

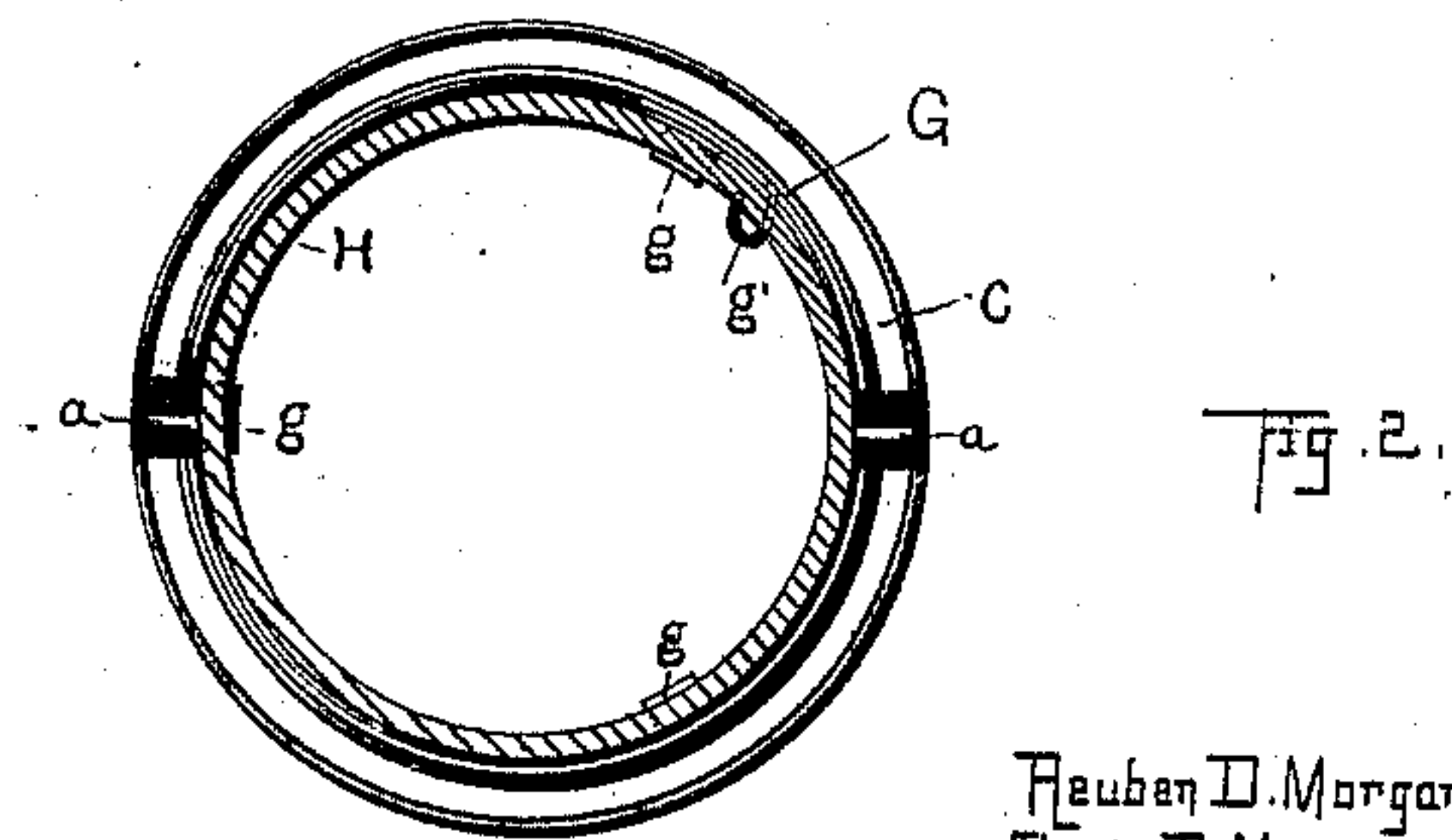
