

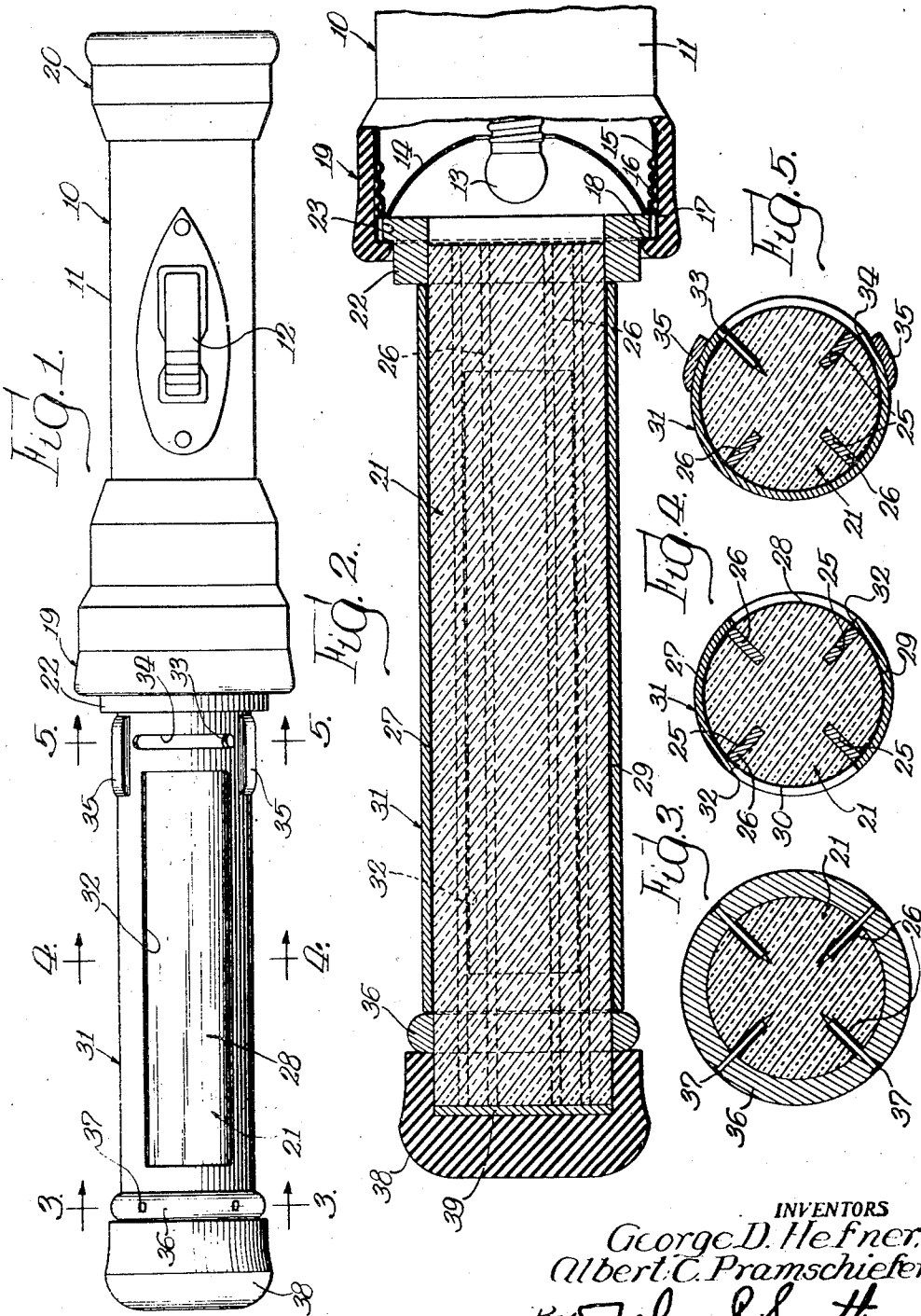
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TRAFFIC CONTROL LIGHT

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TRAFFIC CONTROL LIGHT

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The present invention relates generally to traffic control light, but more particularly to a novel and improved construction of a flashlight type traffic control light such as are used by traffic policemen or guards for regulating and controlling the flow of traffic in congested areas.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a novel and improved flashlight type traffic control light having means embodied therein whereby the light may be changed from a red to a green light or vice versa by a simple manipulation of a manual control.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved traffic control light in which a diaphanous member is attached to a conventional flashlight, which member has its peripheral surface divided into quarters or sectors so that the peripheral surface of the opposite sectors carry a red coloring and the opposite sectors of the periphery carry a green coloring, together with a revolvable shield which may alternately expose the red or green sectors of light as the occasion requires for controlling the traffic.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved traffic control light in the form of a diaphanous cylindrical member attached to a conventional flashlight for exposing a red or green area in the member and having means embodied therein so that the light may penetrate through the diaphanous member so that the same may be used as a conventional flashlight.

