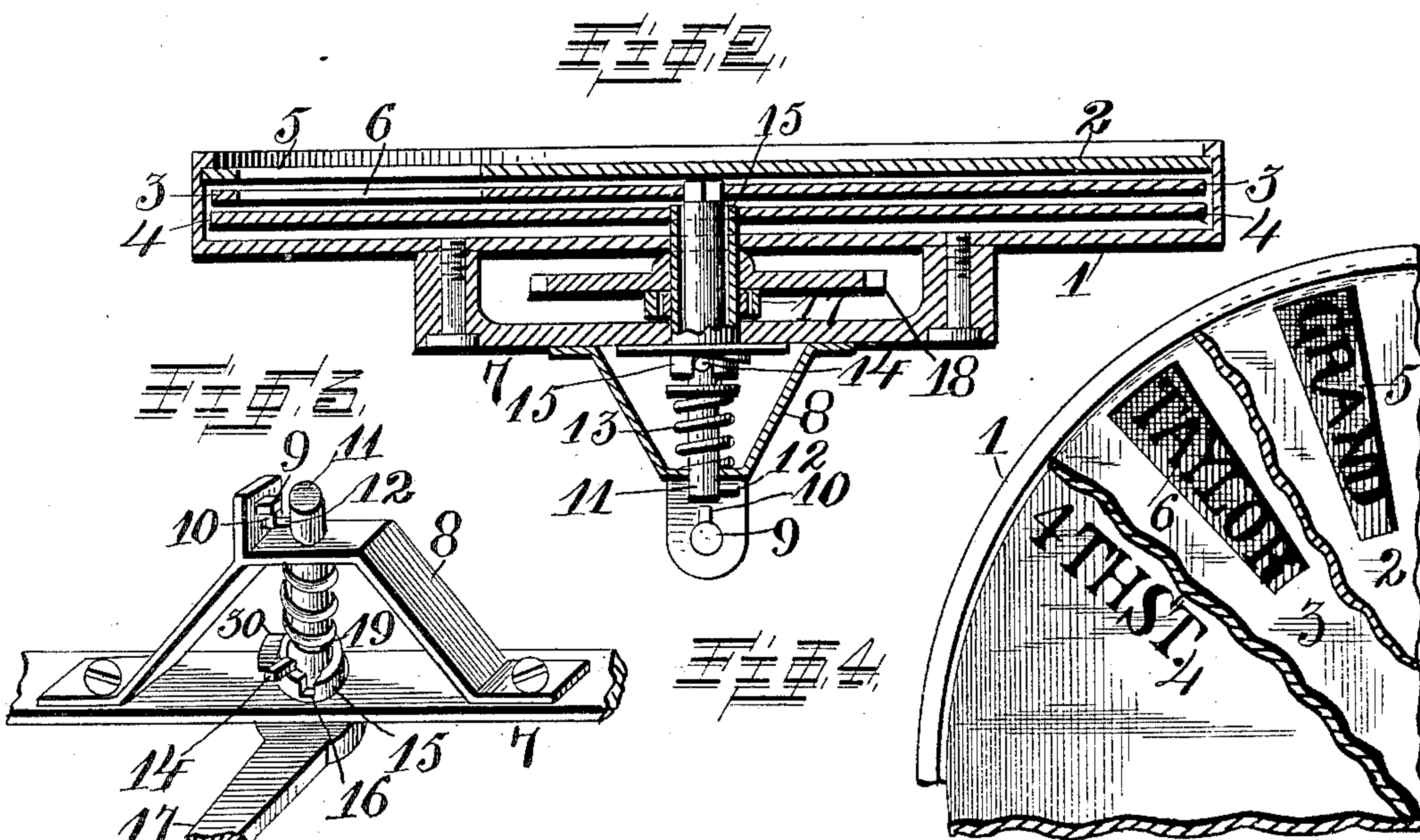
