(No Model.)

J. G. WALL.

WEATHER SIGNAL INDICATOR.

No. 598,124. Patented Feb. 1, 1898.

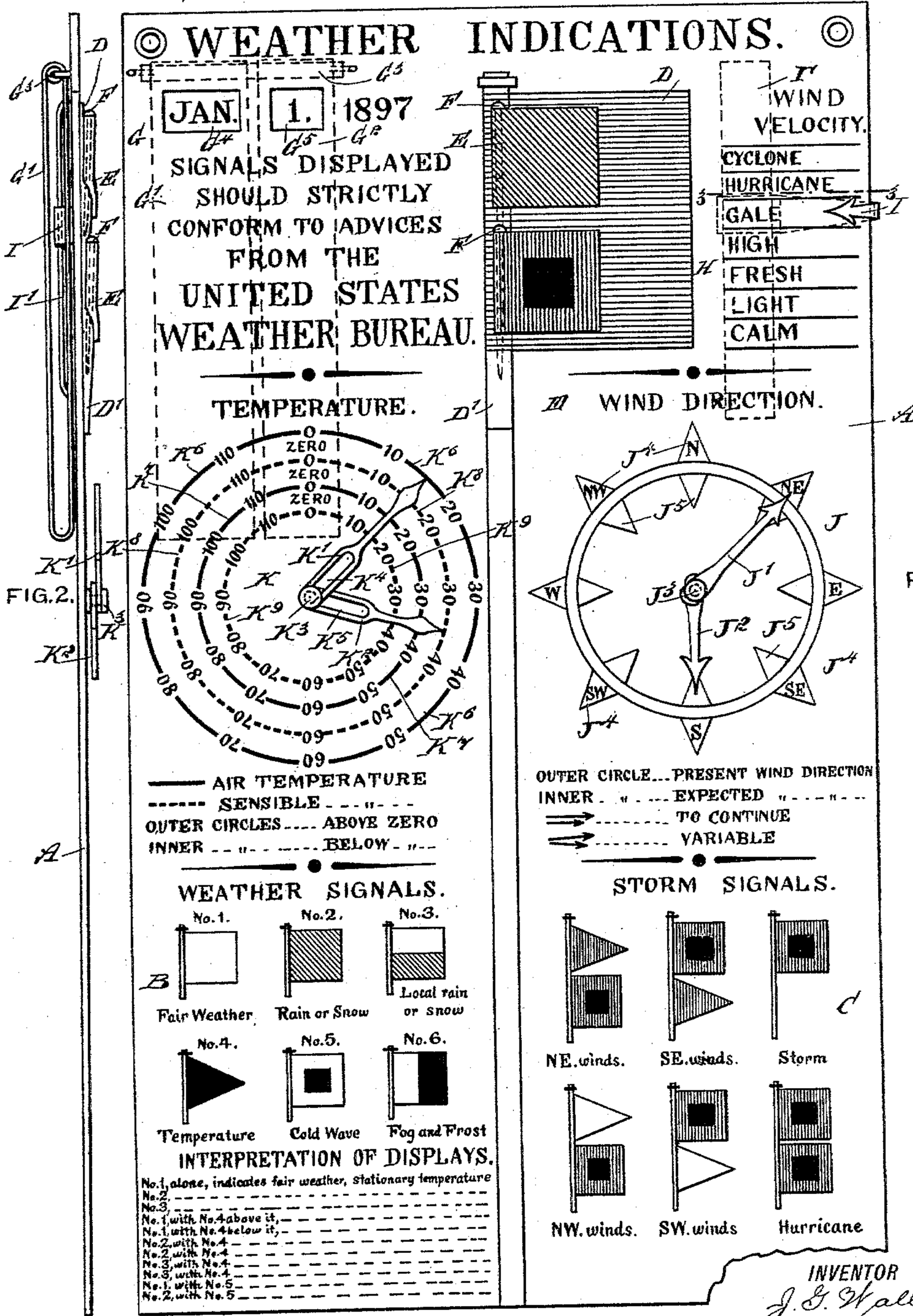
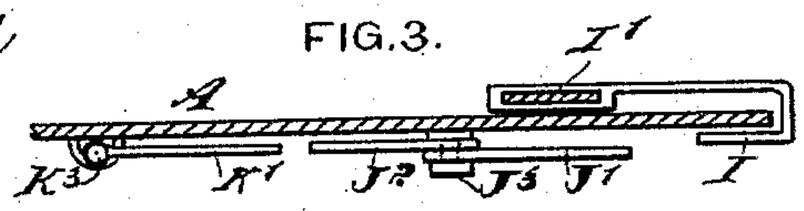


FIG. 2.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDSON G. WALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WEATHER-SIGNAL INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,124, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed January 12, 1897. Serial No. 618,966. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUDSON G. WALL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Weather-Signal Indicator, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved weather-signal indicator designed for use in public and private buildings, offices, stores, &c., and arranged to properly display weather-signals according to the daily advices from the United States Weather Bureau.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a face view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of part of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The improved weather-indicator is provided with a suitably-constructed display or bulletin board A, of any desired shape, and formed with means B and C for reading weather and storm signals, respectively, according to the signals issued by the United States Weather Bureau. The said means are printed, painted, or otherwise arranged on the board A with the necessary text, so that the public can readily interpret the signals displayed.

