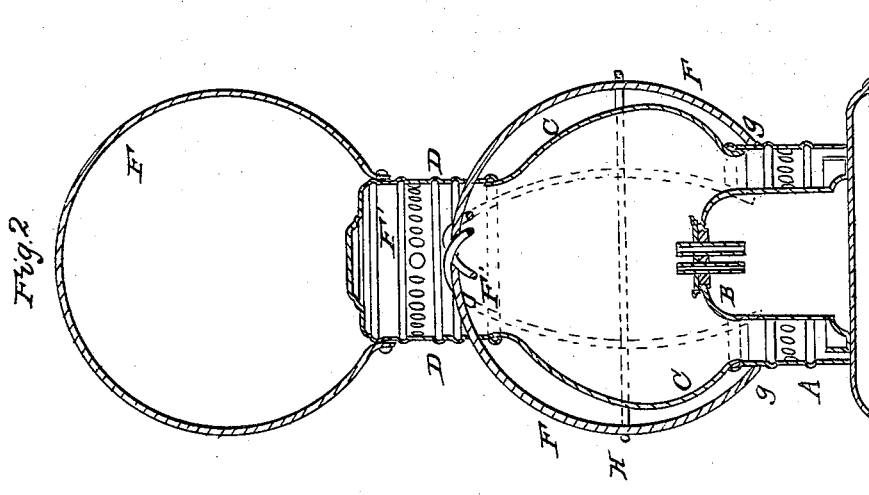
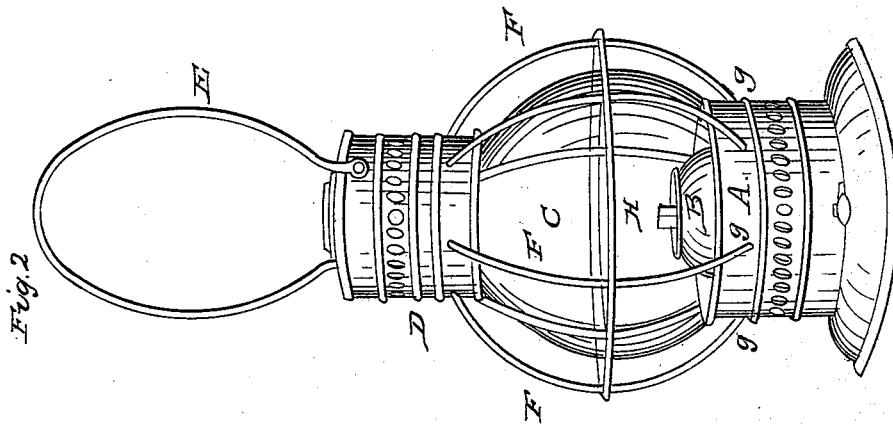


G. PENGEOT.

Lantern.

No. 51,966.

Patented Jan'y 9, 1866.



WITNESSES  
A. T. Langston  
J. M. McIntire

INVENTOR  
George Pengeot  
By E. B. Forbush  
Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE PENGEOT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 51,966, dated January 9, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE PENGEOT, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hand-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 the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure I is a perspective view, and Fig. II is a vertical section of my improvement.

The nature of my invention consists in securing the guards of the lantern at the top by passing them through the chimney and securing their lower ends to the base of the lantern in a common manner.

Like letters refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the base of a hand-lantern, of ordinary construction. B represents the lamp. C represents the glass globe. D represents the chimney. E represents the bail by which the lantern is carried. All of these parts are constructed and combined in a common and well-known manner.

F represent the guards which protect the glass. They are formed of heavy wire bent into a concentric and similar form with the glass globe and passing through the chimney, as shown at F', thus forming a guard upon each side of the glass by one piece, the ends of which are connected to the base, as shown at g.

H is a stay-guard passing horizontally around the glass outside of the guards, to the centers of which it is connected, holding them firmly in place. The common way of securing the guards is to solder their upper ends to the chimney and their lower ends to the base.

When the lamp is burning the chimney becomes very hot and the solder which secures their ends to the chimney is liable to be melted by the heat, causing the guards to break loose.

The advantage of my improvement will at once be evident. There is no solder used in connecting the guards to the chimney, and consequently there is no danger of the heat causing them to break loose. The strength of the guards and the security of the glass are therefore very much increased. This manner of attaching the guards lessens the expense, as compared with other improvements, by lessening the quantity of wire used and by lessening the labor of bending and attaching the wire to the lantern, as is done by T. B. De Forest; and it also affords a better security to the glass globe by crossing the guards directly over and near the globe, and thereby protecting and holding it securely in its place.

I do not claim making two guards of one wire, nor do I claim carrying the guards or either of them to the top of the chimney for connecting the handle thereto, nor do I claim crossing them in the top of the chimney for supporting the cap, as is done in the patent of T. B. De Forest; but

What I do claim is—

Carrying the wire guards over and crossing them directly above the glass globe and in contact therewith, or nearly so, as shown at F', and fastening the ends thereof at the base, as shown at g, so as to protect and hold the glass in place, as set forth.

GEORGE PENGEOT.

Witnesses:

JAS. SHELDON,  
SYLVESTER CHAMBERLAIN.