

May 19, 1931.

A. B. BAILEY

1,806,276

DIRECTION INDICATOR

Filed Feb. 25, 1929

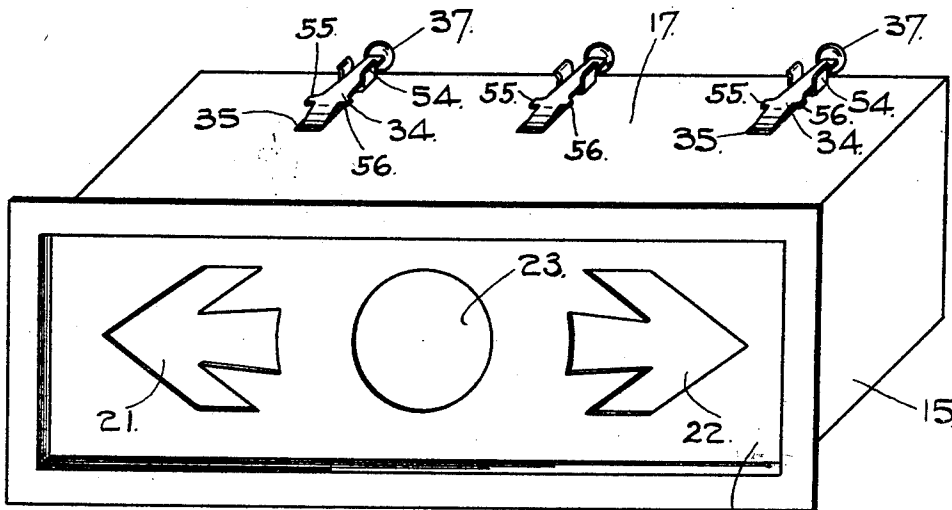


FIG. 1.

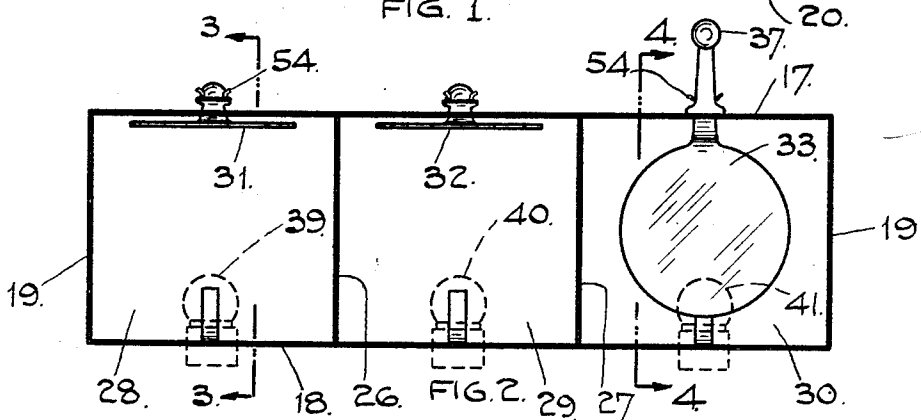


FIG. 2.

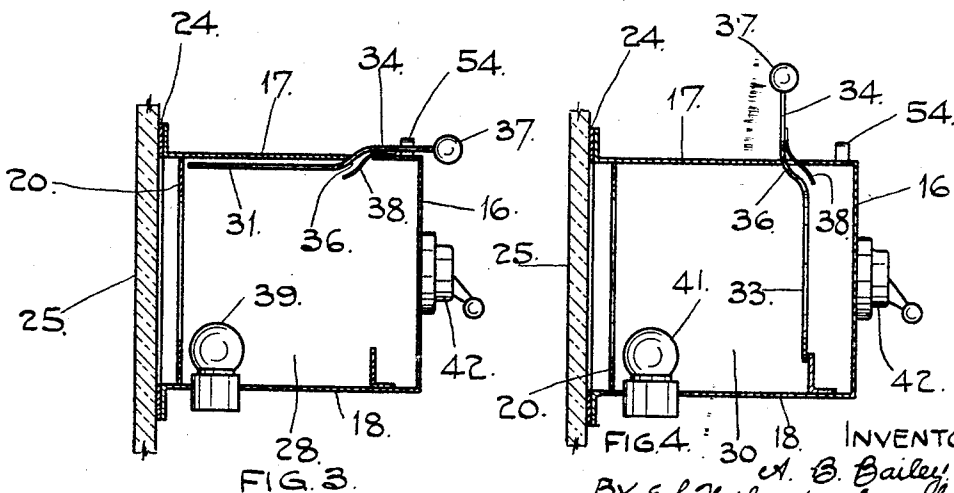


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

INVENTOR.  
A. B. Bailey  
BY E. J. Fetherstonhaugh  
ATTORNEY.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ALFRED BENJAMIN BAILEY, OF VERDUN, QUEBEC, CANADA

## DIRECTION INDICATOR

Application filed February 25, 1929. Serial No. 342,552.