On the board A is secured a piece D of cardboard, fabric, or other suitable material, on which are displayed flags E, colored, figured, or otherwise arranged, according to the signals indicated by the means B and C. The flags are kept separate from the board A, and each is provided with a suitable fastening device F in the form of a pin or the like adapted to be stuck into an extension D′ of the piece D, as is plainly indicated in the drawings, so that the said flag extends over the piece D, and as the latter is colored it readily sets off the flag and indicates the proper signals. Thus, for instance, as shown in Fig. 1, the upper flag E represents the weather-signal No. 2 (shown by the means B) and indicates rain or snow, and the second flag, having a colored square displayed on the piece D, shows a storm-signal, as shown by the means C, so that the public can readily read "Rain" or "Snow" and a coming storm.

It is understood that the flags E are selected and placed on the piece D according to the daily advices from the Weather Bureau and according to the weather and storm signals, as indicated by the means B and C. Thus any person can be readily informed of the prevalent indications of the weather.

The bulletin-board A is further provided with a changeable calendar G, indicating the day of the month on which the advices are received from the Weather Bureau. This calendar is preferably of the construction shown in the drawings, and is provided with two endless plates or aprons G' and G^2, of which the apron G' contains the names of the months, and the apron G^2 is provided with consecutive numerals from "1" to "31." The aprons G' and G^2 are mounted on a roller G^3, journaled in the upper end of the board A, and from which the aprons hang downward at the back of the board. The name of the month and the numeral for the corresponding day can be read through openings G^4 G^5, formed in the board directly in front of the said aprons, and the year is preferably written alongside the opening G^5, as shown in Fig. 1. The calendar is shifted daily upon receipt of the advices from the United States Weather Bureau, it being understood that the proper flags E are displayed at the same time on the piece D.

In order to inform the public of the velocity of the wind, I provide the board A, preferably next to the piece D, with a graduation H, indicating the several degress of velocity of the wind from "cyclone" to "calm." A pointer I, held vertically adjustable on a guideway I′, secured to the back of the board A, indicates on the said graduation H, so that the velocity of the wind at the time can be read. As shown in Fig. 1, the pointer I indicates the wind velocity as that of a gale.

In order to give information as to the direction of the wind, I provide an indicator J, arranged on the face of the board A, having two pointers J' and J^2, both mounted to turn from and on a pivot J^3. The longer pointer J' in-

dicates on a graduation J^4, representing the points of the compass and indicating "present" wind direction. The shorter pointer J^2 indicates on a like graduation J^5, indicating the points of the compass and representing "expected" wind direction. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, the gale blows in a northeasterly direction, but it is expected that it will veer to the south.

In order to indicate the temperature according to advices from the United States Weather Bureau, I provide the indicator K, having the long and short pointers K′ K^2, mounted to turn on a common pivot K^3 and fitted to slide thereon, the said pointers being for this purpose provided with longitudinal slots K^4 and K^5, respectively, as shown. The pointer K′ is adapted to indicate on two concentric graduations K^6 K^7, indicating ordinary temperature above and below zero, respectively. The other pointer K^2 is adapted to indicate the degrees above and below zero on the concentric graduations K^8 K^9, the said graduations representing "sensible" temperature, this being about the temperature felt by ordinary life and may be many degrees below the air temperature, the difference between the two temperatures depending upon the relative humidity of the air—that is, the drier the atmosphere the lower the sensible temperature. When compared with the air temperature, the damper the air the higher the sensible temperature.

Thus by the arrangement described a person is enabled to readily read all the weather indications according to the advices from the United States Weather Bureau, it being understood that the weather-signals, storm-signals, wind velocity, wind direction, and both air and sensible temperatures are given by the indicator on the board A.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A weather-signal indicator, comprising a board provided with explanatory means for reading weather-signals, a series of weather and storm signal flags provided with fastening devices, a piece secured to the face of said board and on which the flags are adapted to be displayed, the said piece being provided with an extension forming a fastening-strip to which the said flags are adapted to be detachably secured, substantially as shown and described.

2. A weather-signal indicator, comprising a board provided with explanatory means for reading weather-signals, a series of weather and storm signal flags provided with fastening devices, a display-piece secured to the face of the said board and on which the said flags are displayed, the said piece being provided with an extension forming a fastening-strip to which the said flags are adapted to be detachably secured, and a graduation and adjustable pointer arranged on the said board adjacent to the said display-piece for reading the velocity of the wind, substantially as set forth.

3. A weather-signal indicator, comprising a board provided with explanatory means for reading weather-signals, a series of weather and storm signal flags adapted to be removably secured to the said board in the order of advice to permit of reading the prevalent weather indications according to the said explanatory means, and an indicator held on the said board and consisting of a series of graduations spaced apart and arranged in the form of a circle and representing the points of the compass and indicating present wind direction, a similar series of graduations arranged within the first series and indicating expected wind direction, and two pointers mounted to turn on a central pivot and adapted to indicate on the said graduations the present and expected wind directions, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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