

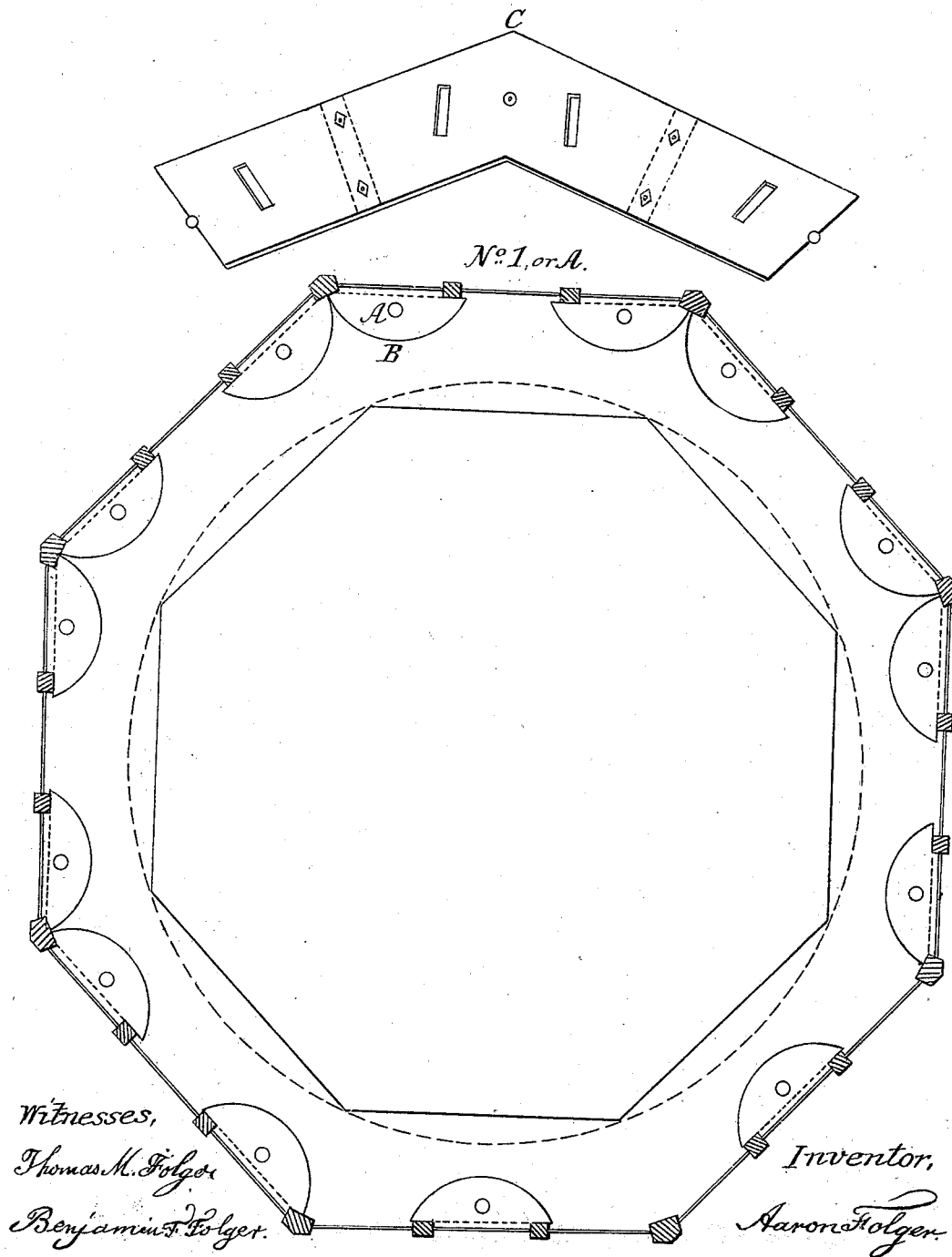
A. FOLGER.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Reflector.

No 2,520.

Patented March 28, 1842.



