(No Model.)

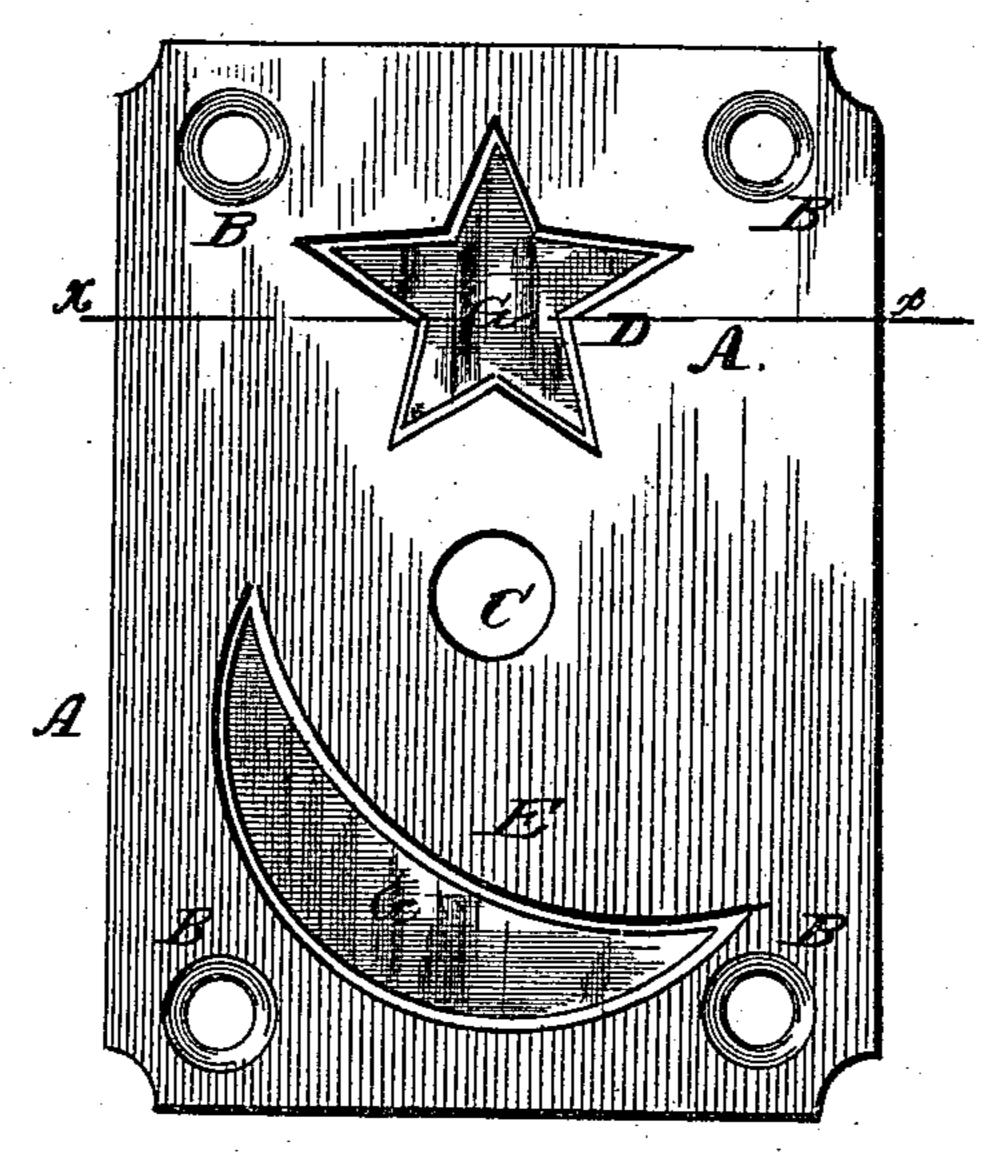
S. T. AYRES.

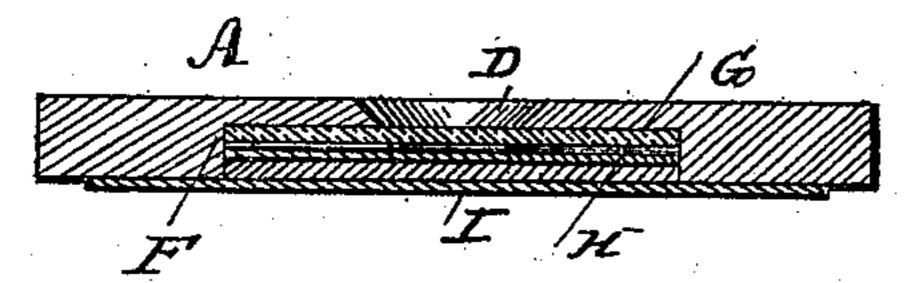
LUMINOUS GUIDE PLATE.

