May 22, 1928.

1,670,548

D. B. O'KELLY

AUTOMOBILE SIGNALING DEVICE

Filed March 12, 1926

Fig. 1.

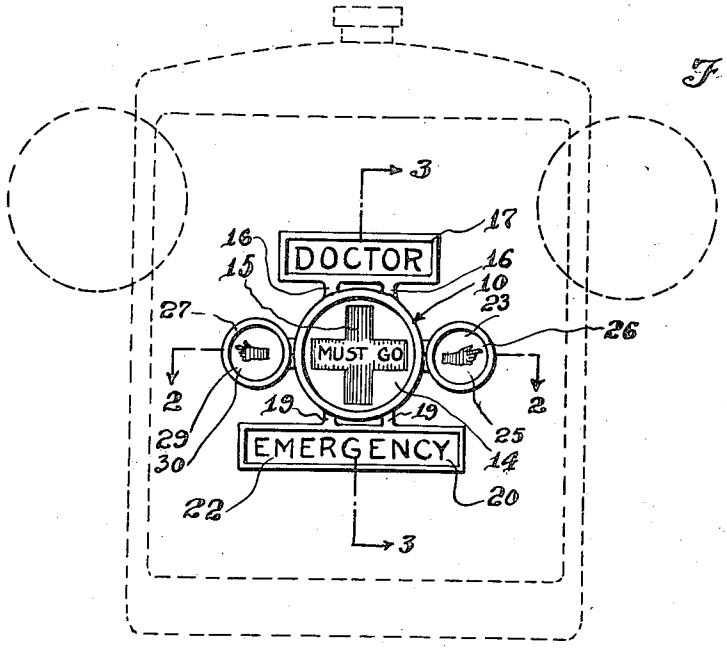


Fig. 4.

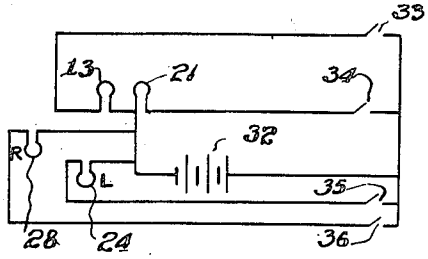


Fig. 2.

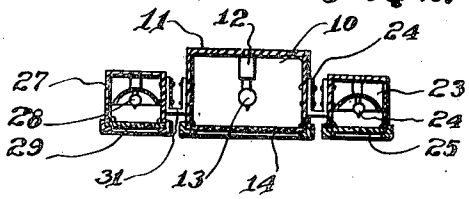


Fig. 5.

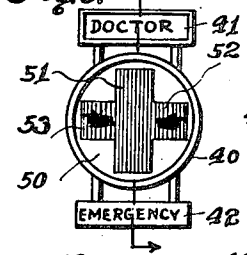


Fig. 6.

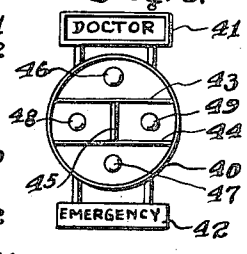


Fig. 7.

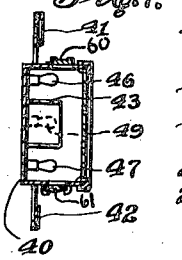
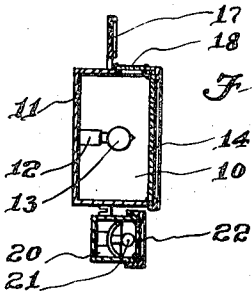


Fig. 3.



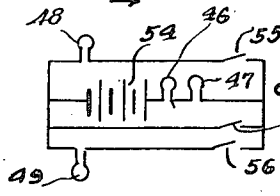


Fig. 8.

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Patented May 22, 1928. 1,670,548

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AUTOMOBILE SIGNALING DEVICE.

Application filed March 12, 1926. Serial No. 94,186.

This invention relates to an automobile signaling device. It is the object of this invention to provide a signaling device which may be controlled by the operator in such a manner as to indicate any one or any combination of signals desired.

The specific embodiment of the invention disclosed herein is specifically designed for use by physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, and the like, as well as for use on ambulances, police patrol wagons, fire engines, and the like. In fact it is to be used in any case where a vehicle must have full right-of-way in an emergency. But the invention is not to be limited to the specific structure disclosed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a front view of the invention.

Fig. 2 shows a sectional view through the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a sectional view through the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic showing of the wiring system.

Fig. 5 shows a front view of a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 6 shows the same view with the lens removed.

Fig. 7 shows a vertical section along line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 shows a modified wiring diagram.

The signaling device shown in the drawings comprises a series of five elements structurally united together and constituting a unitary whole. The central element of the series, around which the remaining elements are disposed, is a signal lamp 10. This signal lamp may be of the conventional construction consisting of a casing 11, having a socket 12 mounted therein, and a light bulb 13 disposed in the socket. The lens 14 of the lamp 10 has painted thereon a red or a green cross 15 as desired. The horizontal bar of the cross may have the words "Must go" printed thereon, if desired.

