

(No Model.)

G. MADDEN.

ROTATABLE SIGNAL LANTERN.

No. 387,980.

Patented Aug. 14, 1888.

Fig. 1.

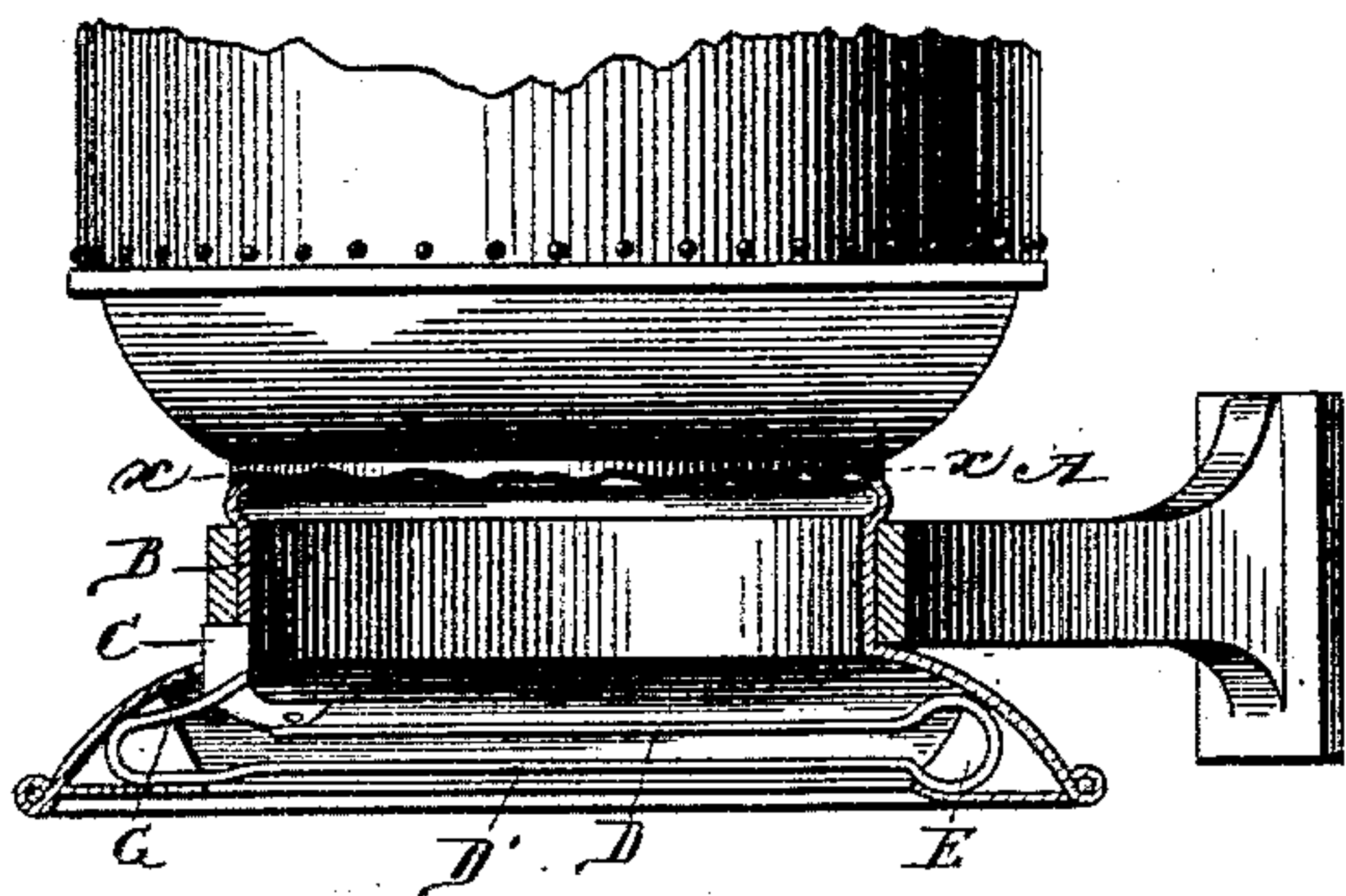


Fig. 3.

