June 17, 1924. 1,498,088

M. FRASCADORE ET AL

SIGNAL AND PARKING LAMP

Filed Nov. 20, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

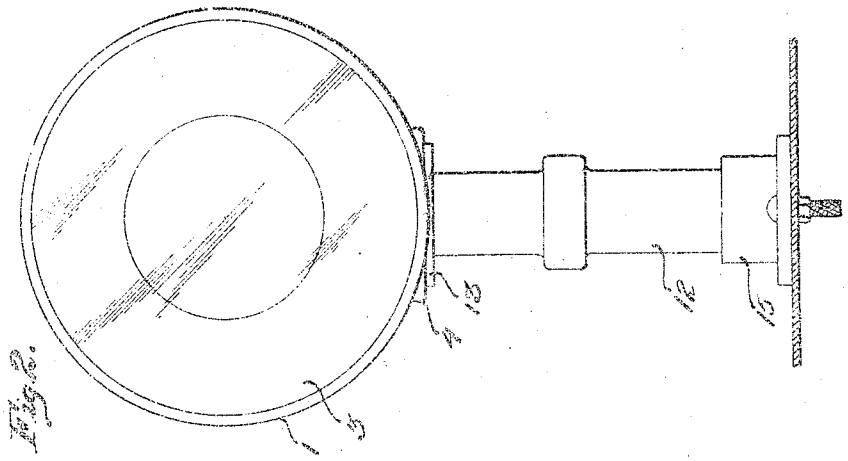


Fig. 2.

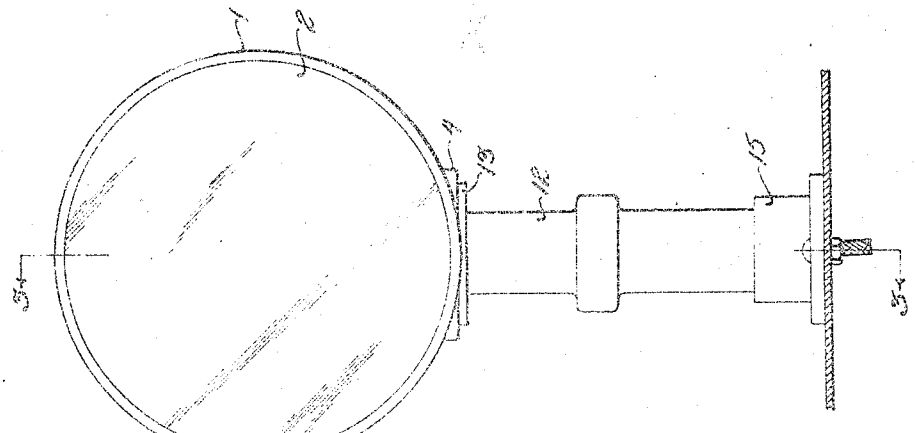


Fig. 1

Witnesses
George A. Grant
Evelyn Crompton

Inventors:
Michael Frascadore
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SIGNAL AND PARKING LAMP