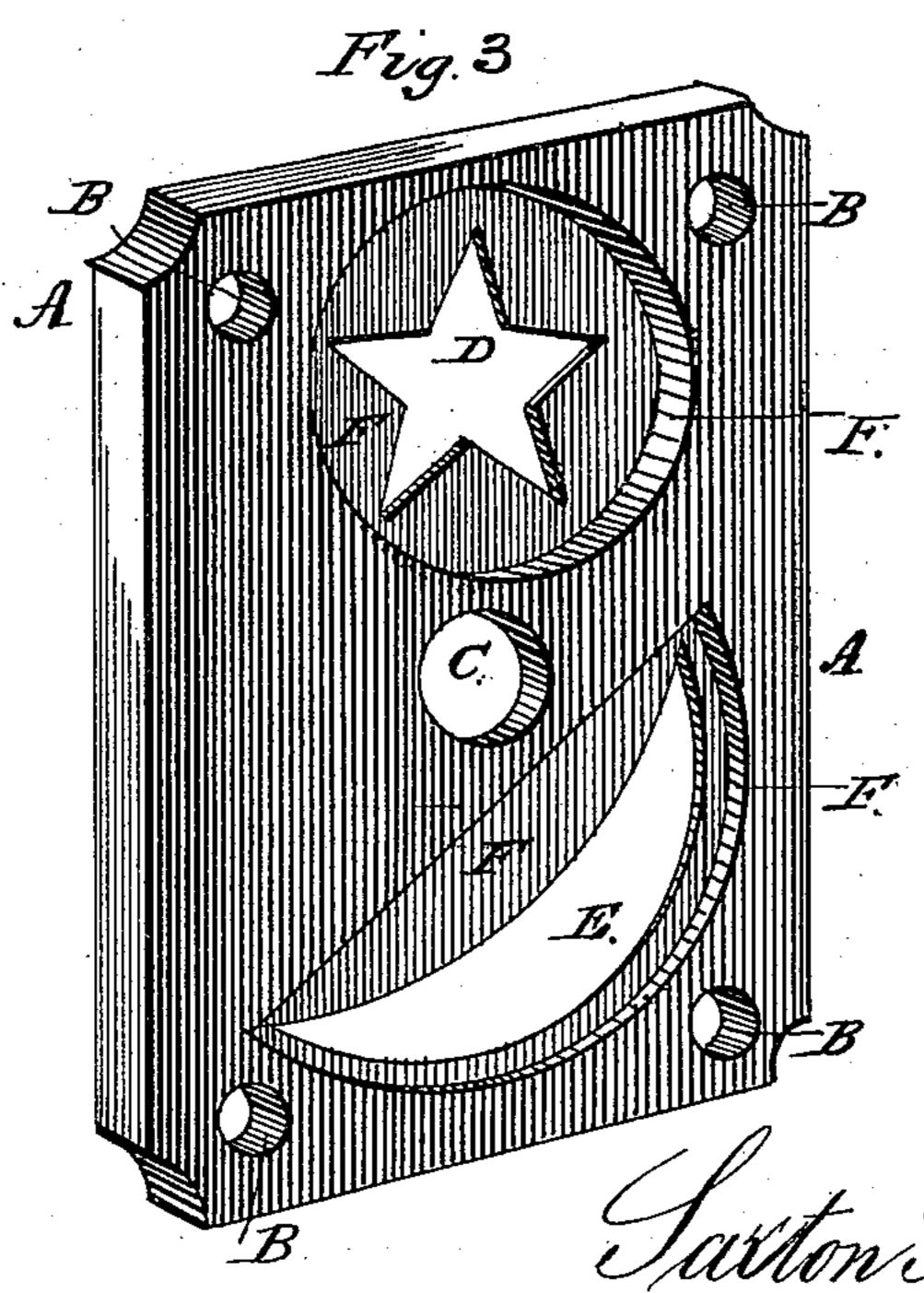
No. 292,090.

Irag.I

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.







WITNESSES:

United States Patent Office.

SAXTON TICE AYRES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES D. WILLIAMSON, OF SAME PLACE.

LUMINOUS GUIDE-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,090, dated January 15, 1884. Application filed June 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAXTON TICE AYRES, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented cer-5 tain new and useful Improvements in Luminous Guide-Plates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains 10 to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved luminous guide-plate. Fig. 2 is a cross-section 15 of the same through line x x in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the back of the plate.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to luminous guide-20 plates for indicating the exact location of doorlocks, hitching-posts, electric bells, &c.; and it consists in the detailed construction of the same, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, A denotes a cast-iron plate of suitable size and shape, having countersunk screw-holes B in the corners, and a central aperture, C. This plate is further provided with two or more regularly 30 or irregularly shaped apertures, (shown at D and E,) one of these, in the present illustration of my invention, representing a star, and the other a crescent; but it is obvious that other designs may be used, if desired, so that 35 the apertures are located on opposite sides of

the central aperture, C. These apertures D and E are rabbeted on the under side, or inside of the plate, as shown at F, to adapt them to receive glass disks G, adapted to be fitted 40 into the boxes or recesses formed by the rabbets F, so that these glass disks need not to be cut to a shape conforming exactly to the shape of the apertures which they face. The glass I

disks G are covered with any suitable luminous paint or composition, after which they are 45 backed with paper, cement, or any other suit able material, as indicated at H. Finally, strips of paper or textile fabric, I, are pasted across the disks, to hold them firmly in place

upon the back part of the plate.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, the use of this device will be readily understood without requiring extended explanation. When used on door-locks, the lock-spindle is inserted through 55 the central aperture, C; or, when used for electric bells, the knob of the bell is similarly located, so that its exact position may be known by the luminosity of the star and crescent. When used to indicate the position of a hitch- 60 ing-post, the hook or ring is inserted through the central aperture, so that there can be no difficulty in finding it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the 65

United States—

The luminous guide-plate herein shown and described, adapted for the purposes specified, consisting of the plate or body A, having screwholes B, a central aperture, C, and irregular- 70 shaped apertures D and E, located on opposite sides of the central aperture, and rabbeted to form boxes or recesses F, into which are inserted glass disks G, coated on the inside with a luminous paint or composition, and held in 75 place by the cement lining H and fasteningstrips I, substantially as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature 80 in presence of two witnesses.

SAXTON TICE AYRES.

Witnesses:

Jos. Th. Everhart, J. JACOB WILLIAMSON.