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(54) SCALABLE, FLEXIBLE, TEMPORARY SIGNPOSTING METHOD AND KIT

(57) The invention relates to a scalable, flexible, temporary signposting method and kit. The invention is based on the following principles: replacement of the support bases with bases that are fixed to the road surface; incorporation of flexible elements or springs which return the device to the vertical position; optimisation of materials and dimensions in order to facilitate transport and availability; division or telescopic retraction of long elements; and independent modules, posts and bases which are assembled using safety locks. The invention aims to provide a temporary multi-purpose signposting system which can be qualitatively and quantitatively scaled, thereby guaranteeing convenience, speed, safety, effectiveness and stability. The inventive kit contains the following elements: a rigid post comprising a flexible zone, a telescopic post, a self-locking post, built-in and surface bases, rods which are telescopic or which can be divided into smaller parts, illuminated markers, autoretractable bands, light mobile barriers, and interchangeable panels. The invention can be used to reserve or close off parking areas, to delimit or seal access points to spaces totally, partially or selectively, or to provide temporary information or advertising points. The invention is resistant to wind and light rocking movements and provides protection against trespassers.

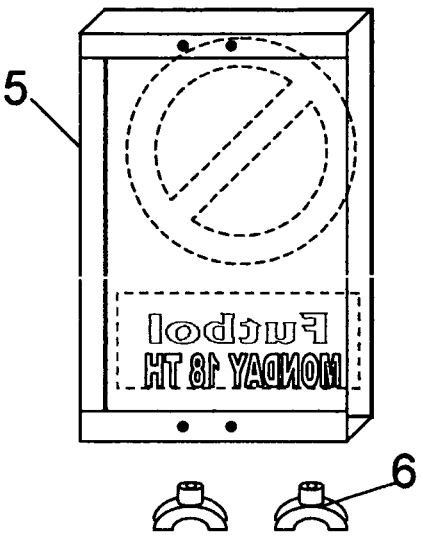

Fig. 4

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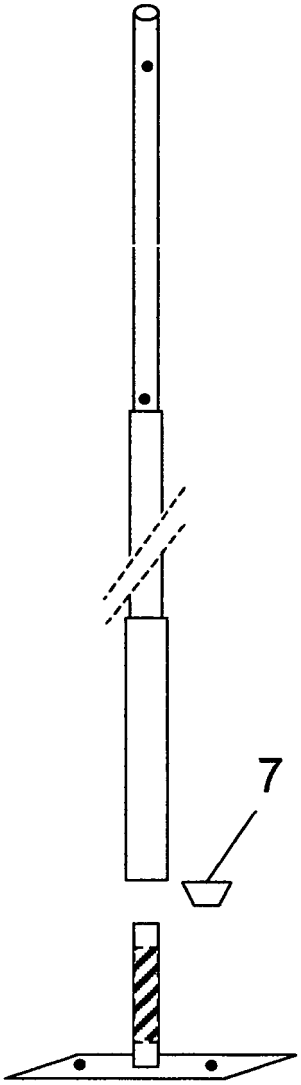


Fig. 5

Description

[0001] The purpose of this essay belongs to the road network signposting, basically in villages or built-up areas, though we cannot dismiss the possibility of different uses, for example the information display or the display advertising in shopping centres.

[0002] The state of the technique and the way the problem is set-out. We have noticed that the circumstantial or provisional signposting system used in some cities suffered from serious problems and defects.

[0003] At first, in the reservation of temporary parking because of the celebration of a public act or carrying out jobs(building works, cleaning, removals, etc.) it's being used signs of normal sizes, they have tubular pole with rectangular section, made of galvanized iron with a sail-shaped base as support.(fig.1). This part is considered a voluminous and heavy object, it's hard to handle, carry; less efficient because it's sensitive to gusts, knocks or accidental impulses; and it can be blown down on the ground becoming a traffic obstacle, even it can cause damage or injury when it falls. In addition somebody can modify its place by carrying or moving it.

