

C. Dearys, Lantern.

No. 46,184.
Fig. 1.

Patented Jan. 31, 1865.

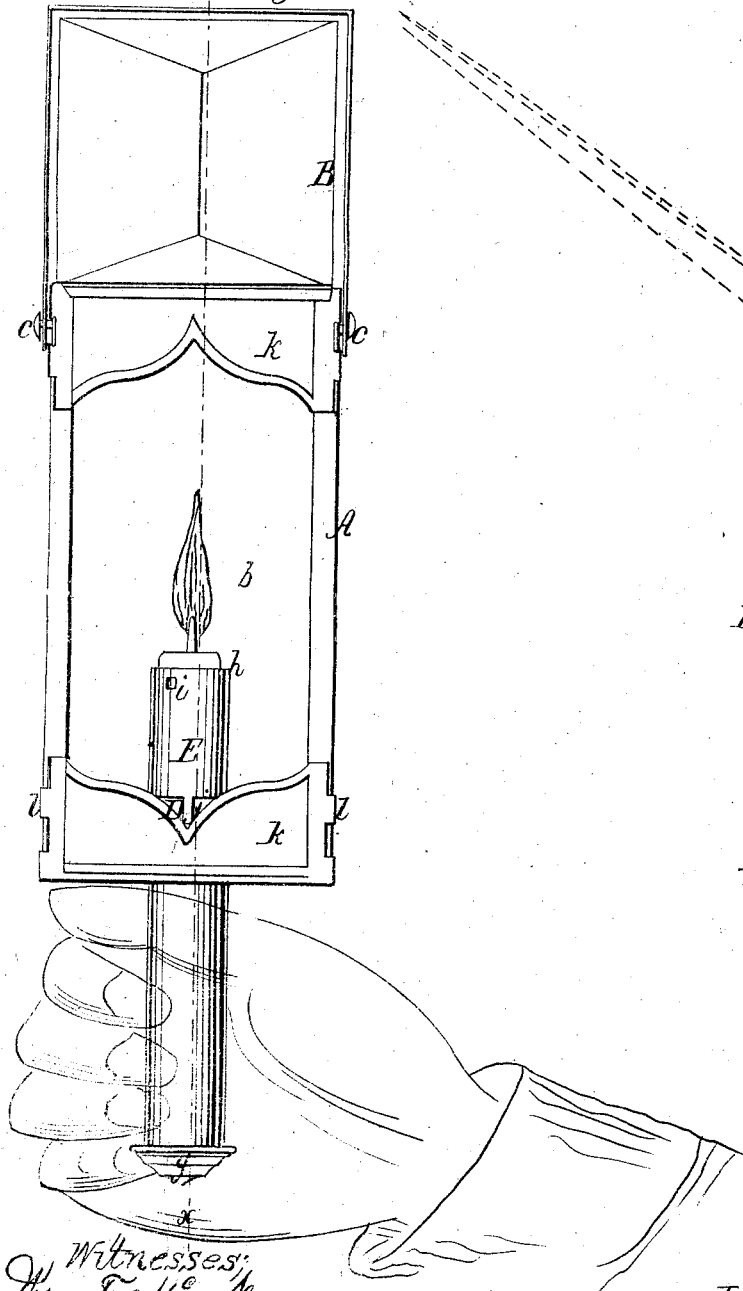
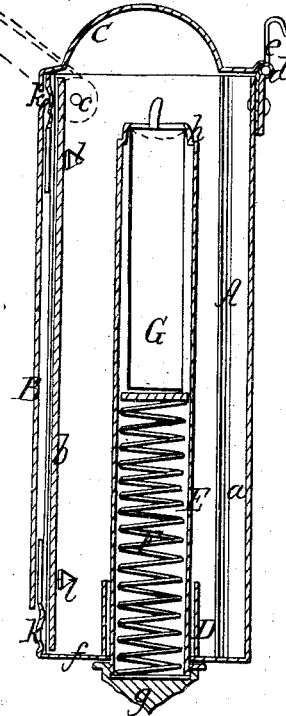


