

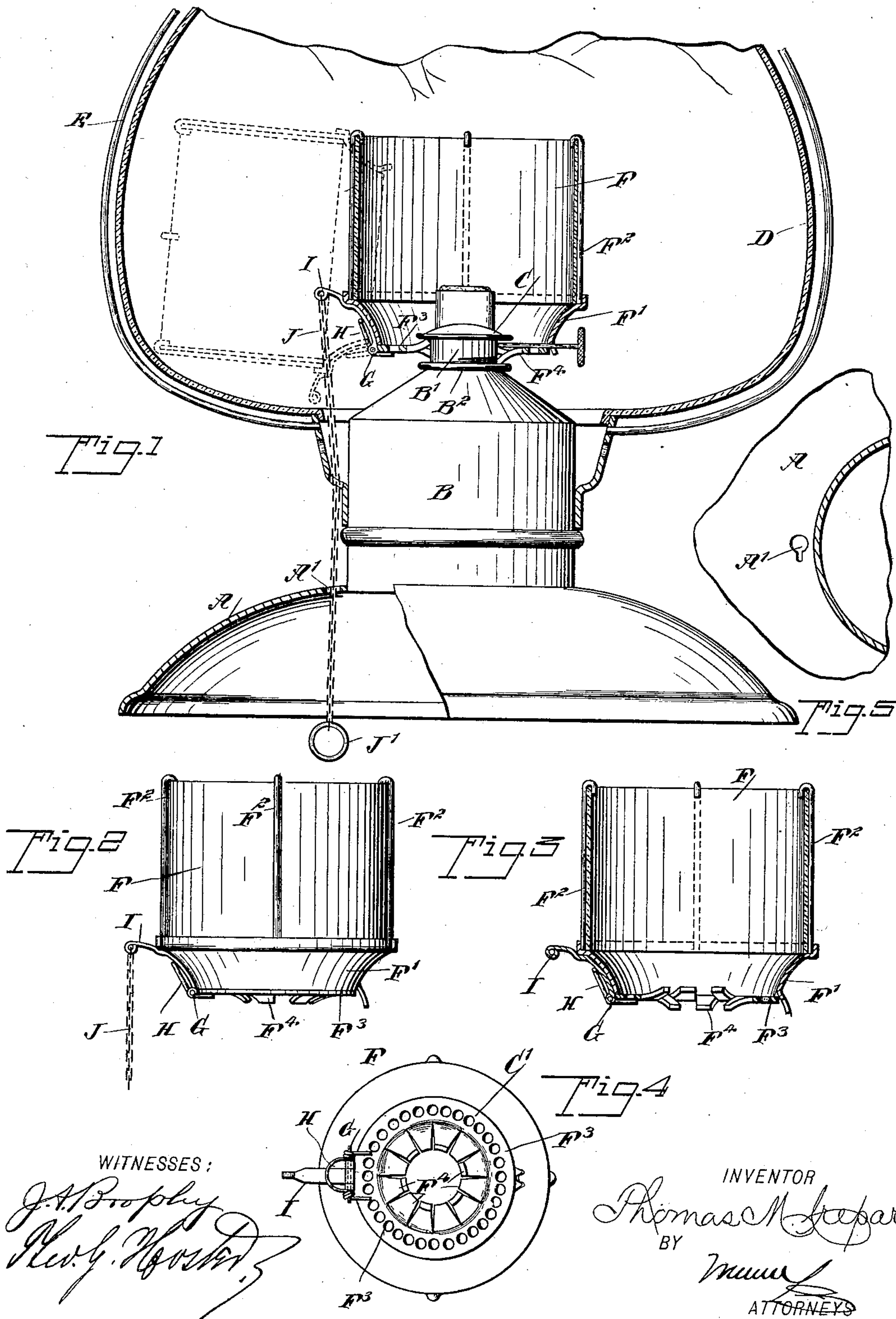
No. 633,079.

Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

T. M. CREPAR.  
SIGNAL LANTERN.

(Application filed June 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MORTIMER CREPAR, OF SWAN RIVER, MINNESOTA.

## SIGNAL-LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,079, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed June 28, 1899. Serial No. 722,152. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS MORTIMER CREPAR, of Swan River, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota, have invented  
5 a new and Improved Signal-Lantern, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved signal-lantern for use on  
10 railroads, marine vessels, docks, &c., and arranged to dispense with the expensive red globe and to allow of conveniently and quickly changing the lantern to display either a "safety" or a "danger" signal.

