

(No Model.)

F. W. DRESSEL.  
ROTATABLE SIGNAL LAMP.

No. 519,496.

Patented May 8, 1894.

FIG. 1.

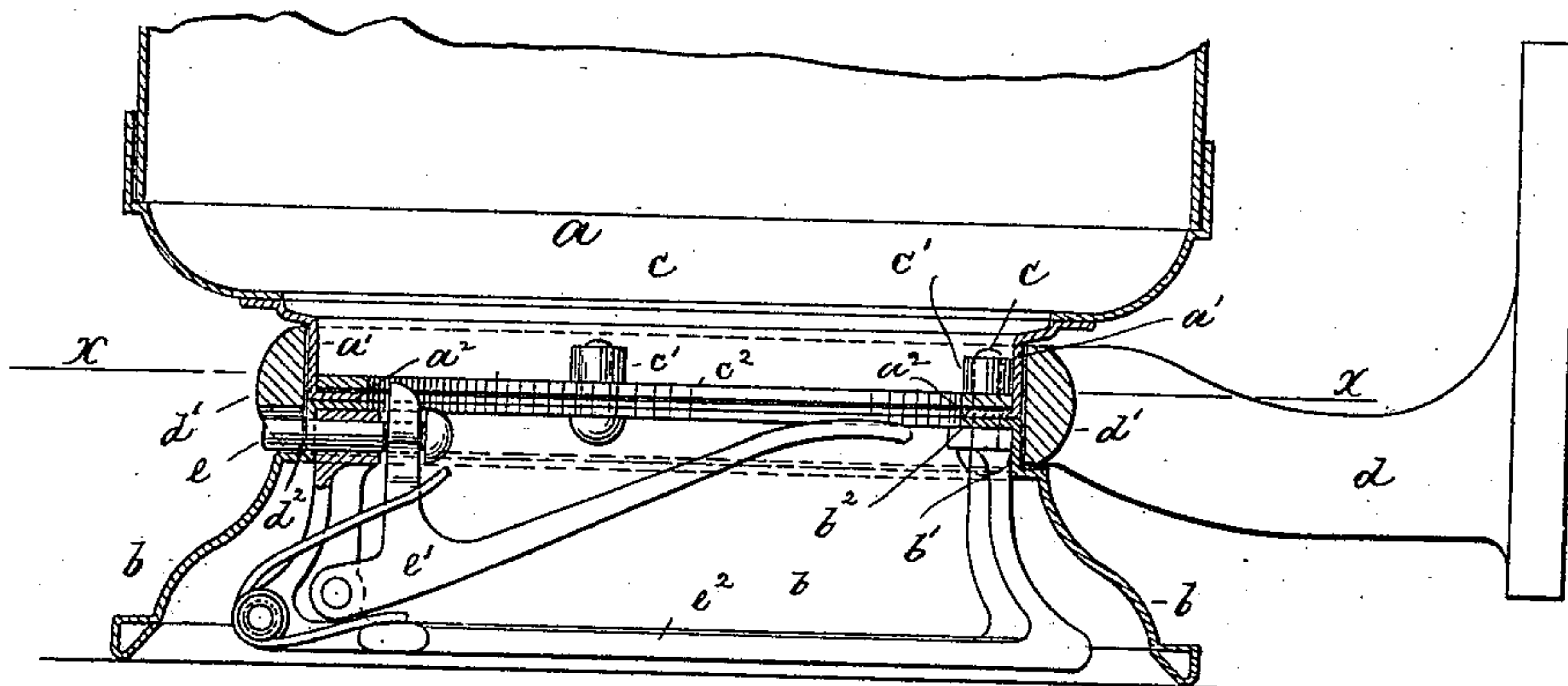


FIG. 3.