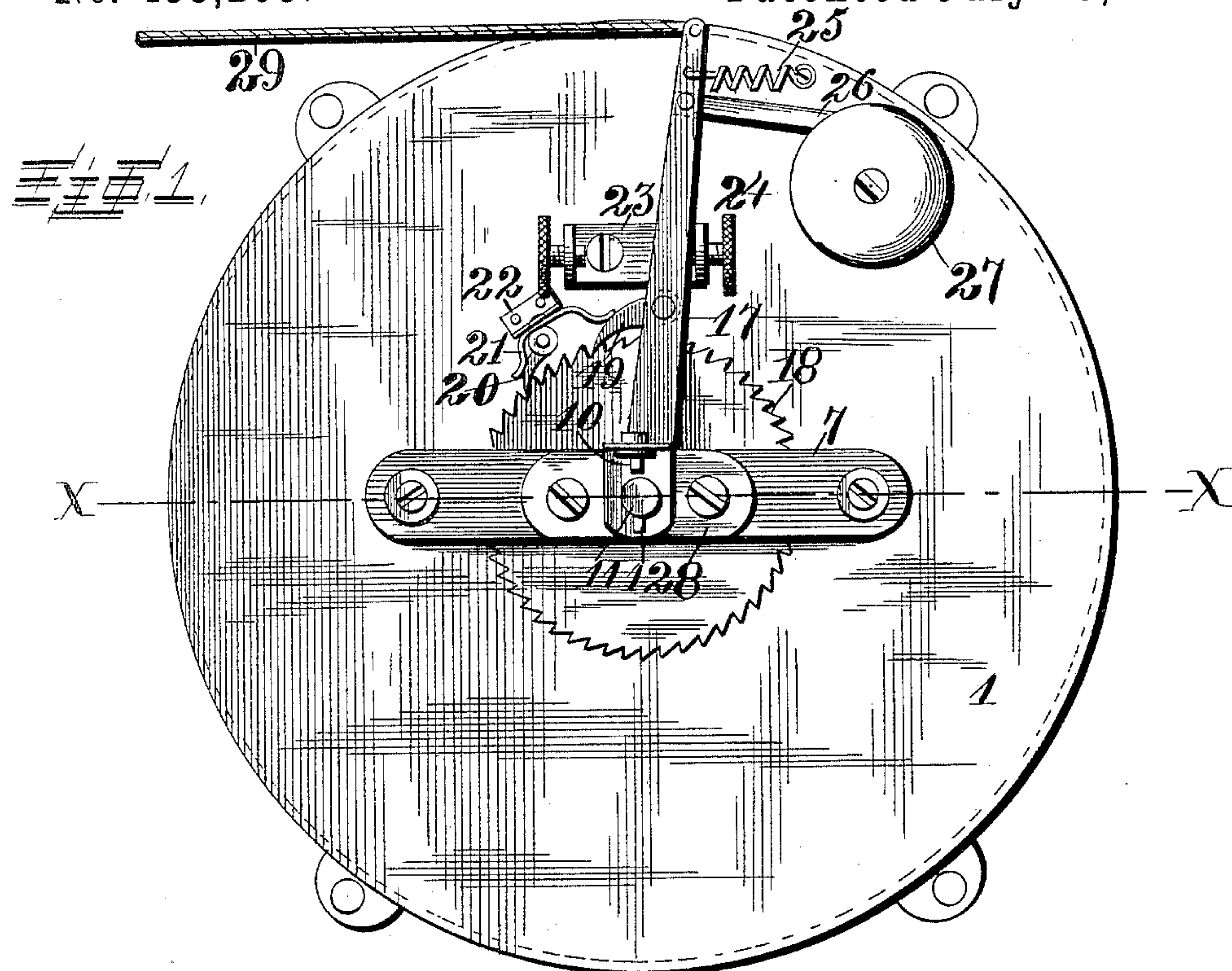


