L. F. BETTS.

Lantern.

No. 51,005. Patented Nov. 21, 1865.

Fig. 2.

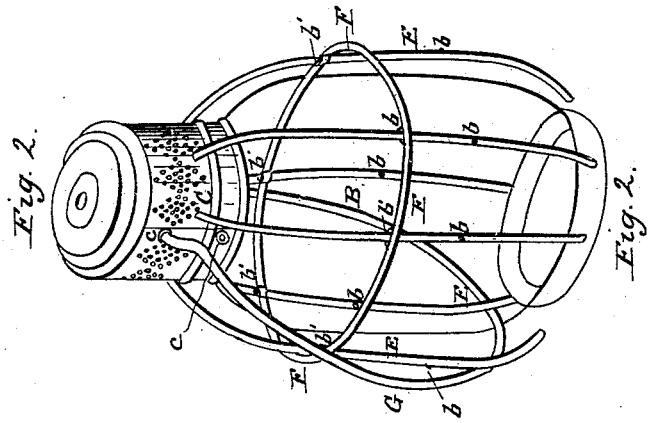


Fig. 2.

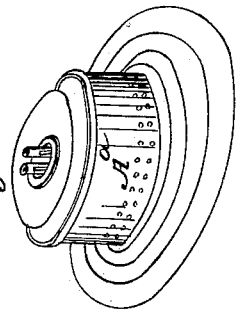
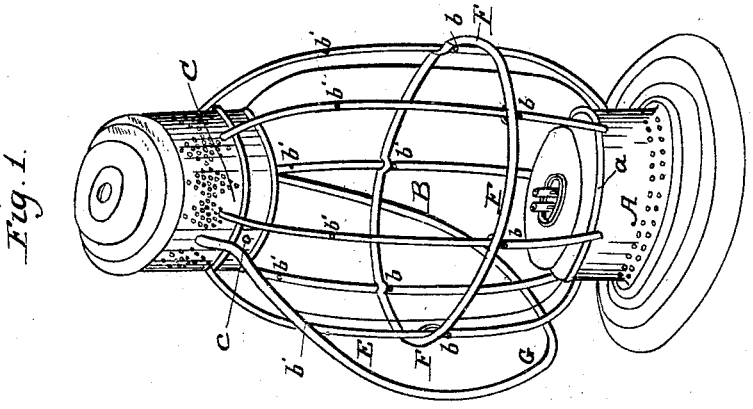


Fig. 1.



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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS F. BETTS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,005**, dated November 21, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS F. BETTS, of the city and county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the annexed drawings is a perspective view of one of the improved lanterns. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the lanterns with the top and bottom parts separated from each other.

This invention relates, first, to the method of connecting the upper portion of the lantern—*i. e.*, the globe, fenders, &c.—with the base or reservoir; secondly, the invention relates to the manner of fastening the plates of the metallic cap together by means of eyelets without solder.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my lanterns, I will proceed to describe their construction and operation.

I construct the base or reservoir of the lantern similar to those in common use, with the exception of those devices which are usually employed for fastening this part of the lantern to the other portions of it. In lieu of all such arrangements as grooves cut in the upper part of the base, I turn the upper edge of the base A over a wire at *a*, or the edge of the metal may be simply turned over and doubled together. In either case the turned edge should be soldered or firmly pressed together so as to form a thick, strong flange, *a*, running entirely around the exterior of the upper end of the cylindrical part of the base.

The glass globe B is made to slip tightly into the cylindrical part of the cap C, so that it will be retained there by friction, though the cap and it be entirely lifted up by the bail G, which is attached to the cap, and the lower end of the globe left entirely unsupported, as shown in Fig. 2. In the case of cleaning the globe, however, or of replacing a broken by a new one, it can easily be pulled out of the metallic cap, as it is only held there by friction.

It will be observed that there is no metallic ring running around the lower end of the globe, and permanently fastened to it, as is usually the case, but that the glass globe joins onto and comes into immediate contact with the base A when all the parts are together, as shown in Fig. 1.

The upper ends of the fenders E are soldered fast to the cap C, and the lower ends of them are curved inward so as to hook tightly under the flange *a*, and thus hold the different parts of the lantern together. The ring F is made to fit closely around the central portion of the fenders, which pass through staples soldered to it or mortises made through it for that purpose. The parts are so arranged that when the ring F is put down as far as the lugs *b* on the fenders E will allow it to go, the lower ends of the fenders will press tightly under the flange *a*, and thus lock fast all of the parts. When it becomes desirable to remove the globe and upper portions of the lantern from the base, the ring F should be moved up to the lugs *b'*, at which point it will cause the fenders to be distended out so as to release the lower ends of them from under the flange *a*, and the parts can then be readily separated from each other. The fenders E should be curved out farther toward the bottom than toward the top, so that when the ring is moved down it will bring them close together and press the lower ends of them under the flange *a*. By moving the ring up the fenders will be distended out and released from their hold on the flange.

The cylindrical portion of the cap C is made by taking a straight piece of metal of the proper size and shape and bending it round into the proper form, being careful to allow the ends to overlap each other sufficiently to have a hole punched through them both. Two or more of these holes may be made through the plates, one of which should be in the proper position to receive the bail G. The holes being properly punched, as above described, eyelets *c* may be put through them and riveted down, thus firmly fastening the plates together without the use of solder, and with the further advantage that one of the eyelets, at least, so used may also serve the additional use of a bearing for the bail of the lantern.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. Locking the base of lanterns onto the other portions of them by means of the fend-

ers, which are made to hook under a flange running around the exterior of the cylindrical portion of the base.

2. The combination of the fenders E, the lock-ring F, and the flange *a*, when used on lanterns, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. Fastening the cylindrical portion of the cap C together by means of eyelets, substantially as described and set forth.

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