Sept. 18, 1928. **1,684,953**

E. A. EVERETT

SUPPORTING BRACKET FOR RAILWAY SIGNALS

Filed March 26, 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

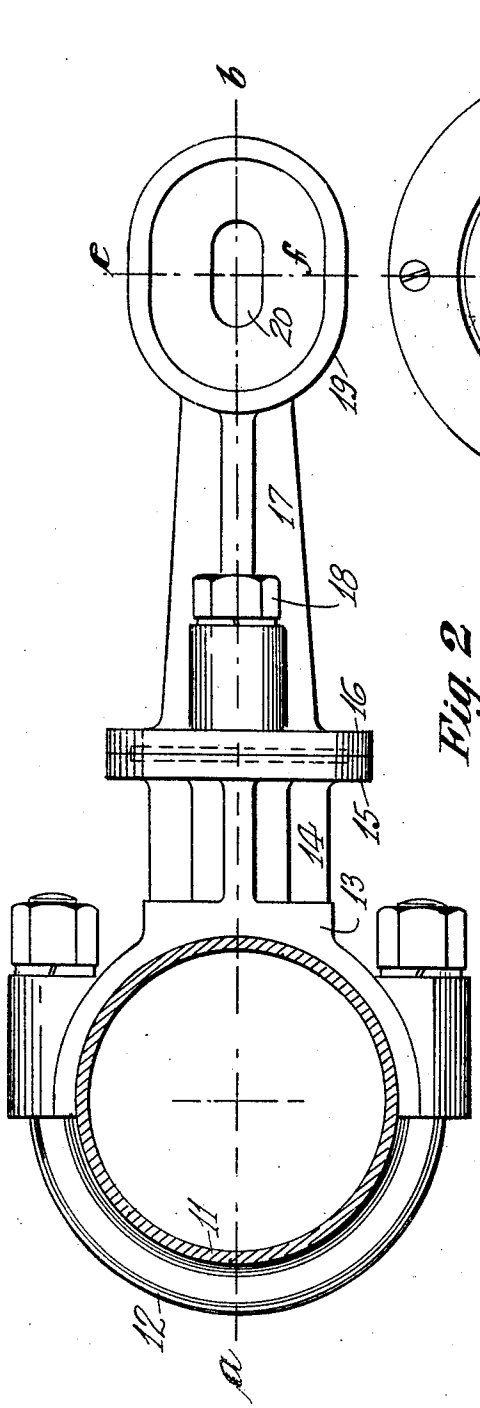


Fig. 2

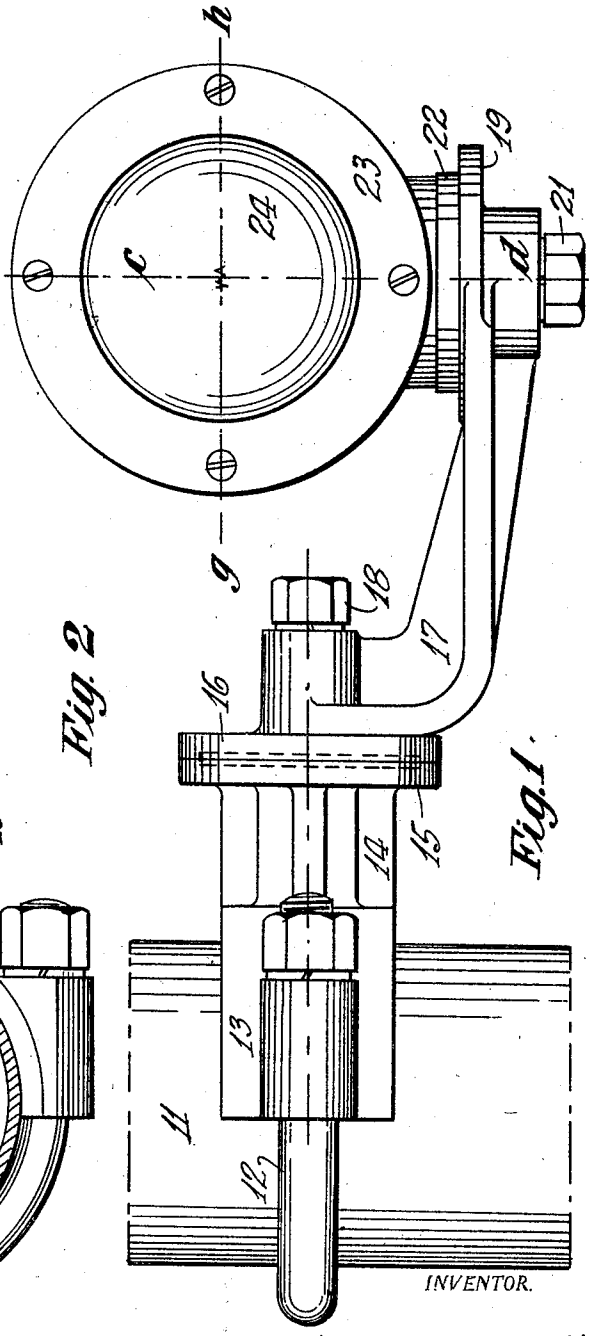


Fig. 1.