[0004] Generally we need a lorry for delivering them to their place, even by their after recovery and warehousing, and we also need people to carry them. This problem gets worse when we add some more weight on the base to improve the signal stability.

[0005] We had also noticed that the complementary inscriptions to the road signs are a simple sheet of paper adherent on it with glue, and these apart from esthetical questions, destroy by themselves the request of clarity in the signs; and so the effectiveness of the message is seriously committed. The usual result is an urgent appeal to the tow truck to take away the vehicles parked in the place of the event celebration, this shows the deficiencies of the method; we can forget that this removal is by law in charge of the administration and ask for the advisable parking for the vehicle in other place of the road and the information to its owner.

[0006] On the other hand, when we want to stop the access to a road we often use bulky barriers (fig.2) that also don't have the wanted stability in front of gusts, especially if they have added some sign or panel, this get worse when they stick together and fall down one after other by the domino effect.

[0007] Another problem appears when what it's wanted is to allow the sole way to some type of vehicles (taxis, bus, residents, personalities, etc), and with this we have to constantly remove and relocate these barriers producing a physical exhaustion in the people that work here, besides of the bad image offered.

[0008] In resume, we can say that the present systems of provisional signposting are based in the use of support bases for theirs elements, reinforced, in this case by the addition of heavy mass on them to improve their stability and balance. As a mass media they fall in their three more important features:

1. CONFIDENCE. We can't bet that the message reaches the user clearly.

2. SAFETY. The manipulation by strange people relocating the signs, or the rain that gets the complementary legends wet can reduce or modify the message. The fallen elements that are uncontrolled can make a risk for the traffic.

3. SPEED. It's possible that we don't have the sign elements on time for unexpected cases on that we can't carry out with the established periods.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION. DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWS AND PERFORMANCE

[0009] After what we have seen till now I want to show how combining some simple ideas we can solve these problems and some similar others, as it seems is a provisional signposting system, scaled down and that fits in many requests and situations from the easiest to the most difficult, from the most urgent attention to an unexpected situation using a small case with basic elements that can go in the boot of a police car, for example, or the signposting of big extensions where are going to be the celebration of a planned act, for example, the parking reservation for buses in an avenue when there's a tumultuous act. Making clear the idea of scaled down, in the quantitative order, the adaptability of the system to different situations is reflected in the title of the invention using the double sense of the word flexible, because the most important part of the invention is a pole that incorporate a flexible section.

[0010] The main idea is the substitution of the maintenance bases for ones, that with one reduced bindings to the floor, join together with an introduction of a flexible element along with the sign:

1. RIGID POLE WITH A FLEXIBLE SECTION.

[0011] Using for a provisional traffic sign a light and rigid pole that join an application of a spring. It consists of a rigid pole but present a flexible zone self-recoverable in the bottom; this function can be made, for example, by adding a traction spring. This pole can be connected to a base that is fixed in the floor or road by a nail, screw with or without a rawlplug, staple, adhesive, magnet, suction pad, etc.

[0012] The join pole-base can be permanent or assembly by means of a crossbow, bayonet, bolt, lock, etc.

[0013] Normally, we associate the fixation on the floor with a definitive presence of the object in the place but now we have developed tools that can hammer in, screw down or make holes in the floor very easier even if you have a hand-electric turbine or another power supplies (rechargeable batteries, gun powder cartridge, accumulative or compressed air turbines, etc.)

[0014] This make that we can use this resources with

provisional aims.

[0015] With the hard fixation we obtain the stability of the sign in its place, this make that nobody could replace it, it resists the gusts, the vehicles light attacks and the deliberated shaking by others, the sign recovers its original vertically when the external strengths stop. These strengths are taken up by spring or flexible zone; this affect less directly the elements of joint with the floor (screw, rawlplug, etc.) and the sign.

[0016] Without saying constructive details, that are really obvious and with many options using things of standard manufacture and that we can buy easily, I only want to say that the search of the optimization in the materials election, dealing with its lightness, dimension, toughness, put up with wind and weather, the spring elasticity, etc. we have to consider the use we are going to do this product.