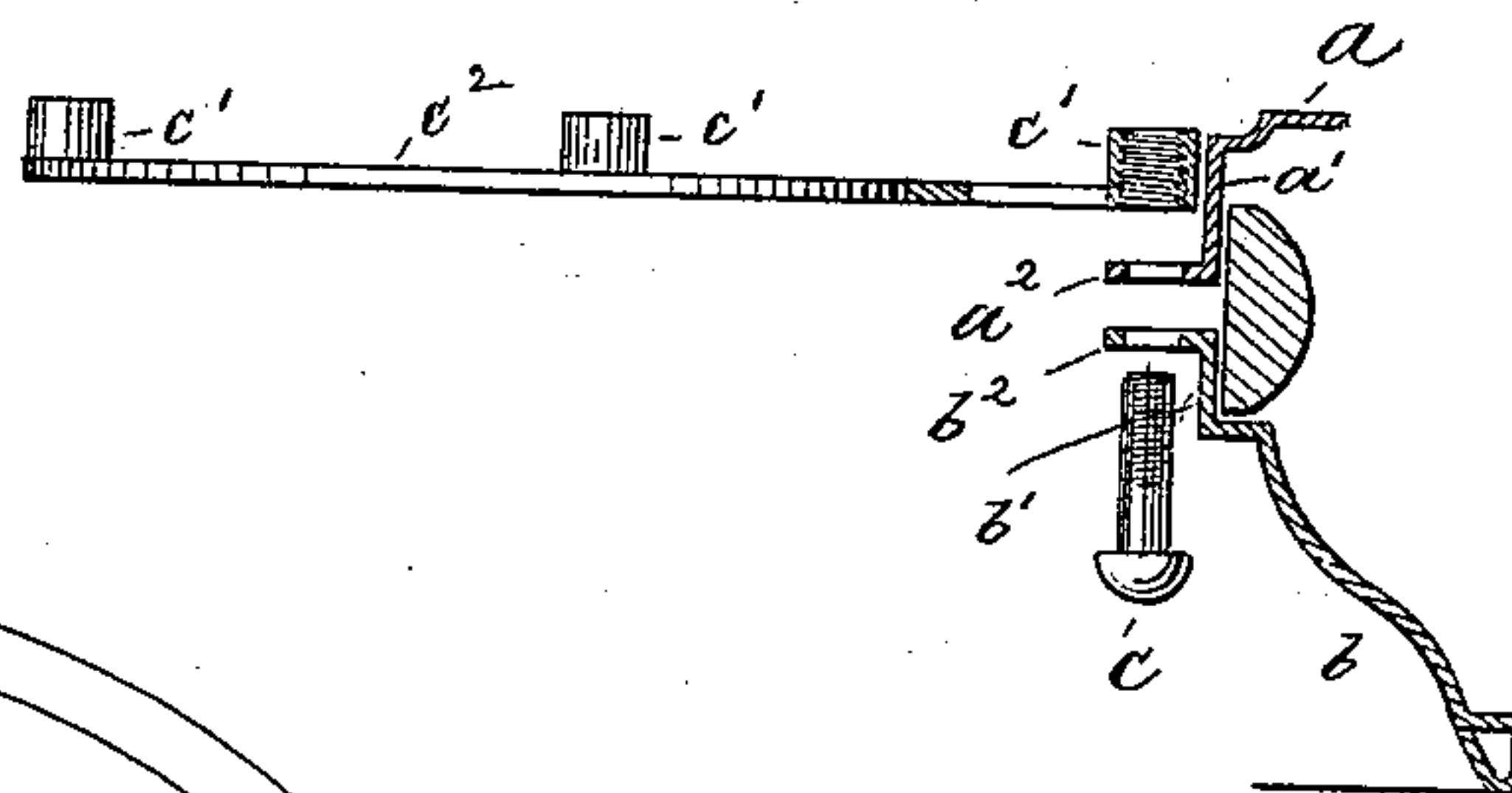
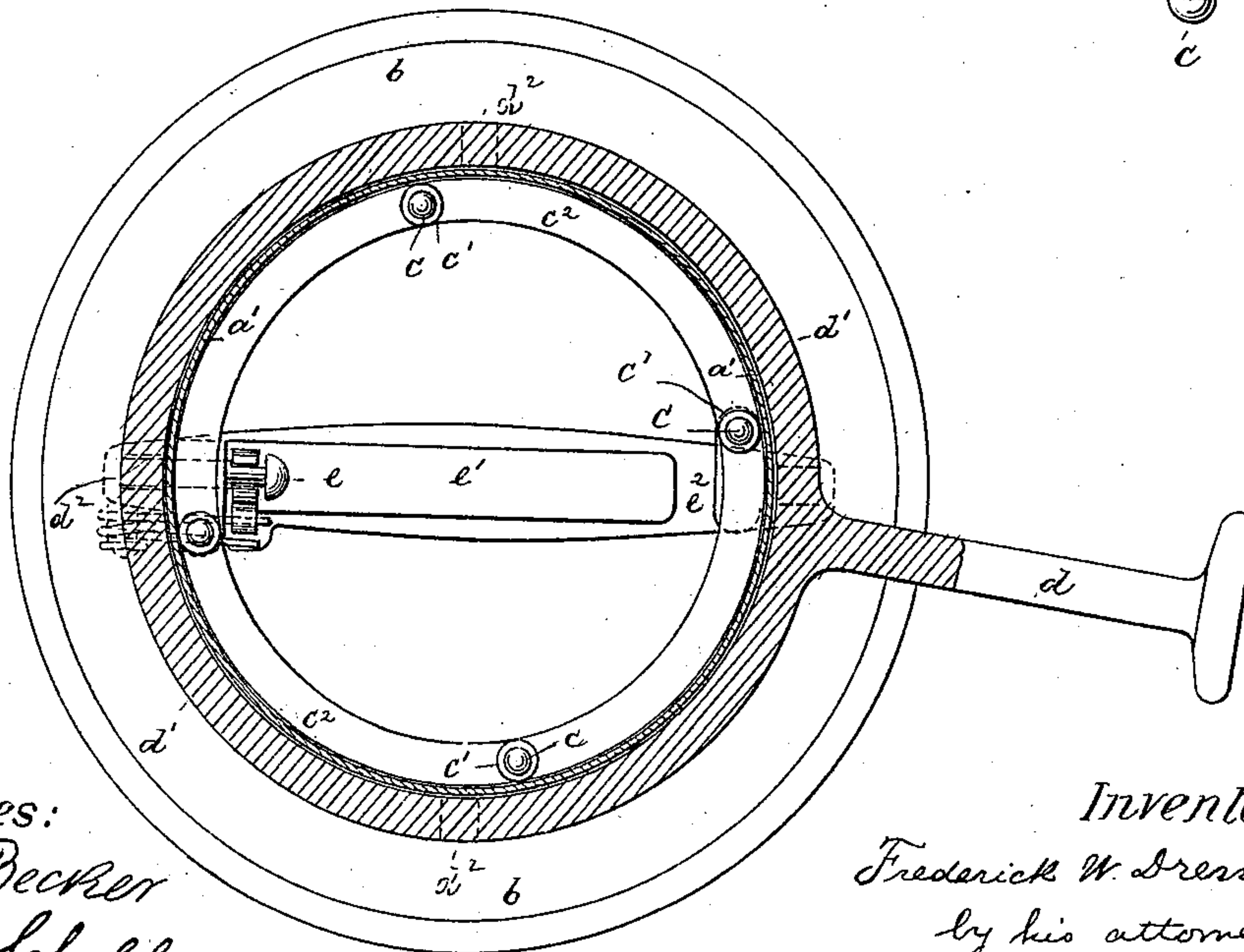


