

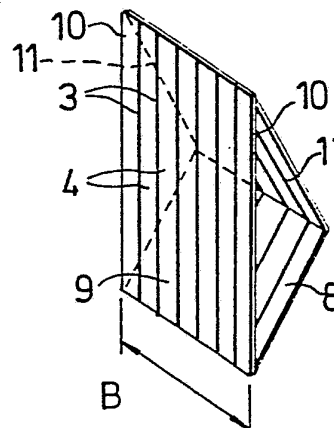


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: LEADING MARK INDICATOR**(57) Abstract**

A device for indicating a definite direction, comprising a screen located in front and a screen located behind, which comprise opaque lines (3) separated by transparent interstices (4), whereby a moiré pattern arises when the device is viewed. The screens (8, 9) have different division. The opaque lines (3) have the same width in both screens (8, 9). According to the invention the device is characterized in that one of the screens (9) is provided with only one opaque line less than the other of the screens (8), that in said one screen the width of a transparent interstice plus the width of an opaque line (3) is greater than or about equal to 1,5 times the width of the opaque line, but smaller than 1,9 times said width, preferably 1,5 times to 1,8 times the width of the opaque line. The two screens, further, are positioned symmetrically in relation to each other so that a central opaque line of one of the screens symmetrically overlaps a central transparent interstice of the other screen. Hereby a moiré pattern with only one, relatively narrow interference strip is obtained, which is placed symmetrically over the screen surface.



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Leading mark indicator

This invention relates to a leading mark indicator, more precisely to an instrument for indicating to an observer a definite direction.

5 A device of the kind here concerned is disclosed previously in SE-PS 8006622-8.

Said device comprises a screen in front and a screen behind, which include opaque lines separated by transparent interstices, whereby an interference pattern, so-called moiré
10 pattern, arises when an observer views the device. Each of the screens comprises a plate, which is bent centrally to form an obtuse angle, and by attachment means the screen plates are positioned so that the obtuse angles face toward each other. The front screen plate is provided with a screen
15 division which is denser than the screen division of the screen plate behind. Alternatively, the obtuse angles face away from each other, and the front screen plate is provided with a screen division sparser than that of the screen plate behind.

20 According to said known device, a number of dark interference strips are produced, which are in parallel with each other when the device is viewed in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the screen plates, i.e. the direction or leading mark, which the device is intended to indicate.

25 When the device is viewed from a direction lying outside the leading mark, which the device is intended to indicate, an interference pattern is formed which consists of a great number of parallel strips, which form a number of arrows, or more properly a fishbone pattern, where interference strips produced
30 by the upper screen surfaces are angular to the interference strips produced by the lower screen surfaces.

Devices of this kind here referred to are known also from SE-PS Nos. 7611513-8 and 354 354, which relate to an instrument, at which the moiré pattern is utilized for bringing about in-
35 dications of a certain horizontal or vertical plane for an observer.



The firstmentioned SE-PS 7611513-8 relates to a device, at which three screens are utilized, and a predetermined plane is indicated in that a great number of interference strips are in parallel, and the observer being outside said plane is indicated in that an interference pattern including lines with discontinuous angular deviation arises.

The second one of the aforesaid patents, SE-PS 354 354, relates to a device, at which two screen plates are arranged angularly relative to each other, and the division of the screens, i.e. the number of opaque lines per length unit perpendicular to the opaque lines, is chosen so that an interference pattern arises, which is intended to be read in respect of the pattern symmetry. It is extremely difficult to accurately determine the indicated plane by means of such a pattern.

All of said known devices, thus, are designed to form a great number of interference strips, the angles of which in one direction or the other form discontinuous angle variations or asymmetric patterns when an observer is outside the plane or direction, which the device is intended to indicate.

The total width of opaque lines normally is such that it exceeds or is substantially equal to the total width of transparent interstices.

