Aug. 8, 1950 DE. WITT S. CROCKER 2,517,982

ROAD BARRICADE

Filed March 10, 1948

Fig. 1.

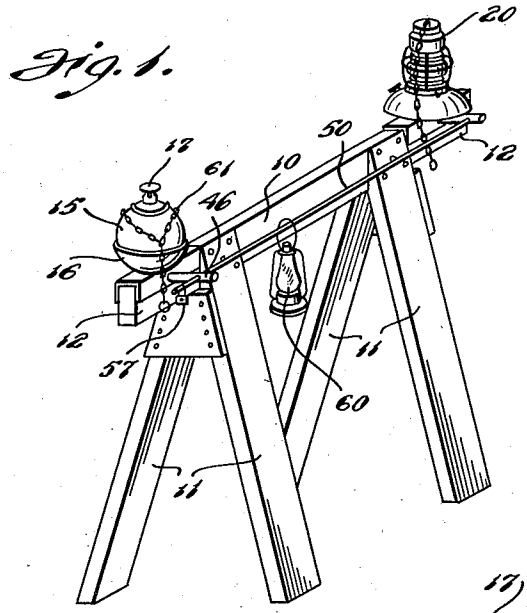


Fig. 2.

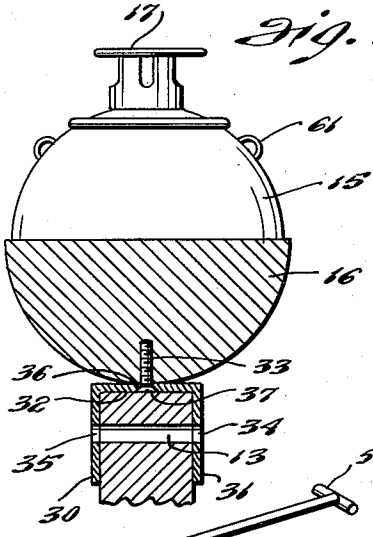


Fig. 3.

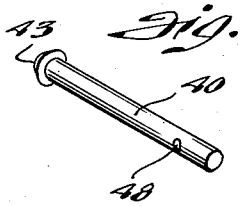
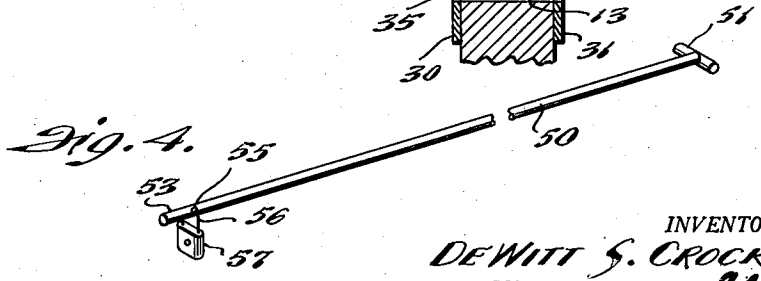


Fig. 4.



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ROAD BARRICADE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 116—63)

1

This invention relates generally to an arrangement for detachably associating warning means with barricades erected to prevent access to road areas closed for repairs or other reason.

Barricades are generally comprised of the standardized "horse" or of a specially constructed fence-like cutoff. Both types have in common a top rail. Reference is made to this because features of my invention avail themselves of the presence of this top rail.

Where barricades of this or any equivalent type are employed, it is advisable and generally required by law that warning signals be associated therewith during darkness to apprise an oncomer of the presence, character and extent of the barricade. Such warning signals are considered adequate in performance and as meeting legal requirements where they have the following characteristics: (1) they illuminate the barricade and the terrain thereabout so as to make them visible at a prescribed distance; (2) they serve to warn; and (3) they are visible to the oncoming driver from all angles of approach. The means commonly employed comprise flares to supply the illumination and red colored lamps to give the warning. The flares and warning lamps are commonly placed on the ground adjacent the barricade or are loosely seated on or hung from the top rail. Where these devices are placed on the ground they create problems such as these: they become buried in snowfalls; they are kicked over or spattered with mud by passing vehicles; they are readily stolen. Where seated or hung loosely on or from the top rail, they are readily stolen or jarred to the ground by collision with the barricade.

