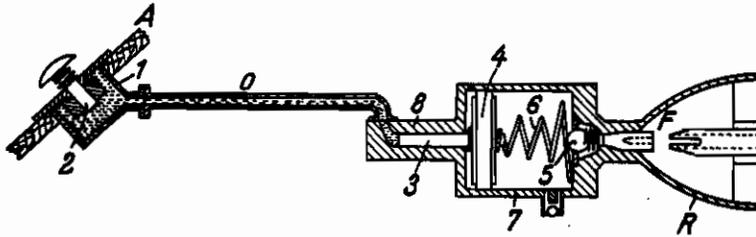


PUBLISHED
MAY 11, 1943.
BY A. P. C.

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DEVICES FOR THE RELEASE OF A WARNING
SIGNAL BY ONE VEHICLE TO ANOTHER
Filed July 22, 1939

Serial No.
285,861



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DEVICES FOR THE RELEASE OF A WARNING SIGNAL BY ONE VEHICLE TO ANOTHER

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Application filed July 22, 1939

It is a matter of prior art that whistles tuned to a certain frequency can be used for the production of overtaking warning signals between the vehicles in traffic. In methods pertaining to this art, a certain audible signal is released from the overtaking vehicle so that a warning is given to the driver of another neighbouring vehicle.

As a rule, compressed air is used for the operation of motorcar whistles, and the required pressure is generated in a chamber by a compressor driven by the engine. Such an installation is, however, very complicated because in addition to the above-mentioned parts an air-pipe system and operating valve are necessary.

The proposed invention discloses a similar device but of simpler construction, in which device an overtaking warning signal is produced by the necessary compressed air which has been generated in a hydraulically operated chamber, which device may, for the sake of illustration, be set in operation by the driver's foot.

A possible application of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying diagram, in which

a whistle F is disposed in a reflector R. The production of the necessary compressed air is accomplished by oil pressure in the following way: To the floorboard A of the vehicle is affixed a cylinder, in which a piston 2 can be operated. An oil pipe O, which operates the piston 3, is attached to the said cylinder. The oil piston 3 is bound to a second piston 4 of somewhat larger diameter, which moves in a corresponding cylinder 7. This cylinder serves for the production of compressed air and is isolated from the whistle F by a high pressure valve 5. The device is returned to a condition of rest by the helical spring 6 which returns the piston 4 to its rest position.

If, therefore, the piston 2 is depressed by a foot operation, the oil piston 3 of the working cylinder 8 is necessarily forced forward, so that the air enclosed in the air cylinder 7 is compressed to about 4 to 6 atmospheres (gauge pressure). The resisting pressure of the valve 5 is then overcome by this high pressure, and the exuding current of compressed air operates the whistle.

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