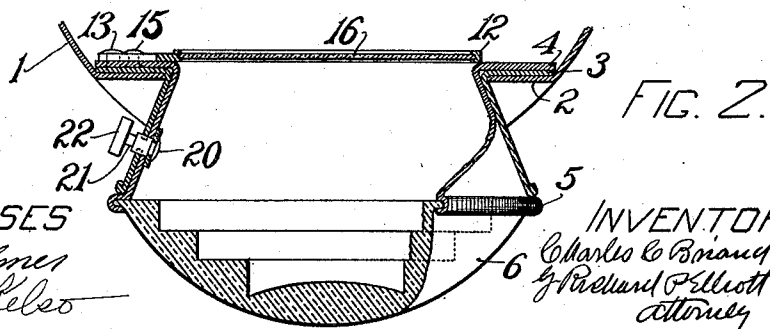
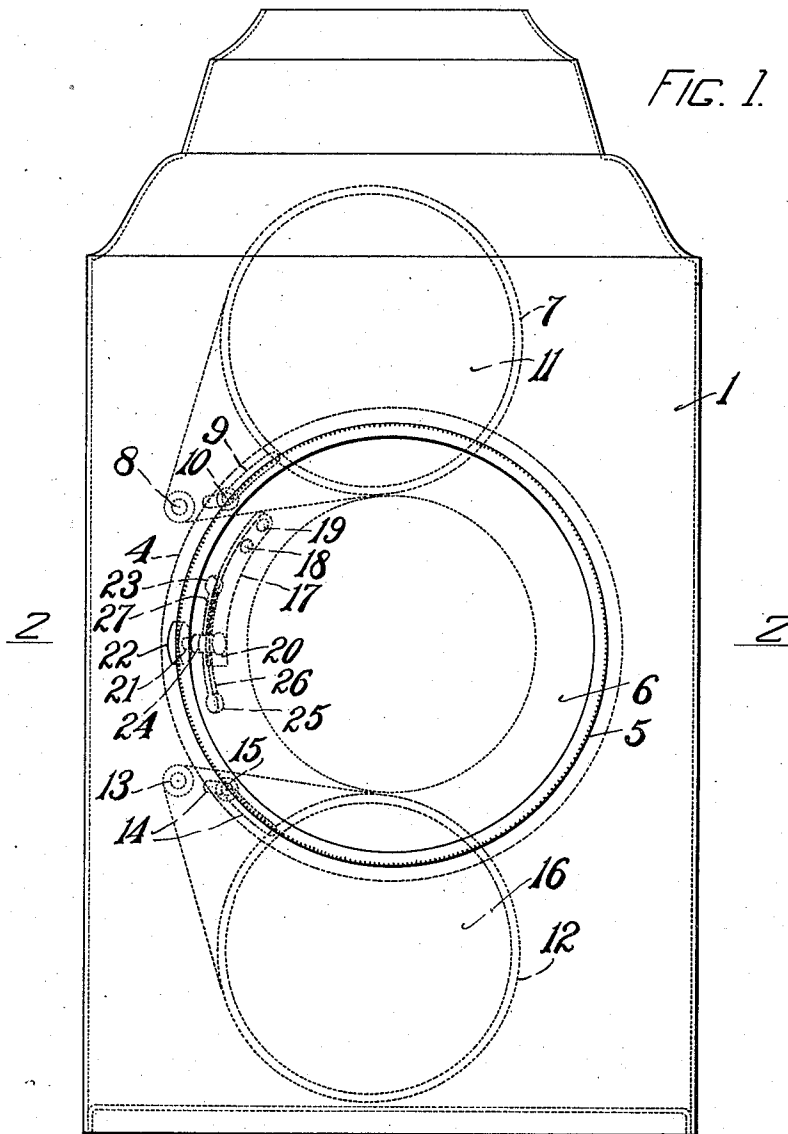


C. C. BRIAND.
 LANTERN OR LAMP.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1908.

1,062,220.

