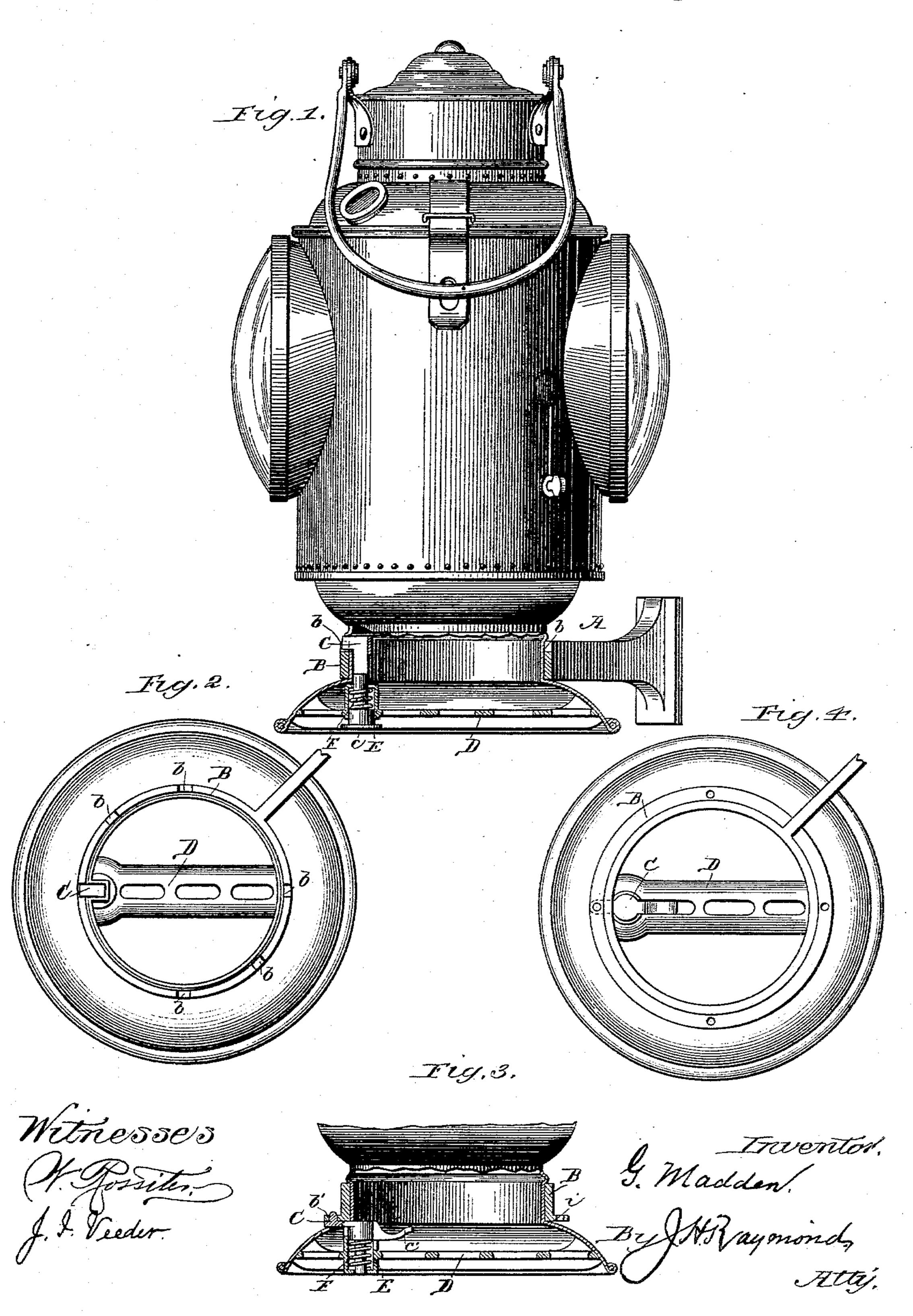
G. MADDEN.

ROTATABLE SIGNAL LANTERN.

No. 387,981.

Patented Aug. 14, 1888.



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. 387,981, dated August 14, 1888.

Application filed February 18, 1888. Serial No. 264,496. (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 Improvements in Rotatable Signal-Lanterns, of which the following is a full specification.

My invention is intended to facilitate the adjustment of the lantern in its support, so as to display one or another of the different colored lenses, as may be desired, and is especially applicable to signal-lanterns which are carried on the rear of trains, and is shown in connection with such a lantern, though it may be used in other situations.

My invention consists in the combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a lantern embodying my invention, the lower part being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a view from above of the lower part of the lantern. Figs. 3 and 4 are views corresponding to Figs. 1 and 2, respectively, showing a modification of the locking devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A, Fig. 1, is a bracket which is fitted to engage a socket fastened to the side of the car in the usual and well-known manner. The outer end of the bracket A carries a ring, B, which surrounds the lantern just above its base and

In the base of the lantern a cross-handle, D, is firmly secured. Near one end of the cross-handle a casing, E, rises, which incloses and forms a guide for the vertically-sliding catch.

35 C. The catch C fits in recesses b, formed at intervals around the ring B, and is held in engagement therewith by the spiral spring F, within the casing E, one end of which abuts against the casing E and the other against a shoulder on the catch C. The projection c serves to release the eatch C when pressure is

applied thereon.

The construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4

differs from that just described in that the catch C moves downward instead of upward 45 in releasing, the projection c being above the handle D instead of below, and the recesses b being in the lower instead of the upper edge of the ring B.

In both cases the operation is the same, the 50 projection c or c' being pressed by the thumb or finger nearer the cross-handle D, so as to release the catch whenever the handle is grasped in order to turn the lantern. No independent motion of the hand or fingers being needed to release the catch C, it is released and the lantern is turned with the least possible trouble. Two forms of recess b are shown—namely, holes and notches. No claim is made for these, because either form may be 60 used with either arrangement of the catch C—that is, the catch C of Fig. 1 might be made to fit a series of holes in the ring B, as in Fig. 3, and vice versa.

I claim—

1. In a rotatable signal-lantern, the combination of a ring supporting the lantern and having a series of recesses in its edge, a crosshandle rigidly secured in the bottom of the lantern, a vertically-sliding catch, and a spiral 70 spring surrounding the catch and holding it in engagement with said recesses in the supporting-ring, substantially as set forth.

2. In a signal-lantern, the combination of a ring supporting the lantern and having a series 75 of recesses in its upper edge, a cross-handle rigidly secured in the bottom of the lantern, a vertically-sliding catch having a downwardly-projecting thumb-piece, and a spring tending to keep said sliding catch in engagement with 80 said recesses in the supporting-ring, substantially as described.

GUSTAVE MADDEN.

Witnesses:
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