Sept. 8, 1925. 1,552,816

H. BLEDSOE

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

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FIG. 1

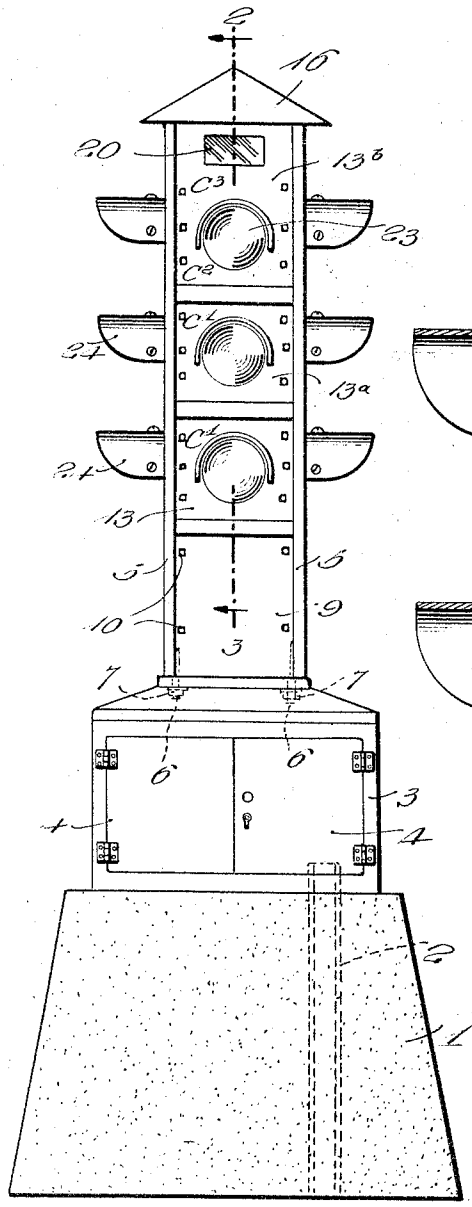

FIG. 2

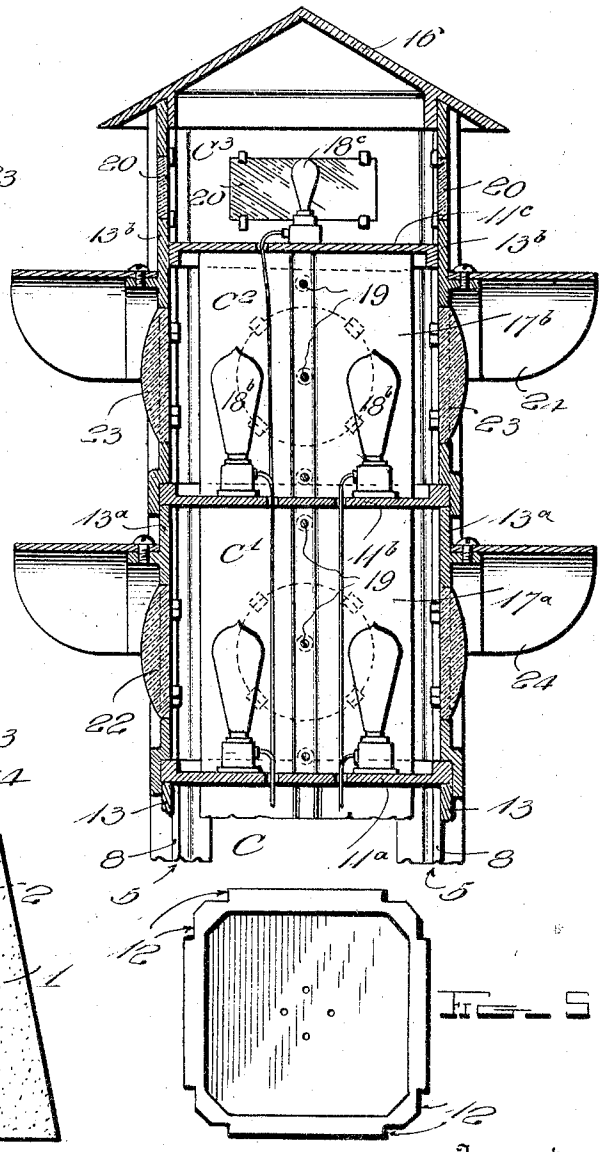

FIG. 5

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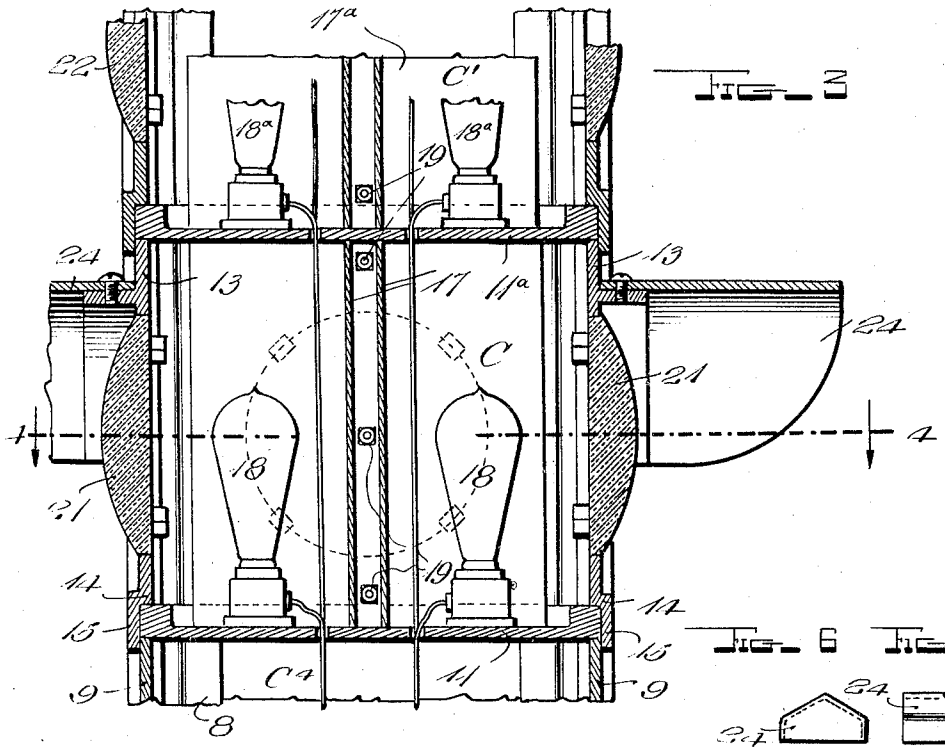

Fig. 3

Fig. 6 Fig. 8

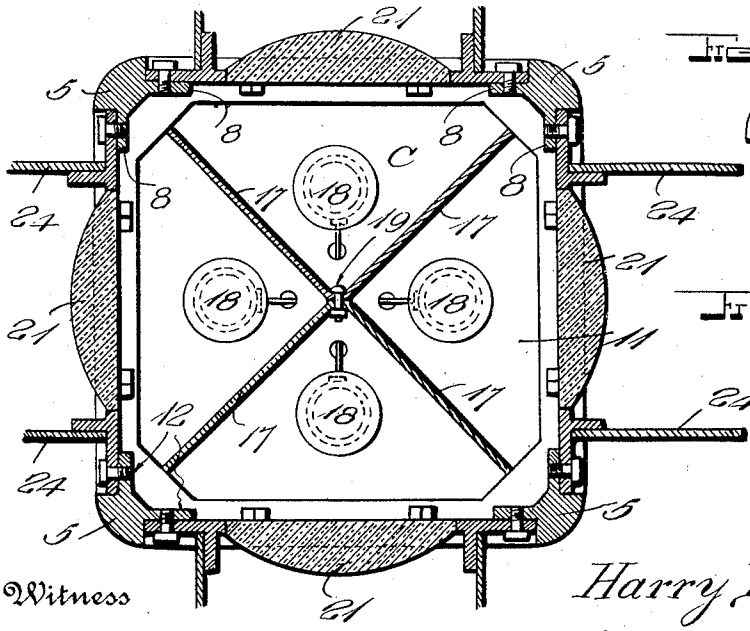

Fig. 7 Fig. 9

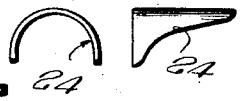

Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY BLEDSOE, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL.

Application filed January 29, 1925. Serial No. 5,563.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY BLEDSOE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traffic Signals; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention aims to provide a rather simple and inexpensive, yet an efficient and desirable signaling device which is designed primarily for use at the intersections of city streets for the purpose of controlling traffic, the device being provided with signaling lenses and lights and the latter being preferably controlled automatically by a flasher.

In carrying out the invention, I provide a structure in the nature of a tower which is horizontally and vertically partitioned, a further aim being to provide unique constructions whereby the partitioning means are effectively held in place without the necessity of bolting or otherwise securing them to other parts of the structure.

With the foregoing and minor objects in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a signaling device constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical sectional view along the upper portion of the line 2—3 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a further enlarged vertical sectional view along the lower portion of the line 2—3.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view as indicated by line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Figure 5 is a plan view of one of the horizontal partitions.

Figures 6 and 7 are end elevations showing two forms of visors which may be used over the signaling lenses.