These and other objects are accomplished by providing a construction and an arrangement of the various parts in the manner hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a more or less conventional flashlight having my improved traffic control mechanism embodied therein;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged partly fragmentary longitudinal cross sectional view of the device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on the line 3-3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on the line 4-4 in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on the line 5-5 in Fig. 1.

In illustrating one form our invention may assume in practice, we have shown the same in connection with a more or less conventional form of flashlight, generally indicated by the reference character 10. The conventional flashlight 10

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comprises briefly, a cylindrical casing 11 in which a conventional battery is mounted, the usual switch 12 for controlling the light, a flashlight bulb 13, a reflector 14, a light bulb housing member 15 which is mounted in threaded engagement with the cylindrical casing 11. The housing member 15 has an outer threaded extension as shown at 16 on which is mounted in threaded engagement therewith, a threaded sleeve 17. The threaded sleeve 17 has an inwardly extending flange as shown at 18 for the purpose hereinafter set forth. Embracing one end of the casing 11 and a portion of the bulb housing is a rubber sleeve, generally indicated by the reference character 19. The other end of the flashlight 10 is also provided with a cap in the form of a rubber housing, generally indicated by the reference character 20.

The novel feature of our invention includes a longitudinally extending cylindrical diaphanous member which is preferably of transparent plastic such as "Lucite" and is generally indicated by the reference character 21. This member 21 has secured at its inner end a fabric or plastic collar 22. The collar 22 has an outwardly projecting peripheral flange 23 which is adapted to be clamped between the flange 18 of the sleeve 17 and outer end of the bulb housing 15 for securing the diaphanous member 21 to the flashlight 10. The diaphanous member is provided with four radially projecting recesses 25 which are spaced about the angular magnitude of the circular cross section at approximately ninety degrees apart. These recesses 25 extend substantially throughout the longitudinal length of the cylindrical member 21 and extend from a point spaced from the center of the member to the periphery thereof. Mounted in the recesses 25 are longitudinally extending opaque division walls or members 26, which in effect divide the cylindrical member 21 into four equal quarters or sectors as shown at 27, 28, 29 and 30. The cylindrical surface of the diaphanous or Lucite member 21 has the opposite quadrant surfaces or sectors 27 and 29 colored in red, while the other quadrant surfaces or sectors 28 and 30 are colored in green. The division or partition walls 26 are preferably white or opaque in color so as to prevent the penetration of the coloring of the next adjacent quadrant into the adjoining one. Oscillatably mounted on the cylindrical member 21 is a plastic shield in the form of a sleeve, generally indicated by the reference character 31. This sleeve is made of opaque material to prevent the penetration of light there- 55 through except through oppositely disposed and

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longitudinally extending substantially rectangular openings or windows 32. These windows 32 are in registering alignment on the diametral opposite portions of the cylindrical sleeve 31 and are so arranged that they may be manipulated or oscillated so as to expose the opposite green portions or sectors 28 and 30, while the opaque portion of the sleeve covers the opposite red sectors 27 and 29 as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings in the manner hereinafter more fully described.

In order to limit the oscillatory movement in manipulating the sleeve 31 in aligning the windows 32 with the colored sectors of the cylinder 21, a stop in the form of a pin or peg 33 is secured to the cylinder 21 and projects outwardly into a transverse slot 34 formed adjacent the inner end of the sleeve 31. It will be obvious, of course, that when one end of the slot 34 engages the pin 33, the opposite windows 32 expose, for example, the opposite green sectors, while the opposite red sectors are covered. When the other end of the slot engages the pin, the red sectors are exposed and the green sectors are covered. To facilitate the manipulation of the cylindrical sleeve 31, oppositely disposed and outwardly projecting lugs 35 are secured to the sleeve adjacent the inner end thereof for convenient engagement of the fingers for its manipulation. The sleeve 31 is maintained in position on the cylindrical diaphanous member 21 by a ring-like washer 36 which, in turn, is secured in place on the member 21 by pins or nails 37. Embracing the outer ends of the cylindrical member 21 is a removable rubber cap or bumper 38. Positioned within the recess of the cap and adapted to engage the end of the cylindrical member is a reflector in the form of a white washer 39.