[0017] The figure 3 shows the pole with its rigid (1) and flexible (2) zone, there you can see they easily, the last one is the union function with the base (3) mechanized and fit to its fixation in the floor.

[0018] This pole can also have holes or dies (4) where you can put the sign.

[0019] The figure 4 have a single and attractive panel (5) where there is a sign and a complementary poster ready to be assembled with link elements (6) to the pole.

2. DETACHABLE POLE.

[0020] It's clear that my intention, is as well as to guarantee the sign stable location, this is done with the use of the spring and its fixation in the floor, to optimize the probability of the installations. We move forward a lot using a telescopic pole or using an assembled section one, that can be folded to be transported; with this we can, for example, take some of these poles in the car boot.

[0021] Figure 5 shows an example of this pole version, this pole will be done using the optimization criterion, functional nature and adaptation to the rules used in the country.

[0022] If there's some tubular piece that has a big diameter it will be necessary to use a calibre adapter haveway piece.

[0023] On figure 6 we can see the sections of the assembly, for example a thread.

[0024] Figure 7 shows an example of the mechanisation use for joining the pole and a base with a spring.

[0025] On figure 8 we have other methods: holed crosshead (8), rings (9) "in crescendo" and a simple cylindrical form (10) to fit by pression or by a previous dilation of the spring.

3. INTERCHANGEABLE SIGN PANEL.

[0026] - The function of this panel is to hold up and exhibit a rigid sheet where there's the traffic sign that the traffic agent has chosen between the ones they have. Essentially it is the same frontal frame with a black support with the same shape and size, and its function is to hold one or some rigid sheets where are the signs that fit into it. This panel is the link between the sign sheets and the pole. These both pieces of the panel can be engaged by hinges or they can fit one into the other, they also can have a rubber joint or a similar material that can stop the rain water entrance into it. With this we can choose the sign to exhibit between the sheets it has in, we only have to put it first and that then it lifts by the frame. For a better use of the space, the sheets can have symbols in both faces, so we have two signs for each sheet. Between these sheets we can put one all in white (18) where we can draw or write with felt tip pens that can be erased easily, or we can fix letters or adhesive draws. Another useful sheet could be a transparent one (19) that has two ears (23) to fit it in the panel (5), that is maintained in its high position by a spring (24), a little ring is the lockout (25); it is the link with a little extension (25), flexible or rigid that ends in one ring (27), where you can put your finger and stretch it. By this way the spring squeezes down its guide, then it's hidden into its main piece and then the door is opened and we can gain access to the panel. The ring we can use is hidden into the cylindrical piece of the panel.

[0027] Figure 13 shows the mechanism of the main piece of this bolt.

4. RELOCATION FLEXIBLE POLE AND ITS INDEPENDENT BASES.

[0028] With cyclical events, for example, a football match, every fortnight, we often have to get ready some places or parking for some vehicles, that could be buses, official vehicles, organisation vehicles, etc. When this happens we have to signpost again, in the same way, we also have to guarantee this space reservation. Sometimes we can have to cut the access to a road that in these days can be a pedestrian precinct, for example when they put a special market every week.

[0029] In both cases, instead of to drill a hole in the floor every time it's better to put the bases of the poles, fix them and then we can connect up and disconnect the pole as we need it, then we'll have placed the situation forever. These independent setting-up bases can be set-up from a single hole where we can put the pole to a small boundary stone adapted to have it as a crossbow method, thread or something like this. The invention we are now doing includes an extrapolation of these elements, so that for the pole extraction when it's inside we have to know a code or have a key. We pretend to obtain a way to fix the pole in the floor and that it only can be quickly withdrawn by authorized staff, and restore the normal conditions of the road without delay.

[0030] The first device consists of a built-in base in the floor of the road and it has a space to catch the bolt that is in the pole.

[0031] The second one is equal the first but in its surface version and it's fixed in the floor by rawlplugs or

screws.

