F. MILLIKEN.

STREET LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1917.

1,283,858.

Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

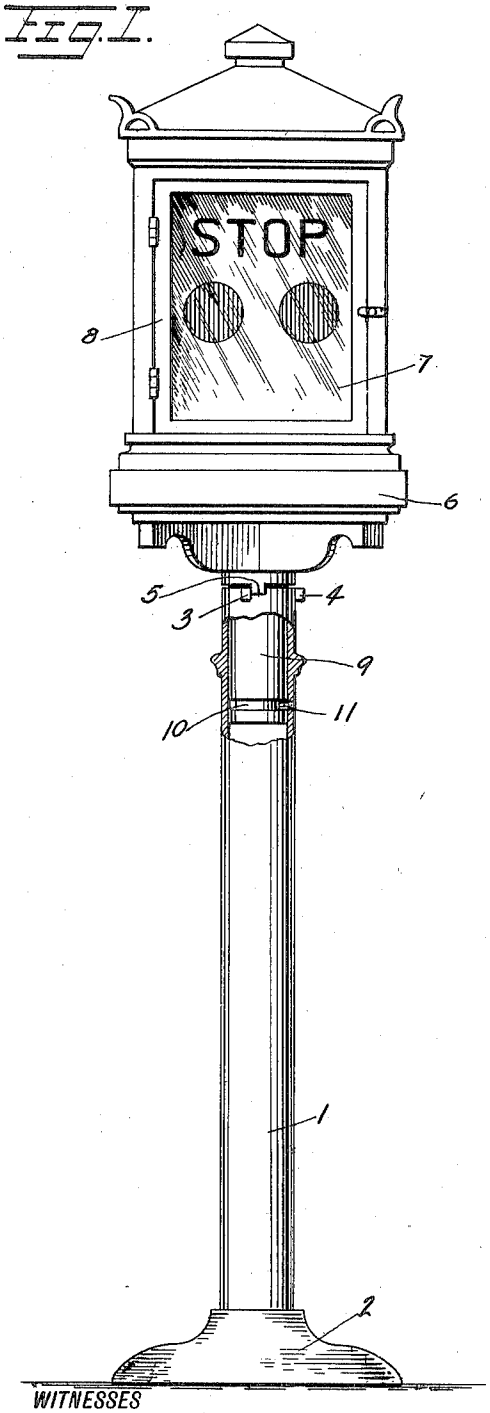
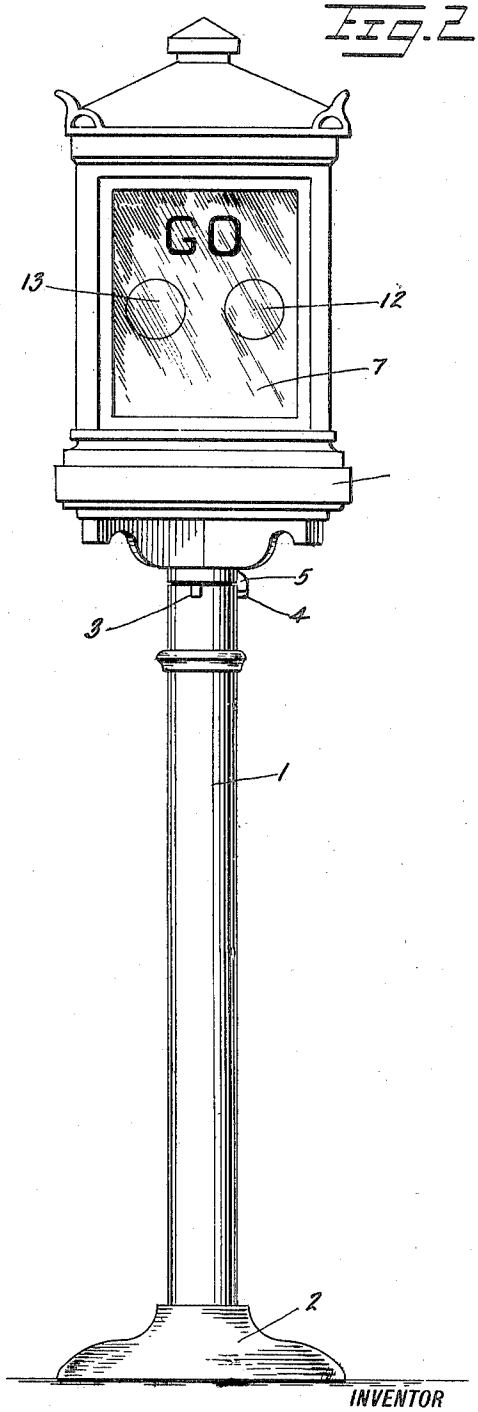