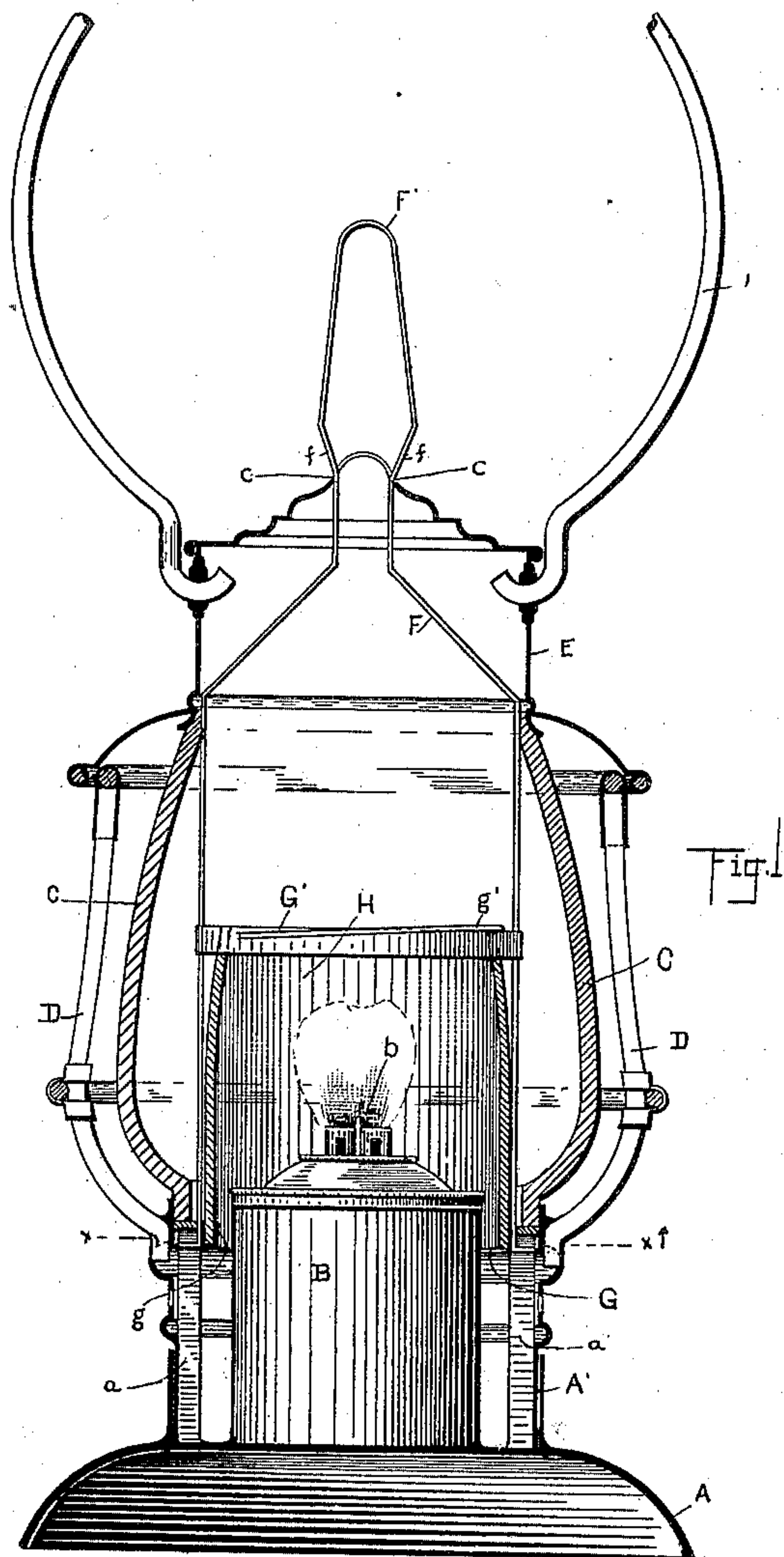
(No Model.)

