(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

U. G. SELBY.

RAILWAY SIGNAL CASE.

No. 526,820. Patented Oct. 2, 1894.

Fig. 1.

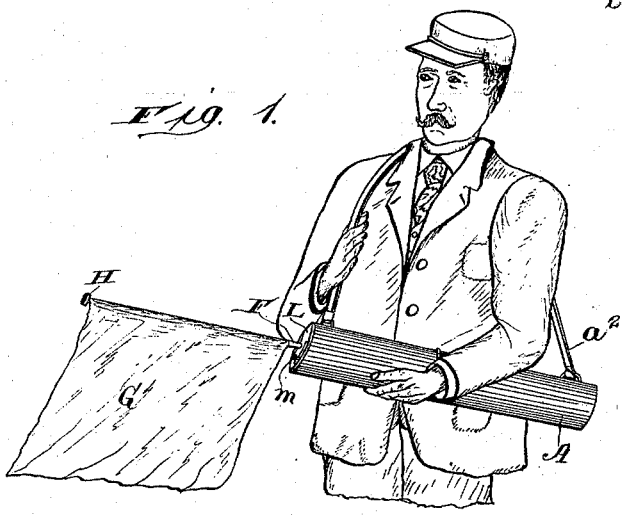


Fig. 2.

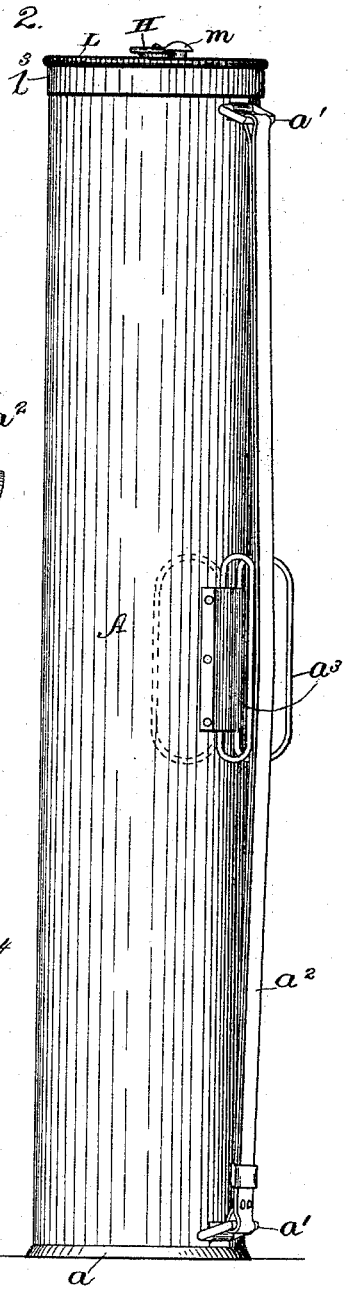


Fig. 3.

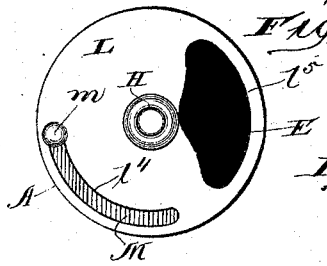


Fig. 4.

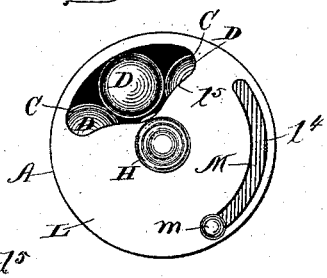


Fig. 5.

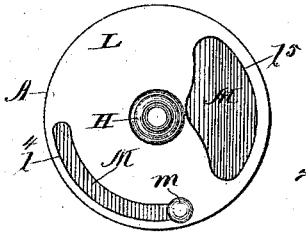
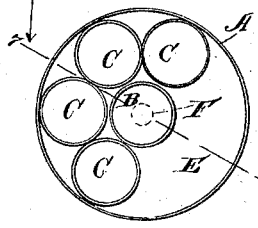


Fig. 6.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 526,820. Patented Oct. 2, 1894.

Fig. 7.