This implies that such an instrument is difficult to read, especially on a large distance. The reasons substantially are two. A first reason is that an observer is met only by the light which is transmitted through the screens, i.e. light of a surface of about half the device surface perpendicular to the viewing direction.

It is, for example for navigation purposes, essential that as great a proportion as possible of luminous surface is obtained in order to increase the visibility of the device, especially at a long distance or in bad weather.

A second reason is due to the fact that a large number of dark interference strips and light interspaces by necessity gives that each interference strip and each interspace is relatively narrow in comparison with its length, where reading of the interference pattern is made more difficult, especially

greater distances or in bad weather.

The present invention relates to a device of the aforesaid kind, by means of which a substantially more distinct indication is obtained, and which is substantially easier to read at
5 a longviewing distance.

The present invention, thus, relates to a device for indicating a definite direction, comprising a screen in front and a screen behind, which include opaque lines separated by transparent interstices, whereby an interference pattern, so-called
10 moiré pattern, arises when the device is viewed, which screens have different divisions, i.e. different distances between the opaque lines, which lines have the same width in both screens, and which transparent interstices have the same width within a screen, of which screens at least one is bent
15 centrally to form an obtuse angle. The invention is characterized in that one of the screens is provided with only one opaque line less than the other one of the screens, that in said one screen the width of a transparent interstice plus the width of an opaque line is greater than or about equal
20 to 1,5 times the width of the opaque line, but smaller than 1,9 times the width of the opaque line, preferably 1,5 times to 1,8 times the width of the opaque line, and that the two screens are located symmetrically relative to each other, so that a central opaque line of one of the screens symmetric-
25 ally overlaps a central transparent interstice of the second screen.

The invention is described in greater detail in the following, with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 shows a screen set according to a first embodiment,
30 Fig. 2 shows a screen set according to a second embodiment,
Fig. 3 shows a screen set according to a third embodiment,
Fig. 4 is a schematic view of the location of the screen lines relative to each other in the front and, respectively, behind screen,
35 Fig. 5 is a view of the device seen along is indicated leading mark,
Fig. 6 is a view of the device seen to the right of its indicated leading mark,
Fig. 7 is a view of the device seen to the left of its
40 indicated leading mark.

In Fig. 1 a screen set according to a first embodiment of the invention is schematically shown, at which each screen 1,2 includes opaque lines 3 separated by transparent interstices 4. The screens 1,2 are positioned so overlapping that an observer viewing the screens from a direction indicated schematically by the arrow 5 looks through screens located in front and behind. Hereby an interference pattern, so-called moiré pattern, arises when the observer views the device.

The screens 1,2 have different divisions, i.e. different numbers of opaque lines per length unit perpendicular to the opaque lines. According to this set, the screen plate 1 in front is provided with a division which is denser than that of the screen plate 2 behind. Each screen 1,2 comprises a plate, which is bent centrally to form an obtuse angle. The angle can be between 120° and 170° or smaller or greater, depending on the desired sensitivity to changes in the interference pattern in response to the deviation of an observer from the leading mark. When the angle is small, the interference pattern is changed for a very small deviation from the leading mark. At a greater angle the interference pattern changes first after a greater deviation from the leading mark.

In Fig. 2 a second screen set is shown, at which the screens 6,7 are arranged so that the obtuse angles face away from each other.

In this case the screen plate 6 in front is provided with a sparser division than the screen plate 7 behind.

In Fig. 3 a third screen set is shown, at which the screen 8 located behind is formed as a screen plate which, as the screen plates 1,2,6,7 according to Figs. 1 and 2, consists of rectangular or square plane plates, which after having been provided with a screen running in parallel with two sides is bent at said angle perpendicularly to the screen lines. This implies, that each screen plate has parallel sides where each screen line is in parallel with two opposed parallel sides. The screen 9 in front according to Fig. 3 consists of a plane screen plate,

which also is provided with screen lines in parallel with its sides. According to this embodiment, the screen plate 9 in front has a denser screen division than the screen plate 8 behind. The angle between screens in the screen plate 8 located behind is chosen so that the tangent (tan) for half the angle is half the tangent (tan) for half the angle for the screens in Figs. 1 and 2, the sensitivity thereby remaining the same.

