

Feb. 8, 1938.

C. H. BISSELL

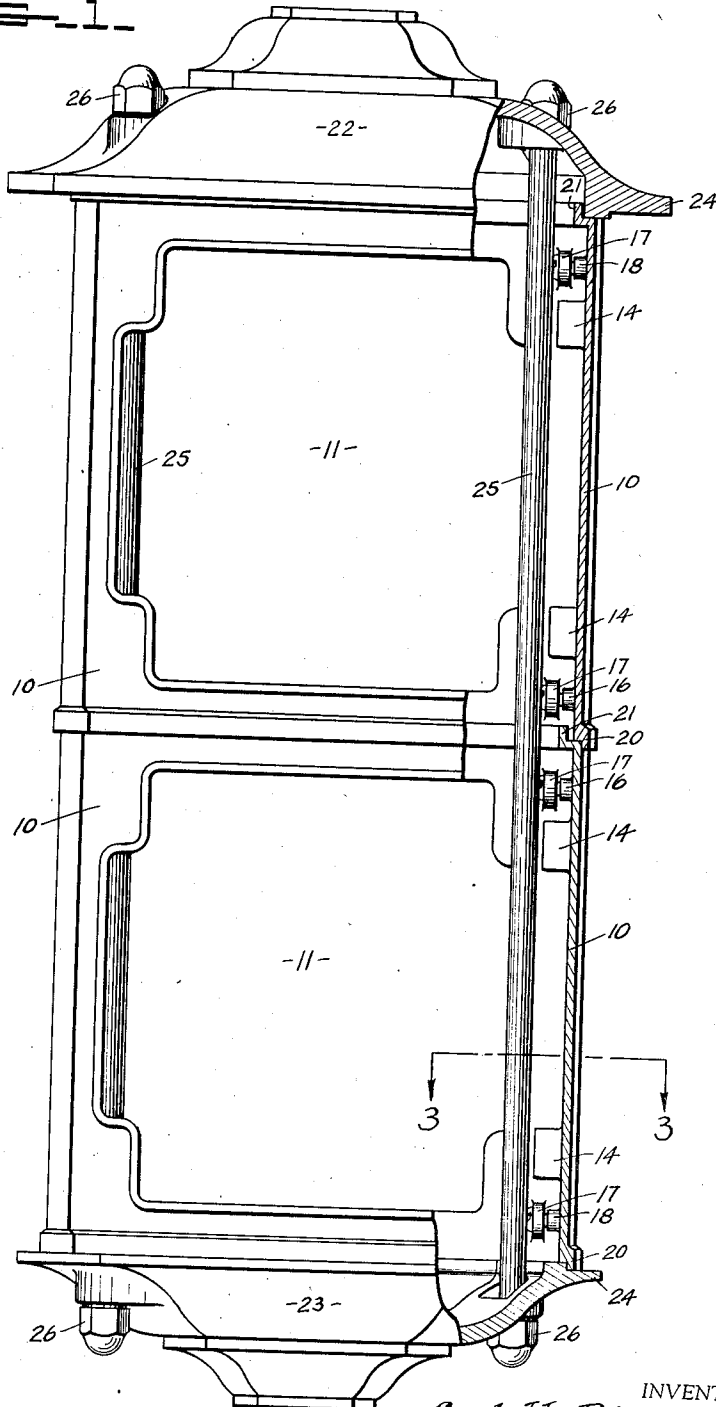
2,107,777

SIGNAL CASING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1



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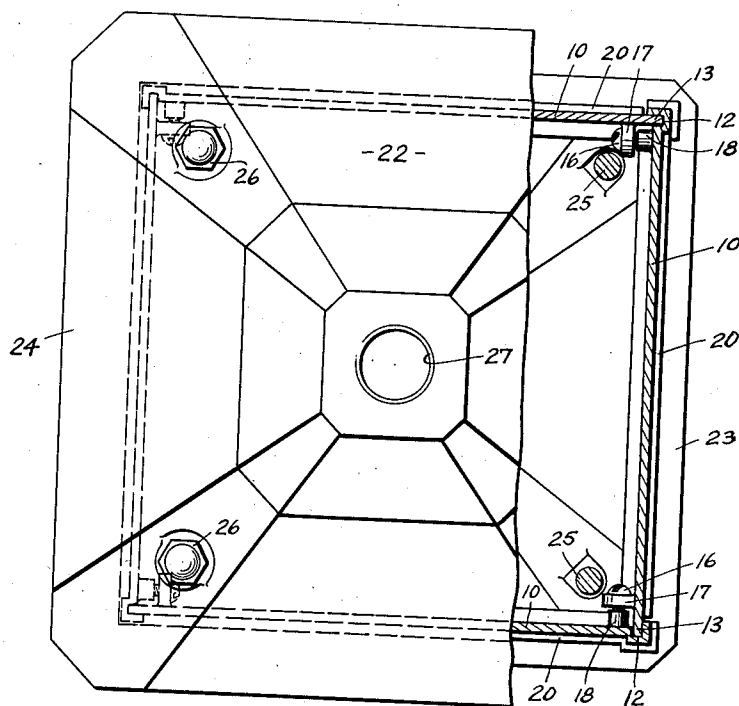
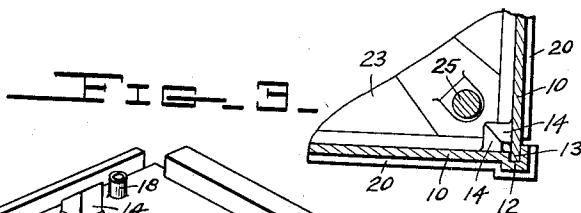
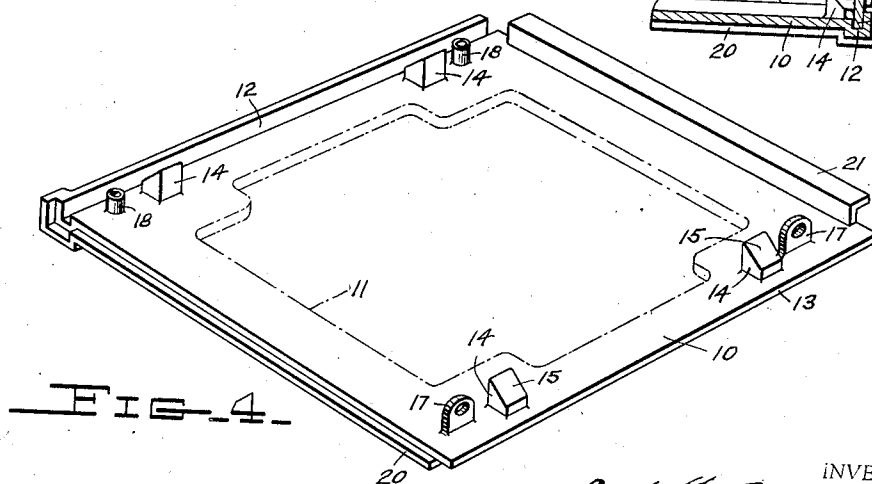
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FIG. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SIGNAL CASING

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3 Claims. (Cl. 40—63)

This invention relates to signal casings, particularly a casing for traffic signals embodying one or more signal indications.

An object of the invention is a signal casing fabricated from a plurality of parts, each of which is complementary in form and dimensions, whereby the casing may be readily assembled to accommodate one or more signal indications.

The invention has as a further object, a signal casing comprising one or more boxlike structures parallelogrammic in cross section, and each structure comprising separate side wall panels so formed as to provide an interlocked weather-tight corner construction, and the bottom edges of the panels of one structure interlocking with the top edges of the panels of the structure immediately below, to provide a rigid and weather-tight joint between the respective structures, and between the top and bottom closures of the casing.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing a preferred embodiment of my invention, and being partly in section.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the casing shown in Figure 1, and is likewise partly in section.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, sectional view illustrating the corner construction taken on a plane indicated by the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the side panels of the casing.

The invention comprises generally, a signal casing composed of one or more boxlike structures parallelogrammic in cross section, each structure consisting of separate side wall panels provided on their edges with interlocking means to form weather tight joints at the corners of the casing and between the respective box structures of the casing, means for detachably securing the panels of each box structure together, and for securing the structures together in end to end relationship, and securing top and bottom closures thereto.

It is to be understood that traffic signal casings are usually provided with three signal indications, namely, go, stop and caution. However, in some instances, the caution signal is omitted, in which case the signal casing is arranged for two indications, and sometimes the signal comprises

only a caution signal in which case the signal casing is comprised of a single section, or compartment.

The general object of my present invention is a traffic signal casing formed of complementary parts which may be readily assembled to accommodate one or more signal indications.

