No. 670,188. Patented Mar. 19, 1901.

W. WEBER.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

(Application filed Nov. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

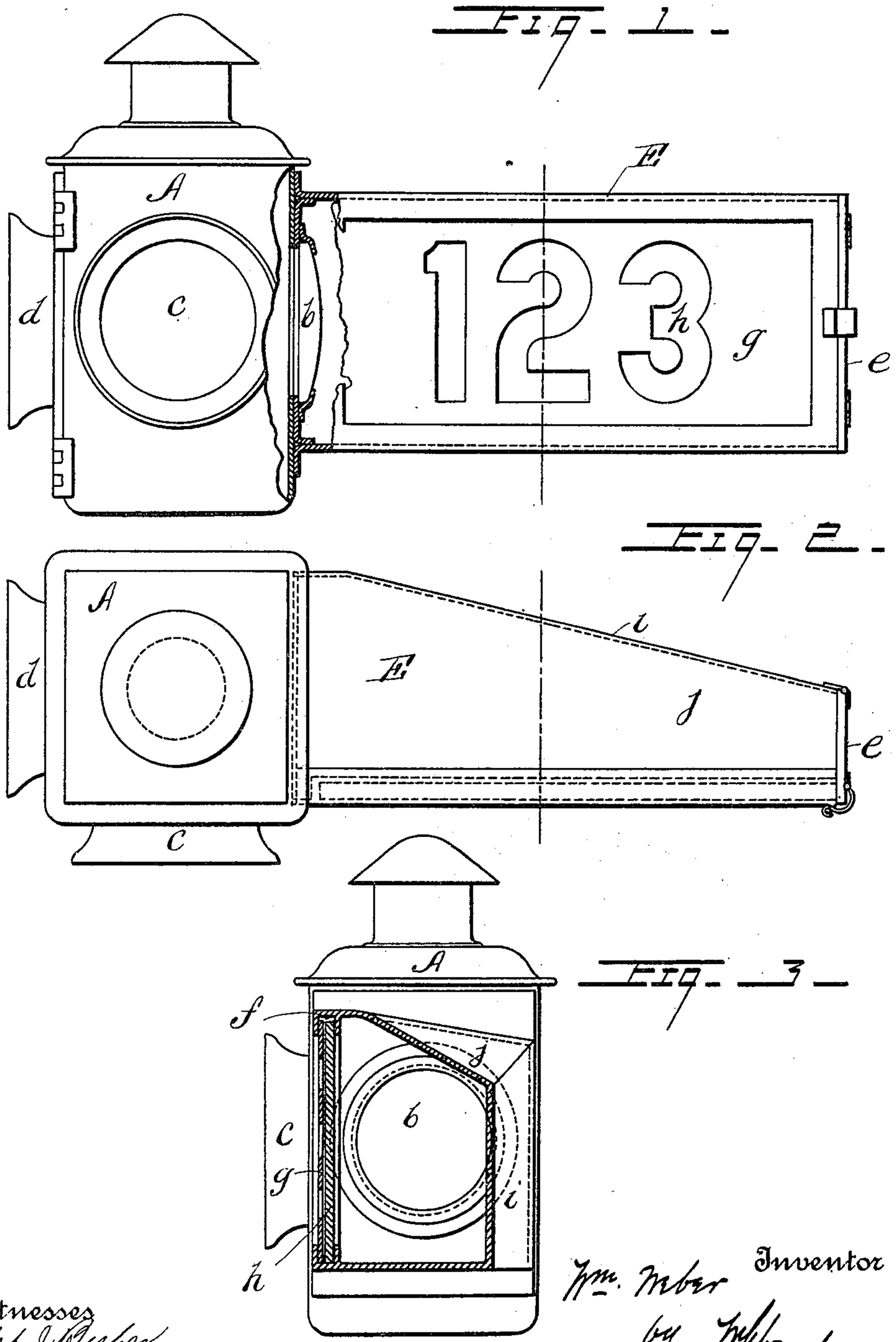

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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WILLIAM WEBER, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,188, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed November 1, 1900. Serial No. 35,076. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WEBER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminated Signs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to illuminated signal apparatus for railways, and my main object is to provide for utilizing the signal-lanterns commonly employed for the further purpose of clearly indicating, for instance, the number of the motor carrying the same.

The invention is fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings and is specifically pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of a complete device embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line *x x* of Figs. 1 and 2.

A represents an ordinary signal-lantern, which is provided, as shown, with "bull's-eye" apertures *b*, *c*, and *d* in the wall thereof, of which the aperture *b* is adapted for special use in connection with my improved construction.

E represents a casing, practically independent of the lantern-case A, but fixedly connected to one wall of the latter around a lens-aperture *b*, so as to form a lateral extension projecting considerably beyond the lantern-case, from which the light is thrown into it through said aperture *b*. The front wall or face of this casing E is open, as shown, and framed to provide a receptacle *f*, in which to insert any desired transparent slide or slides, as stencil-plate *g* and glass *h*, a casing-gate *e* being provided to permit of their ready insertion and removal. The closed walls *i* and *j* of the sign-casing are not only provided with reflecting inner surfaces, but are arranged to converge as they get farther away from the lantern-case, so that said reflecting-surfaces may be nearer to the transparencies *g* and *h* at points farthest from the light. This I find is of great practical importance in order to equalize the illumination, which is naturally greater near the source of light unless provision be made for equalizing it, as stated.

My improved device is particularly adapted for application to locomotives instead of the ordinary signal-lanterns which are commonly carried on each side of the smoke-box, thus providing for clearly showing at all times the number of the locomotive.

No smoke or dirt can get into the sign-casing to detract from the clearness of the transparencies, which may be readily changed when desired, and at the same time the whole device is simple, inexpensive, and convenient.

What I claim is—

The combination with a lantern-case, of an extension secured to a lens-apertured wall thereof consisting of a connected sign-casing having an open rectangular face framed to receive and hold removable transparencies, a gated end for introducing and removing the latter, an inclined top, bottom and rear reflector-walls converging toward the outer end of the extension to equalize the illumination at varying distances from the lantern, substantially as set forth.

Signed at Reading, Pennsylvania, this 27th day of October, 1900.

WILLIAM WEBER.

Witnesses:

WOOD M. SCHWARTZ, Jr.,

W. G. STEWART.