According to the present invention, the screens are designed so that only one interference strip is obtained across the entire surface of the device. See Fig. 5.

When the device is viewed from a direction located to the right of the leading mark, the interference pattern according to Fig. 6 arises, and when the device is viewed from a direction located to the left of the leading mark, the interference pattern shown in Fig. 7 arises. The arrow-shape of the interference patterns, thus, indicates the correction direction for coming to the leading mark.

This is effected according to the invention, in that one of the screens 1,6,8 and, respectively, 2,7,9 is provided with only one opaque line more than the other one of the screens, whereby only one interference strip 10 is obtained. This is illustrated in Fig. 4 where the screen 9 in front includes opaque lines with a width of b_1 and transparent lines with a width of d_1 . The screen 8 located behind also includes opaque lines with a width of b_1 , but transparent interstices with a slightly greater width d_2 .

In order to obtain the interference strip 10 be located symmetrically over the screen surface, the opaque lines of the screen in front are offset at the outer edges 10 of the screen relative to the opaque lines of the screen located behind.

This symmetry, for the interference strip 6 to arise in symmetric position on the screen when the observer is on the leading mark, implies that the screens shall be positioned so in relation to each other, that the central opaque line

on one of the screens shall overlap symmetrically a transparent interstice on the second screen, which interstice constitutes the centre of the second screen.

According to a preferred embodiment, at the screen 8 located 5 behind an opaque line is located immediately close to each of its edges 11, while at the screen 9 in front the opaque line located closest to the respective edge 10 of the screen 9 runs at a distance d_1 from the edge 10.

When N_1 designates the number of lines 4 in the screen 9 in 10 front, and N_2 is the number of lines 4 in the screen 8 located behind, and when B is the width of the screens, according to the invention the screens, with the designations in Fig. 4, are designed so that the following relations are met.

$$15 \quad N_1 = \frac{B - d_1}{b_1 + d_1} \quad (1)$$

$$N_2 = N_1 - 1 \quad (2)$$

$$b_1 + d_2 = \frac{B - b_1}{N_2 - 1} \quad (3)$$

The aforesaid applies depending on which of the embodiments according to Figs. 1, 2 or 3 it refers to. Furthermore, what 20 is said concerning the screen in front applies to the screen located behind, and vice versa, when it is desired that the deviation direction, instead of the correction direction, shall be indicated by the interference strip 10.

According to the invention, furthermore, the width of the 25 interference strip 10 is at maximum one third of the width B of the device, i.e. of the screen plates 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9.

This is brought about in that the transparent interstice 4 in the screen in front is at least about 0,5 times the width of the opaque line 4, i.e. that one period ($b_1 + d_1$) shall be at 30 least $1,5 \times b_1$. By increasing the transparent interstice so that one period is $1,6 \times b_1$, the width of the interference strip decreases to about one fourth of the width B of the screens.

The period under all circumstances shall be smaller than $2,0 \times b_1$, because a period of $2,0 \times b_1$ implies transparent interstices being as wide as opaque lines. According to the present invention, the period shall be smaller than $1,8 \times b_1$, and preferably between about $1,5 \times b_1$ and $1,6 \times b_1$. When a period exceeding $1,8 \times b_1$ is chosen, the interference strip for most of the applications will be too narrow in respect of the visibility, which then decreases.

An increase in the width of the transparent interstice implies that the difference in division between the screen in front and the screen behind increases, which in its turn implies a lower sensitivity - measured as deviation from the leading mark necessary for the interference strip to deflect. However, a greater contrast between the interference strip and surrounding light surfaces is obtained.

According to a preferred embodiment, the screens are designed so that the screen in front has a division period of $1,5 \times b_1$ to $1,6 \times b_1$.

