

June 19, 1923.

1,459,274

F. YOKOYAMA

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMP WITH SIGNAL PANE AND COMPASS

Filed Dec. 19, 1919

Fig. 1.

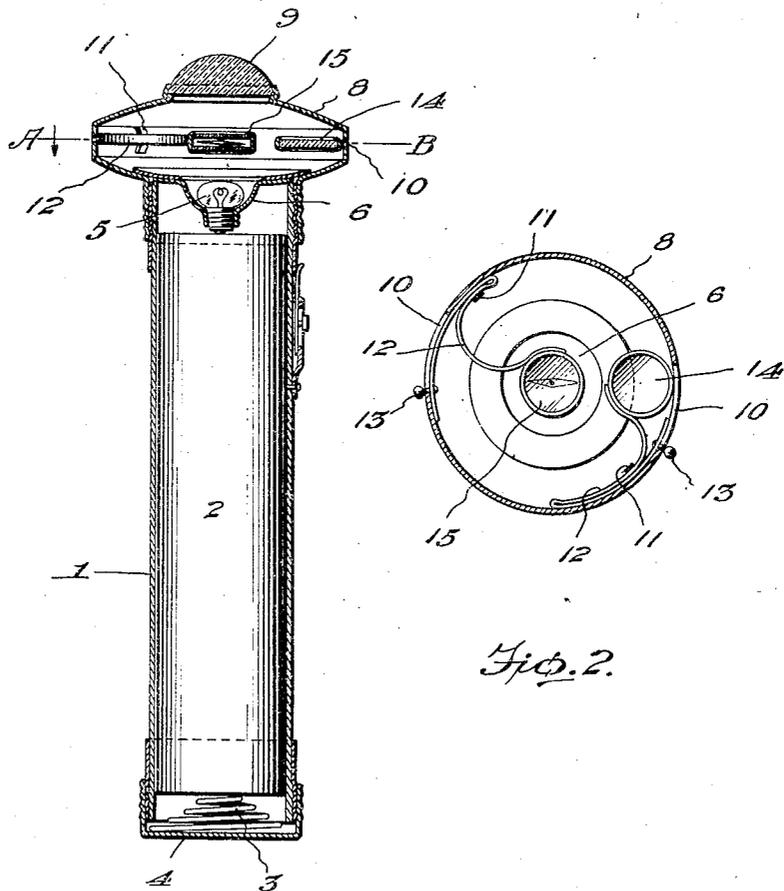


Fig. 2.

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FUKUTARO YOKOYAMA, OF TOKYO, JAPAN.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMP WITH SIGNAL PANE AND COMPASS.

Application filed December 19, 1919. Serial No. 346,001.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FUKUTARO YOKOYAMA, a subject of His Majesty the Mikado of Japan, a resident of Tokyo, Japan, have
 5 invented new and useful Improvements in Electric Pocket Lamps with Signal Panes and Compasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an electric pocket-
 10 lamp containing a signal-pane or a compass-case set between a lens and a lamp-bulb or hid on the inside wall of a cap by turning and removing a spring-bar put to inductive
 15 metal fittings on the inside of the cap flat-formed with a broad periphery and fixed with a lens in the middle of the surface. At the end of the elastic part of the spring-bar a coloured pane or compass-case is fixed. The objects of this invention are to be used
 20 as substitute for signal-lamp under the shortest construction and also to favour with orientation at night, so that it is handy to carry at travelling with my lamp.

Referring to the drawings, which form
 25 part of this specification, Fig. 1 is a vertical section and Fig. 2 a section through A—B at Fig. 1; like letters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

In this invention a dry battery (2) is detachably inserted in cylindrical case (1), at
 30 lower end the capsule (4) taking in a spiral spring (3) flipping up the dry battery (2) is screwed inwardly. At the upper end of the case (1) is put a reflecting pane (6)
 35 screwed with a bulb (5) in the center and also in the upper part, on the outside of this lamp a switch is prepared.

The composition above have no distinction from that of general pocket-lamps. Notwithstanding in this invention midst in the
 40 surface of the cap (8) flat-formed, having a broader periphery than the diameter of the case (1) the lens (9) is put in fixedly and on the inside wall of the cap a inducting groove
 45 (10) is cut into and the lower end of the cap is screwed to the upper of the case (1). On the inside wall of the cap (8) the inductive

metal fittings (11) put in with the spring-bar (12) turned up in the middle bifoldly is fixed. The one part of it (12) is curved
 50 arch-wise for touching the inside wall of the cap and at the end of this one part are set legs of the knob (13) enabled to jut out into the outside of the inducting groove (10). The other elastic end of the bar (12) is
 55 curved to jut out into the right under face of the lens. At this end is fixed a signal-pane (14) put with a red, blue or anyway coloured glass or with a compass-case (15) of transparent panes in sur- and under-face.
 60

In this invention, picking the knob (13) along the line of the inducting groove (10) it is turned from side to side to remove the
 65 spring-bar (12) to the inside wall of the cap (8) and thereby the coloured signal-pane is set between the lens and the bulb or the pane is hid by approaching to the inside wall of the cap to signalize freely, changing
 70 with the red, blue or white light and if the compass-case should come forth to the right under-face of the lens, there is an orientation easy even at a dark night, looking on the indication of magnetic needle.

In this invention, in case the sur- and under-face of the compass have coloured
 75 panes, the colour of the one signal-pane is different from that of the other pane, so that two coloured signal panes and compass may be used here at the same time.

I claim:

In an electric flashlight having a casing, a lens, and a bulb spaced from the lens, a signaling element and adjustable supporting means for said signaling element, said supporting means enabling said signaling element to be arranged between the bulb and
 85 lens or removed from between the bulb and lens at will, and comprising a spring having an arcuate portion, and a finger piece shiftably mounted on the casing and having a
 90 member having sliding contact with the inner side of said arcuate portion of said spring.

FUKUTARO YOKOYAMA.