May 20, 1930. W. A. WULLE 1,759,030

CLASSIFICATION LAMP

Filed Feb. 4, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

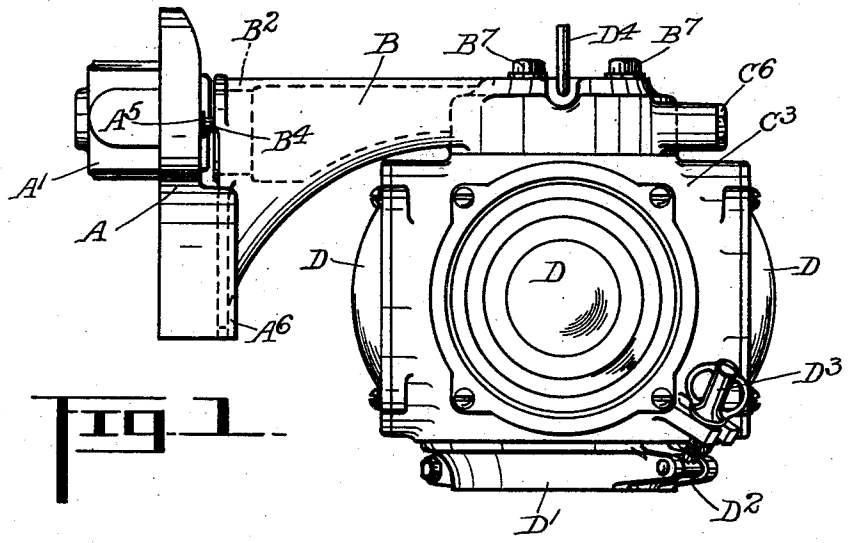


Fig. 1

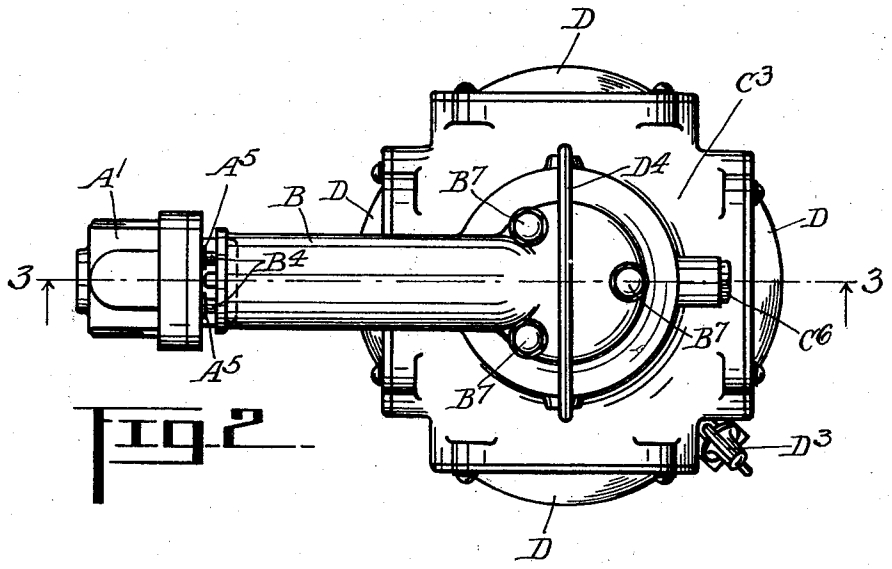


Fig. 2

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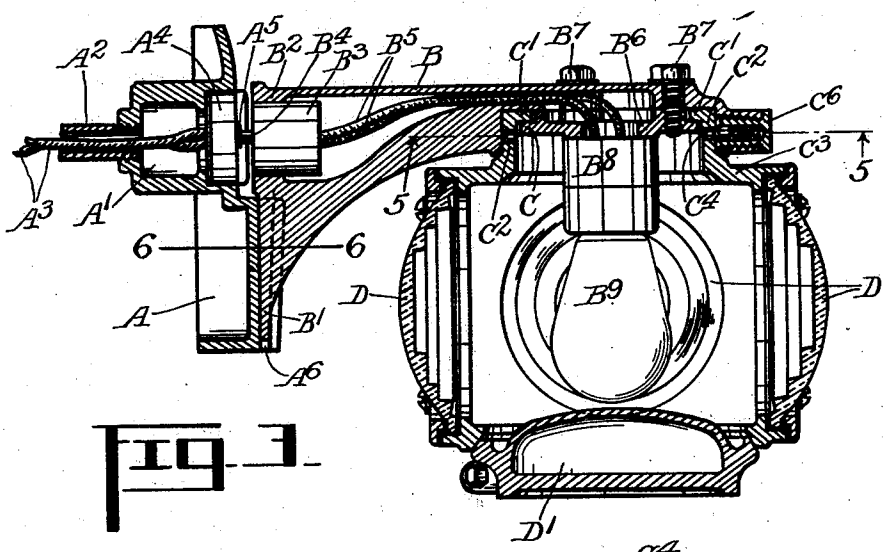