Patented May 20, 1913.



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LANTERN OR LAMP.

1,062,220.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Application filed October 8, 1908. Serial No. 456,834.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. BRIAND, a citizen of the United States, residing in Revere, county of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lanterns or Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying the same and forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to lanterns or lamps used particularly for signaling purposes.

The object of my invention is to provide means in a lantern or lamp so that the color of the light rays projected from them may be quickly changed to display the desired color.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part thereof—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lantern or lamp showing the movable lens-holders in dotted lines; and Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view taken through line 2—2, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, 1 represents the body of the lantern or lamp; and 2 an angular piece secured to the inside of the body 1 and which is designed to act as a bearing or support for the guiding cone 3. The cone 4 is mounted to revolve in the cone 3, fitting fairly close therein. It is provided with a milled or knurled bezel or ring which secures the lenses 6 to the cone 4.

7 is a movable lens-holder which is pivoted to the angular piece 2 by the pivot 8 so that it will rotate thereon and is provided with an angular slot 9 having a straight portion and a curved portion adapted to receive a pin 10 in such manner that said pin can slide in said slot. The pin 10 is secured in the flange of the revolving cone 4 so that when said cone 4 is revolved the pin 10 will slide in the straight part of the slot 9 and swing the lens-holder 7 upon the pivot 8 to present it to cover the central opening in the cone 4 so that any light within the lantern body 1 will shine through the lens 11 mounted in the lens-holder 7 and project light rays of a color corresponding to the lens mounted in the lens-holder; 12 is a lens-holder similar to the lens-holder 7, and has

secured in it a lens of another color. It is pivoted to the angular piece 2 by the pivot 13 and is provided with the angular slot 14 and a pin 15 slidable in said angular slot so that when the cone 4 is revolved the pin 15 will slide in the straight part of the slot 14 and rotate the lens-holder 12 upon its pivot 13 either to be presented to the opening in the cone 4 or swung to the position shown in Fig. 1. The lens 6 is preferably of white glass so that it will project white light rays. The other lenses may be red and green, or violet and blue, or any desired colors, so that when the lens 11 is presented in front of the opening in the cone 4 it will show one color and when the lens 16 in the lens-holder 12 is presented in front of the opening it will show another color.

A stop and locking arrangement is provided by which to position the lens-holders 7 and 12. It consists of a spring 17 riveted to the inside of the cone 4 by the rivets 18 and 19. To the outer or free end of the spring there is secured a pin 20 which has an enlarged portion near the spring and a neck or smaller portion 21 near the head of the pin, as well as a head 22 on the pin. The stationary cone 3 is provided with three holes, 23, 24 and 25 and slots 26 and 27 connecting said holes.

When it is desired to show a white light the pin 20 is pressed inwardly until the neck 21 comes opposite the slots, when the bezel 5 and the cone 4 are revolved until the enlarged portion of the pin will come through the central hole 24, thus throwing the lenses 11 and 16 away from the opening in the cone 4. If it is desired to show the color of the lens 16, the pin 20 is pushed inwardly to the top 22 until the neck comes opposite the slot and the cone 4 is revolved upwardly until the enlarged portion of the pin 20 is opposite the hole 23. This movement will throw the lens-holder 12 upwardly so that the lens will cover the central opening in the cone 4, revolving it on its pivot 13 by means of the pin 15 sliding in the slot 14. When the lens is positioned and the pressure exerted on the pin 20 removed, the spring 17 will push the pin out until the

enlarged portion goes in the hole 23, thus locking the cone against movement and positioning the lens-holder 12 in position. The opposite movement will position the lens-holder 7 and the lens 11 opposite the central opening in the cone 4, thus projecting rays of the color of the lens 11 through the white lens 6.