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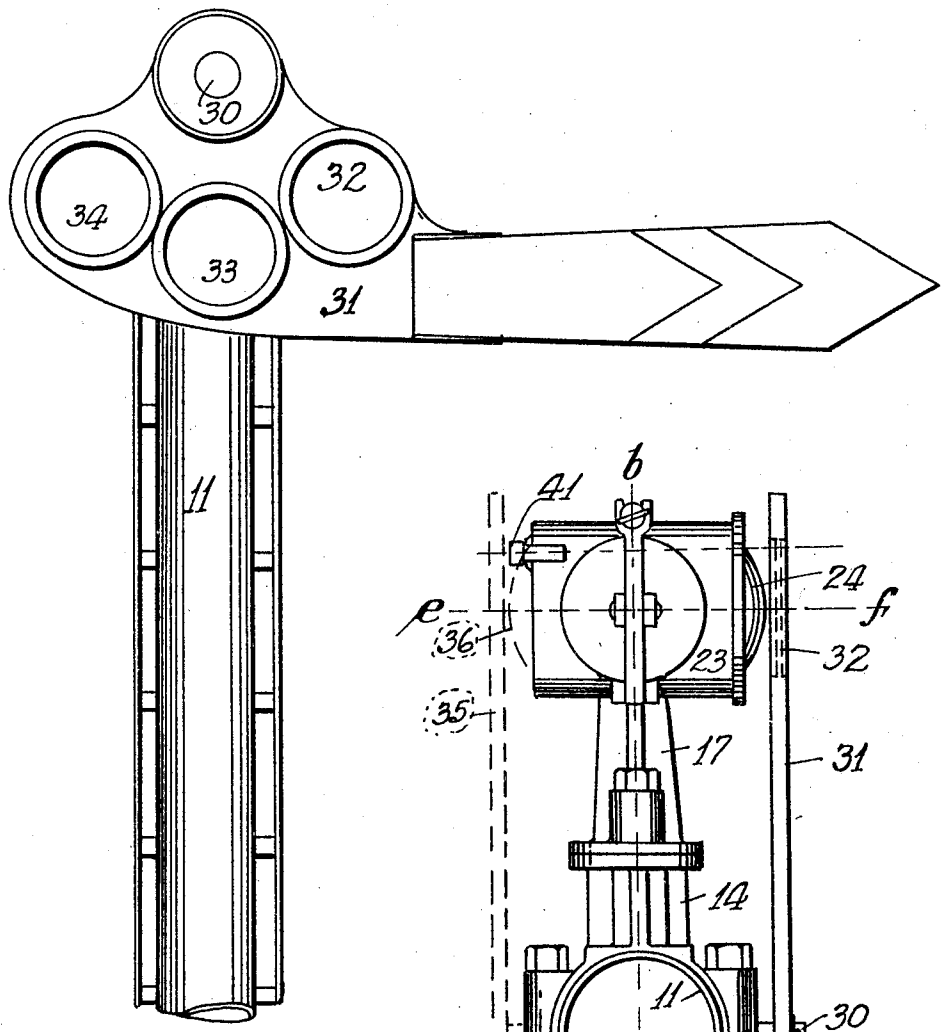


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. EVERETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUPPORTING BRACKET FOR RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Application filed March 26, 1926. Serial No. 97,514.

This invention relates to the supporting brackets used on railway signals and it particularly relates to a bracket for supporting a lamp or light signal at the top of a mast and which requires adjustment in different planes. The objects of the invention are to provide a bracket of this type which can be easily adjusted to deflect the beam of light from the signal in a predetermined direction and which is universally adapted to different conditions in the construction of signals.

The present form of bracket is adjustably clamped against the signal mast and can be moved up and down or rotated on the mast. The part that is clamped to the mast terminates in a vertical disc and pivotally clamped to this disc is another matched disc at the extremity of the supporting arm. This arm is therefore rotatable about the horizontal pivot which supports it.

