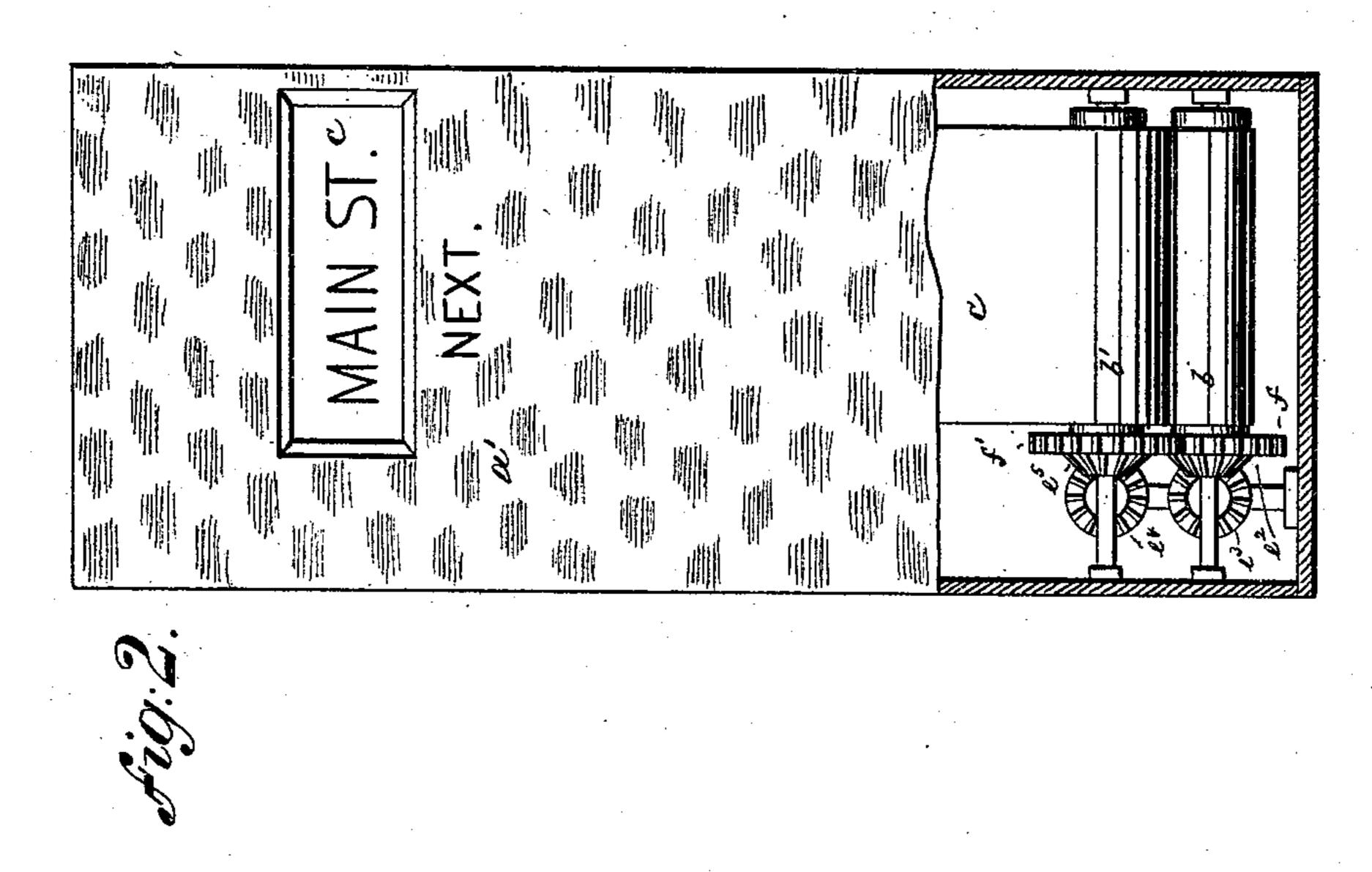
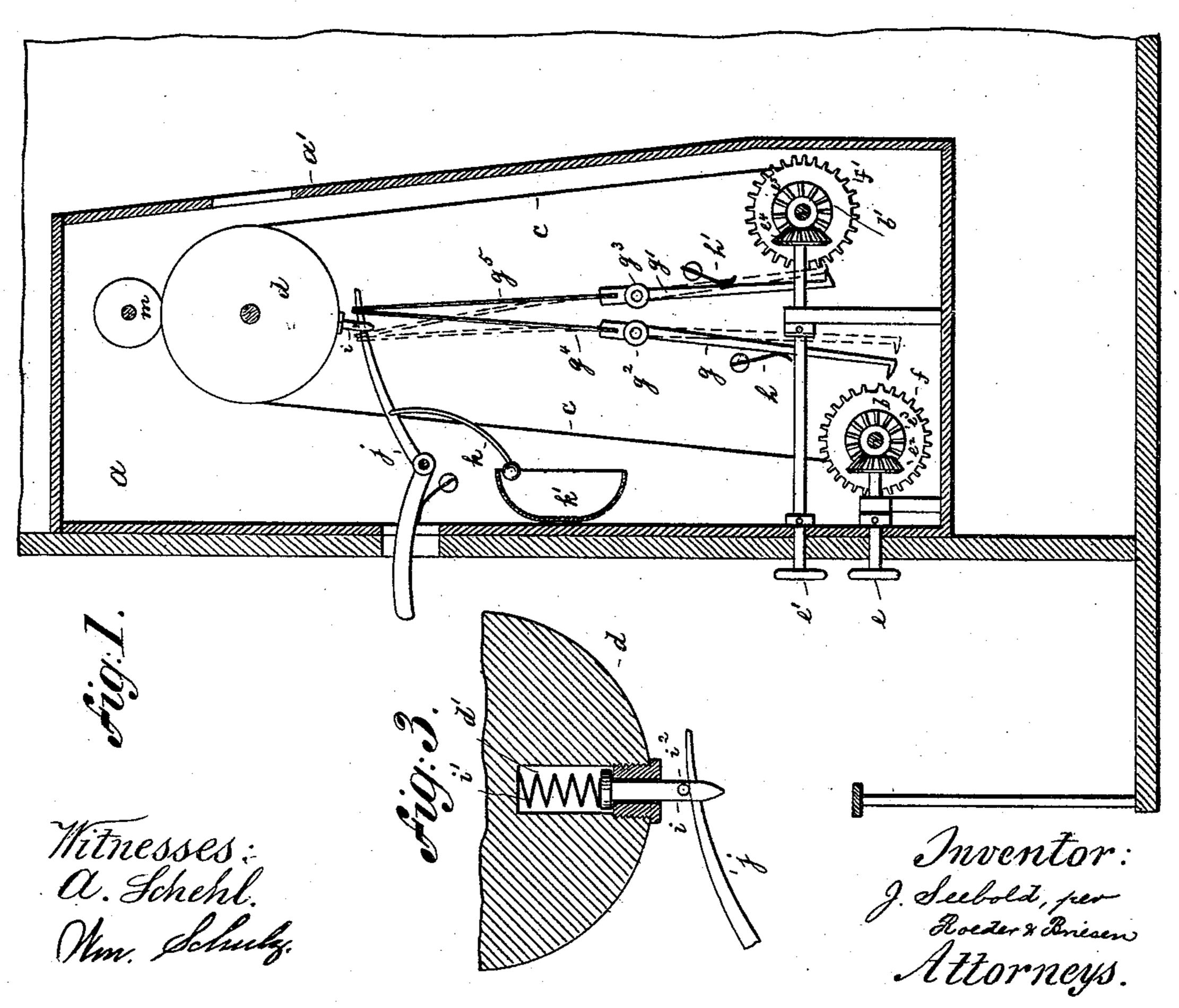
(No Model.)