I have illustrated a commonly used type of flare as the light source and a commonly employed red signal lamp as the warning signal, because they are standardized items in common use. For convenience of expression, the term "light flare" will be used in a generic sense, to cover light sources of varied characters and the expression "signal lamp" will likewise be used herein to cover varied types of warning lamps, it being understood that the specific construction shown in the drawings is merely illustrative.

Among the more important objects of my invention are the following: the provision of an arrangement for securing either a light flare or a warning signal, or both, to a barricade so that the warning signal and the light source are maintained at a level above the top of the barricade; the provision of a simple and inexpensive arrangement whereby the securement can be effected quickly and easily without the use of tools and more particularly of such arrangement which permits of the ready removal of the flare, lamp or both for storage or for use elsewhere; the provision of an arrangement whereby the lamp and

2

flare can be locked to the bracket to prevent its theft.

For the attainment of these objectives and such other objectives as may hereinafter appear or be pointed out, I have illustrated an embodiment of my invention wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the illustrated embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a view partly in vertical section showing the flare and bracket assembly;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale of the securing pin; and

Fig. 4 is a similar perspective on an enlarged scale of the locking rod.

The horse shown in Fig. 1 is a standard barricade unit, any number of which can be positioned in end to end relation to make the barricade of the length desired. In this conventional barricade element or unit, the ground engaging legs 11 are secured in pairs to the top bar 10 at points removed inwardly of the ends of the top bar for a substantial distance so as to leave the end portions 12—12 of the top bar extending outwardly beyond the respective pairs of legs. These details of the construction of this conventional barricade unit have been described because features of my invention avail themselves thereof, as will be pointed out shortly.

The element 15 is intended to represent a source of illumination. It is shown as a conventional flare whose shape resembles a spherical bomb. The lower portion 16 of the bomb is generally comprised of lead to maintain the flare upright, the illuminating fluid being contained within the fluid containing space above this loaded bottom. The element 17 at the top of the flare is the burner head through which the fluid or gases escape and which when ignited, provide the desired intensity of illumination. The element 20 is intended to represent a luminous warning signal. This warning signal is shown as a conventional lamp which emits red light. Any other type may be employed.

My invention contemplates that the flares and lamps be integrated with means whereby either or both can be associated with the top bar 10 of the barricade in a manner and by an arrangement whereby the general objects of my invention are attained.

Reference is now made to Fig. 2 of the drawings, wherein a flare is shown assembled with a bracket member comprised of two walls 30 and 31 which extend downwardly from a top or base wall 32. In my preferred form, these three wall portions are arranged at right angles to each other and it will here be pointed out that their length is no greater than that of the outer end portions 12 of the top bar. The top face of the base or top wall 32 of the bracket forms a seat to which the flare 15 is secured. This securement is

illustrated in the drawings as availing itself of the fact that the lower half of the flare is comprised of the lead loading so that a threaded opening **33** can be formed vertically upwardly through its bottom to receive a headed threaded member **37** passed through an opening **36** in the top or base wall **32** of the aforementioned bracket. This arrangement is preferred where it is found advisable or necessary that the flare be made readily separable from the bracket to which it is secured. Where it is preferred to make the securement of a permanent nature, the threaded opening in the flare and the opening in the base **32** of the bracket and the screw **37** can be dispensed with and the securement effected by welding the bottom-most part of the flare to the top surface **32** of the bearing.

It will be understood that in the illustration of Fig. 2, the showing of the flare **15** is intended to be illustrative also of an integrated unit wherein a luminous warning signal such as lamp **20** replaces the flare **15**.