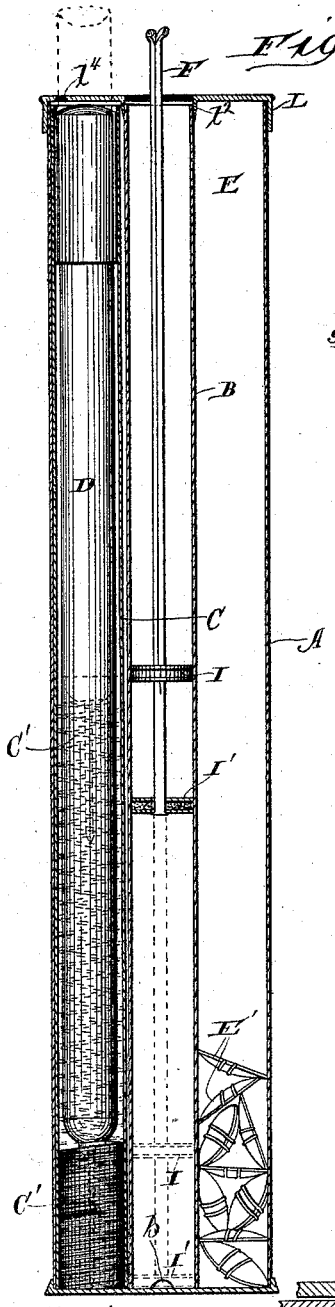


Fig. 8.

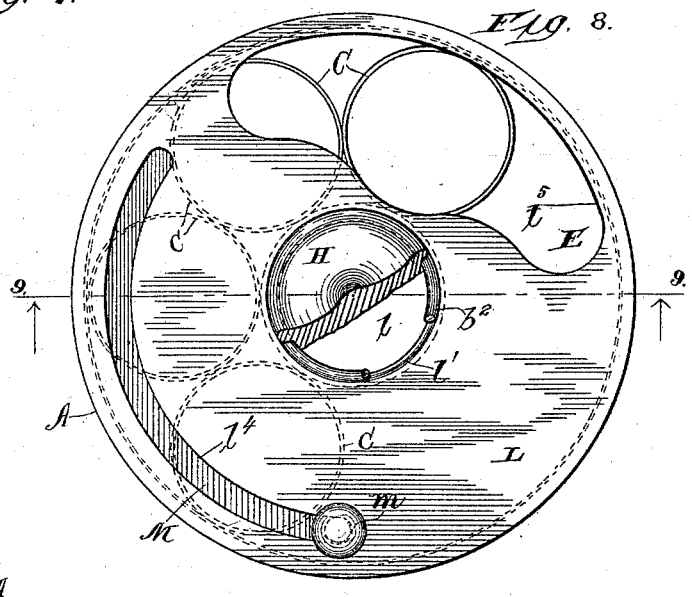


Fig. 9

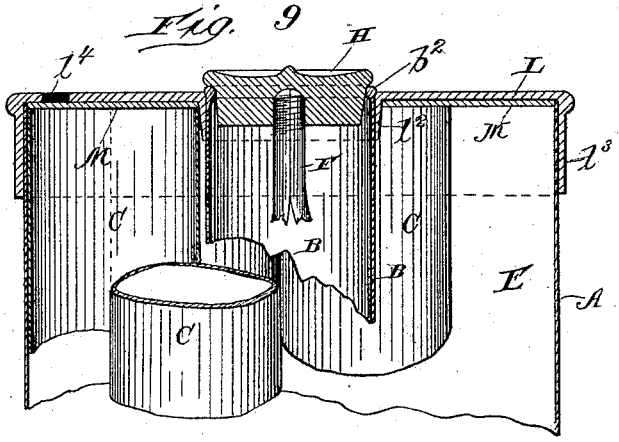
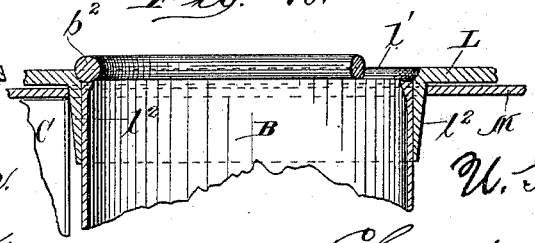


Fig. 10.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

U. G. SELBY.

RAILWAY SIGNAL CASE.

No. 526,820. Patented Oct. 2, 1894.

Fig. 11.