It will be noted that in the construction herein shown, it is impossible to position both lenses over the opening in the lantern at the same time, for both operating pins are attached to the rotatable ring so that when one lens-holder is positioned over the light-opening the other holder is swung out by the pin acting in the straight part of the angular slot, and is locked by said pin sliding in the curved portion of said angular slot, thus locking the other lens-holder in an inoperative position. Furthermore, when the ring is rotated so that the ring-locking pin is in the hole-opening 24, both lens-holders are swung out into inoperative positions and locked in said positions by the ring-locking pin acting in conjunction with the two lens-holder operating pins secured in said ring, which, as before stated, positively hold both lens-holders swung in opposite directions out of operative position.

The form of the lens-holders may be changed somewhat and the method of positioning may be changed without departing from the spirit of my invention, as my invention covers mechanism to change the colors of the light rays projected from a lantern without the removal of the lenses or changes other than adjustment in the mechanism controlling the lenses.

What I claim is—

1. In a lantern, the combination of a body part provided with an opening which shows the light therethrough, two holders having glass of different colors mounted therein, independent pivots for pivoting said holders to the body part of the lantern, a rotatable bezel mounted in the opening in the body part of the lantern, means connecting the bezel and holders for positioning the glass of either one of said holders in front of the opening in the body part of the lantern, and means for locking the bezel when one of the holders is in operative position and the other holder in inoperative position.

2. In a lantern, the combination of a body part having an opening therein for the radiation of light, two adjustable holders secured to the body of the lantern by independent pivots, glass of different colors mounted in said holders, a rotatable bezel mounted in the opening of the body part of the lantern having means connecting it to the holders for positioning either of the holders in front of the opening to cause the radiation of light through the colored glass mounted therein, and a locking pin oper-

able from the outside of the lantern body for positively locking the rotatable bezel in such position as to present one or the other of said holders in operative position.

3. In a lantern, the combination of a body part having an opening for the radiation of light, a stationary casing secured in said opening, a revoluble casing revolubly mounted in said opening; holders pivoted to the body part contiguous to the opening, slots in said holders, pins secured in the revoluble casing slidable in the slots in the holders, a spring mounted on the revoluble casing, a grooved pin secured to the free end of the spring, a hole in the revoluble casing in which the pin is slidable, a plurality of holes in the stationary casing through which the pin is slidable, and slots connecting said plurality of holes and arranged to permit the grooved portion of the pin to slide therein.

4. In a signal lantern, the combination of a body part having an opening, a lens mounted in said opening, lens-holders independently pivoted to the body part of the lantern and having angular slots therein, a movable ring mounted in said opening, and pins secured in said movable ring and arranged to slide in the angular slots in the lens-holders to position either of said holders in operative position and the other in inoperative position, or to position both said holders in inoperative position.

5. In a signal lantern, the combination of a body part having an opening, a lens mounted in said opening, lens-holders independently pivoted to the body part having angular slots therein, a rotatable ring mounted in said opening, pins secured in said rotatable ring and arranged to slide in the angular slots in the lens-holders to position either of said holders in operative position and the other in inoperative position, or to position both said lens-holders in inoperative position; means extending outside the lantern to rotate said rotatable ring, and means extending outside the lantern to lock said rotatable ring.

6. In a signal lantern, the combination of a signal lens-holder pivoted to the body of the lantern having an angular slot therein, a ring revolubly mounted in the lantern and revoluble from the outside of the lantern; a pin secured in the ring, arranged to enter and slide in the angular slot in the lens-holder, and means to positively lock said ring and the lens-holder in either an operative or inoperative position, as desired.

7. In a signal lantern, the combination of a plurality of signal lens-holders pivoted to the body of the lantern, having angular slots therein, a ring movably mounted in the lantern having pins secured therein formed and arranged to enter and slide in the angular slots in the lens-holders, and

means secured in said ring to position both
said lens-holders, one in operative and the
other in inoperative position, or both in in-
operative position, and to positively lock
5 them in such positions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand, in the presence of two subscribing

witnesses, this the 15th day of September
A. D. 1908.

CHARLES C. BRIAND.

Witnesses:

MASON H. GRAY,
RICHARD P. ELLIOTT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