Summarizing the function and method of operation of our improved signal control traffic light, it will be obvious that by providing a transparent cylindrical plastic member made preferably of "Lucite" and having the opposite quarter sections of the peripheral surfaces colored red with the remaining opposite quarter surfaces colored green and a rotatable sleeve of opaque material having oppositely disposed windows to register with respect to the colored surfaces on the cylindrical member, the sleeve may, therefore, be located in registering position to disclose a green or a red light at the option of the operator. In this connection it will be also obvious that because of the fact that the cylindrical member is diaphanous, the cap 38 may be removed therefrom so that the light may be used as an ordinary flashlight when so desired. It will also be noted that when the cap 38 is replaced, the reflector 39 mounted in the cap reflects the light into the cylindrical member to give a greater glow for illuminating the cylinder for traffic control purposes. It will also be noted that the pin or stop 33 is arranged to engage the ends of the slot 34 in the sleeve 31 so as to limit the rotation of the sleeve in registering positions with the respective colored sections of the cylinder member 21. It will be further noted that the division walls 26 are made of opaque material so as to divide the colored sections from one another, but do not, however, impair the penetration of the light from the bulb 13 throughout the diaphanous member 21.

From the above description it will be readily seen that we have provided a novel, simple and improved construction of traffic control light whereby upon a simple manipulation of rotating the sleeve, the light may be changed from red

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signal light to a green signal light or vice versa for controlling traffic.

While in the above specification we have described one embodiment which our invention may assume in practice, it will, of course, be understood that the same is capable of modification and that modification may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the following claims.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A traffic control light comprising a cylindrical casing, a light bulb mounted in said casing, a diaphanous member mounted on one end of said casing, said member having opposite peripheral sectors colored, certain of said sectors being of different colors and means embracing said member having opposite openings therein for exposing certain of the sectors of said member.

2. A traffic control light comprising a cylindrical casing, a light bulb mounted in said casing, a diaphanous member mounted on one end of said casing, said member having opposite peripheral sectors of the same color, certain opposite sectors being of a different color than certain other opposite sectors and an opaque sleeve embracing said member having opposite openings therein to permit the light to be exposed there-through.

3. A traffic control light comprising a cylindrical casing, a light bulb mounted in said casing, a diaphanous member mounted on one end of said casing, said member having opposite peripheral sectors colored, certain of said sectors being of different colors and a rotatable sleeve mounted on said member having oppositely disposed openings therein to register with the colored sectors of said member whereby certain of said sectors are covered and certain other of said sectors are exposed.

4. A traffic control light comprising a cylindrical casing, a light bulb mounted in said casing, a diaphanous member mounted on one end of said casing, said member having opposite peripheral sectors colored, certain of said sectors being of different colors a rotatable sleeve journaled on said member, there being substantially rectangular windows extending longitudinally and on the opposite sides thereof and means carried by said member and engageable with said sleeve for limiting the rotation of said sleeve with respect to said member.

5. A traffic light control comprising a casing, a light bulb mounted in one end of said casing, a diaphanous cylindrical member secured to said casing and extending from said bulb, radially projecting division walls mounted in said member dividing the periphery thereof into four sectors, certain of said sectors being colored differently than certain other of said sectors the opposite sectors carrying the same signal color, and means mounted in said member whereby certain opposite sectors may be exposed while the remaining sectors may be covered.

6. A traffic light control comprising a casing, a light bulb mounted in one end of said casing, a diaphanous cylindrical member secured to said casing and extending from said bulb, radially projecting division walls mounted in said member dividing the periphery thereof into a plurality of differently colored sectors, the opposite sectors carrying the same signal color, and a movable member embracing said diaphanous member having openings therein whereby certain opposite

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sectors may be exposed while the remaining sectors are being covered.

7. A traffic light control comprising a casing, a light bulb mounted in one end of said casing, a diaphanous cylindrical member secured to said casing and extending from said bulb, radially projecting division walls mounted in said member dividing the periphery thereof into a plurality of colored sectors, the opposite sectors carrying the same signal color, an oscillatable sleeve journaled on said member having windows therein adapted to register with certain of said opposite colored sectors, and a stop carried by said member and engageable with said sleeve for registering said windows with said colored sectors.

8. A traffic light control comprising a casing, a light bulb mounted in one end of said casing, a diaphanous cylindrical member secured to said casing and extending from said bulb, radially projecting division walls mounted in said member dividing the periphery thereof into two pairs of opposite sectors, each pair of sectors being colored differently, an oscillatable sleeve journaled

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on said member having windows therein adapted to register with certain of said opposite colored sectors, a stop carried by said member and engageable with said sleeve for registering said windows with said colored sectors, a removable cap mounted on one end of said member, and a reflector mounted in said cap for reflecting the light in said member.

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