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

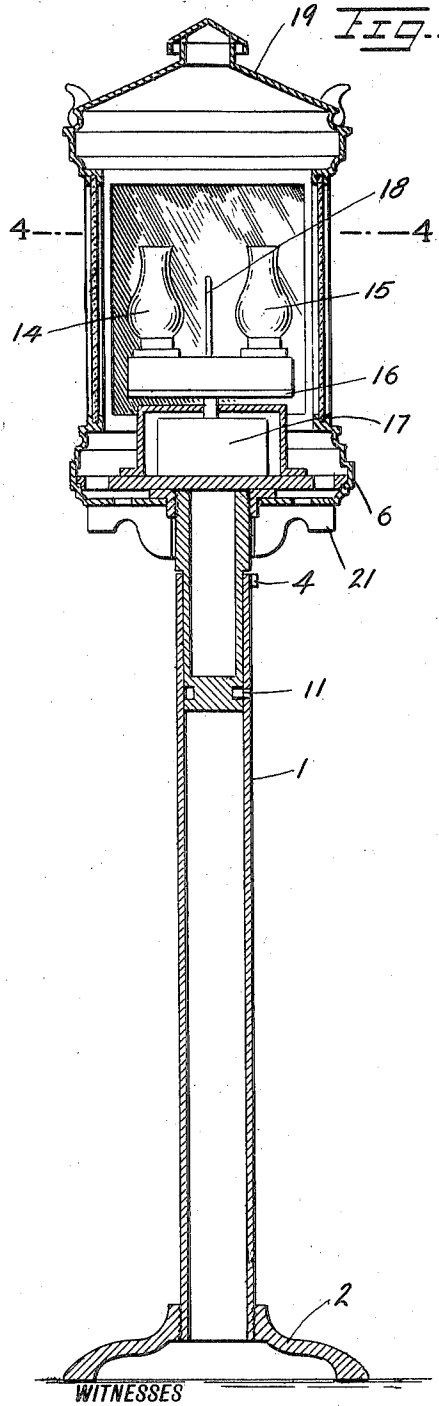


Fig. 4.

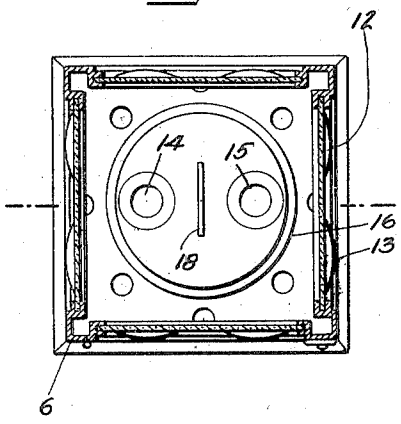


Fig. 5.

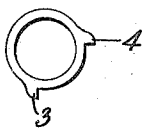


Fig. 6.

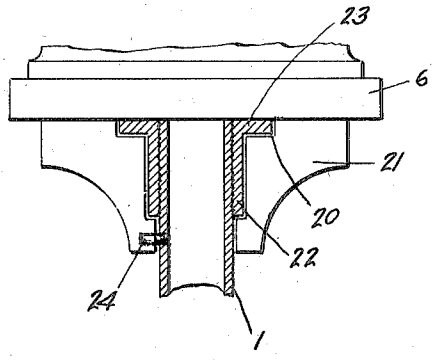
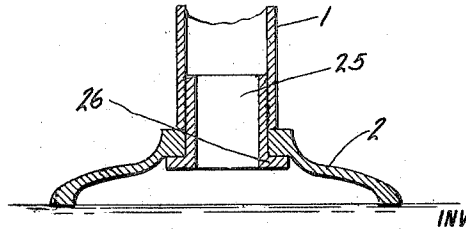


Fig. 7.



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STREET-LAMP.

1,283,858. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

Application filed November 17, 1917. Serial No. 202,536.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FOSTER MILLIKEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lawrence, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Street-Lamp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to street lights of the type disclosed in my prior Patent Number 1,264,114, issued April 23, 1918, and has for an object the provision of an improved light which is supplied with means for giving intermittent flashes of concentrated rays of light, while at the same time presenting a traffic sign for indicating when the street is open and when it is closed to traffic.

Another object of the invention is to provide a street light with the head or casing movably mounted on a standard whereby the signs on the different sides of the casing may be moved by a traffic officer for controlling the traffic while not in any way interfering with the action of the light.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a side view of a lamp embodying the invention, certain parts being broken away for illustrating how the upper part of the casing is held in place.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the lamp at right angles to the showing in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the lamp shown in Fig. 1, same disclosing the inner structure of the lamp.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through Fig. 3 on line 4—4.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the supporting standard.

