

J. S. & T. B. ATTERBURY.

Globe Lantern.

No. 47,268.

Patented April 18, 1865.

Fig. 1

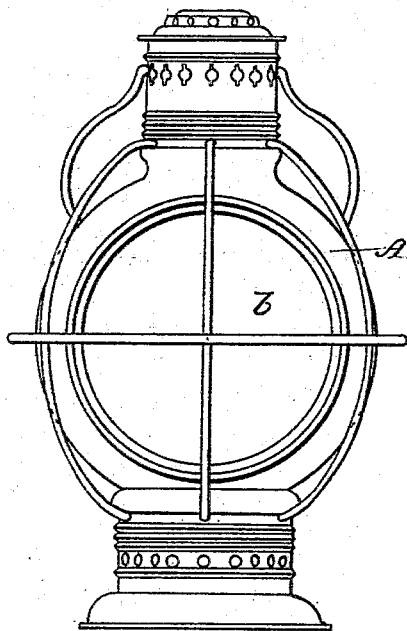


Fig. 2

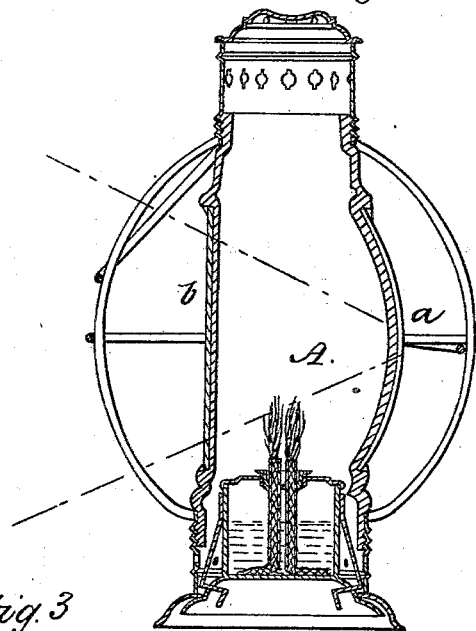
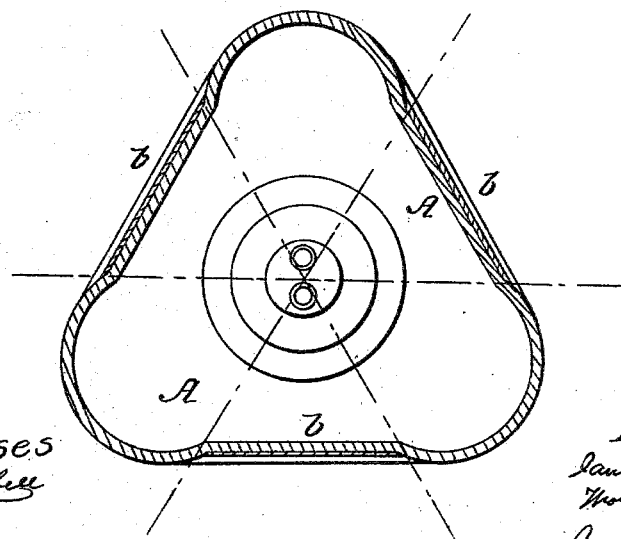


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. ATTERBURY AND THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, OF PITTSBURG,
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IMPROVEMENT IN GLOBE-LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **47,268**, dated April 18, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES S. ATTERBURY and THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, of Pittsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Globe-Lantern; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows our invention applied to the globe of a lantern in front of a reflector. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the lantern of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of a tri-lateral "globe," having our invention applied to its three sides.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the three figures.

This invention relates to that class of lanterns which are known as "globe-lanterns" in contradistinction to such as are made up of plates of glass fitted into a metallic frame, so as to form quadrilateral or polygonal shaped box with flat glass sides. The globes or glass bodies of globe-lanterns may be made of the required shape either by the molding or blowing process, after which they have guard-wires applied to them for protection.

The main object of our invention is to apply one or more colored glass plates to the glass globes of lanterns in such manner that the light of the lamp inside of the globe will be freely transmitted through such plate or plates, and still that side of a plate nearest the lamp will be effectually protected from smoke or dirt of any description.

Another object of our invention is to combine a reflector with the globe of a lantern which has a plate of glass applied to it of a different color from that of the globe, so that the light of a lamp inside of the globe will be reflected through the colored glass as well as through that which is not colored, as will be hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will describe its construction and operation.

It is desirable to have a signal-lantern present more than one color, so that each color will indicate a different signal. This has been done with the square lanterns by inserting

the colored plates of glass into a rectangular frame, so that the different colors could be exhibited by turning the lantern in the hand; but with lanterns which are made of the globe-form, and used for signaling, each globe is of a different color, some being colorless or white, and others red, green, and blue, and it is necessary to use different lanterns for the different colors, which is very inconvenient and otherwise objectionable.

I construct a globe-lantern so that it will exhibit different colors in the following manner: A represents the glass globe of a lantern, which may be blown or molded of any desired shape, according to the number of colored plates which it is desired to apply to it. The globe A, Fig. 1, is adapted to receive a single colored plate, *b*, and a reflector, *a*, and for this purpose two of its sides are flattened. That side which is to receive the reflector *a* is a convex depression adapted to receive the concave reflector. If the latter is convex the depression in the outside of the globe A would of course be concave. The reflector *a* may be secured in its depression by means of cement applied around its edges after the manner of inserting a window-pane into its frame, or any other convenient means of securing this reflector to the globe may be adopted. Directly opposite the reflector *a*, I insert a plate, *b*, of colored glass into a depression formed in the globe A, substantially as represented in Fig. 2. If the plate to be inserted into the depression in the globe be flat, the depression should be flat. The flat plate *b* is preferable, and for this reason it is so represented in the drawings.

In Fig. 3 I have represented a globe, A, having three sides, with a depression formed in each side, to receive plates of different colors, so that with the lamp in the center of the globe either one of the three colors can be exhibited at pleasure in signaling. If desirable, colored plates of glass can be applied to two of the sides of this globe of Fig. 3 and a reflector applied to the other side. This Fig. 3 is represented as a modification of the principle represented in Figs. 1 and 2.

The globes being made of white glass and molded in the desired form to receive one or more glass plates of different colors, these

plates are secured in place within the depressions formed in the globes by means of any suitable cement applied around their edges, as represented in Figs. 2 and 3. The cement not only attaches the plate or plates to the globe, but it also serves to prevent foreign substances or water from getting between these plates and the globe glass.

It will be seen that the plate or plates *b* which are applied to the globe *A* are on the outside of the latter, and that a portion of the globe glass constitutes a back support for these plates. Thus they will be protected from the smoke of the lamp and can be easily cleaned and kept clean.

By our invention we are enabled to make a globe-lantern which will enable a person to signalize at night with two or more colors,

thus dispensing with the inconvenience of using two or more lanterns, each exhibiting a different color.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A signal globe lantern having one or more signal plates, *b*, applied to it, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a reflector, *a*, signal plate or plates *b*, and lantern-globe *A*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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