Filed Nov. 20, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

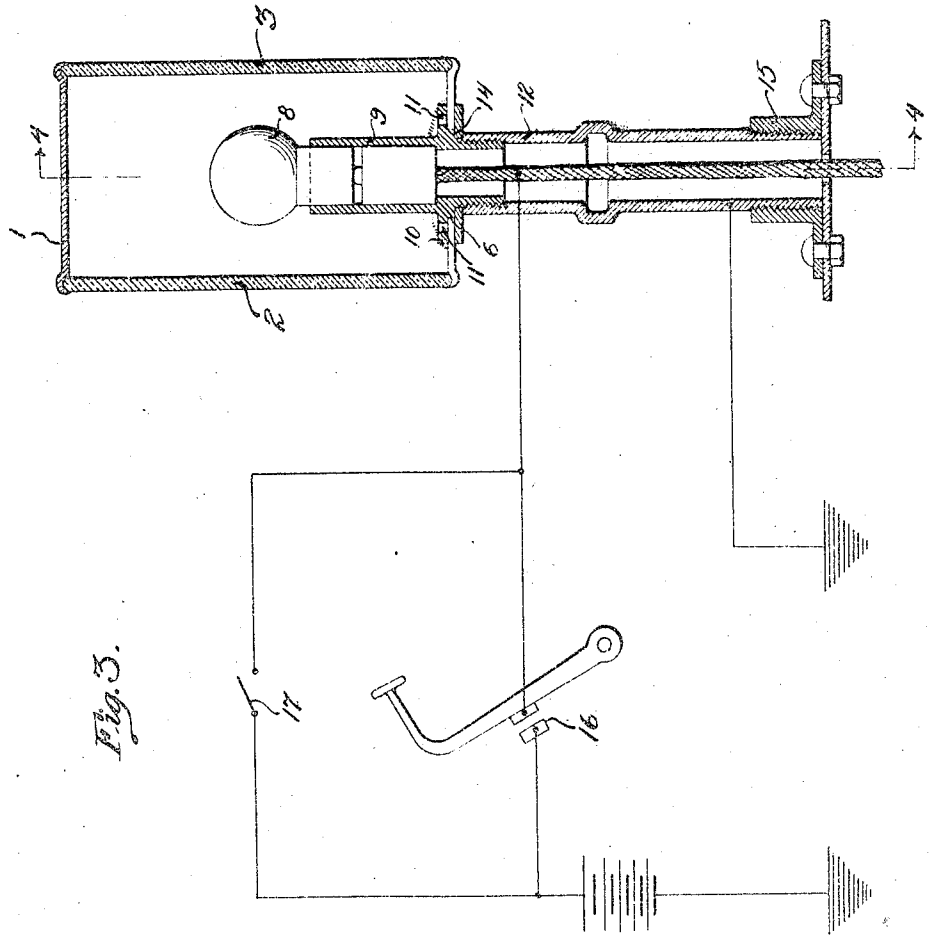


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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June 17, 1924.

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SIGNAL AND PARKING LAMP

Filed Nov. 20, 1922

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

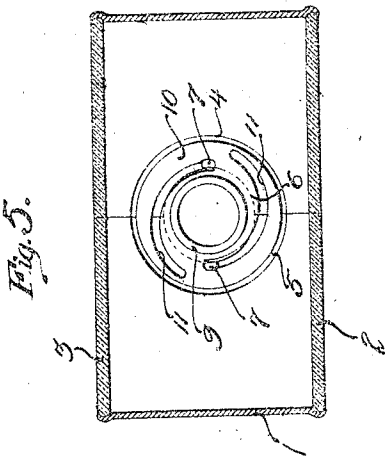


Fig. 5.

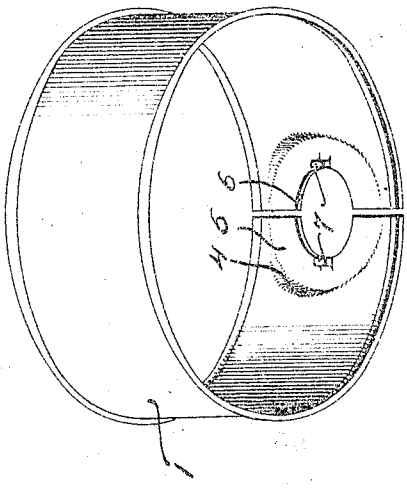


Fig. 6.

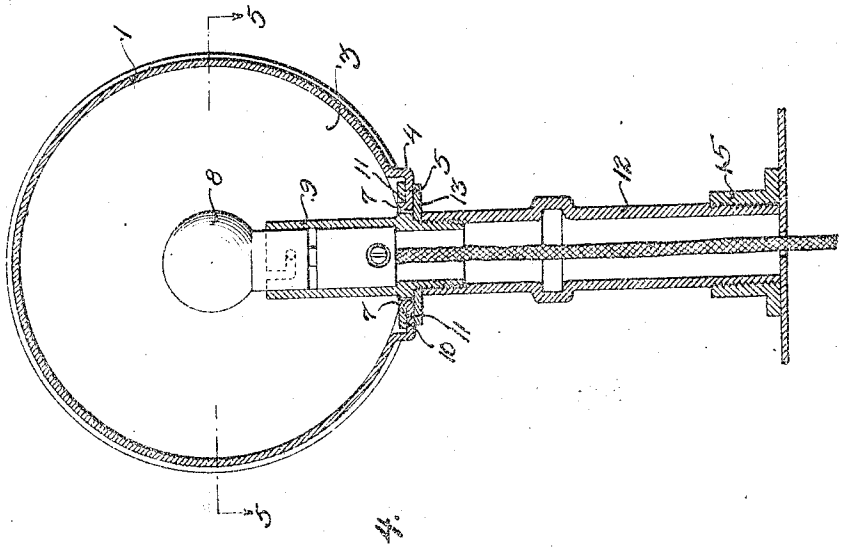


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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Evelyn Crompton

Inventor
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Romeo Vallone
By Joshua R. H. Fox
their attorney

Patented June 17, 1924. 1,498,088

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL FRASCADORE AND ROMEO VALLONE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SIGNAL AND PARKING LAMP.