Fig. 6 is a detail, fragmentary side view with certain parts in section disclosing a modified arrangement of the standard and casing.

Fig. 7 is a detail fragmentary sectional view showing a further modified arrangement of standard.

In producing the lamp according to the present invention it is intended to provide a lamp which will produce illumination for general use on the street and in addition will produce concentrated flashes or beams of light intermittently. To accomplish this purpose especially provided lamp members are arranged in a suitable casing adjacent spaced lenses whereby as the lamps pass the lenses intermittently concentrated rays or beams of light will be produced while the lamps are producing a continuous illumination in the vicinity of the device. In addition to these effects it is intended to provide the word "Stop" and "Go" on the casing of the lamp in order that the traffic policeman or other proper person may turn the casing back and forth in an arc of 90° for controlling the traffic. This turning of the casing will provide proper illuminated signs continuously without interfering with the illumination provided by the lamp or without interfering with the intermittent flashes of concentrated rays or beams of light.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a standard having a suitable base 2, said standard being provided with a pair of stops 3 and 4, for instance Figs. 1 and 5, said stops coacting with the depending lug or stop 5 connected to the bottom part of the casing 6. Casing 6 is provided with a frame preferably of metal in which a plurality of panes of glass 7 are mounted, one of said panes being arranged in a door 8 if desired. The lamp shown in the drawing has four sides, but it will be evident that a greater or less number of sides could be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The casing 6 is rigidly secured in any suitable manner to a depending shaft 9, said shaft having an annular groove 10 into which the stop or set screw 11 projects, whereby the shaft and casing may freely rotate without being permitted to leave the standard 1. The rotation of the casing is, however, limited by lug 5 operating between the lugs 3 and 4, which lugs are set so that the casing may move back and forth a one fourth turn and thereby bring to view the word "Stop" and the word "Go", when the casing is made square in cross section as shown in Fig. 4. Arranged on or near each of the panes of glass 7 are two lenses 12 and 13, said lenses being spaced the same distance apart as the lamp members 14 and 15, said lamp members being mounted on a rotatable platform 16 moved by any suitable mechanism, as for instance a motor 17. Preferably a double faced reflector is arranged between the lamp members 14 and 15. The motor 17 is so formed as to slowly rotate the platform 16 and consequently cause the lamp members 14 and 15 to move in a circle. When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 4 streams or beams of concentrated rays of light will be projected

through four of the lenses, said lenses being at the same horizontal level as the light illuminating the lamp members. The lenses may be colored or provided with coloring matter near the back of each lens so that the light will be clear or colored as desired. In order to assist in the illumination the under surface 19 of the casing is provided with a bright surface of some kind, as for instance, silver or nickel plated in order to reflect the light downwardly and thereby distribute the general illumination in a more efficient manner.

It will be noted that the motor 17, platform 16, and lamp members 14 and 15 are all mounted within the casing 6 and consequently will all turn with the casing, so that the turning of the casing will not in any way affect the general action of the lamp members and the lenses.

In Fig. 6 will be seen a modified form of the invention in which the casing 6 is formed with notches 20 in the supporting brackets 21, said notches accommodating the sleeve 22 threaded on to the standard 1, said sleeve having a flange 23 whereby the brackets 21 may freely rotate as well as the casing 6, but cannot be disconnected from the standard 1. Suitable stops may be provided in standard 1 for limiting the rotary movement of the brackets 21 and consequently for limiting the rotary movement of the casing 6, as for instance set screw 24.

In Fig. 7 a further modified form of the invention is shown in which the standard 1 may be connected to the casing 6 rigidly or in any suitable manner, but at the bottom the standard is rotatably mounted upon the base 2, but connected thereto by sleeve 25 threaded to the standard 1 and provided with an underlapping flange 26 underlying part of the base 2. It is also evident that other forms of rotatable means for supporting the casing 6 may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. A crossing street light comprising a casing having a plurality of panes of glass facing in different directions, a shaft rigidly secured to said casing, a hollow standard for receiving said shaft, said casing and said shaft being rotatable, a pair of stops on said standard positioned 90° apart, a stop depending from said casing and projecting between the first mentioned stops for limiting the rotary movement of said casing.

2. A crossing street light comprising a casing having a plurality of panes of glass facing different directions, a pair of lenses positioned on said panes of glass, each alternate pair of lenses being colored, means in said casing for causing said lenses to intermittently project concentrated rays of light, and means for moving back and forth said casing through an arc of 90° for causing the colored lenses to give flashes of colored light alternately parallel with a given line and alternately at right angles thereto whereby the crossing streets in which the light is positioned will alternately be subject to flashes of colored light.

FOSTER MILLIKEN.