This design, thus, yields a relatively narrow interference strip, with very good contrast to surrounding light surfaces, and a very high sensitivity at the aforesaid angle of the screens according to Figs. 1 and 2 of about 150° and a corresponding angle of the screens according to Fig. 3 of about 120° .

Practical experiments have shown, that the eye sees much easier a deviation when there is only one interference strip, especially at long distances, compared with when the interference pattern consists of a great number of interference strips. The visibility, further, increases substantially in that the light surfaces at a device according to the invention are proportionally greater than at known devices of the kind here referred to.

A device according to the invention preferably is provided behind the screen located behind with light sources in the form of sodium lamps or high-pressure lamps, so that yellow light is transmitted through the screens in the direction to the observer.



The present invention must not be regarded restricted to the embodiments set forth above. The screen located behind, for example, can be designed wider than the screen in front, whereby opaque lines are located in those portions of the
5 screen located behind which project out at the side of line-free portions on the screen in front, in order thereby additionally to increase the area of the light surfaces.

The opaque lines, further, instead of being designed on a plate, can consist of clamped strips or corresponding means.

10 The invention, thus, can be varied within the scope of the attached claims.



Claims

1. A device for indicating a definite direction, comprising a screen located in front and a screen located behind, which comprise opaque lines (3) separated by transparent interstices (4), whereby an interference pattern, so-called moiré pattern, arises when the device is viewed, and which screens (1,2,6,7, 8,9) have different division, i.e. different distances between the opaque lines (3), which lines have the same width in both screens, and which transparent interstices have the same width within one screen, where at least one of the screens (1,2,6,7, 8,9) is bent centrally to form an obtuse angle, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that one of the screens (2,6,9) is provided with only one opaque line less than the other one of the screens (1,7,8), that in said one screen the width of a transparent interstice plus the width of an opaque line (3) is greater than or about equal to 1,5 times the width of the opaque line, but smaller than 1,9 times the width of the opaque line, preferably 1,5 times to 1,8 times the width of the opaque line, and that the two screens are positioned symmetrically in relation to each other, so that a central opaque line of one of the screens symmetrically overlaps a central transparent interstice of the other screen.
2. A device as defined in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the screen (8) located behind is bent centrally to an obtuse angle facing to the screen located in front, which screen (9) in front is plane, and that the screen (9) in front is provided with only one opaque line less than the screen (8) located behind.