Fig. 1.

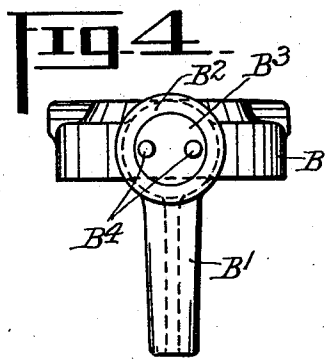


Fig. 4.

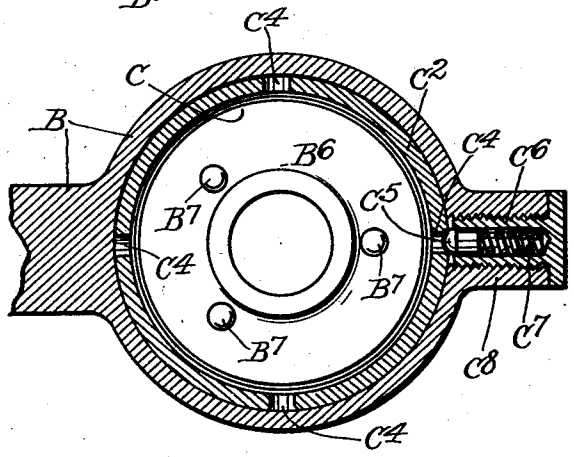


Fig. 5.

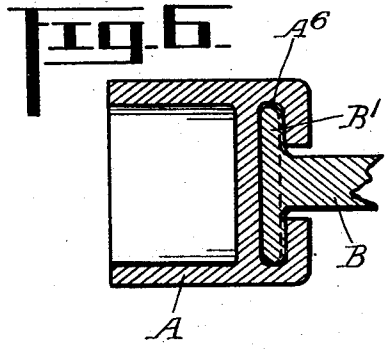


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM A. WULLE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE PYLE-NATIONAL COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY

CLASSIFICATION LAMP

Application filed February 4, 1928. Serial No. 251,872.

My invention relates to improvements in classification lamps and has for one object to provide a classification lamp which may be removably mounted on any suitable type of bracket wherein the lamp itself may be manually manipulated to show different classification without in any way interfering with the support of the lamp on the bracket. Other objects will appear from time to time in the specification.

My invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation;

Figure 2 is a plan view;

Figure 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a detail side view of the hold portion of the bracket;

Figure 5 is a section along the line 5—5 of Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a section along the line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Like parts are indicated by like characters throughout.

A is a fixed bracket preferably bolted or otherwise mounted on the front end of the locomotive or railroad car. Associated with it is a terminal box A^1 into which leads a conduit A^2 containing conductors A^3 from any suitable source of electric power on a locomotive or vehicle. At the end removed from the conduit this terminal box is closed by an insulating plate A^4. In the outer face of the insulating plate are a pair of conductor plates A^5 A^5 each of them in electric connection with one of the conductors A^3. On the lower outer face of the fixed bracket is the usual type of tapered slotted socket A^6 adapted to hold a suitable lamp bracket.

B is the preferably horizontal disposed lamp bracket terminating in a tapered flange or foot B^1 adapted to penetrate and be held in fixed position in the socket A^6. The bracket B is hollow and terminates at its outer end above the plate or foot in a contact plug containing sleeve B^2, B^3 being the contact plug contained within the sleeve B^2. B^4 B^4 are spring pressed contact fingers adapted when the parts are in the assembled position to engage the plates A^5 A^5 and close an electric circuit between the conductors A^3 and the conductors B^5 contained within the bracket.