The supporting arm has a downward offset and terminates in a horizontal disc upon which the lamp or signal device is pivotally mounted. This enables the lamp to be rotated in a horizontal plane relative to the arm and at the same time the arm may be rotated on its pivot causing the lamp to rotate on a vertical plane. Thus, the lamp and the beam of light therefrom can be positioned in two planes at right angles to each other and secured in said positions.

Heretofore it has been common practice to provide a ball and socket adjustment for brackets of this character. In view of the fact, however, that these brackets are located at the top of a signal mast, are accessible only on a ladder and have to be adjusted under severe weather conditions, the present invention has a number of advantages over the ball and socket type. In the latter both hands are required to make the adjustment. In the present invention one of the pivot bolts is released and adjustment in one plane is made as required and the parts secured in this position, then the other pivot is released and adjustment in the other plane is correspondingly made. These adjustments can be made by one hand. The parts are held in alignment by the large engaging surfaces as the adjustment is made, and there is no tendency for gravity to change the adjustment after it has been set up.

The novelty of this invention is more particularly pointed out in the claim and the construction will be particularly understood from the following specification and the accompanying drawings, in which, Fig. 1, is a side elevation of a supporting bracket embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view corresponding to Fig. 1, Fig. 3 shows one style of railway signal with which this invention may be used and Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the bracket in its relation to the spectacle casting.

The signal mast is indicated by 11 and is of the usual pipe construction supporting a ladder as in Fig. 3 and the semaphore and light source at the top of the mast. The bracket member 13 has a semi-circular cavity which is clamped to the mast by the U-clamp 12 in the desired position. The member 13 has a comparatively short shank 14 which terminates in the vertical disc 15 which is parallel with and close to the mast and in which the stud bolt 18 is centered. The supporting arm 17 terminates in the disc 16 which engages the disc 15 and aligns therewith and is held in pivotal relation with 15 by the stud bolt 18 so that the arm 17 is free to rotate about 18 as a pivot and may be locked in position by 18. It is preferred that the engaging surfaces of 15 and 16 be machined or finished to form a true bearing surface for these parts about the stud bolt 18 as a centre.

The lamp device 23 may form a signal in itself or may be used as the source of illumination for the semaphore in Figs. 3 and 4. This device comprises a cylindrical housing for the source of illumination with the projecting lens 24 and is centrally mounted upon a disc 22 formed as an integral part of the housing. The disc 22 rests upon the disc 19 at the extremity of arm 17 and is secured in place by the stud bolt 21 passing through the aperture 20 in disc 19. The aperture 20, it will be noted, is elongated as well as the disc 19 so that the centre of the signal device 23 can be adjusted horizontally with relation to the centre of the signal mast.

It is apparent that the signal device 23 can be rotated horizontally on pivot 21 and can be secured in any position by 21; and since the arm 17 is rotatable about the pivot 18 which is at right angles to the pivot 21, the signal device and the beam of light therefrom is rotatable in two planes at right angles to each other.

In Fig. 3, the semaphore spectacle 31 moving on the pivot 30 carries the roundels 32, 33 and 34 in front of the lens 24 as in Fig. 4 thereby displaying the indication desired. A sighting device 41 may be embodied in

the housing 23 for the purpose of locating the direction in which the beam of light should be projected.

Where the semaphore is on the opposite side of the mast as at 35, Fig. 4, the device 23 is turned around to face in the opposite direction with the lens at 36 and for this purpose no change of any kind is required in the bracket which is thus universal in its application.

It will be noted that the pivots 18 and 21 fall on the line *a—b* passing through the centre of the mast, that the engaging surfaces 15—16 are at right angles to this line and that the pivot 21 falls on line *c—d* which is the vertical centre of the signal device.

The signal device can be turned on the pivot 21 and will remain in any position to which it has been moved. The arm 17 has a downward offset so that when the lamp is in place the centre of gravity of the lamp and arm approximately fall on the line passing through the pivot 18, thus securing a balance enabling the arm 17 to remain in the position to which it has been moved. These conditions facilitate adjustment and enable the apparatus to be positioned by one hand.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A support for a railway signal device as described, comprising a clamping part and a bracket arm for supporting the device, said clamping part comprising a casting for clamping against the signal mast and having a vertical disc face parallel with the longitudinal center of and close to the mast and centered on the longitudinal centre line of the mast, said bracket arm terminating in a disc face off-set upward from the line of the arm, said disc face matching the disc face of the clamp to which it is pivotally secured through the centre of the discs and in line with the longitudinal centre of the mast, said disc faces being machined smooth to form an abutting bearing having uniform tension in any adjusted position and the free end of said arm terminating in a horizontal disc to match a corresponding disc on the signal device and to which it is pivotally secured.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature.

EDWARD A. EVERETT.