J. STEVENS.

Pocket-Lantern.

No. 167,479. Patented Sept. 7, 1875.

Fig. 3.

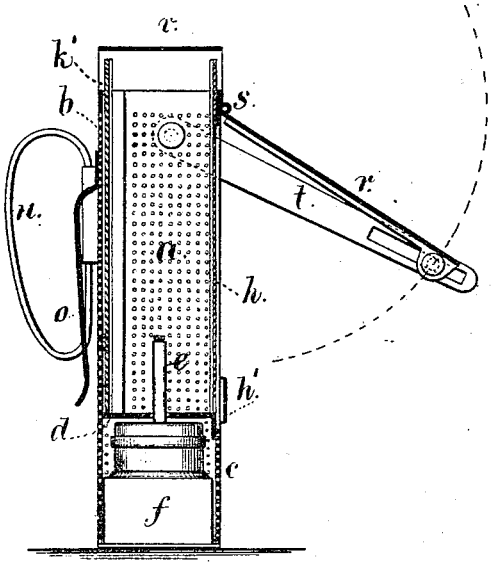


Fig. 1.

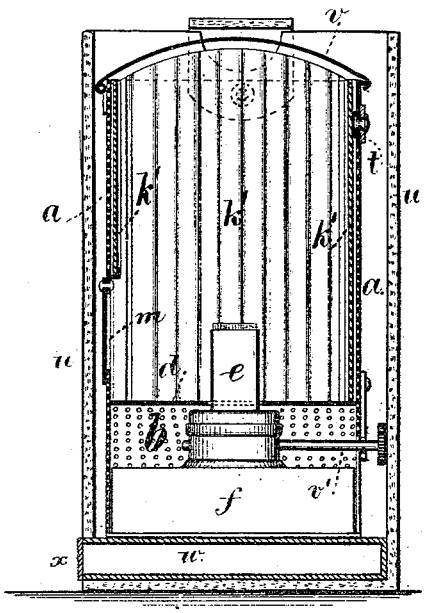
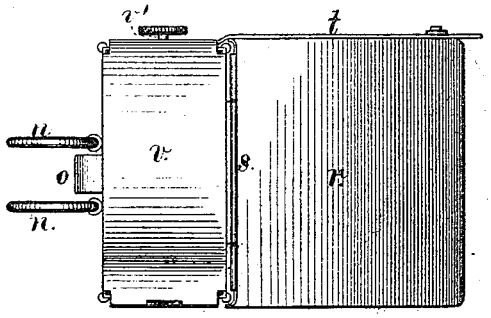


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Chas. H. Smith

Harold Serrell

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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STEVENS, OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET-LANTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,479**, dated September 7, 1875; application filed February 24, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STEVENS, of Orange, in the State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Pocket-Lanterns, of which the following is a specification:

This lantern is especially intended for travelers, skaters, and others that require light at night, and a lantern that occupies but little space.

I make use of a movable oil-reservoir that is received into the bottom of the lantern, and below a plate that has an opening for the wick-tube to pass through, and which opening also allows air to pass to the flame. The case of the lantern is made principally of perforated sheet metal, and corrugated silvered reflectors of glass are inserted at the back and sides near the perforated sheet metal of the case, and this protects said glass and prevents its becoming heated and cracked, because the perforated metal acts to distribute the heat in the glass, and to promote a regular current of air between the glass and perforated metal. Hence the glass does not become heated so unequally as to injure it. Neither is it exposed to sudden blasts of cold air. I also provide a front of mica or glass, and a swinging cover that acts as a protection when closed and as a reflector when open, and I make an opening at the side covered with a gate or slide to give access for lighting the lamp or for taking a light for a cigar, and a peculiarly-constructed case of leather or similar material is provided for receiving the lantern previous to insertion in the pocket.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section. Figure 2 is a plan, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section at right angles to Fig. 1.

The sides *a a* and back *b* are made principally of perforated sheet metal, and they and the front *c* extend below the draft-plate *d* that is permanently secured within the lantern at a sufficient distance above the open lower end thereof to allow the oil-reservoir *f* to be inserted, and through this plate *d* is an opening that is large enough for the wick-tube *e* to pass freely and for air to pass up around the tube of the flame. The front *c* is open above the plate *d* sufficiently for the reception of the glass or mica *h* that, preferably, is slid from above into slides, and rests at the bottom upon stops, so that there is a narrow mouth between the lower edge of the glass *h* and the plate *d* for the admission of air, and this mouth is shielded by a plate, *h'*, in front thereof. At the back and sides of the lantern are the silvered glass reflecting-plates *k'* that are, preferably, corrugated, and these plates are adjacent to, but do not touch, the perforated sheet-metal back *b* and sides *a* that protect the glass from injury, and the metal and circulation of air equalize the heat to a considerable extent, so that the glass does not become so hot contiguous to the flame, and the air, being free to circulate through the perforations, cools the glass, but said glass is not exposed to sudden cold blasts of air as it would be without the perforated metal. At the side *a* there is an opening, *m*, with a sliding or swinging cover to give access for lighting the lamp or for taking a light from the same. The handles *n* are attached at the back, and the wires composing the same pass into vertical loops so as to allow the handles to be swung out for use or turned flat against the back *b*, and a spring-tongue, *o*, attached at its upper end to the back, serves to sustain the lamp when the tongue is passed through a button-hole of the coat or garment. The reflector *r* is hinged at *s* to the upper part of the lantern, and swings down in front of the glass or mica to protect the same when the lamp is not in use, and it may be turned up vertically, or to any desired inclination, to reflect the light downward, and a brace, *t*, slotted at one end, or a curved segment, may be employed to sustain the reflector in the position to which it may be raised. The top *v* of the lantern is made of an arched plate hinged at one side, so that it may be swung back to allow either the glass or reflectors to be removed or replaced. The case *u* (shown in Fig. 1) is made to fit over the lantern and inclose the same. It is preferably of leather, and open at one end. There may also be a slot at one side for the spindle *v'* of the wick-raising button, and the case is made sufficiently long to allow for the introduction of a metal match-holder, *w*, in the lower portion thereof, and this holder is open at one end, and provided with a swinging cover, *x*, that is closed by a spring, and roughened upon the outer surface,

so that matches may be rubbed upon the same to ignite them.

This improvement forms a complete traveling lantern and case adapted to skaters and others.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a perforated sheet-metal lantern-case with the silvered glass reflector introduced within the case, and having an air-space between the metal and the glass, for the purposes set forth.

2. The sides *a*, back *b*, front *c*, glass *h*, and lamp, in combination with the plate *h'* forming a guard in front of the opening below the glass *h*, for the purposes set forth.

3. A case, made of leather or similar material, adapted to receive a lantern, in combination with a match-box, with a swinging cover inserted at the bottom of such case, for the purposes set forth.

Signed by me this 18th day of February, A. D. 1875.

JOHN STEVENS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

CHAS. H. SMITH.