(No Model.)

A. JONES & W. SEAVER.
STREET OR STATION INDICATOR.

No. 433,205.

Patented July 29, 1890.



Witnesses:
 E. E. Kellow.
 E. E. Higdon

Inventors.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED JONES AND WILLIAM SEAVER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

STREET OR STATION INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,205, dated July 29, 1890.

Application filed April 5, 1890. Serial No. 346,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED JONES and WILLIAM SEAVER, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Indicators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of our invention is to better facilitate the convenience of passengers on street-cars or other public carrying conveyances by exposing to their view as each street or station is passed the name of the street or station to follow, together with the number of miles or streets already passed from the central point, and other words or letters that may be useful to traveling passengers.

Our invention therefore consists of a stationary plate provided with an opening under which revolving dials are mounted, said revolving dials having the necessary lettering and means whereby the same are rotated, all of which will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of our invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the tripping device; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the dials, partly broken away.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a casing of circular form and having a top 2, which forms a covering for the same. An elongated opening 5 is formed in the said face, by which means the lettering and numbers contained on the revolving dial are exposed.

3 represents a revolving dial provided with a slot 6, similar to the one 5 in the face, which slot comes square with the slot 5 during the circuit of the said dial, causing the face of the dial 4 to be exposed.

7 represents a support fastened to the rear of the casing, to which the mechanism for operating the dials is held. To this support is secured a bracket 8, having a projection 9, carrying a pin 10, for holding the tripping mechanism.

11 is a shaft carrying a pin 12, which, when raised in the operation of the device, causes the said pin in rotating to come in contact and in a locked position with the projection 9, preventing the said shaft from revolving.

Encircling the shaft 11 is a coil-spring 13, which is interposed between the shoulder 19 and the bracket 8, causing the pin 14 to be pressed into the slot formed in the edge of the collar 15, by which means both dials 3 and 4 are caused to revolve.

Upon the support 7 is secured an inclined block 30 in close proximity to the sleeve 15. During the revolution of the dials the pin 14 will come in communication with the inclined block 30, causing the shaft 11 to be elevated and locked in position until a full circuit of the dial 4 is reached, when the said pin 14 will again fall into the slot and free itself from a locked position.

To the collar 15 is fastened or keyed a ratchet-wheel 18, and also a lever 17, but movable thereon.

22 represents a lug fastened to the rear of the casing, to which is attached a flat spring 21, for holding the pawls 19 and 20 in position upon the ratchet 18.

23 represents a bracket provided with set-screws 24, by which means the movement of the lever 17 is regulated. To the upper end of the lever is attached a rod 26, leading to and in communication with a gong 27, for attracting the attention of the passengers when the indicator has been changed.

The lever 17 is drawn back by the spring 25 when pulled forward by the cord 29. By pulling on the cord the lever 17 is accordingly drawn, causing the ratchet to turn one notch, and is held in position by the pawl 20.

When the register is first started, both dials revolve together, the lettering on the upper dial only being exposed through the opening 5 of the cover 2. In this operation the ratchet-wheel 18 has the same effect upon both the shaft 11 and the collar 15, they being keyed together by the pin 14. During a complete revolution of the dials the pin 14 is entirely raised out of the slot by the inclined block 30 and bears against the edge of the sleeve 15, elevating the shaft 11, and it in its turn causing the pin 12, secured thereto, to come in contact with the pin 9, preventing the dial 3 from rotating. At this operation the dial 4 is only allowed to turn or rotate until it has revolved a complete circuit, when the pin 14 will again drop into the slot, allowing the letters on both dials to be exposed alternately.

It will be seen that the device is so regulated that when both dials have revolved once the slot 6 in the dial 3 will come square with the opening 5 in the face 2, and is held in a
5 locked position until the dial 4 completes its revolution, thereby exposing the letters on the said dial through two slots 5 and 6.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—
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1. In an indicator, the combination of a suitable face-plate having a single slot therein, a revoluble dial having a single slot therein and having signals on the face thereof behind the said face-plate, a second revoluble
15 dial behind the said first named and having signals on the face thereof, a tripping mechanism whereby the first-named dial is revolved until the slot therein registers with the slot in the face-plate, and a revolving
20 sleeve carrying the said second disk, as described.

2. In an indicator, the combination of the dials 3 and 4, mounted upon shaft 11 and
25 sleeve 15, respectively, a pin 14, secured to the said shaft which engages a slot in the sleeve, and a lever 17 and pawl 19, by means of which the dials are revolved, substantially as described.

30 3. In an indicator, the combination of a shaft 11, a spring 13, encircling the same, a pin 12,

secured to the shaft, a bracket 8, having a pin 10, for engaging the said pin 12, a pin 14, also secured to the shaft, for receiving a slot in the sleeve 15, and dials mounted upon the said
35 shaft and sleeve 15, and a device whereby the said dials are revolved, substantially as described.

4. In an indicator, the combination of a sleeve 15, encircling a shaft 11, a ratchet secured to the said sleeve, pins 14 and 12, projecting from the said shaft, an inclined block
40 30, upon which the pin 14 moves, and a ratchet-wheel 18, operated by a lever 17 and pawl 19, substantially as described.

5. In an indicator, the combination of a sleeve 15, encircling a shaft 11, said shaft provided with pins 12 and 14, an inclined block
45 30, upon which the pin 14 moves, a bracket 8, having a projection 10, which locks the said shaft in position, and a ratchet 18, operated by a pawl 19 and lever 17, by means of which the dials are revolved, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures
55 in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED JONES.
WILLIAM SEAVER.

Witnesses:

C. F. KELLER,
EDWARD KOELN.