Figures 8 and 9 are side elevations of the visors shown in Figs. 6 and 7 respectively, a portion of Fig. 8 being broken away and in section.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numeral 1 designates an appropriate base which may be formed of cement or other desired material, and the dotted lines 2, indicate a conduit extending through the base to receive current conducting wires for the signaling lights and a flasher which is preferably employed to control such lights, said flasher being receivable in an appropriately shaped cabinet or the like 3 which is mounted upon the base 1 and may well be provided with hinged doors 4. A plurality of spaced corner posts 5 rise from the cabinet 3 and may be secured to the top of the latter in any desired manner. For purposes of illustration, studs 6 have been shown on the lower ends of the posts, passing through openings in the top of the cabinet 3 and provided with nuts 7. Each corner post 5 is provided with a pair of vertical, angularly related flanges 8 which are preferably offset inwardly to some extent from the body portion of the post, as shown in Fig. 5. A lower series of side plates 9 are secured by bolts or the like 10 to the flanges 8 and have their upper edges disposed substantially in a single horizontal plane. Resting upon these upper edges of the plates 9, is a horizontal partition plate 11 whose corner portions are recessed as shown at 12 in Figs. 4 and 5, to receive the flanges 8 of the corner posts 5. A second series of side plates 13 have been shown secured to the flanges 8, said plates 13 having outwardly offset lower ends which provide shoulders 14 resting on the partition 11, and downwardly projecting flange portions 15 which extend across the edges of said partition 11 and overlap the outer sides of the side plates 9. By this arrangement, not only is a water-tight connection provided between the plates 9 and 13, but these plates effectively hold the partition 11 in place without the necessity of securing the latter by bolts, rivets or the like.

The upper edges of the plates 13 are disposed in substantially a common plane and they support a horizontal partition 11^a which is a duplicate of the partition 11, said partition 11^a being held down by another series of side plates 13^a which are duplicates of the side plates 13. The upper ends of these plates 13^a support another horizontal partition 11^b similar to the partitions 11 and 11^a, and an upper series of side plates 13^b retain the partition 11^b in place, said plates 13^b being substantially identical with

the plates 13 and 13^a, although they are of greater height. A suitable top 16 is applied to the upper end of the device and may be secured to the corner posts 5, the plates 13^b, or both.

A horizontal partition 11^c is disposed within the series of side plates 13^b and is supported in the manner hereinafter described. The partitions 11, 11^a 11^b and 11^c divide the tower horizontally to provide signaling compartments which have been identified as C, C^1, C^2 and C^3. Below the partition 11, another compartment C^4 is also provided which may receive any necessary electrical connections or the like. The compartment C is divided by vertical, radially disposed partitions 17, into four auxiliary compartments, each containing a signaling light 18, and to provide the four partitions 17, I preferably bend two pieces of sheet metal into the V-shape shown in Fig. 4 and secure the corner portions of these pieces together, by bolts or the like 19.

The compartments C^1 and C^2 are divided by vertical partitions 17^a and 17^b, respectively, which may well be constructed in the same manner as the partitions 17, and said partitions 17^b preferably form the sole supporting means for the horizontal partition 11^c. In the auxiliary compartments into which the compartments C^1 and C^2 are divided by the partitions 17^a and 17^b respectively, signaling lights 18^a and 18^b are located, while in the compartment C^3, a night light 18^c is mounted. The side plates of this last named compartment are provided with red glass, night lenses 20 and the sides of the compartments C, C^1 and C^2 are equipped with lenses 21, 22 and 23 respectively, the lenses of one of these compartments being all red, those of another all green and those of the third all yellow, in the preferred form of the device. Suitable visors 24 are secured to the side plates of the tower over the numerous lenses, and these visors may be of any desired formation, one type being shown for instance in Fig. 1, another type in Figs. 6 and 8, and a third form in Figs. 7 and 9.

The sectional construction of the device permits it to be built up to practically any desired height to contain any necessary number of signaling compartments, and the signaling lights of these compartments may be controlled either automatically by a flasher, or manually from some remote point, as will be readily understood. In either instance, the device will be very advantageous and it is obvious that its general construction is rather simple and inexpensive, yet is adequate for the purposes intended.

As excellent results are obtainable from the details disclosed, such details are preferably followed. However, within the scope of the invention as claimed, it will be understood that modifications may be made.

I claim:

1. A signaling device comprising a base, corner posts rising therefrom, a lower series of vertical side plates secured to said posts and having their upper edges disposed in substantially the same plane, a horizontal partition resting on said upper edges of said side plates, and an upper series of vertical side plates secured to said posts and having their lower end portions outwardly offset to provide shoulders engaging the upper side of the partition and to provide downwardly projecting flange portions which extend across the edges of said partition and overlap the upper end portions of the lower series of plates, any or all of said plates being provided with a lens or lenses.

2. A structure as specified in claim 1; said corner posts having angularly related vertical flanges to which said side plates are connected, the corner portions of said partition being recessed to receive said flanges.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

HARRY BLEDSOE.