## J. SEEBOLD. STATION INDICATOR.

No. 495,123.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.





## United States Patent Office.

JULIUS SEEBOLD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## STATION-INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,123, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed January 9, 1893. Serial No. 457,715. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Julius Seebold, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented an Improved Station-Indicator, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a station indicator so constructed that the tape carrying the names of the stations, may be moved in either direction, and that the rollers are automatically arrested when a new name has been brought opposite to the slot of the face plate.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical cross section of my improved station indicator; Fig. 2 a face view thereof with the face plate partly broken away; Fig. 3 a detail section through lower part of roller d.

The letter a, represents a casing provided with slotted face plate a'. Within the casing a, there are hung the two rollers b, b', to which the two ends of the tape c, carrying the names of the stations are attached. This tape also passes over a third roller d, and under a suitable friction roller m. Each roller b, b', may be revolved by a hand rod e, e', that engages the roller by bevel gear  $e^2$ ,  $e^3$ , and  $e^4$ ,  $e^5$ . The rollers bb', are moreover provided with ratchet wheels f, f', into which are adapted to enter the pawls g, g', pivoted at  $g^2$ ,  $g^3$ , and provided with spring shanks  $g^4$ ,  $g^5$ . Small springs h, h', serve to normally hold the pawls out of engagement with their ratchet wheels.

The roller d, is slotted as at d', for the reception of a small sliding push pin i, held down by a spring i'. This pin may be moved upward by a hand lever j, engaging a projection  $i^2$ , of the pin. The lever j, is moreover provided with a hammer k, adapted to strike a bell k'.

The operation of the device is as follows: If the tape is to be advanced so as to display a new station, the roller b', is revolved by hand rod e', so as to draw the tape over the roller d,

and revolve the latter with it. The names on the tape are so spaced, that when the proper distance has been reached, the pin i, will have 45 made a complete revolution, pressing the spring shanks  $g^4$ ,  $g^5$ , sidewise (dotted lines Fig. 1). The pawl g', will be thus caused to engage its ratchet wheel f', and the further revolution of the roller b', is checked. When the 50 guard feels that the roller is arrested he releases hand rod e', and pulls down lever j. This will cause the pin i, to be forced into the roller d, and the spring shanks  $g^4$ ,  $g^5$ , being thus released will by the springs h, h', be 55 caused to resume their normal upright position. At the same time the bell k', is sounded to draw the attention of the passengers to the new station displayed.

I have described the device when the car 60 moves in one direction. When it moves in the opposite direction, the roller b, is revolved, in lieu of the roller b'. The operation of the parts remains the same, excepting, of course, that the motion of the tape and all the rollers 65 is reversed.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a pair of rollers b, b', with gear wheels f, f', pawls engaging the same, a tape secured to the rollers, a roller d, vo over which the tape passes and with a push pin i, within roller d, for operating the pawls, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of rollers b, b', with gear wheels f, f', spring pawls engaging the same, 75 hand rods e, e', for revolving the rollers, a tape c, a roller d, over which the tape passes, a push pin within the roller d, and with a lever j, for operating the push pin, substantially as specified.

JULIUS SEEBOLD.

Witnesses:

F. v. Briesen, A. Jonghmans.