S. ROEBUCK.

Lantern.

No. 49,953. Patented Sept. 12, 1865.

Fig. 1.

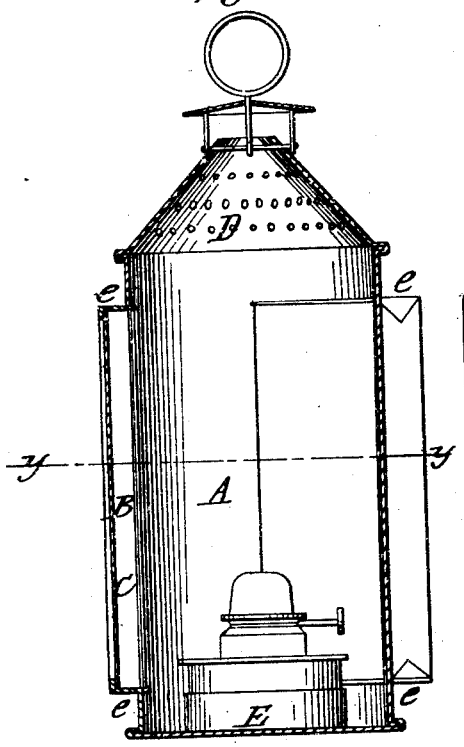


Fig. 3.

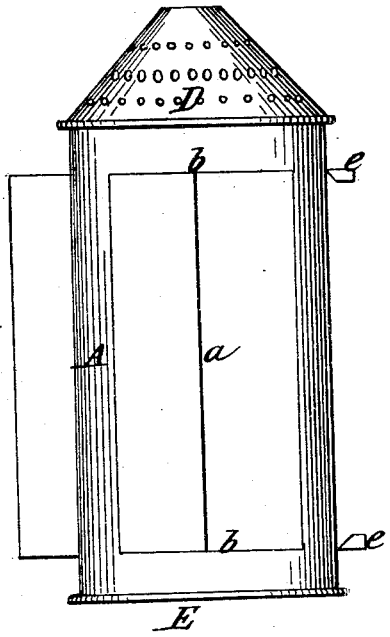
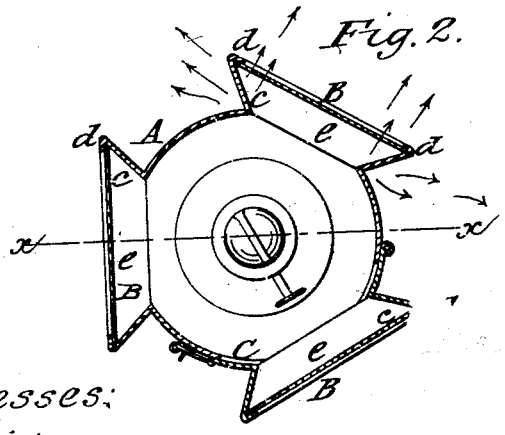


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL ROEBUCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ROEBUCK BROTHERS & MARKLAND, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **49,953**, dated September 12, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL ROEBUCK, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved 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 vertical central section of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a horizontal section of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a view of the body of the lantern, showing the manner of construction.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved mode of constructing the lantern, as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby openings and reflectors are obtained to cause the rays of light to be radiated from the lantern in the most favorable manner, and the latter rendered capable of being manufactured at a very moderate expense.

The body or main portion A of the lantern is constructed out of a single sheet of tin, bent or curved in cylindrical or other form, and having two vertical slits, *a*, made in it at suitable distances apart, said slits having horizontal slits *b b* at their upper and lower ends, as shown in Fig. 3. These slits show the manner in which the openings for the glasses and the reflectors are obtained, the portions of the metal each side of the vertical slits *a* being bent outward so as to form two oblique sides, *c c*, as shown in Fig. 2, and the outer ends of *c* being bent inward to form lips *d* to receive the glass plates B, strips or plates *e* being fitted to the upper and lower ends of the sides *c c*. By this means the inner surfaces of the sides *c c* are made to serve as reflectors and cause the rays of light to be radiated from the lantern in the most favorable manner, as indicated by the black arrows in Fig. 2, the mass of the rays passing out through the glass plates B about at right angles therewith. If the reflecting-sides *c* were not employed, the rays would pass out in all directions, without being at all concentrated, as indicated by the red arrows, and would be far less efficient. Besides this advantage, my invention possesses the one of economy in construction. The reflecting-sides *c c* may be formed with the greatest facility and at small cost, and a neat and chaste lantern is obtained, one equal in appearance to the globe-lanterns. The door C has an opening made in it precisely like those described for the body of the lantern, the door being hinged to the body in the usual or any proper way. The top D and the bottom E of the lantern may be constructed and applied in any proper manner.

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

A lantern constructed with openings to receive the glass plates by slitting the sheet-metal body, as shown, and bending the metal outward at each side to obtain reflecting-surfaces behind the glass plates, between them and the main portion of the body, substantially as set forth.

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