The dimensions of the cross bar **10** of the standard horse are fixed and I will here point out that the preferred form of my invention contemplates that the spacing of the walls **30** and **31** be predetermined so that the bracket can be engaged over either extension **12** and when so engaged will bring its side walls **30** and **31** in close engagement with the adjacent faces of the extensions. Some of the features of my invention may be attained by so devising the parts that the walls **30** and **31** frictionally engage the extensions **12** to maintain the flare or lamp assembly engaged with the cross bar **10** to prevent accidental separation. To this end the sheet material of which the bracket is formed may be of a gauge so that it is slightly yieldable.

I will now describe the provision of alternative or additional means for preventing the separation of the flare or lamp and bracket assembly from top bar **10**. These means comprise openings **34** and **35** through bracket walls **31** and **30**. These openings are in transverse registration. These means also comprise the transverse openings **13** through the top bar extensions **12**. These openings are so located that the openings **34** and **35** can be registered therewith. The elements are all preferably so dimensioned and located that when openings **13**, **34** and **35** are brought in registration the inner end faces of the brackets will engage the outer end faces of the legs and the outer ends or edges of the brackets will terminate at or short of the end face of the bar extension **12** to which the flare or lamp is affixed. These additional securing means comprise also the pin **40** shown in Fig. 3. This pin is headed at **43** and is of a diameter to be received through the registering openings **13**, **34** and **35** and is of such length that when so entered with the head **43** engaged against the outer face of either wall **30** or **31** of the bracket, the unheaded end of the pin will extend beyond the opposite wall for a substantial distance as shown at **46** in Fig. 1. These extending ends **46** of the pins **40** are each provided with an opening **48** diametrically therethrough. These openings **48** are positioned at the same distance from the pin head **43**.

These openings **48** in the pin extensions serve with the locking rod now to be described, for locking the flare lamp or other signal device against theft. This arrangement contemplates that when the flare or lamp and its associated

bracket is affixed to the transverse bar as set forth, with the pins **40** engaged through the registering openings, the pins are free to rotate so that their openings **48** can be brought into alignment so that the longitudinally extended rod **50** can be engaged therethrough. This rod is enlarged diametrically at one end to provide handle **51** which serves additionally as an abutment to limit the insertion of the rod.

The length of the rod **50** is preferably less than that of the cross bar. This length is however sufficient so that the other end **53** of the rod **50** will extend beyond the other pin **40** when the rod **50** is engaged through the openings **48** with the enlargement **51** in abutting relation to the adjacent pin. This extending end **53** is shown provided with a diametrical opening **55** therethrough so as to receive the hasp **56** of key controlled lock **57** to prevent theft of the flares or lamp.

Upon reference to Fig. 1, it will now be observed that the arrangement thus shown provides a length of the rod which lies in between the two spaced apart pins **40**. This length provides a support for additional signal devices, one of which is shown at **60** in Fig. 1. The arrangement disclosed supports these additional devices in a theftproof manner.

The chain **61** shown in Fig. 1 and hitherto not referred to, is conventional with the type of flare illustrated in the drawings and serves as the medium with which to lift or carry the bomb. The ring at the end of the chain when engaged over a nail or other supporting means serves as a hanger during storage.

I claim:

In a road signal appliance of the type having signals and a saw-horse support comprising a pair of inverted V legs and a horizontal bar spanning the legs and presenting end portions extending outwardly of the legs, that improvement which comprises a pair of channels detachably fitted on said end extensions of the saw-horse support, said signals being disposed above the respective channels and secured to the webs thereof, the flanges of the channel having a pair of aligned apertures and said horizontal bar of the saw-horse support having a transverse hole through its said end extensions, and a pair of pins passed through the aligned channel apertures and holes of the bar, said pins having transverse apertures aligned with one another at points equally spaced away from the support bar, and a long rod insertable through said aligned holes of the pins, said rod having a transverse protuberance at one end serving as a stop, and an aperture at the other end, and a padlock adapted to be received in said aperture of the rod.

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