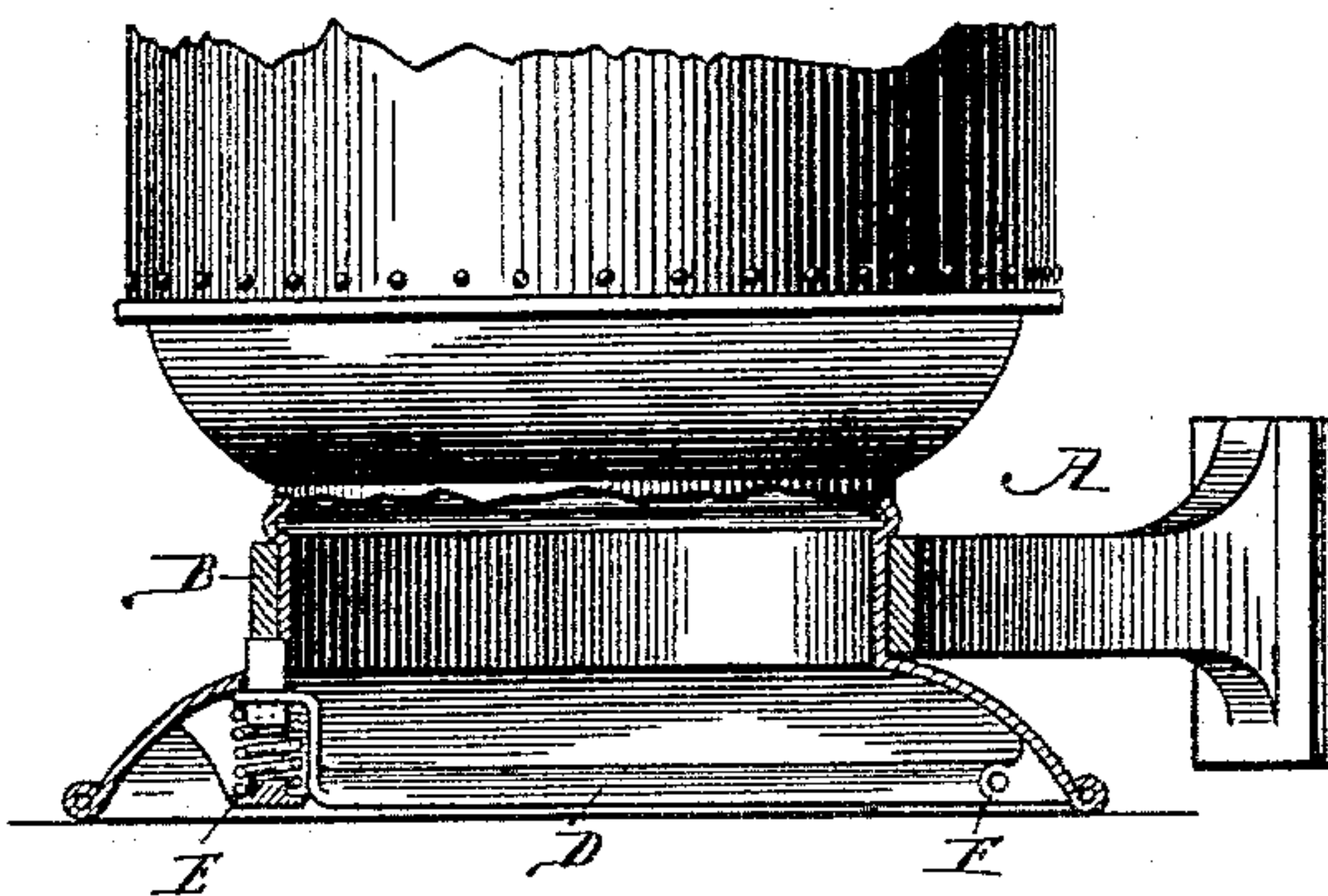


Fig. 2.