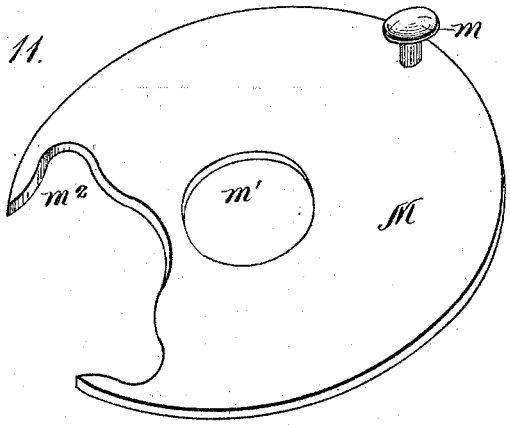


Fig. 12.

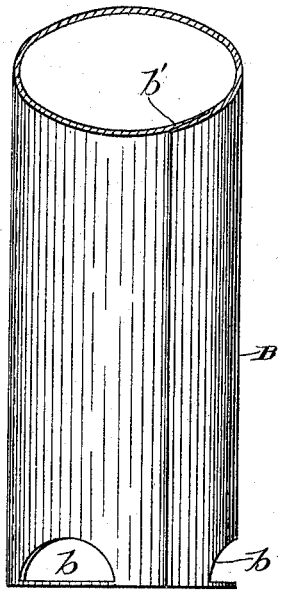


Fig. 13.

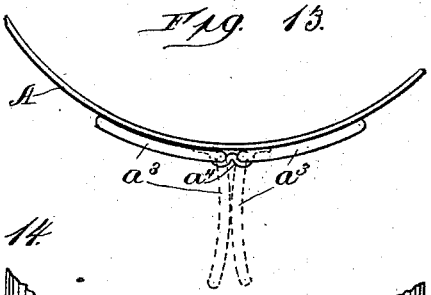
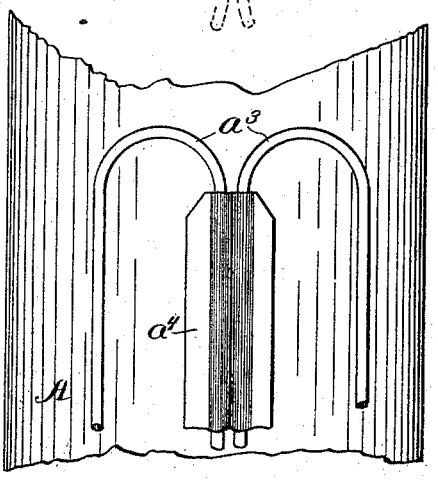


Fig. 14.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ULYSSES GRANT SELBY, OF ENID, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

RAILWAY-SIGNAL CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,820, dated October 2, 1894.

Application filed February 8, 1894. Serial No. 499,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ULYSSES GRANT SELBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Enid, in the county of "O" and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railway-Signal Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cases or holders for portable signals, which are used in the railway service; and consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention, are, first, to provide a simple and inexpensive case or holder for signals, which shall be convenient and compact in size, strong and durable, and may be easily carried and handled by the employé; second, such a case, which by reason of its peculiar construction will protect the signals from injury by reason of exposure to water, snow, and ice, or soot and dust; and third, to provide a signal-case, in which the various signals used by the railway service can be carried and readily removed from the case, when desired to be used, and so arranged and protected within the case, that one kind of signal will not injure or prevent the removal or use of another one.

