Dec. 14, 1965 P. C. MAGLIOCCO 3,223,387

PORTABLE STREET BARRIER

Filed Jan. 27, 1964

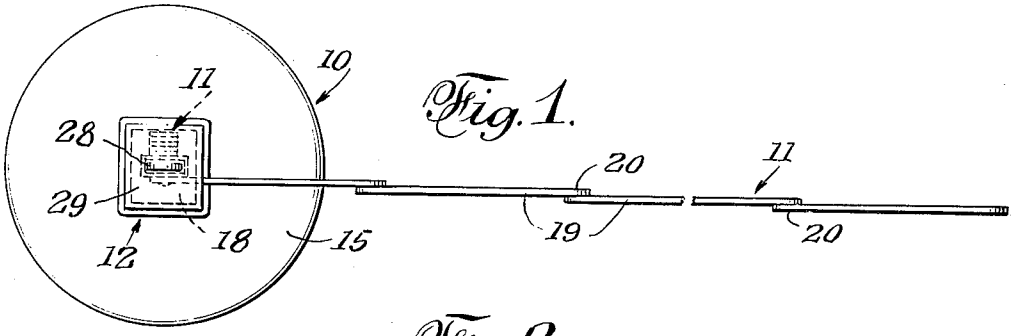

Fig. 1.

