

IRION AND MUELLER'S
Centrifugally Acting
SPEEDOMETER

U. S. PATENTS
June 8, 1915 and August 3, 1915
CANADA PATENT
February 12, 1915

AND

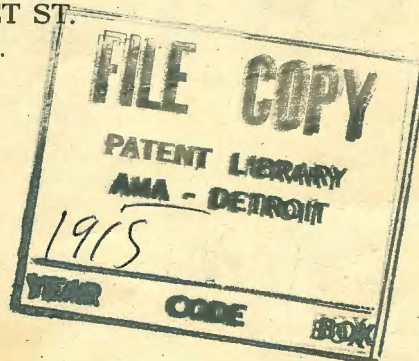
Speed-recording
AUTOMOBILE CLOCK

U. S. Patent June 8, 1915

Canada Patent May 12, 1915

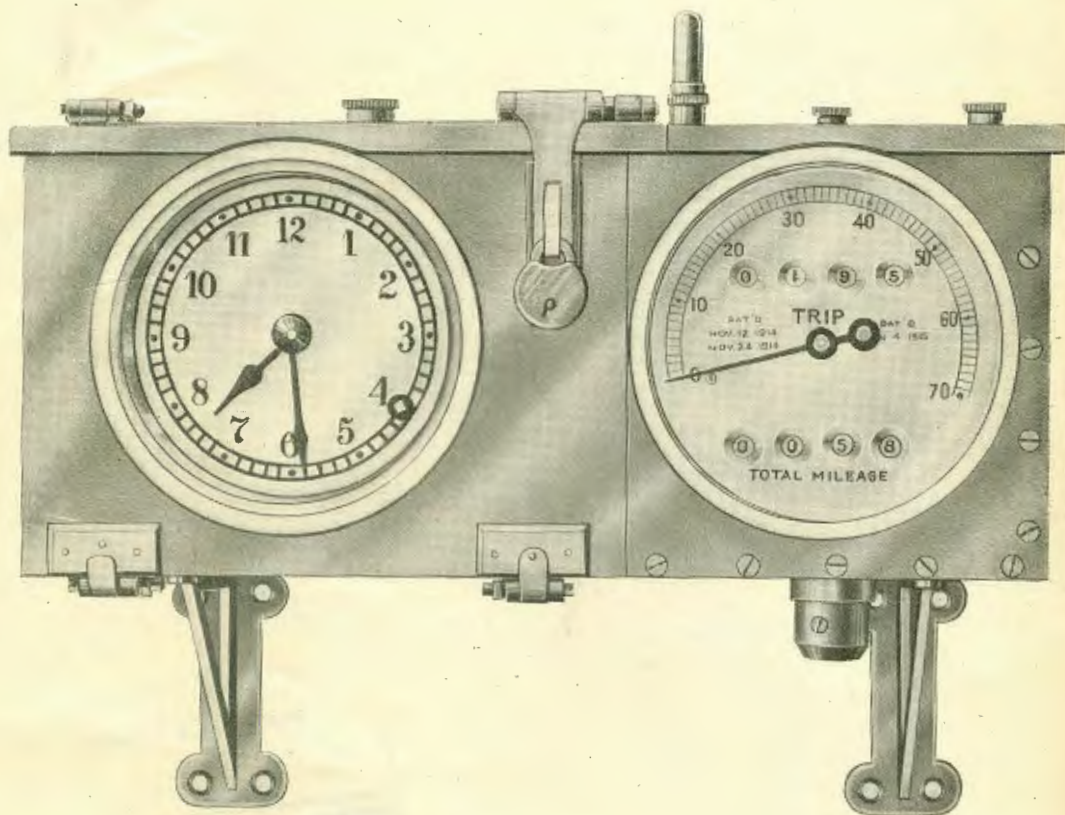
ADDRESS

NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE SHOW
OR
404 WEST MARKET ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.



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The idea of our invention is to make, automatically, an exact record of the daily run of a pleasure car, taxicab or truck, registering with utmost accuracy the stops, miles covered by the car and the miles made per hour during each minute of the day, or, to put the matter plain, to place the handling of such automobile under the direct control of the owner.

The instrument is a combination of two strictly separate parts,—each of these covered by separate patents,—a CLOCK and a SPEEDOMETER.

No. 1.—OUR SPEEDOMETER.

The working of this instrument is performed by a centrifugally working element or a plurality of centrifugally acting weights connected to a sliding element, or sleeve, enclosing a shaft. This sleeve is raised or lowered by the outward swinging element. An arm resting on the sleeve and a rake following the motion of the arm connect said sleeve with the pinion to which the speed indicating hand is fastened.

A plurality of devices, or springs, counteract the irregular centrifugal action of the weights and these springs are (in our case) provided with extra setscrews in order to time the instrument to the finest point, before it leaves the factory.

What we claim:

"That this speedometer is the only one of its kind, in which the idea of centrifugally acting weights controlled by opposing devices is covered by Patents."

"That this instrument is one of the most accurate working speedometers produced so far."

"That the steadiness of the indicating needle, even in the highest speeds, can not be surpassed by any other speedometer."

Another novel feature in our speedometer is the resetting of the numbers indicating the

daily mileage. This is performed by a slight pressure of the finger, by which all four dials are forced into their original position, without trouble to the eye or the turning or returning of a knob.

This mechanism is also covered by separate patent.

OUR REGISTERING CLOCK.

This clock is a regular time piece, arranged to carry along a paper tape,—on which the minutes of the twenty-four hours of the day are printed, in such a way, that, if any minute printed on the tape is situated in front of the point of a striking hammer and an inked ribbon, this minute corresponds exactly with the minute marked by the clock.

The hammer is worked by a set of gears from the front wheel of the automobile and delivers one stroke every one-sixtieth of a mile covered by the auto, making a small black dot on the tape and as the fraction of this one-sixtieth of a mile corresponds with one of the sixty minutes of the day each dot represents one mile per hour for this minute, each additional dot showing one mile per hour more.

At the same time, every sixty dots on the tape represent one mile covered by the automobile and as the dots show in rows of six they are easily counted, each group of ten rows marking the distance of one mile.

So if, for example, in the space of a certain number of minutes, two hundred and ten dots are found, it shows that the machine covered the distance of three and one-half miles, while the dots shown in the space of each minute indicate the speed or the miles per hour made during this minute. Whenever a place without any making is found, it tells us, that the machine was not running during this time.

If any manufacturing firm should be interested in these patents, they will be welcomed by the inventors, who will gladly furnish any information desired.

MATT IRION.

ADOLF C. MUELLER.

New York Automobile Show.