Still another and one of the main objects of my invention is to produce a case, which will inseparably combine the various signals in one package, so as to compel the employé to carry with him a number of each kind of signals, and will allow him no justifiable excuse not to always be supplied with the various signals.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a portion of the body of a man, showing him holding the case with the signal flag thereof extended and unfurled. Fig. 2, is a view in elevation of the case, as it appears when ready for use. Fig. 3, is a plan view of the top of the case, showing it open at the compartment or receptacle for torpedoes. Fig. 4, is a similar view, showing the case open for the removal of a fusee. Fig. 5, is a plan view of the case, showing it closed, so as to prevent the admission of dust, soot, water, snow or sleet. Fig. 6, is a plan view of the case, with the top-plates removed. Fig. 7, is a vertical sectional view of the case, showing the torpedoes in position in their compartment or receptacle, one of the fusees in place ready to be automatically ejected and the flag-staff partly extended from the case. Fig. 8, is an enlarged plan view, partly in section, showing the case open ready to receive one of the fusees. Fig. 9, is a sectional view of a portion of the upper part of the case, showing the tubular receptacles for the fusees and flag-staff and a portion of the latter. Fig. 10, is an enlarged detail view of the upper portion of the tube for the reception of the flag and a part of the revolving disks or plates. Fig. 11, is a perspective view of the inner top-plate or disk. Fig. 12, is a detail view of the lower portion of the tube for the reception of the flag. Fig. 13, is a plan view of the outer portion of the casing, showing its adjustable handles connected thereto; and Fig. 14, is a view in elevation of said portion of the case.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A, represents the casing, which is made of any suitable size, form, and material, but preferably of spring-steel, in order that it will resist indentations and abrasures, and will otherwise more perfectly protect the signals, some of which are explosives, and would be injured or lost by being struck or crushed. This casing is also preferably made cylindrical in form, as shown, for the reason that such shape is more convenient to handle, and will be best adapted to receive and retain the signals. The lower end of the casing A, is covered with a cap or plate a, which is thereto secured in any suitable manner. Near each end and to the outer surface of the casing A, is secured a fastening a', to which is attached an extensible strap a^2, which may be extended so as to fit over the shoulder of the employé, as shown in Fig. 1, or may be contracted, so as to lie close to the surface of the case, as is illustrated in Fig. 2. At about its middle, and to the outer surface the casing A, is provided with handles a^3, which are

movably fastened to the case, by means of the plate a^4. As is clearly seen in Figs. 1, 13, and 14, of the drawings, these handles are slightly concavo-convex in cross-section, and when folded down to the position illustrated by continuous lines in Figs. 13 and 14, will lie snugly to the case, but when desired to be grasped with the hand of the operator, may be turned to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 13.

Within the center of the casing or cylinder A, and extending longitudinally therewith, is secured a tube B, for the reception of the signal-flag and its staff. The lower portion of the tube B, is secured to the bottom a, of the casing in any desired manner, and is provided with openings b, for the admission and exit of air. This tube is formed, so as to have its joint on its exterior surface, as shown at b', so that its inner surface is perfectly smooth. The upper part of the tube B, is formed or provided with an annular rim or ring b^2, which rests on the outer revolving plate or disk, and holds the same in position, as will be presently explained.

Between the tube B, and the cylinder or casing A, is placed a number of tubes C, which are for the reception and retention and guidance of the fusees D, which fusees are of the ordinary kind used for emergency signals. The tubes C, are fastened to the bottom of the casing A, or may be otherwise secured in position within the casing, and as is clearly shown in Figs. 6, 8, and 9, extend partly around the central tube B, and leave a compartment E, for the reception of torpedoes E', which are of any desired kind and form.

Within each of the tubes C, is placed and secured at the lower portion thereof a spiral spring C', which when compressed by means of the fusees assume the position indicated by continuous lines in Fig. 7, when by turning the disks or plates at the top of the casing, the fusee may be released and the spring will automatically project the same, and assume the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7.

As is well known fusees used as emergency railway signals, are provided at their lower ends with a spike to be driven into the cross-ties, so that the fusee will remain in an upright position. This spike, when the fusee is inserted in the tube C, passes within the circle formed by the spiral or coil-spring, and the lower part of the fusees rests on the top of the spring, as is clearly seen in the drawings.

The flag-staff F, is composed of two pieces, which are preferably semi-circular in form, and are fitted together, as shown in Figs. 7, and 9. The hem of the flag is passed over one of the pieces or strips of the staff, and is held in position by the other piece, being clamped thereon, the two pieces being firmly united together, by means of a cap H, which is screwed on the free end of the staff or otherwise secured thereto. The cap H, is large enough to completely cover the opening of the central tube B, and rests on the ring b^2, thereof, as is clearly seen in Fig. 9, thus making a very close connection. The lower portion of the flag-staff is provided with two pistons I, and I', one of said pistons I', being located at the lower end of the staff and the other one some distance therefrom, which will prevent the staff wabbling, when it is extended, when the flag is unfurled. These pistons are designed to operate smoothly within the cylinder B, and it is for this reason that said cylinder is provided with the air-holes b, in its lower portion.