The invention relates to a direction indicator, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

5 The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction pointed out in the claim for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

10 The objects of the invention are to eliminate the dangers incident to the distraction and often the displacement of the driver from his proper position in motor cars, through the inconvenient means employed  
15 almost universally at the present time of extending the arm from the shoulder to indicate to traffic officers and others the direction the vehicle is about to take at an intersection; to insure good visibility of the sign  
20 for right or left directions or straight ahead, so that the officer on duty may at a glance know the direction any vehicle will take at the crossing without waiting for his attention to be attracted by the frantic endeavours of the motorist; to simplify the mechanism in such devices, thereby reducing the  
25 liability to misdirections, that is to say, to avoid as far as possible automatic mechanism operated by the steering wheel or other  
30 movements connected with the propulsion or guidance of the vehicle; to cause no drain whatsoever on the electric storage battery of the vehicle for operating the direction device other than the minute lights, which  
35 will be required at night time, thus saving the battery, which is usually taxed to its utmost by the lighting and other contrivances connected with motor cars; to endeavour to establish a standard direction indicator, well within the reach of every motorist and one that can readily be indorsed by  
40 authorities; and generally to provide a simple, durable and efficient direction indicator.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the casing showing the stencilled front and direction signs.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken in front of the reflecting plates.

50 Figure 3 is a cross sectional view on the line 3—3 in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 in Figure 1, showing a reflecting plate down.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawings, the casing 15 preferably of rectangular shape, is formed with a hinged back 16, a slotted top 17, the bottom 18, through which the lights 39, 40 and 41 are inserted, the end walls 19 and  
60 the inset opaque front 20 having the stencilled opening 21 cut in the shape of an arrow head indicating a right hand direction, a stencilled opening 22 in the shape of an arrow indicating a left hand direction  
65 and a stencilled opening 23 of circular shape indicating a mid-direction.

The edges of the top, bottom and end walls beyond the front 20 extend over the rubber gasket 24 and are securely attached  
70 thereto and this rubber gasket in turn is cemented to the windshield 25. This is only one means of attachment as it must be understood there may be other devices for fastening the casing to the windshield  
75 as spring clips or rivets or any suitable kind of fasteners.

The partitions 26 and 27 divide the casing into the indicator chambers 28, 29 and 30, the inner wall surfaces of these chambers  
80 being preferably painted green, to avoid the display of the indicator under normal conditions.

In order to visualize a direction sign it is necessary to reflect the light entering the  
85 stencilled opening into a particular chamber, and this is done by means of one or other of the reflecting plates 31, 31, 32 and 33, each plate having a stem 34 extending  
90 through the slotted top 17 in the slots 35, said stems being offset at 36 to bring the plate closely to the top wall inner surface in its non-operating position, the said stems  
95 extending rearwardly and each having the two lateral projections 55 and 56 which rest on the top wall of the casing and serve as stops. The knobs 37 engage the ends of the stems behind the spring clips 54 which  
100 hold all the stems until the chosen one is released.

The plates 31, 32 and 33 are preferably of white enamel or they may be of highly polished plate, anything that will reflect the green walls of the chambers and display a  
5 green arrow or circle, or an arrow, or circle of some other color.

These stems are preferably released by hand from the spring clips and the plates drop down against the stops 55 and 56 and  
10 if desirable against a very small flat spring 38.

It will thus be seen that in the operation of this invention, as the driver approaches an intersection he drops the selected re-  
15 flector of the indicating sign, say it is to the right, then the plate 31 is dropped which releases the stem from engagement with its clip and allows the plate to fall into place behind the stencilled opening, and this dis-  
20 plays the arrow head in green, which will notify the traffic officer of a right turn, but if it is the mid-direction or straight ahead then the plate 32 is released and displays the green circle or bull for the middle  
25 course.

What I claim is:—

In a direction indicator, a casing having a slotted top wall and an opaque front containing stencilled openings in the shape of  
30 arrow heads indicating right hand and left hand directions separated by a stencilled opening, indicating a mid-direction, partitions separating the casing into compartments, a reflecting plate in each compart-  
35 ment having an offset stem extending through a slot in the top wall of the casing and extending rearwardly therefrom and having a pair of lateral projections resting on the top wall of the casing and forming  
40 stops, and spring clips secured to the casing top and releasably holding said stems in position.

Signed at Montreal, Canada, this 5th day of February 1929.

45 ALFRED BENJAMIN BAILEY.

50

55

60

65