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
J. F. Mc Namara
J. P. Hall,

Inventor;
Charles Dearys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES DEAVS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO E. P. ARCHER AND GEORGE PANCOAST, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,184, dated January 31, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DEAVS, of the city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Portable Lantern; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my invention adjusted for use. Fig. 2 a side sectional view of the same adjusted in a compact state for the pocket or other receptacle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in combining a socket or tube, provided with a spring to receive a candle, with a case having a glass front, and in such a manner that the tube may be shoved entirely within the case where the lantern is not required for use, and also adjusted so that the tube may serve as a handle when the lantern is in use and a handle is required. The case of the lantern is provided with a cover which closes over the glass front and protects it when the lantern is not in use and is capable of being raised to serve as a reflector when the lantern is in use.

The invention is more especially designed for army or camp purposes, but it will prove a convenient device for general use, it being durable and the case constructed in such a manner that no solder is required, which frequently melts under the heat of the flame, and causes the parts to become detached.

A represents the case of the lantern, of oblong quadrilateral form, with sunken or concave corners *a* at its rear side, and a piece of glass, *b*, inserted in its front.

B is a cover designed to protect the glass *b* when the lantern is not in use. This cover is hinged at its upper end to the upper front part of the case, as shown at *c*, and when said cover is raised, as indicated in red in Fig. 2, it serves as a reflector.

The top of the case A is provided with a lid, C, of semi-circular form in its transverse section and connected at its back end to the upper end of the rear of the case by a hinge, *d*, as shown in Fig. 2.

At the upper end of the rear side of the case A there are two hooks, *e*, by which the lantern may be suspended from or hooked into the side of a tent when required. These hooks, when not required for use, may be turned down by the side of the case so as to be entirely out of the way.

At the bottom *f* of the lantern there is a cylindrical flange, D, which encircles a circular opening in the bottom, *f*, and E is a tube, the bottom *g* of which screws on the tube. The upper end of the tube is contracted by a flange, *h*, and a spiral spring, F, is inserted in the tube to bear against the lower end of the candle G and keep the top of the same pressed against the flange *h*. By this arrangement the candle is allowed to burn and its upper end always kept in contact with the flange so as to have the flame exposed. The tube E is allowed to slide freely in the flange D, so that it may be shoved entirely within the case or drawn out from it as far as desired, or entirely out from it when necessary. To prevent the socket from being casually drawn out from the case, I have a projection, *i*, on the exterior of the upper end of the tube which slides through a slot, *j*, in the flange D. By turning the socket so that the projection *i* will be out of line with the slot *j*, the tube will be prevented from being casually drawn out of the case.

When the lantern is in use, the tube E is drawn out from the case sufficiently far to bring the flame opposite the center of the glass *b*, as shown in Fig. 1.

The case I design to have constructed of sheet metal—tinned plate. The cover B may also be of the same material. I propose to use no solder. The back and sides may be struck up out of a single piece, and the strips *k k*, at the upper and lower parts of the front of the case, may be attached to the sides by locks *l*, formed by punching holes in one part and bending through them lips on the adjoining part.

When the lantern is not required for use, the tube E is shoved entirely within the case and the cover B shoved down over the glass *b*, as shown in Fig. 2. The lantern is then reduced to small dimensions and may be conveniently carried in the pocket or in a valise, carpet-bag, or small trunk.

I do not claim a socket provided with a spring to receive a candle, for that is a well-known device and may be seen in carriage-lamps, and in the "candle-lamp," an old English invention; but

I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the candle-tube E with the lantern-case A, when the tube is arranged

so as to slide within the case and capable of being shoved entirely within it and drawn out wholly or partially from it, substantially as, and for the purpose herein set forth.

CHARLES DEAVS.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,

M. M. LIVINGSTON.