As shown in Figs. 9, and 10, the annular ring or rim b^2, at the top of the tube B, extends somewhat outwardly, as well as inwardly on said tube, the inner extension of which prevents the pistons I, and I', passing the same, and thus renders it impossible to separate the flag-staff from the case. The outer extension of the ring b^2, rests on the upper disk L, which disk is formed at its center with an opening l, around which is provided an annular groove l', within which the outer extension of the ring b^2, fits, and thus secures the disk L, in position.

The inner portion of the disk L, is provided with an annular down-turned-flange l^2, which fits around the tube B, and the periphery of the disk L, is formed with a rim l^3, which fits around the cylinder A, as is clearly shown in Figs. 2, 7, and 9. This disk is provided near its periphery with a circular slot l^4, for the reception and guidance of a button-headed-pin or projection m, which is secured to the upper surface of the interior revolving disk M. The disk L, is also formed with an opening l^5, which permits of the withdrawal and insertion of the torpedoes and fusees.

The disk M, is a flat one, and has a central opening m', to fit around the flange l^2, of the outer disk, and is provided with an opening in its periphery, and surface to correspond in size and shape to the opening l^5, in the disk L, and is for a like purpose. The interior disk M, when in position, rests on top of the tubes C, and below the disk L, the projection m, passing through the slots l^4, allows said disk to be turned to any suitable point, so as to open or close the opening l^5, by placing the opening m^2, directly under the former named opening or away from the same. It will also be observed that the disk L, is revoluble, and can be turned to any desired position.

From the foregoing, it will be seen and readily understood, that by turning the disks M, and L, so as to expose the upper part, of one of the tubes C, that the fusees therein contained will be liberated and the spring will eject the same sufficiently for it to be taken hold of by the operator, when it can be easily removed, or if it is desired to obtain a torpedo or a number of them, the openings of the disks may be turned, so as to be over the compartment E, when the torpedoes can be easily removed. The flag can be unfurled by withdrawing the staff until the piston I, reaches the upper portion of the tube B, when

it will be firmly retained in said position. The flag can then be waved as a signal. It is obvious that by thus furnishing the case, in which the various kinds of signals can be carried and to which the flag is inseparably attached, that the employé whose duty it is to signal trains, can have no reasonable or justifiable excuse for not being supplied with the different kinds of signaling-devices.

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

1. In a case for signals the combination with a casing of a series of tubes located longitudinally therein, one of which tubes is centrally placed and is adapted to receive a flag and its staff and to retain the latter, and the other tubes are located partly around said central tube, so as to leave a compartment or chamber, substantially as described.

2. In a case for signals the combination with the casing A, of a central tube B, a series of tubes C, having springs C′, to eject the fusees, a flag-staff adapted to operate within the tube B, and inseparably secured therewith, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the cylindrical casing A, of the central tube B, having at its lower part the openings b, and at its top the ring b^2, the series of tubes C, the exterior disk L, having the opening l, annular groove l', flange l^2, rim l^3, circular slot l^4, and opening l^5, the interior disk M, having the openings m', and m^2, and provided with the projection m, the flag-staff F, having the pistons I, and I′, and cap H, and adapted to operate within the tube B, all constructed, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination with the cylindrical casing A, of the central tube B, having at its lower part the openings b, and at its top the ring b^2, the series of tubes C, having the springs C′, the exterior disk L, having the opening l, annular groove l', flange l^2, rim l^3, circular slot l^4, and opening l^5, the interior disk M, having the openings m', m^2, and provided with the projection m, the flag-staff F, having the pistons I, and I′, and cap H, and adapted to operate within the tube B, all constructed, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination with the cylindrical casing A, of the central tube B, having means for movably securing a flag-staff therein, the series of tubes C, the exterior disk L, having the opening l, annular groove l', flange l^2, rim l^3, circular slot l^4, and opening l^5, the interior disk M, having the openings m', m^2, and provided with the projection m, the flag-staff F, having the pistons I, and I′, and cap H, and adapted to operate within the tube B, all constructed, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination with the cylindrical casing A, of the central tube B, having means for movably securing a flag-staff therein, the series of tubes C, having the spring C′, the exterior disk L, having the opening l, annular groove l', flange l^2, rim l^3, circular slot l^4, and opening l^5, the interior disk M, having the openings m', m^2, and provided with the projection m, the flag-staff F, having the pistons I, and I′, and cap H, and adapted to operate within the tube B, all constructed, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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