In the casing illustrated in Figure 1, provision is made to accommodate two signal indications, and comprises a pair of boxlike structures substantially square in cross section and arranged in end to end relationship. These structures are formed by detachably securing together a plurality of separate side panels 10. The side panels 10 are preferably formed of cast metal, and may be entirely solid for use as a blank panel, when it is not desirable to display the signal indication in all directions, or may be provided with an aperture 11 to accommodate a lens of the desired color, it being understood that all of the lenses in one box structure are of the same color, as for example, green indicating go to the traffic. The side panels 10 are so formed that, when assembled, the box structure or casing is provided with weather-tight joints at the corners. To accomplish this, the panels 10 are formed or provided with a groove 12 extending along one vertical side edge of the panel, and the opposite vertical edge 13 is so formed as to extend into the groove 12 of the adjacent panel when the panels are assembled in box formation. In order to properly align and maintain the separate panels 10 in the proper angular formation, the panels are provided with spaced apart abutments 14 which are arranged adjacent the side edges of the panels and spaced equal distances from the top and bottom edges, whereby the abutments 14 of each panel engage those of the adjacent panels. As here shown, the outer face 15 of the abutments extends at an angle of 45° inwardly to arrange and maintain the panels at 90° relative to each other to form a casing square in cross section.

The panels 10 are detachably secured together by means of screws 16 which pass through apertured bosses 17 located adjacent one vertical side edge, preferably the edge 13, and threaded into bosses 18 which are arranged adjacent the opposite vertical side of the panel. That is, when the panels are assembled into box formation, the bosses 17 of one panel are arranged in alignment with the threaded bosses 18 of the adjacent panel, as illustrated to the right, Figure 2. During tightening of the screws 16, the abutments 14, because of the angular abut-

ting faces 15, effect an outward movement of the edges 13 of the panels, pressing these edges tightly into engagement with the outer wall of the groove 12 to effect a weather tight joint between the panels.

The boxlike structures formed with the panels 10 are arranged end to end, there being a box structure for each signal indication intended to be used, or mounted in the casing. In order to provide a weather-tight joint between the respective box structures, the lower edges of the panels 10 are provided with a rib 20 which overlaps the outer face of the upper edge of the panels arranged in the box structure, or section, immediately below. The opposite or upper edge of the panels 10 is provided with an upwardly extending offset flange 21 which overlaps the inner face of the bottom edges of the panels in the section above.

In addition to the box structures, or sections, the casing includes top and bottom closures 22, 23, respectively, bell shaped in general cross section. The top and bottom closures are of similar form and construction, except that the flange or canopy 24 extends outwardly a greater distance on the top closure than on the bottom closure, and the base of the top closure is formed to coact with the upper edges of the panels 10, while the base of the bottom closure is formed to coact with the bottom edges of the panels. The box structure and the top and bottom closures 22, 23, are detachably secured together by rods 25 extending vertically throughout the inside of the casing adjacent the corners thereof, and which are provided with nuts 26 which, when tightened, draw the sections of the casing together with the top and bottom closures together. The top and bottom closures may be provided centrally with apertures 27 for attachment to suitable supporting means, and to provide an entrance for the electrical conductors employed in operating the signal.

It will be observed that inasmuch as the side panels 10 are of complementary and uniform dimensions, it is only necessary to provide a stock of these panels together with the top and bottom closures, and signal casings may be conveniently fabricated therefrom to accommodate one or more signal indications. Where only one box structure is used for a single indication, the

rods 25 will, of course, be shorter than those employed for a two compartment casing, and will likewise be longer for three compartment casings.

What I claim is:

1. A signal casing comprising top and bottom end closures, a plurality of side wall panels, each of said side panels being formed with a groove extending along one of its vertical sides, and with spaced apart abutments adjacent each of its vertical sides, means for detachably securing said panels together, with the abutments of each panel engaging the abutments of the adjacent panels, and with one vertical side of each panel arranged in the groove of the adjacent panel to form a boxlike structure parallelogrammic in cross section, and means for detachably securing said top and bottom closures to said structure.

2. A traffic signal casing comprising a boxlike structure parallelogrammic in cross section, said structure consisting of separate side wall panels, one vertical edge of each of said panels being formed to interlock with the vertical edge of the adjacent panel, each of said panels being provided on its inner face with spaced apart abutments arranged adjacent each vertical edge of the panel, and each panel being provided with a threaded aperture adjacent one vertical side, and an apertured boss arranged adjacent the opposite vertical edge, said abutments and bosses being arranged in alinement with those of the other panels, screws extending through said bosses and threading in said apertures to detachably secure the side panels together, top and bottom closures for said structure, and means for detachably securing said closures to the structure.

3. A signal casing comprising a boxlike structure parallelogrammic in cross section, said structure consisting of separate side wall panels provided with coacting means along their vertical side edges to form an interlock between the panels, said panels being also formed with coacting abutments maintaining said panels in right angular relationship when secured together, means for detachably securing the panels together, top and bottom closures, and means for detachably securing said closures to said structure.

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