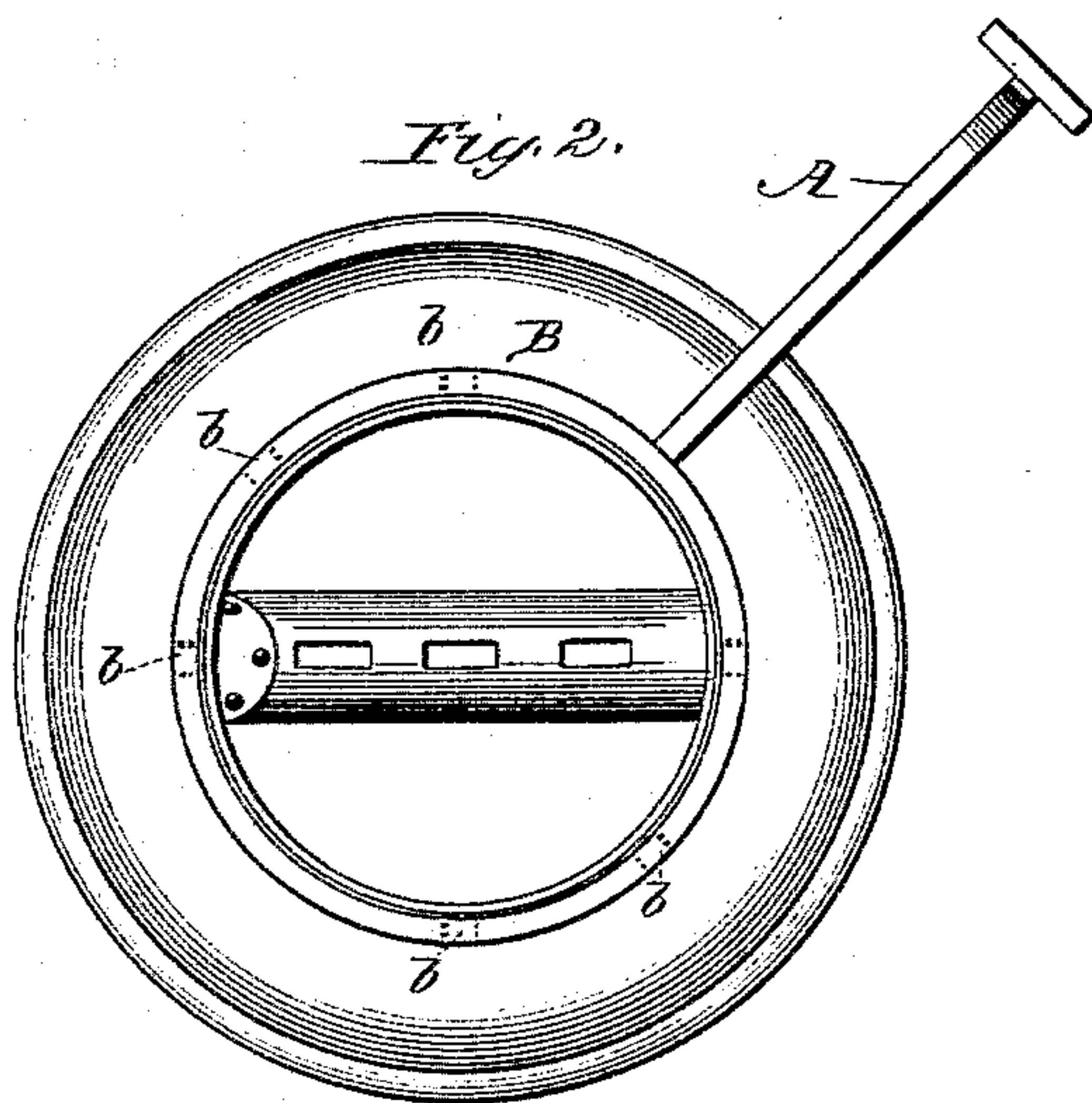
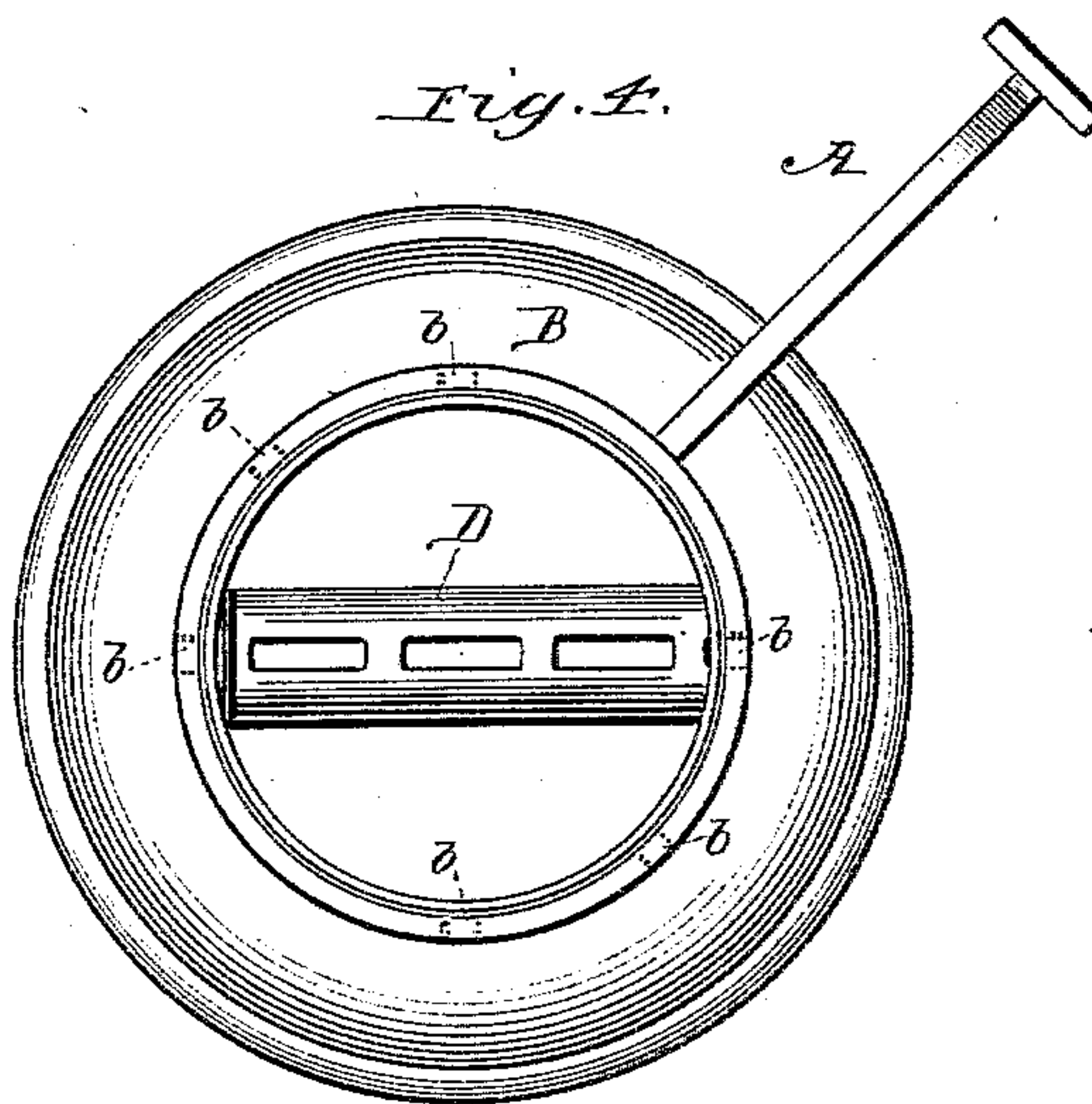