15 The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

20 Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement with parts in position for displaying the danger-signal. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the red or danger globe. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the same, and  
30 Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of part of the base of the lantern.

The improved lantern is provided with a suitably-constructed base A, a fount B, and a burner C, inclosed within the usual fixed  
35 white globe D, having a suitable guard E for protecting the same. A second globe F, of a color in contradistinction to the color of the globe D, is arranged within the latter and is adapted to be put in position on the burner  
40 B, so that a danger-signal is displayed when the globe F is in an active position, as shown in Fig. 1. The globe F is provided with a base F', supporting rods F<sup>2</sup> for holding the cylindrical globe in position on the base, said  
45 globe being made of mica, glass, or other suitable material and of a red or like color. The globe proper, F, is preferably cylindrical in shape, as is plainly illustrated in the drawings, and the base F' is in the form of an inverted frustum of a cone, and on the lower  
50 edge of the base is pivoted a hinge, as at G, carrying an apertured bottom F<sup>3</sup>, made ring-

shaped, and prongs F<sup>4</sup> project from the inner edge of the bottom and are alternately bent upward and downward, as is plainly indicated  
55 in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The upwardly-extending prongs F<sup>4</sup> engage the upper portion B' of the fount B, the downwardly-extending prongs resting on a bead B<sup>2</sup> and on said fount, so that the bottom is held in a fixed position relatively to the fount and the burner. On the  
60 hinge or pivot G is arranged a spring H, pressing against the base F', so as to hold the globe F normally in the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, with the globe F approximately concentric to the globe D and the burner C.

On the side of the base F' having the hinge or pivot G is arranged an arm I, which extends outwardly to connect with the upper end of a chain J, extending downwardly through a  
70 keyhole-opening A' in the top of the base A and carrying at its lower end a ring J', adapted to be engaged by the operator. Now when the operator exerts a pull on the ring J' then a swinging motion is given to the globe F to  
75 swing it to one side of the burner between the latter and one side of the fixed globe D, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the axis of the globe F now standing approximately at right angles to the vertical axis of the lantern. The rays of light from the burner C  
80 now readily pass sidewise through the open ends of the globe F, so that no red light is reflected from the lantern, the latter to all practical purposes displaying a white or  
85 safety light only. It is understood that when the globe F is swung into the sidewise position described against the tension of the spring H it is necessary to lock the globe in this position, and for this purpose the operator  
90 passes the registering link of the chain J into the small portion of the opening A', so that the chain is locked against upward movement, and consequently holds the globe F in a sidewise position. When it is again de-  
95 sired to use the lantern for displaying a red or danger signal, the operator unlocks the chain at the opening A' in the base A and allows the spring H to swing the globe F into a concentric position relatively to the globe D  
100 and the burner, so that now a red or danger light is displayed by the lantern.

From the foregoing it is evident that the device is very simple and durable in construc-



tion and can be readily manipulated by the operator to move the globe either into an active or inactive position, as described, for the lantern to display a red or danger signal or a  
5 white or safety signal. Furthermore, only one signal-lantern is required for white and red lights, and the expensive red globe now used on danger-signal lanterns is completely dispensed with.

10 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lantern, comprising a burner and two  
15 globes of different colors, one of the globes being fixed relatively to the burner, and the other globe being movable to allow of bringing it into an active position around the burner for the lantern to display a danger-signal, or into an inactive position between the burner  
20 and one side of the fixed globe for the lantern to display a safety-signal, substantially as shown and described.

2. A lantern, comprising a burner and two  
25 globes of different colors, one of the globes being fixed relatively to the burner, the other globe being movable to allow of bringing it into an active position around the burner or into an inactive position between the burner and one side of the fixed globe, the axis of the

movable globe being then at right angles to  
30 the vertical axis of the lantern, substantially as shown and described.

3. An attachment for ordinary lanterns, comprising a red globe, a bottom on which the  
35 globe is hinged, and arranged for attachment to the burner or fount of the lantern, a spring pressing said globe, to normally hold the latter in a closed position relatively to the bottom, and a chain connected to said globe, for  
40 imparting a swinging movement thereto, substantially as shown and described.

4. A lantern, comprising a burner and two  
globes of different colors, one of the globes  
45 being fixed relatively to the burner and the other globe being movable, to allow of bringing it into an active position around the burner for the lantern to display a danger-signal, or into an inactive position between the burner  
50 and one side of the fixed globe for the lantern to display a safety-signal, means for retaining said movable globe in an active position, and means for swinging it into an inactive position and locking it in place therein, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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