

F. J. POINAN.
 SIGNALING DEVICE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1910.

1,007,235.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Fig. 1.

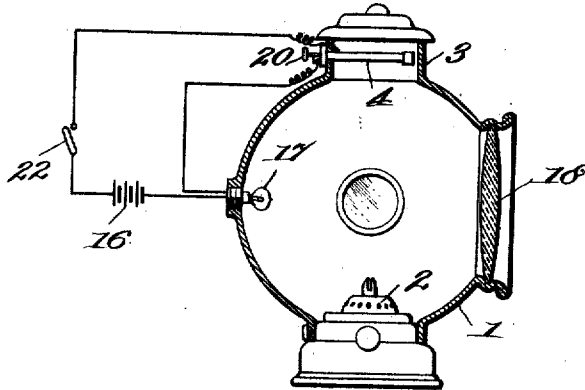
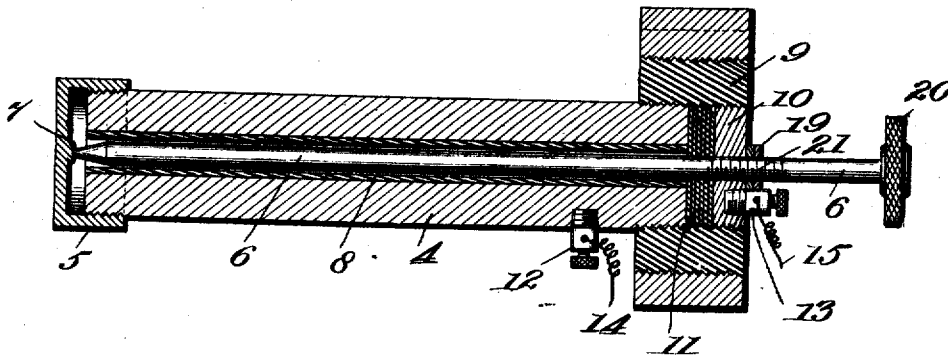


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
 Geo. A. Rymer.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS J. POINAN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FRANKLIN DECKER AND ONE-FOURTH TO JOSIAH B. BREWER, BOTH OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

SIGNALING DEVICE.

1,007,235.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Application filed April 19, 1910. Serial No. 556,423.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS J. POINAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Signaling Devices; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in signaling devices and is a specific improvement over the construction shown in my former application, filed March 6, 1909, Serial No. 481,773.

My invention is intended for any form of signal lamp, but primarily intended to be applied to automobiles, or other vehicles, to provide that in all cases if one of the signal lamps has been extinguished, an auxiliary signal lamp shall be automatically lighted, or other signaling means operated, to indicate to the chauffeur that the main signal light has been extinguished.

With this object in view, my invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—Figure 1 is a view, partly in section, showing a vehicle lamp with my invention applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section, on a larger scale, showing the thermostat.

1 indicates a lamp casing in which is secured on oil lamp 2, although obviously any preferred form of lamp could be used. The upper part of the casing is provided with an extension 3, in which is located the device operated by the heat of the lamp in case the lamp should become extinguished, or the light thereof become very low. This thermostatic device may be of any form, but preferably consists of a cylinder 4 made of zinc or other readily expansible metal, a brass cap 5 adapted to be secured on one end thereof, and an iron rod 6, provided with a platinum point 7 and inclosed within a hollow asbestos sheathing 8, located inside the hollow zinc cylinder 4. The cylinder 4 and cap 5 may, however, be made in one piece of any desired kind of metal.

9 represents a hard rubber nut, screw-threaded on the inside and outside and

screwed at one end to the outside of the zinc cylinder 4, and having screwed into its inside a brass nut 10, through which the rod 6 passes.

11 represents mica washers, separating the brass nut 10 from the end of the zinc cylinder 4.

12 is a binding post in the zinc cylinder 4, and 13 is a similar binding post in the brass nut 10, to which binding posts are secured wires 14 and 15, connected to a battery 16 and having in the same circuit an electric lamp 17, located inside the casing 1 and behind the ordinary lens 18. The rod 6 is provided with a hand wheel 20 and a screw-threaded portion 21, which works in a screw-threaded portion of the brass nut 10.

19 represents lock nuts to prevent the parts from being loosened by jarring.

The hand wheel 20 is so adjusted as to bring the platinum point 7 in contact with the head 5 when the cylinder 4 is not heated. This is done before the lamp 2 is lighted, and in this position the lamp 17 is lighted.

When the lamp 2 is lighted, it heats the zinc cylinder 4, causing it to expand faster than the iron rod 6, the latter being contained within the asbestos tube 8. This breaks the connection between the platinum point 7 of the rod 6 and the nut or cap 5, so that the circuit from the battery 16 through the thermostatic device and through the lamp 17 is broken. This condition continues as long as the lamp 2 continues to burn brightly. Should the lamp 2 go out or the flame thereof become very low, the zinc cylinder 4 will contract, closing the contact between the head or cap 5 and the platinum point 7, thereby closing the circuit above referred to, whereupon the electric lamp 17 is lighted.

22 represents a switch for opening or closing the circuit through the battery 16 and the electric lamp and thermostat. When the vehicle is not in use, the hand wheel 20 is turned so as to disengage the platinum point 7 from the head or cap 5, or, if desired, the circuit is broken by opening the switch 22. The latter method is preferable, to avoid the necessity of readjustment.

I claim:—

In a vehicle lamp, the combination of a lamp casing provided with an extension to its upper part, a lamp in said casing, a

thermostatic device arranged longitudinally
in the extension of said casing and adapted,
when heated by said lamp, to break a circuit,
an electric lamp also located within said
5 casing and mounted in the rear side thereof,
and a battery circuit passing in series
through said thermostatic device and said
electric lamp, whereby when the lamp is
extinguished the circuit is closed and the

electric lamp lighted, substantially as de- 10
scribed.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS J. POINAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. C. WRIGHT,
GEO. F. SLOCUM.