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:  
John Becker  
Wm E. Scholl.

Inventor:  
Frederick W. Dressel  
by his attorneys  
Roeder & Biersen

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. DRESSEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ROTATABLE SIGNAL-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,496, dated May 8, 1894.

Application filed January 5, 1894. Serial No. 495,806. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. DRESSEL, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Rotatable Signal-Lamp, of which  
5 the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a rotatable railway signal lamp, provided with a removable foot or base, by which the bracket-ring is secured to the body of the lamp. Thus, when  
10 the bracket becomes broken or injured, it may be readily replaced, without dividing the bracket ring or partially destroying the lamp, as was heretofore necessary.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is  
15 a vertical central section through the lower part of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line  $x, x$ , Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a section through the joint between lamp and foot.

20 The letter  $a$ , represents the body of a railway signal lamp, provided with a contracted neck  $a'$ , which in turn is provided with an inwardly extending annular flange  $a^2$ .

$b$  is the foot or base, which is made in a  
25 separate piece from the body of the lamp, and is on top, provided with the contracted neck  $b'$ , and the inwardly projecting annular flange  $b^2$ . The flanges  $a^2, b^2$ , are connected by screws  $c$ , which pass also through tightening nuts  $c'$ ,  
30 that may be secured to a joint ring  $c^2$ , supported on flange  $a^2$ .

$d$ , is the bracket, adapted to enter a socket, as usual, and provided with the ring  $d'$ , that

embraces the necks  $a', b'$ . When this bracket becomes broken, as sometimes happens, it is  
35 only necessary to unscrew the base from the body of the lamp, when the ring  $d'$ , is free to be slipped off the neck  $a'$ . The bracket is then replaced and the base is re-attached, when all parts are again in proper working  
40 order.

In order to lock the lamp in its various signaling positions, the ring  $d'$ , is provided with notches  $d^2$ , adapted to be engaged by spring  
45 catch  $e$ , that passes through a perforation of neck  $b'$ , and is operated by an elbow lever  $e'$ , pivoted to the usual cross bar or handle  $e^2$ , that extends diametrically across the base.

To set the lamp, the elbow lever  $e'$ , is depressed to withdraw the catch  $e$ , from its  
50 notch, and then the lamp is revolved, until the catch engages the other notch desired.

What I claim is—

The combination of a lamp having a divided neck, to constitute a removable foot,  
55 with means for attaching the foot to the upper part of the neck, a surrounding bracket ring, and a catch moving substantially in a horizontal plane and adapted to lock the lamp in its signaling positions, substantially as  
60 specified.

FREDERICK W. DRESSEL.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,  
WM. SCHULZ.