

(No Model.)

A. J. YOUNG.

SIGNAL LANTERN.

No. 262,194.

Patented Aug. 1, 1882.

Fig. 1.

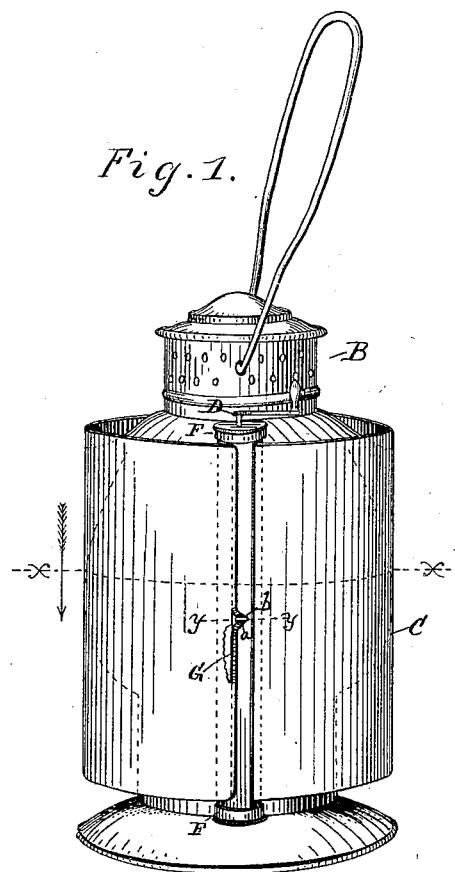


Fig. 3.

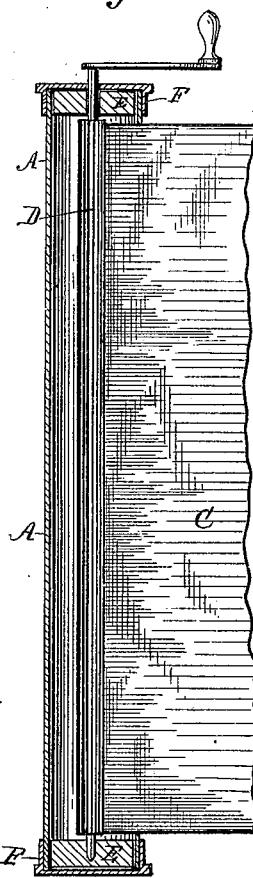


Fig. 2.

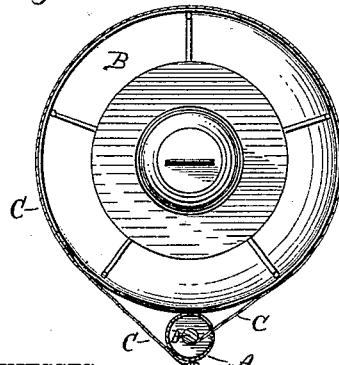
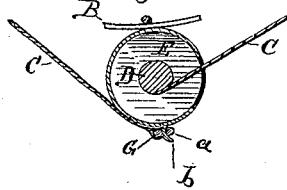


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER JAMES YOUNG, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SIGNAL-LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,194, dated August 1, 1852.

Application filed February 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER J. YOUNG, of Atlanta, Fulton county, and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement 5 in Signal-Lanterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

10 The object of my invention is to provide an improved signal attachment for an ordinary hand-lantern which will enable it to be conveniently used for giving danger and other signals. To this end I construct and apply the 15 same as hereinafter described and as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lantern provided with my aforesaid attachment, and showing the screen drawn around the lantern 20 as required for giving a signal. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the attachment, showing the screen, a portion of the screen being drawn out. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-section on line 25 $y-y$, Fig. 1.

A tin or other sheet-metal cylinder is rigidly attached in vertical position to the guard-wires of an ordinary hand-lantern, B. A screen, C, composed of silk, muslin, paper, parchment, or other flexible and translucent material, and of a red or other color usually employed to indicate danger, or any other required signal, is attached 30 to a winding-shaft, D, which has its bearings in the ends of said cylinder A. The bearings consist of circular wooden pieces E, having a central hole to receive the journal of the shaft D. One of these pieces E is inserted in each 35 end of the cylinder A, and a metal cap, F, is applied to each end of the latter, as shown. Said caps F compress the cylinder upon the pieces E, so that they are clamped or held in

place by friction. The upper journal of the shaft D necessarily passes through the upper cap F, and is bent into the form of a crank, which is used for rotating the shaft to wind on 45 the screen C. In the outer edge of the latter is secured a wire, G, having a projecting loop or ring, a, at the middle of its length.

When the screen C is not required for use it is wound on the shaft D, and thus drawn into 50 the cylinder A; but when it is desired to give a signal the screen is drawn off the shaft, out of the slot of cylinder A, and around the body of the lantern B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and secured in such position by engaging the loop 55 a of wire G with a stud or hook, b, that projects from the side of cylinder A. The material composing the screen permits the passage of light, which, partaking of the color of the screens, gives the desired signal. 60

I am aware that a drop-screen has been applied to a locomotive head-light for use in giving signals. I therefore restrict my claim to—

1. The combination, with the hand-lantern B, of the slotted cylinder A, having a stud, b, 65 the winding crank-shaft D and bearings therefor secured in the ends of said cylinder, and the screen C, having wire G with loop a, all as shown and described, whereby the screen is adapted to be drawn out and secured around 70 the lantern for the purpose of giving a signal, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lantern-signal attachment, the combination, with the slotted cylinder A and screen-winding shaft D, of the pieces E, having central holes to adapt them for bearings for said shaft, and the metal caps F, applied as shown and described. 75

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Witnesses:

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