R. D. MORGAN & C. B. MANN.

SIGNAL LANTERN.

No. 341,762.

Patented May 11, 1886.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN D. MORGAN AND CHARLES B. MANN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SIGNAL-LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,762, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed February 1, 1886. Serial No. 190,438. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, REUBEN D. MORGAN and CHARLES B. MANN, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to
10 make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in that class of lanterns that have a signal attachment, and an elastic bail is employed for elevating or depressing the signal attachment, to
15 make the same operative or inoperative, said bail having inclines arranged on the sides thereof, that, by engaging the casing of the lantern, hold the signal attachment in its elevated or operative position, and by means of the said
20 inclines arranged in reverse order and engaging the casing, and of the elasticity and tension of the bail, no catches are required, and the sides of the bail are compressed inward or snubbed back, either in elevating or depressing the signal-glass, to the end that the signal attachment
25 may be quickly adjusted and made operative.

With these objects in view our invention consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts, hereinafter described,
30 and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, in section, of a lantern with our improvements attached. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line of xx , Fig. 1.

35 A represents the base of the lantern, to which the oil-container B is attached. A casing, A', surrounds the latter, but is separated a short distance therefrom, leaving an annular space between the outside casing and the container.
40 The casing A' is made to receive and support the lower end of the so-called "globe" or "chimney" C, and has also the guard-wires D attached. These guard-wires support the upper casing, E, that in turn supports the top
45 end of the chimney C, and forms the top of the lantern, the construction thus far described being substantially of the ordinary kind.

Our invention pertains wholly to the signal attachment, which is as follows: A wire bail,
50 F, has attached the bands G and G', that hold the colored glass H, that is usually in a cylindrical form, and is known as the "colored"

cylinder, that is used for signaling. Hooks g , connected with the band G, receive and support the bottom edge of the glass H, and a
55 spring, g' , attached to the band G, holds the glass H down in its place, with the bottom edge in the hooks g , as aforesaid. Vertical grooves a' in the casing A' serve as ways for the wires F to slide in, and hold the bands G
60 and G' and the glass H concentric with the oil-container and lantern-casing. In the position of parts shown in Fig. 1 the glass H is drawn up around the burner b , converting the device
65 into a signal-lantern. When the glass H is depressed, it enters the annular space around the oil-container, and the upper end of the glass is just below the line of the burner b , leaving the device in effect an ordinary lantern.

Broadly it is not new to arrange a colored
70 glass in a lantern to be raised and lowered for signal purposes. The difficulty heretofore with this class of lanterns has been that they could not be manipulated quick enough. These lanterns are mostly used for railroad
75 purposes, and it frequently happens that the operator, without a moment's warning, finds it necessary to give a danger signal. In all such cases the sooner his lantern can be made ready for giving such signal the better.

80 With our improved lantern the signal attachment can be thrown "on" or "off" instantly. To this end the bail F is elastic, and of considerable tension, and extends up through the top of the casing, as shown, and where it is
85 conveniently near the supporting bail I of the lantern. The parts of the bail f and f' form inclines, arranged in reverse order to the axis of the bail. The inclined portions of the bail engage, respectively, the parts c of the casing,
90 that mark the extreme limits of the slot or opening through the casing through which the bail extends. The abruptness of the inclines f' , together with the tension of the bail, is sufficient to hold the parts elevated without
95 other fastening. A moderate pull upward or pressure downward is sufficient to move the bail, the sides of the latter being pressed inward or snubbed back as the bail is elevated or depressed. The loop F' of the bail F and
100 the carrying-bail I are in such close proximity that the former may be operated by a finger of the hand that is carrying the lantern. The signal mechanism may therefore be operated

by one hand just as well as with both hands, and the ease and dispatch with which the device can be manipulated render it a desirable lantern for railroad purposes.

5 We are aware that it is old to provide a signal-lantern with a colored glass slide supported on a base, the latter having catches for securing it to the lamp-casing, whereby the slide can be elevated so as to inclose the flame or
10 lowered out of sight, also that it is old to provide a lantern with a case or transparency of different colors divided into sections, and with a vertically-adjustable lantern, so that the elevation or suspension of the lantern at different
15 points by means of a rod passing through the top of the lantern will present different-colored lights, and hence we make no claim to such constructions.

In the signal-lantern in which the glass slide
20 is operated from below the operating mechanism cannot be seen, except by elevating the lantern, and consequently considerable time is necessarily lost in adjusting the parts.

In the devices wherein the case or transparency is made up of a series of different-colored rings and the lamp suspended from a rod, the lamp is liable to become loosened from the rod when the lantern is swung, and the case or transparency made up of a series of colored
25 rings is more expensive than the ordinary globe and slide, and, being exposed, is liable to be easily broken, and thereby render the lantern useless as a danger-signal.

What we claim is—

35 1. The combination, with a lantern consist-

ing, essentially, of a base, a casing secured to the base and supporting a globe or chimney, a cover resting on the globe or chimney, and a lamp seated on the base inside of the casing, of a colored signal-glass greater in diameter than
40 the lamp, a sliding frame supporting the upper and lower ends of said signal-glass, and having projections engaging guides in the casing, and a bail secured to said frame and projecting through the cover on the globe or chimney, the
45 parts being constructed and arranged whereby the sliding frame and colored-glass signal can be lowered to a position between the casing and lamp below the burner, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a lantern consisting, essentially, of a base, a casing secured to the base and supporting a globe or chimney, a cover for the latter, and a lamp seated on the base inside of the casing, of a colored signal-
50 glass, a sliding frame supporting the upper and lower edges of said glass, and having a projection engaging a guide located inside of the casing, and the yielding bail passing through the cover and having inclines ar-
60 ranged in reverse order, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 27th day of January, 1886.

REUBEN D. MORGAN.
CHARLES B. MANN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,
GEO. W. KING.