B^6 is a base plate held in the bracket B by means of the cap screws B^7. This base plate carries a lamp base B^8 in which terminate the conductors B^5, there being a lamp B^9 socketed in the base B^8 in the usual manner so that when the parts are in the assembled position shown in Figure 3, the lamp may be lighted by electric current brought in through the electric conductors A^3, the electric contact plate fingers A^5, B^4 and the conductors B^5.

It will be noted that the underside of the bracket B is cylindrically socketed as indicated, the base plate B^6 being held in the center of the socket. This plate has a peripheral flange C, overlying the inwardly extending flange C^1 at the upper end of the cylindrical collar C^2 which projects upwardly from the light housing C^3. The base plate thus holding the collar and with it the light housing in place in the bracket. It will be noted that the cylindrical collar C^2 has a plurality of radial apertures C^4 therein. These apertures are adapted to be selectively engaged by the spring pressed ball C^5 in the threaded plug C^6. The spring C^7 being contained in the plug, presses the ball into engagement with the collar and when the collar is rotated into the position shown in Figure 5, this ball engages one of the apertures C^5, holds the housing against rotation. This plug C^6 may be screwed into or out of the boss C^8 to adjust the tension of the spring if desired so that the spring ball latch locks the housing in proper position while making it possible for the operator to rotate the housing by exerting a sufficient pressure to overcome the spring and it will be noted that since there are four of these holes at 90° intervals, there are four different positions in which the housing may be locked.

D D are lenses in the wall of the housing, there being four of these lenses, their centers spaced ninety degrees apart. Access to the housing for renewal of the lamp and the like may be had through the pivoted bottom plate D^1 held in place by the pivoted latch D^2 upon

which is threaded a thumb screw D^3 whereby the latch may be tightened to make a snug closure. D^4 is a handle by which the lamp may be carried when not in the working position.

The lamp is put into operating position by bringing the bracket on the lamp into engagement with the fixed bracket with the shoe engaging the socket and allowing it to settle down in the position shown in Figures 1 and 3 when a circuit will be closed by the electric terminals through the conductor wires so that the lamp may be lighted. If the lenses are of different colors as is the case in connection with railroad use to give different classifications the operator merely rotates the lamp housing without changing the position of the socket and without interfering with the light sockets to bring the desired colors to the front.

I claim:

1. A classification lamp for locomotives and the like comprising a cylindrically socketed bracket, a light housing having an interiorly flanged cylindrical extension rotatably mounted in said socket, a light supporting plate held in position in the bottom of the socket, peripherally flanged to overlie the flange on the extension and means interposed between the extension and the bracket for yieldingly locking the extension against rotation in the socket.

2. A classification lamp for locomotives and the like comprising a cylindrical apertured bracket, a light housing having an interiorly flanged cylindrical extension rotatably mounted in said aperture, a plate held in position in the bottom of the aperture, peripherally flanged to overlie the flange on the extension and means interposed between the extension and the bracket for yieldingly locking the extension against rotation in the aperture, a light source mounted on the plate and enclosed within the housing.

3. In combination with a classification lamp for locomotives and the like a fixed socketed bracket, a removable bracket adapted to engage the socket in the fixed bracket to hold the two in working relation, terminal plugs on the two brackets in working relation having respectively contact plates and spring pressed plungers adapted to be in engagement one with another when the brackets are interlocked to close an electric circuit, a light on the movable bracket and electric conductors interposed between the light and the terminal plug.

4. In a classification lamp for locomotives and the like, a cylindrically apertured bracket, a housing having a cylindrical extension rotatable in the aperture and interiorly flanged, a plate removably mounted on the bracket in the bottom of the socket and peripherally flanged to overlie the flange on the cylinder, a light source mounted on the plate, a closure for the side of the housing opposed to the light source and means for detachably locking it in closed position.

5. In a classification lamp for locomotives and the like, a cylindrically apertured bracket, a housing having a cylindrical extension rotatable in the aperture and interiorly flanged, a plate removably mounted on the bracket in the bottom of the socket and peripherally flanged to overlie the flange on the cylinder, a light source mounted on the plate, a closure for the side of the housing opposed to the light source and means for detachably locking it in closed position, a plurality of radial apertures in the cylindrical extension, a lug on the bracket, a plug threaded on the lug and a spring pressed plunger contained within the plug and adapted to be compressed against the cylindrical extension and to engage selectively any one of the radial apertures when it is in line with the plug.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 28th day of January, 1928.

WILLIAM A. WULLE.