

J. C. MOORE.

Lantern.

No. 53,027.

Patented March 6, 1866.

Fig. 1.

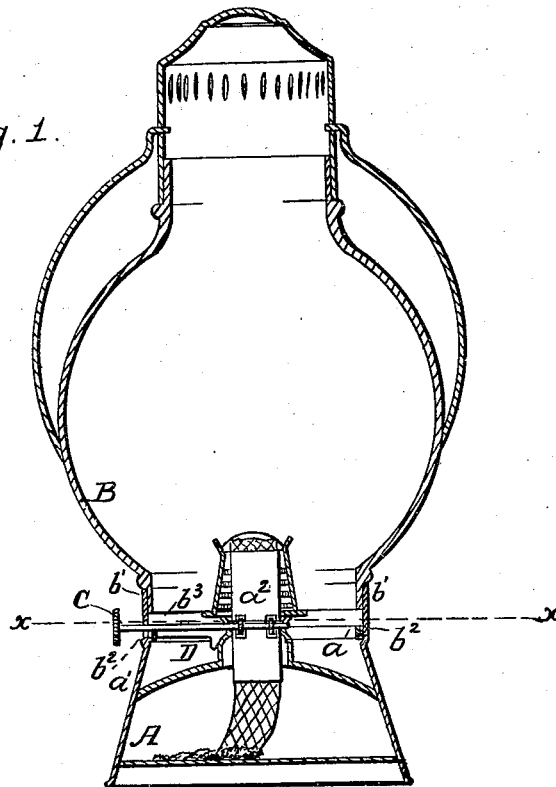
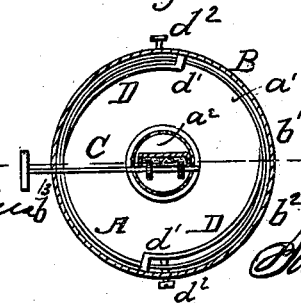


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. MOORE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,027, dated March 6, 1866; antedated February 24, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. MOORE, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coal-Oil Lanterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section on the dotted line *y* of Fig. 2; and Fig. 2, a transverse section on the dotted line *x* of Fig. 1, like letters of reference indicating the same parts when in both figures.

My invention relates to an improved mode of coupling the two separable parts of a lantern intended for burning coal-oil, and therefore requiring the wick-adjusting spindle to be accessible on the outside of the same; and has for its objects a lessening in the cost of construction and an increase in the capacity of the oil-reservoir without necessarily increasing the size or bulk of the lower end of the lantern, and at the same time allowing the spindle or stem of the wick-adjuster of a screw-burner to remain at any horizontal position without preventing the ready coupling together of the lamp and lantern.

It consists, substantially as hereinafter described and specified, in continuing the sides of the lamp upward above the oil-reservoir to the height of the horizontal wick-adjusting spindle and making the band, which is usually cemented fast to the lower part of the glass globe, comparatively short, or so that it will project only about half an inch below the glass globe and have an internal flange around its lower edge and a vertical slot in its side, so that while the continuation on the lamp will enter within the flange of the band in adjusting the two parts together, the wick-spindle will enter the slot in the said band, allow the usual catches to spring over the flange, so as to secure the lamp and lantern together in whatever horizontal position the spindle or stem of the wick-adjuster may be in on the lamp.

In the drawings, A is the lamp; B, the lantern; C, the wick-adjusting spindle, and D D the catch-springs. The lamp A constitutes the bottom or lower end of the lantern when the two said parts are connected together, as

seen in Fig. 1, and consequently the long hollow cylinder or case heretofore cemented to the glass globe for receiving the lamp within it is dispensed with. The sides of the lamp A are continued upward at *a'* to the bottom of the spindle C, which rests on it, and is secured to the wick-tube *a*² in the usual manner, so that it can be rotated from the outside of the lantern in adjusting the height of the wick.

The band *b'* is cemented fast to the glass globe, and projects below its edge only about half an inch, and has a narrow flange, *b*², turned inward on its lower edge, and over which the catches *d'* *d'* of the springs D D rest when the lamp and lantern are adjusted together, the slot *b*³ in the band *b'* at the same time receiving the spindle C and allowing it to be easily rotated therein. The springs D D are bent and fixed to the continuation of the lamp A, so that their respective catches *d'* *d'* will project through suitable holes made for them in the sides of the continuation, their respective studs *d*² *d*² projecting also in like manner through suitable holes, so as to admit of being operated upon by one's thumb and finger applied on the outside of the lantern in the usual manner. (See Fig. 2.) A single spring-catch and a fixed stud opposite to it will answer the same purpose, and may be used in some instances with advantage.

It will be readily seen that in this lantern the lamp itself forms its lower end, and consequently that the long hollow cylinder or case heretofore required for receiving the lamp is dispensed with, the short band *b'* answering the purpose, taking less metal for its construction, and thus lessening the cost and allowing a comparatively larger oil-reservoir in the lamp, while the arrangement of the wick-spindle C entering the slot *b*³ in the short band in coupling the lamp and lantern, and the catches *d'* *d'* at the same time connecting with the flange *b*², afford more simple and better facilities for readily attaching and detaching the lamp, as occasion may require, without in either case requiring a movement of the position of the spindle C on the lamp for the purpose.

I do not desire to claim either the projecting spindle, the slot, or the spring-catches and flange, as all these have been used before in lanterns; but,

Having fully described my improvement in

coal-oil lanterns and pointed out its utility, what I claim as new therein of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Extending the sides of the lamp A upward above the oil-reservoir of the same and into contact with the horizontal stem of the wick-adjuster C, attaching the springs D D thereto so that their catches *d'* shall project through the same, as described, and turning the lower edge of the band *b'* inward so as to produce the narrow flange *b*² around the same to re-

ceive the catches *d'* *d'* thereon, and thus enabling the operator to secure the lamp to and detach it from the lantern without changing the position of the wick-adjusting spindle C, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

JAMES C. MOORE.

Witnesses:

BENJ. MORISON,
JAS. WINSMORE.