Application filed November 20, 1922. Serial No. 602,261.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL FRASCADORE and ROMEO VALLONE, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Signal and Parking Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to lamps adapted for use on automobiles, and has for its object to provide a lamp of a simple and compact construction embodying the features of a signal and parking lamp.

This object, and other advantageous ends which will be described hereinafter, we attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a lamp constructed in accordance with our invention,

Figure 2 a rear view of Figure 1,

Figure 3 a section on line 3—3 of Figure 1 having a diagram of the electrical connections,

Figure 4 a section on line 4—4 of Figure 3,

Figure 5 a section on line 5—5 of Figure 4 with the bulb removed,

Figure 6 a perspective view of the casing which forms a part of our invention.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a circular split casing having a red lens 2 at one side and a white lens 3 at the opposite side. The lenses are mounted in channels formed by the casing. The casing is bossed at 4 to provide a flat part 5 having a hole 6 and lugs 7, the split passes through the center of the boss and between the lugs, thereby permitting the lugs to be separated or brought together. A bulb 8 is mounted in one end of a socket 9 having a flange 10 provided with curved slots 11 disposed excentrically to the axis of the socket and adapted to receive lugs 7. The other end of the socket is threaded to receive an internally threaded end of a standard 12. A washer 13 is placed between the end of the standard and a shoulder 14 on the socket. The distance between washer 13 and flange 10 is slightly greater than the thickness of the flat part 5. This arrangement permits a free movement of the flat part 5 between the washer and flange. The other end of the standard is externally threaded to fit in a bracket 15 secured to the fender or other part of an automobile. Bulb 8 has one electrical connection with the battery through a brake pedal switch 16 and a by-pass switch 17 which may be secured to the dash-board of the automobile; the other connection is grounded to the vehicle.

When it is desired to use the lamp as a signal lamp, to signal to on-coming vehicles that the automobile is going to stop, the brake pedal, when used to apply the brakes, causes switch 16 to complete a circuit to the bulb thereby illuminating the lamp and giving a signal of a well known character that the automobile is going to stop.

When using the lamp as a park lamp, by-pass switch 17 completes the circuit to the bulb thus giving a steady red light on one side and a white light on the other side of the lamp.

If for any reason it is necessary to gain access to the interior of the lamp or to renew the lenses, the casing is turned until lugs 7 abut the other ends of slots 11. This movement will cause the lugs to separate due to arrangement of the slots as shown in Figure 5 and consequently separate the ends of the casing, thereby increasing the diameter of the casing and permitting the removal of the lenses.

While we have described our invention as taking a particular form, it will be understood that the various parts of our invention may be changed without departing from the spirit thereof, and hence we do not limit ourselves to the precise construction set forth, but consider that we are at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; means supported by the standard for causing the split ends of the casing to separate when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the casing.

2. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; a socket on the standard; means supported by the socket for causing the split ends of the casing to separate when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the socket.

3. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; a socket on the standard; a slotted flange on the socket; means on the casing passing through the slots and adapted to separate the split ends of the casing when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the socket.

4. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; a socket on the standard; a slotted flange on the socket; lugs on the casing passing through the slots and adapted to separate the split ends of the casing when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the socket.

5. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; a socket passing through the casing and mounted on the standard; a slotted flange on the socket; lugs on the casing passing through the slots and adapted to separate the split ends of the casing when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the socket.

6. A park and signal lamp comprising a casing provided with a flat part having a hole therein and split through the center of the hole; a standard; a washer secured to the standard and disposed at the underside of the flat part of the casing; a socket passing through the hole in the casing and secured to the standard; a slotted flange on the socket disposed at the upper side of the flat part; means on the casing passing through the slots and adapted to separate the split ends of the casing when the casing is turned about the socket, and illuminating means in the socket.

7. A park and signal lamp comprising a split casing; lenses within the casing disposed at opposite sides thereof; a standard turnably supporting the casing; a socket passing between the split ends of the casing and secured to the standard; a flange on the socket provided with curved slots disposed eccentrically to the axis of the socket; lugs on the casing passing through the slots and adapted to separate the split ends when the casing is turned on the standard, and illuminating means in the socket.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL FRASCADORE.
ROMEO VALLONE.

Witnesses:
CHAS. E. POTTS,
ELIZABETH GARBE.