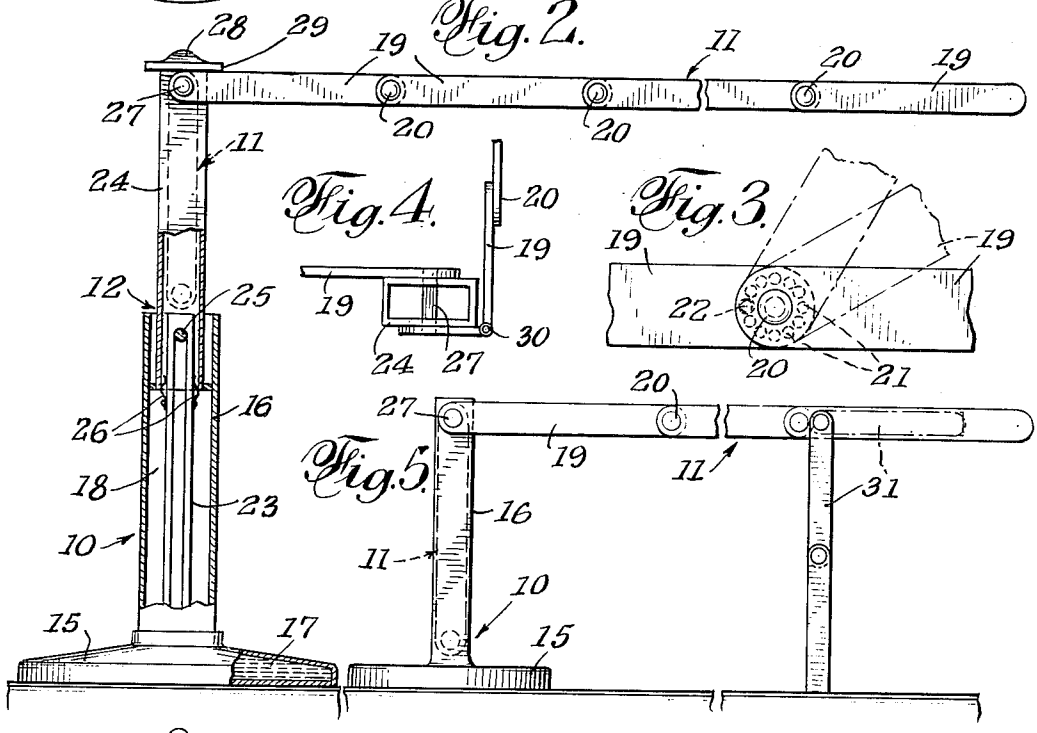

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

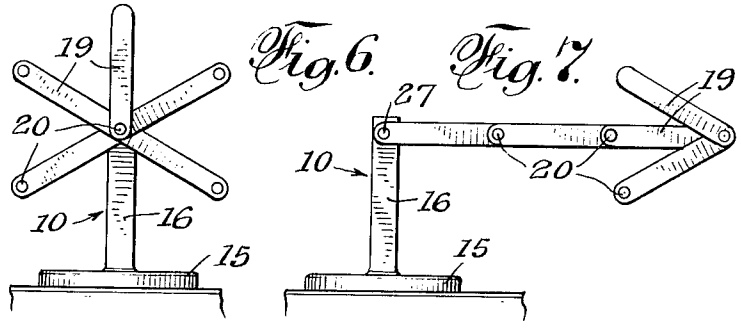

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

INVENTOR.
PASQUALE C. MAGLIOCCO
BY C. F. Stratton
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,223,387 Patented Dec. 14, 1965

3,223,387

PORTABLE STREET BARRIER

Pasquale C. Magliocco, 22 Los Higos St., Alhambra, Calif.

Filed Jan. 27, 1964, Ser. No. 340,234
3 Claims. (Cl. 256—1)

This invention relates to a portable street barrier and has for an object to provide a device of this nature that can be folded for convenient storage in the trunk compartment of an auto, and has flexibility of use that enables the same to be effectively used not only as a road barrier but also to signal direction and generally warn of dangerous or difficult conditions in the road.

Another object of the invention is to provide a barrier, as above characterized, that may be extended to straight-across barrier form or with barrier portions or arms at an angle to each other so the same may enclose an area from which traffic is desired to be diverted.

This invention also has for its objects to provide such means that are positive in operation, convenient in use, easily installed in a working position and easily disconnected therefrom, economical of manufacture, relatively simple, and of general superiority and serviceability.

The invention also comprises novel details of construction and novel combinations and arrangements of parts, which will more fully appear in the course of the following description, and which is based on the accompanying drawing. However, said drawing merely shows, and the following description merely describes, preferred embodiments of the present invention, which are given by way of illustration or example only.

In the drawing, like reference characters designate similar parts in the several views.

FIG. 1 is a broken plan view of a preferred form of portable road barrier according to the present invention, shown partly extended and partly folded.

FIG. 2 is a broken partly elevational and partly sectional view of the barrier shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged and fragmentary side view of a joint connecting the foldable extending elements of the barrier.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged top plan view of a modification that may be adjusted to form a space enclosing barrier.

FIG. 5 is a broken side elevational view of still another modification, showing one manner of arranging the barrier elements.

FIGS. 6 and 7 are similar views showing other varying arrangements of the barrier elements.

The present portable road barrier comprises, generally a standard or support **10**, two extensible, normally folded arms **11** carried by said standard, and means **12**, in the form of FIGS. 1 and 2, to telescopically connect the arms **11** to the standard **10**, thereby enabling complete folding of said arms into the standard for space-saving storage.

The support **10** is shown in the form of a pedestal having a base **15** and a column **16** extending from the base. Said base may be hollow or solid, as desired. In the former case, sand or water **17** may be used as stabilizing ballast in instances when the weather, flooding conditions, and the like, may create forces tending to dislodge the support from its operative position.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the column **16** comprises a rectangular sectioned tube providing an interior hollow **18** to house the folded arms **11** when the barrier is in storing condition. FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 show said column as a solid member to mount the arms **11** on either side thereof. The column **16**, regardless of its shape, together with the base **15**, constitutes a stable component that is easily handled for placement in barrier position or within the trunk of an auto. The same may be brightly painted and provided with reflective paint or other means to afford good visibility in the dark.

