(Model.)

G. E. FIFIELD.

LANTERN.

No. 261,695. Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig 1

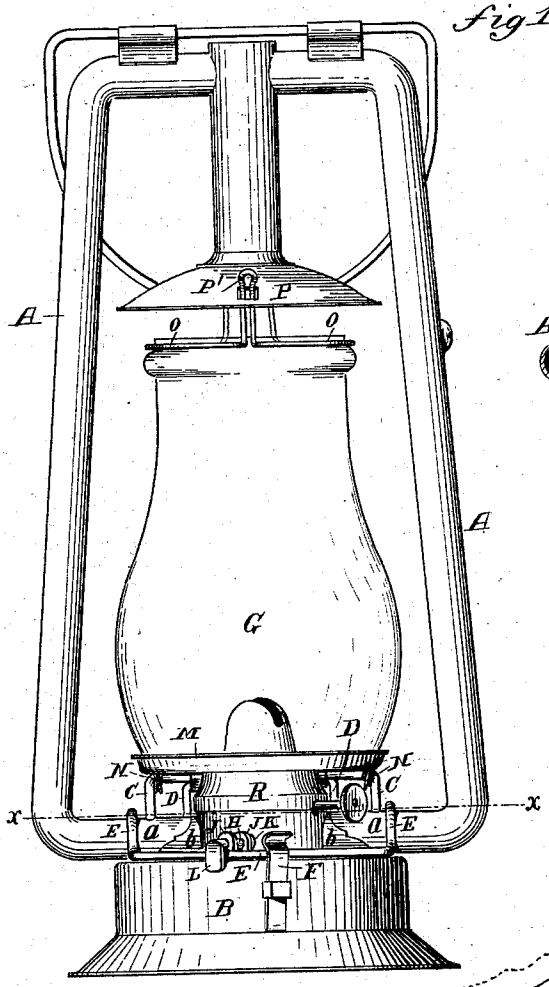


Fig 3

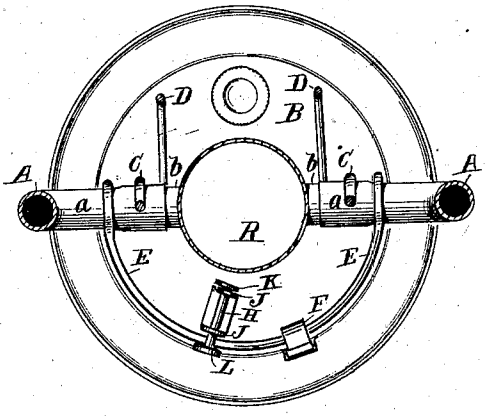
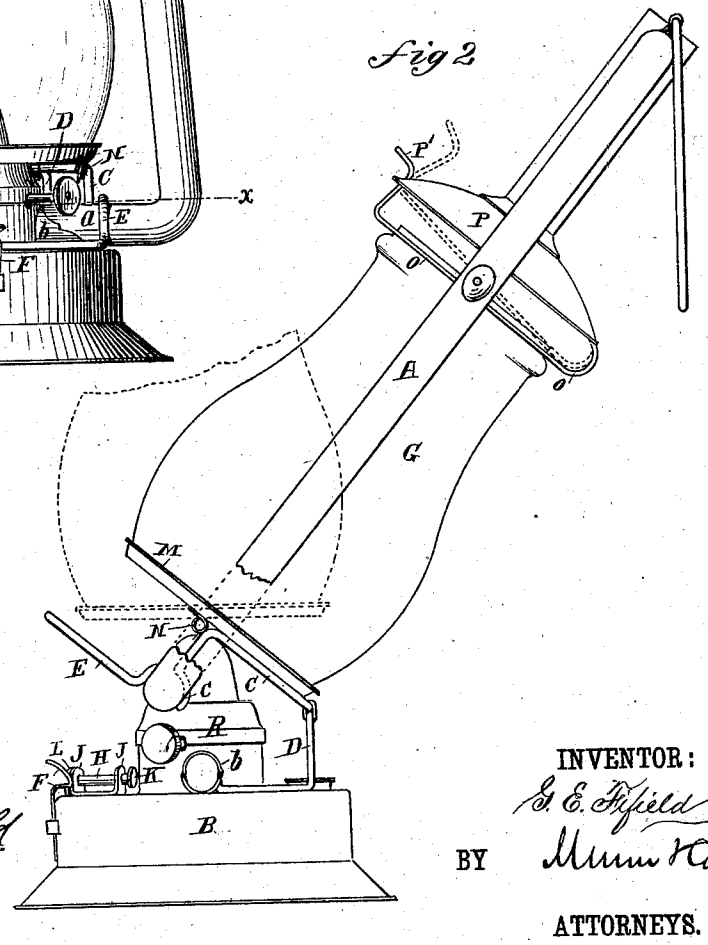


Fig 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. FIFIELD, OF DANFORTH, MAINE.

LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,695, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed May 15, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. FIFIELD, of Danforth, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Lantern, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to that class of lanterns known as the "tubular" lantern.

The object of my invention is to facilitate lighting the lamp, cleaning the globe, and trimming the wick.

The invention consists in a tubular lantern having the lower ends of its tubes detached from the lamp and attached to a wire pivoted on the lamp, thus permitting the lamp-globe to be tilted.

The invention further consists in the combination, with the pivoted tubes, of a circular wire attached to the same and adapted to rest on the top of the lamp, which is provided with a spring-catch and a lock-bar for holding the tubes and globes in position on the lamp.

The invention further consists in a swinging bottom plate for the globe, which bottom plate is attached to the tubes.

The invention also consists in short tubular projections on the top of the lamp, the ends of these projections being beveled and adapted to be covered by the lower ends of the vertical tubes of the lamp, as will be fully described hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved lantern. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal side elevation of the same, parts being broken out and the globe being inclined. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The lower ends of the tubes A of my improved tubular lantern are not fastened to the top of the lamp B, as in the ordinary tubular lantern, but are attached to a bent hinge-wire, C, which is hinged to two uprights or standards, D, projecting upward from the top of the lamp B at one side of the same. A semicircularly-bent wire, E, preferably made integral with the wire C, projects from the lower ends of the tubes A, to which ends it is fastened in such a manner that it will rest on the top of the lamp B when the tubes A are in a vertical position. The wire E is curved in such a manner that it will rest on the edge of the lamp B. This lamp is provided with a beveled spring-catch, F, which snaps over the wire E when the same rests on the top of the lamp B, and thus locks this wire, the globe G, and the tubes A in position; but to prevent accidental disengagement of the wire E, I have provided a lock formed of a rod, H, mounted loosely, so as to turn and slide in two apertured vertical projections, J, of the lamp, which rod has a knob or button, K, at its inner end and a rectangular projection or bend, L, at its outer end. When the wire E is locked in place by the latch F the wire or rod H is drawn outward and the outer end projection, L, is turned to hang downward to overlap the wire E, thus preventing the wire from being raised as long as the lock-rod H is in this position.

The globe G rests on a circular flange-plate, M, which is held on the hinge-wire C by spiral springs N, attached to the plate M and to the wire C, thus permitting this plate M to be swung or tilted in case the globe is to be removed. The top of the globe is held by a spring-ring, O, attached to the top plate, P, and provided with a projecting lug, P′, for operating it.

The lower ends, *a*, of the tubes A are beveled so as to adapt them to fit closely over the beveled ends of the short tubes *b*, projecting sidewise from the burner R, so that no wind can pass into these tubes to extinguish the light.

If the wire E is released by the latch F and the lock-rod H, the tubes A and the globe G can be swung back, as shown in Fig. 2, the parts swinging on the joint of the hinge-wire C and the standards D.

The wick can be trimmed and lighted or the light extinguished when the globe is inclined or tilted.

If the globe is to be removed, the projection P′ of the spring-rod O is raised to disengage the top of the globe, and the globe is then swung as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The plate M swings with it; but as soon as the globe is removed the springs N throw the plate M back upon the hinge-wire C again.

These springs N permit the tilting of the plate M when the globe G is swung as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a tubular lantern, the combination of the tube A, parted in its lower horizontal sections, *a*, with the supporting-wire C, as shown and described.

2. The combination of the lamp B, provided with short horizontal tubes *b*, and the tubes A, carrying the globe G, matching the horizontal section *a* of the tube A to the horizontal tubes *b*, as shown and described.

3. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the lamp B, of the tubes A, carrying the globe G, and the bent wire C, attached to the tubes A and hinged to standards D, projecting from the top of the lamp, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the lamp B, of the tubes A, the hinge-wire C, the circularly-bent wire E, and the latch F, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the lamp B, of the tubes A, the hinge-wire C, the circularly-bent wire E, the latch F, and the locking-rod H, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the lamp B, of the hinged tubes A, carrying the globe G, and having their lower ends, *a*, cut off on a bevel to fit short beveled projecting tubes *b* of the lamp B, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination, with the globe G, hinged wire C, and plate M, of the spiral springs N, connecting said plate M and wire C, as shown and described.

8. In a tubular lantern, the combination, with the tubes A, of the swinging globe-supporting plate M and the springs N, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

GEO. E. FIFIELD.

Witnesses:
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