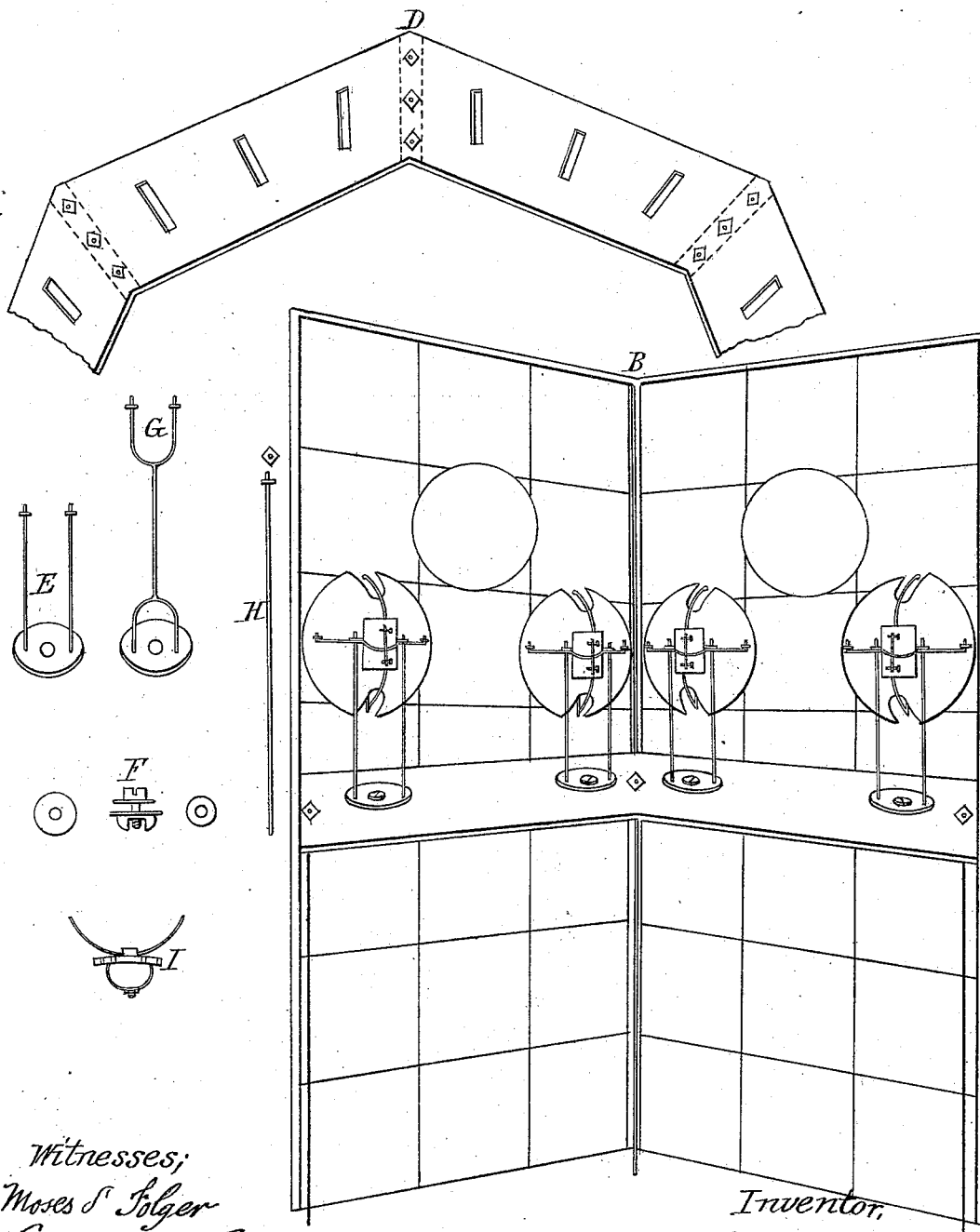
A. FOLGER.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Reflector.

No 2,520.

Patented March 28, 1842.



Witnesses;  
Moses S. Folger  
Edward R. Folger.

Inventor,  
Aaron Folger.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON FOLGER, OF NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS.

## MODE OF ARRANGING THE LAMPS AND REFLECTORS OF LIGHTHOUSES TO PREVENT THE EFFECT OF FROST ON THE SURFACE OF THE LANTERN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,520, dated March 28, 1842.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AARON FOLGER, of Nantucket, county of Nantucket, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and  
5 Improved Mode of Lighting Lighthouses which I call the "American Plan;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the improvement, which I claim as my invention and  
10 which I desire to secure by Letters Patent.

It consists mostly in placing the lamps as near the glass of the lantern as the fronts of the reflectors will let them come in the manner described in this specification, the lamps  
15 and reflectors being connected together in the same manner as they are in the lights and placed on slides. To do this I would have a shelf or plate of iron all around the lantern as represented in drawing A, the  
20 lap of the plate to be at the corners of the lantern, as in drawing D. Sheet iron such as is used for steam boilers is suitable for the plate which is to be raised on legs, as in drawing B. I would place each lamp on  
25 a slide, as in drawing B, and each slide to turn on a pivot, that being the screw that confines the slide to the plate marked in the drawing F the screw about three-fourths of an inch in diameter with a round head the  
30 circular plate for the slide  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and five-eighths of an inch thick where the pieces are placed that support the lamps, which pieces are to be firmly fixed in the slide, the screw to have a thin plate  
35 under the head and a square nut under the plate to move between pieces to prevent its turning and a nut under that to prevent the screw's turning.

The height of the supporters of the plate  
40 cannot be fixed until they are wanted. The height of the supporters of the lamps about 15 inches from the slide to the piece the lamps hook to which is marked in the drawing 1. To find the height for the legs of  
45 the plate and fix the places in the plate to govern the slides place the lamps on the slides and the slides on the plate and raise

the plate on blockings to its place so as to bring the lights in the center of the glass. Then you can find the height of the legs and  
50 mark the places on the plate to govern the slides. As represented in drawing D they are to be parallel to a line from each corner post to the center of the lantern. The plate ought to be nearly level the places so as to  
55 draw the lamps back far enough to turn the reflectors clear of the glass. When the lamps are lighted they are to be advanced until the reflectors strike the sash.

The blank circles on the drawing B are  
60 the places for lamps if there is more than one tier wanted. One full tier is 16 lamps; two tiers, 24 lamps. The supporters of the lamps in the upper tier must be like the figure in the drawing marked G; the legs of  
65 the plate like that marked H; the slide with the supporters of the lamp marked E; the plate about 17 inches wide. The circular plate for the slide may be of brass or cast iron the lap of the plate to fasten together  
70 with screws like the model.

The nature and effect of my invention being a great increase of light and prevention by means of radiated and reflected heat from the lamps of ice, snow, and condensa-  
75 tion of vapor.

What I claim is—

The following viz, the position of the lamps in such contiguity to the glass of the lantern as will keep a temperature to that  
80 effect; this may be done by placing them on any proper line of distance between the glass and six inches of the glass as the size and shape of the lamps and reflectors may require the distance from the glass being  
85 mostly governed by the size and shape of the reflectors and in the manner described in this specification or any other manner that is substantially the same.

AARON FOLGER.

Witnesses:

EDWIN COFFIN,  
BENJAMIN F. FOLGER.