Two barrier arms **11** are provided so that the same may be extended from their normally folded conditions on opposite sides of the column **16**. Each arm is shown as compressing a plurality of links or sections **19** that are connected by pivot joints **20**. The same may be folded on said joints to have an overall length of one link, be extended to the full length of all of the links, be partly extended by opening some of the links and leaving the others folded, or be arranged on their pivot joints in any desired particular fashion to form arrow formations, star-like formations, or any other forms that may serve to attract attention. FIGS. 6 and 7 show two particular forms, as examples of the flexibility of arrangement of the arm links.

The pivot joints **20**, as suggested in FIG. 3, may provide a plurality of projecting detents **21** defining recesses on one link end and a detent **22** on the joining link end for reception in said recesses to enable angular arrangement between two links at varying angles, as indicated in FIG. 3. Such or similar means provides for stable setting connection of the links in the various above-mentioned positions.

The arm link, whether of wood, plastic or light-weight metal, may also be rendered visible in darkened places by luminous paint or other reflective means.

The means **12** is shown as comprising a post **23** in the hollow **18** of the column **16**, a tubular member **24** having a pin and slot connection **25** with said post and movable between a retracted position within the hollow **18** and an extended position, as shown. Spring detents **26** may be provided to retain the member **24** extended. The folded arms **11** are connected at **27** to the member **24**, said arms being entirely withdrawn from the column **16** when the member **24** is raised as by a handle **28** on a cap plate **29** on said member. It will be seen that one or both arms **11** may be extended from their folded condition after the member **24** has been upwardly extended, the links **19** of said arms then being settable to any desired positions.

By providing a hinge **30** in the link **19** that is connected at **27** to the member **24** of one or both arms **11**, the arms may be arranged at an angle to each other, as suggested in FIG. 4, so that the barrier may be arranged as an enclosure instead of a straight across barrier. The hinge **30** is disposed on an axis at right angles to the axis of hinge connection **27**.

The end links of the arms **11** may be folded in a downward direction to form ground-engaging supports for the arms. As shown in FIG. 5, auxiliary folding support links **31** may be provided on the end link **19** of each arm **11** for this support purpose.

While the foregoing has illustrated and described what is now contemplated to be the best mode of carrying out the invention, the constructions are, of course, subject to modification without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Therefore, it is not desired to restrict the invention to the particular forms of construction illustrated and described, but to cover all modifications that may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described this invention, what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. In a portable street barrier, a standard having a weighted bottom portion and a tubular upright column, an extensible arm assembly comprising a plurality of foldable arm sections pivoted together at their adjacent end portions, detent means adjacent each pivotal connection for holding said arm sections in relative adjusted position on their pivots, a tubular member, means pivotally connecting said tubular member with the free end of an end arm section of said arm assembly, said tubular member being slidably positioned within said upright column for adjustment from an upper position to a retracted position, post means fixed within said column and spaced from

said column wall, means connecting said post means and said tubular member for guiding said tubular member in its movement to and from retracted position in said column, and spring friction means between the tubular member and the post means for retaining said tubular member in a vertically adjusted position.

2. The structure of claim 1 characterized in that the post is centrally positioned within the column and the tubular member is telescopically associated with said post, and a pin and slot connection is provided between the post and tubular member to provide guide and stop means during relative movement between the parts.

3. The structure of claim 2 characterized in that the column of the standard is of angular form in cross-section and the tubular member is of smaller cross-sectional dimension than the column to provide space for receiving the arm sections when folded and the tubular member is retracted within the column, the tubular member including a guide flange at its base to engage the inner wall of the column.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

496,960	5/1893	Teal	39—92
1,226,172	5/1917	Benjamin	33—120
1,416,162	5/1922	Black	39—60
1,664,886	4/1928	Humphrey	33—120
1,843,956	2/1932	Otte	116—63
2,006,906	7/1935	Steinhauer	256—64
2,109,286	2/1938	Cubby	39—76

REINALDO P. MACHADO, *Primary Examiner.*

HARRISON R. MOSELEY, *Examiner.*