Disposed over the lamp 10 and attached thereto by means of the supports 16, 16, is a sign 17 having the word "Doctor" printed thereon. The casing 11 of the lamp 10 is preferably provided with a transparent portion 18 so that the sign 17 may be illuminated.

Suspended below the lamp 10 by means of supporting elements 19 is disposed a lamp casing 20 having disposed therein electric signaling lamp 21. The lens 22 has the word "Emergency" printed thereon.

On one side of the lamp 10 is the casing 23 mounted on lamp 10 by means of supporting brackets 24'. Signaling lamp 24 is disposed within the casing 23. The lens 25 of this casing has the arrow 26 mounted thereon.

On the other side of the lamp 10 is the casing 27 mounted on the lamp casing 10 by means of the bracket 31. The electric signaling lamp 28 is disposed within the casing 27. The lens 29 has the arrow 30 painted thereon.

The signaling system may be wired in the manner shown in Fig. 4 in which 32 is the source of current, and 33, 34, 35 and 36 are manually operable switches mounted in the dash board, the switches controlling the lamps 13, 21, 24 and 28 respectively.

When the physician is on an emergency call, he will close switches 33 and 34 so as to have an indication to the traffic officer and to passing traffic that the vehicle is occupied by a physician who is on an emergency call When he reaches a corner at which he desires to make a turn to the right or left, he will turn on switch 35 or 36 as the case may be.

If desired, the lamp casing 11 may be provided with a transparent portion similar to portion 18 on the lower face of the casing, and a sign having the word "Emergency" may replace the signaling device 20.

The entire signaling device should be mounted on the front part of the vehicle so as to be visible to the traffic officer and to on-coming traffic, and a like signaling device may be mounted so as to be seen from behind the vehicle. If desired, the device may be duplicated on the rear portion of the car. In the latter case the same switches 33, 34, 35 and 36, will control the corresponding signaling lamp on the back of the vehicle.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 show a modified form of the invention. The modified construction consists of one lamp casing 40, having a "Doctor" sign 41 mounted over the casing 40 and attached thereto, and also having an "Emergency" sign 42 attached to the lower portion of the casing 40. Horizontal partitions 43 and 44 divide the casing into an upper chamber, a lower chamber, and an intermediate space. Partition 45 divides the intermediate space into two chambers. The partitions reach only about halfway into the

casing from the bottom thereof. The chambers are provided with lamps 46, 47, 48, and 49 as shown. The lens 50 of the casing is provided with the red or green cross 51 and with the arrows 52 and 53, as shown. The arrows may constitute unpainted portions of the cross. The casing 40 is provided with a transparent portion 60 on its upper face whereby the light from the lamp 46 is transmitted to illuminate the sign 41. The casing is also provided with a transparent portion 61 whereby the light from the lamp 47 is transmitted to illuminate the sign 42.

The wiring diagram to be used in association with this signaling device is shown in Fig. 8. The switches 55 and 56 may be mounted on the dash board and are used to convert the right turn signal lamp 48 or the left turn signal lamp 49 respectively, to the source of current 54. The lamps 46 and 47 are both converted in such a way that they will be illuminated when either of the switches 55 or 56 is closed. If desired, however, the switch 58 may be closed, which will serve to turn on only the lamps 46 and 47. By this system, therefore, the entire lens will be illuminated whenever any one of the switches is closed, and the operator may operate any one of the switches depending upon whether he wishes to go straight ahead, turn to the right, or turn to the left.

The wiring diagram shown in Fig. 8 may also be applied to the signaling device shown in Fig. 1. Lamps 13 and 21 will then be connected where lamps 46 and 47 are shown in Fig. 8, and lamps 28 and 24 will be connected where lamps 48 and 49 respectively are shown in Fig. 8.

What I claim is:

1. A traffic signaling device adapted for the front or for both the front and rear of a vehicle for indicating which traffic path must be cleared, comprising a signal to indicate that the vehicle must proceed at high speed and without delay, a series of signals one of which will indicate in which direction said vehicle must proceed, and means to throw such signals into and out of operation as required.

2. A traffic signaling device adapted for the front or for both the front and rear of a vehicle for indicating which traffic path must be cleared, comprising a signal to indicate that the vehicle must proceed at high speed and without delay, a series of signals one of which will indicate in which direction said vehicle must proceed at high speed and without delay, and means to throw any one of said series of signals into and out of operation as required and simultaneously operate likewise said first mentioned signal.

3. A traffic signaling device adapted for the front or for both the front and rear of the vehicle for indicating which path must be cleared comprising a casing, partitions dividing said casing into upper, lower, and intermediate compartments, a partition dividing the intermediate compartment into separate compartments, illuminating means in each of said compartments, a lens on said casing disposed over all of said compartments, insignia on said lens indicating urgency, and directional indicators on said lens disposed adjacent said separate compartments.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

D. B. O'KELLY.