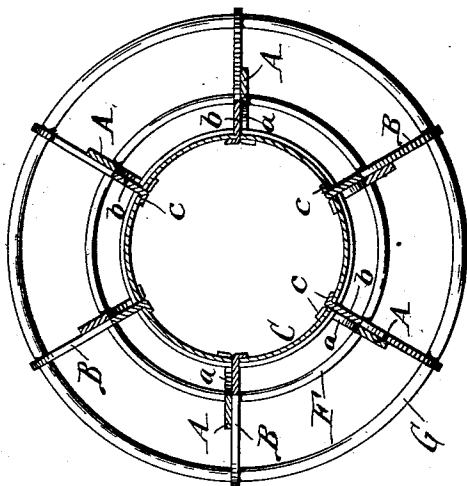
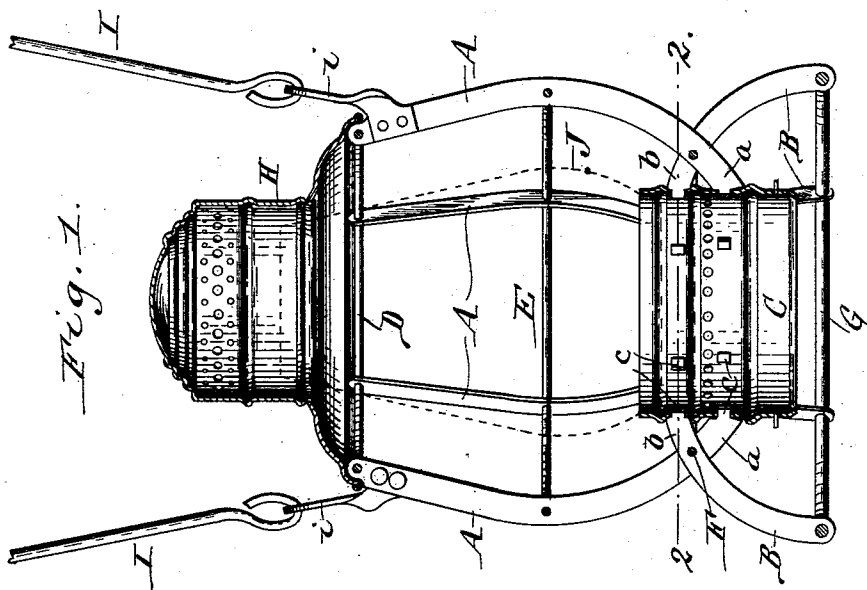


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
Emmet P. Sanford.
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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. 570,589, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1896. Serial No. 581,449. (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 guard-frames having their upright bars constructed of flat or plate metal. In these lanterns, as heretofore constructed, each upright bar was composed of an upper and a lower member which were cut in one piece out of a plate of suitable metal, and each bar was secured to the lower tin ring or collar in which the oil-pot is secured at the junction of the upper and lower members.

The object of my invention is to save metal in the construction of these upright frame-bars and to provide a more secure and durable connection of the same with the lower collar of the lantern-frame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lantern provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in line 2 2, Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in both figures.

A represents the upper bars, and B the lower bars, of the lantern-frame. One of the upright bars is arranged side by side with one of the lower bars, so that the bars forming one pair stand nearly vertically in line with each other and form together one of the upright members of the frame. The upper and lower bars of each pair cross each other opposite the collar C, in which the oil-pot is secured, and the lower portion *a* of the upper bar extends downwardly and inwardly beyond the crossing-point to the collar, while the upper portion *b* of the lower bar extends upwardly and inwardly to the collar. The inner ends of the bars are secured to the collar C, preferably by hooks *c*, formed on the bars and inserted through slots in the collar, to which they are fastened by soldering or tinning in a well-known manner.

D is the top ring of wire, which is secured in openings in the upper ends of the upper bars; E, the next lower ring, which is secured in openings at about the middle of the upper

bars; F, the next lower ring, which passes through both the upper and lower bars at the points where they cross each other, and G is the base-ring, which is secured in openings in the lower ends of the lower bars.

The parts of the frame are readily assembled by hooking the bars through the openings formed for their reception in the lower collar, then threading the wires forming the horizontal rings through the holes in the bars, and finally dipping the frame in a bath of tin for soldering all the joints simultaneously. By this construction each pair of upright bars, composed of an upper and lower bar, is secured to the lower collar at two points, one above the other, whereby greater rigidity and durability are secured, and both bars of a pair are braced laterally and circumferentially outside of the lower collar by the connecting-ring which passes through the bars at their crowning-points. As the two bars of each pair are separate from each other, each can be stamped out of a narrower blank than where both the upper and lower bars are formed in one piece and less waste metal is therefore cut off in forming the bars.

H represents a lantern-top of any suitable construction, which is hinged or otherwise attached to the lantern-frame.

I represents the bail, and *i* the bail-ears, of any suitable construction. The globe is represented by the dotted lines J.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a lantern-frame, the combination with the lower collar, of upper and lower frame-bars arranged in pairs which cross each other opposite said collar and which are secured with their inner ends to said collar, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lantern-frame, the combination with the lower collar, of upper and lower frame-bars arranged in pairs which cross each other opposite said collar, and a connecting-ring passing through said bars at their crossing-points, substantially as set forth.

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

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN,
FRANK C. CROWELL.