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE MADDEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

ROTATABLE SIGNAL-LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,980, dated August 14, 1888.

Application filed February 18, 1888. Serial No. 264,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE MADDEN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Rotatable Signal-Lanterns, of which the following is a full specification.

My invention relates to lanterns which are rotatable in their sockets, either to display different-colored lights or to throw the light
10 in different directions, and is especially applicable to the lanterns bearing various-colored lenses used on the rear of railroad-trains.

My invention relates particularly to the device for locking the lantern in position and releasing it before turning; and my invention
15 consists in the combination hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of the lower part of a lantern embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a
20 section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar side and top views of a modification of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The bracket A is adapted, in a well-known
25 and commonly-used manner, to enter a socket affixed to the side of the car. Said bracket carries a ring, B, which, surrounding the lantern, affords a support in which the lantern may be easily turned. On the lower edge of
30 the ring B a number of notches or recesses, *b*, are cut, and a spring-catch, C, is retained in said notches by spring-pressure, except when withdrawn in order to turn the lantern. The catch C is upon the end of a yielding handle, D, said yielding handle having in one
35 case (illustrated in Fig. 1) a spring-joint, E, and in the other case (illustrated in Fig. 3) a pivot-joint, F, and spiral spring E, the two last mentioned being a mechanical equivalent
40 of the spring-joint E.

The construction shown in Fig. 1 differs from that shown in Fig. 3 in having a fixed cross handle, D', extending beneath the yielding one D. The purpose of said fixed handle D' is to afford a support for the hand, so that
45 the mere act of grasping the handles D and D' will release the catch C, no separate pulling movement of the hand being required, as in the construction shown in Fig. 3. It is obvious, however, that a fixed cross-handle may
50 be used with the construction shown in Fig. 3, and I consider the use of such handle preferable.

I do not claim, broadly, the use of a ring-support for the lantern, in which it may be rotated, in combination with any sort of locking
55 device for securing the lantern in any desired position, as several such devices have heretofore been known and used.

I claim—

1. In a rotatable signal-lantern, the combination of a ring supporting the lantern and having recesses in its edge, a yielding cross-handle secured in the bottom of the lantern and having at one end a catch engaging in
60 said recesses in the supporting-ring, and a spring tending to hold said catch in engagement with said recesses.

2. In a rotatable signal-lantern, the combination of a ring supporting the lantern and
70 having recesses in its edge, a yielding cross-handle at one end, a catch engaging in said recesses in the supporting-ring, a spring tending to hold said catch in engagement with said recesses, and a fixed cross-handle extending
75 beneath the yielding cross-handle.

GUSTAVE MADDEN.

Witnesses:

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