Fig. 1

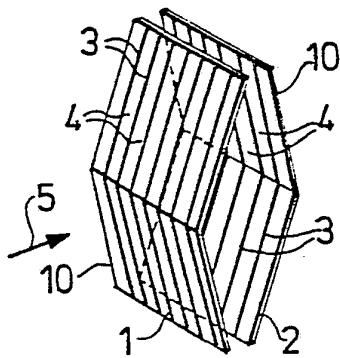


Fig. 2

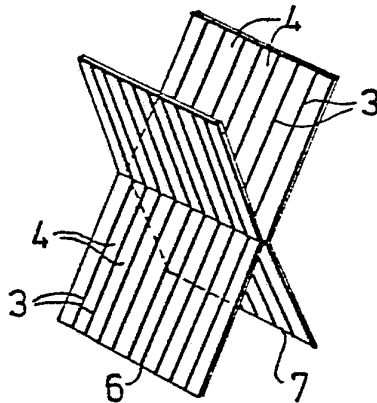


Fig. 3

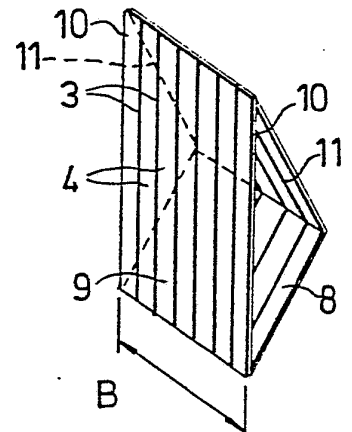


Fig. 4

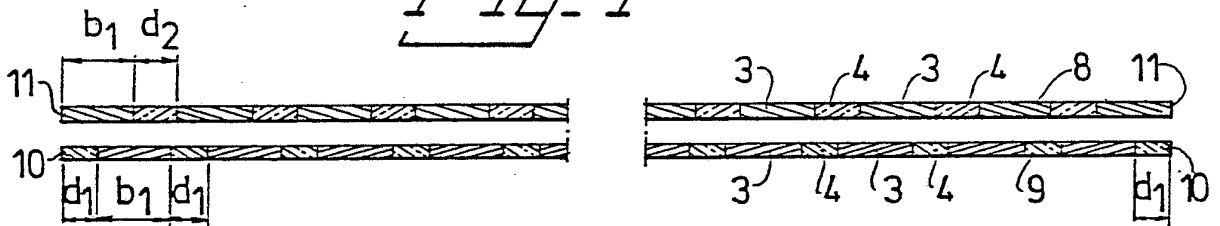


Fig. 6

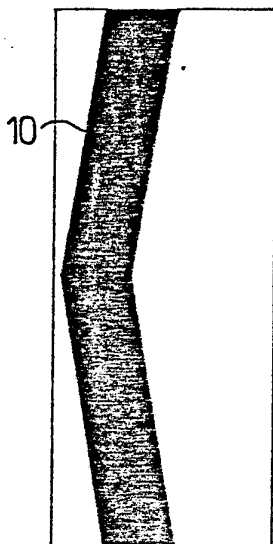


Fig. 5

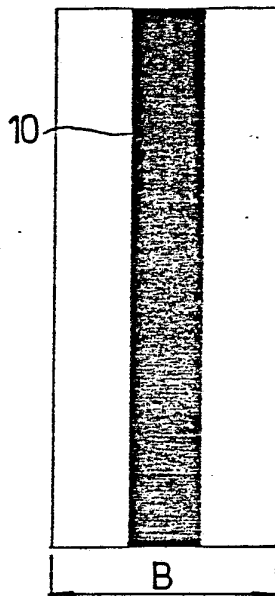
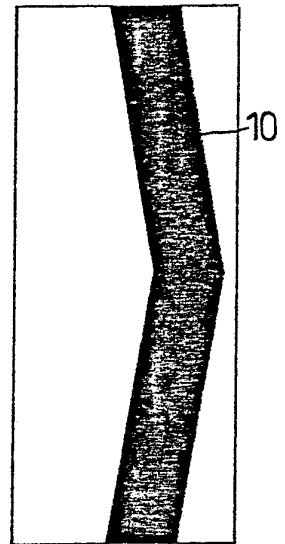


Fig. 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE82/00270

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 3

G 01 C 5/00, 21/00, G 02 B 27/60

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched *

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC 3	G 01 C 5/00, 21/00, G 02 B 27/60
IPC 2	G 02 B 27/38
National Cl	42c:6/01 .../...

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

SE, NO, DK, FI classes as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
XY	SE, B, 400 644 (L A BERGKVIST), 3 April 1978, see especially figure no. 1 and page 3, lines 34-38.	1,2
Y	SE, B, 354 354 (VENN OTSCHAP ONDER FIRMA INGENIEURSBUREAU TE KRONNIE EN VOLKERS), 5 March 1973, see figures nos. 1 and 3.	1
P	SE, B, 422 117 (L A BERGKVIST), 15 February 1982, see figure no. 1 and page 3, lines 3-7.	1

* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁵

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *

1982-09-17

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report *

1982-09-23

International Searching Authority ¹

Swedish Patent Office

Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰

Inezmar Josefsson

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

II

Continuation Fields Searched.

US C1

250:237

356:154, 169, 172, 392, 399V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter ¹³ not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹³, specifically:VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.