[0032] In the third place, as a complement for the bases, we suggest a modify pole that incorporate a bolt that makes it be save in the base after being introduced in it, and waiting to be liberated later.

[0033] I begin the description of these devices explaining a bolt model that fits all the functions with total guarantee and also allows its operation from the top of the pole, saving the spring or flexible zone, and by this we also save the oscillations in the vertical position avoiding that the staff have to be down-and-out by its handling.

[0034] Figure 14 shows the latch (28) made by two bolts (29) symmetrically putted by a little cylinder (30) or a follow ring that can have a hole in its back or a piping (31) that acts as a stop of the spring extremes (32).In a natural state they are separated producing their sliding in an opposite way in all the guide bracket (33), that in this case has a parallelepiped, it has two little windows that delimit its longitudinal gap of scope.

[0035] A steel wire (34) is put in the cylinders or rings (30), it passes by a rigid tubular pipe (35) and by a sleeve (36), it forms a hole as the bicycle brake wire; it can transmit the strength done in a lever, ring or some other movable piece; it can then obtain the contraction of the spring when you want it and then it can produce the liberation of the pole where we have installed this bolt.

[0036] Figure 15 shows three different views of installing the bolt (28) in the pole, in this case, tubular. We have chosen to sold this bolt (28) in a piece that's like a small pan (37) that engaged, for example, by pressing it in the pole, in its bottom, louder than the flexible section of this pole. In the centre of the top, in the figure 15, we can see how the bolt overhangs the pole.

[0037] In figure 16, we can see the representation in perspective of the tubular pole bottom (1) where it has a window (38) and the bolt will overhang as we put the whole piece of the figure 14.

[0038] Figure 17 shows the frontal and lateral view of a piece that is like a small pan (37) that can fit in the top of the pole (1), we can connect in a salient (39) of the conical pan, in the other side of a small whip that comes from the bolt and makes that the inside steel wire comes out from a hole (40) in the other side of a small pan.

[0039] When we pull the wire, it's easier if it has a ring, it transmits the strength to the bolts in the other side, in the bottom of the pole; with this we produce an approach squeezing down the spring that often maintain them separated.

[0040] By this way we can liberate the pole from the base where it is fitted. This transmission system of the strength by the small-whip-steel wire, as in the bicycle brake, allows as to work more comfortable, and it also has the advantage of not being affected by the variation of the pole positions that are done by its flexible section or by its traction spring, to tighten the wire we can use a lever, a key or releasing a lever by a code, as the used in a document holder.

[0041] This arrangement is better, then putting a look in the base, because it has the advantage of safeguard the mobile parts and also the lock from the elements and from the handling by some intruders, and I also can say:

[0042] Figure 18 shows a more ambitious development. The idea is to joint the resituated pole, described before, with the panel of interchangeable signs and when this is made, the actuation rings, that open the panel or liberate the pole from the base could be hidden.

[0043] If the coupling pole-panel is fixed by a bolt similar to those used in the sliding doors, shareholding by a key or a code, we'll obtain a detachable signal, and that the use of it is kept in reserve only for the staff, that will use the code or the key. The can also leave outside a crack from what we could see one or two of the rings that are inside of the coupling.

[0044] For this the cylindrical piece (11) just in the panel (5) holds inside the mechanism of its bolt (16) and also its ring (27). The outer lock hide a bolt (42) that will block the coupling of the panel on the pole (1) in one of the holes (4) and it's in line with them because of the change of the thickness of the upper cylinder.

[0045] The choice of one of other hole depends on if you want to match the groove (43) of the tubular section with the pole groove (44), and then they can make a window from that we saw the rings for a handling of the whole easier and faster, or they can make they don't match and then the access is locked for the ring (27), that activate from the steel wire and the sleeve (35) the bolt of the pole that maintain it joint in its base, as the ring that can open the panel.

[0046] These privacy first-notions can be used not only to a panel but also as a assembly of the modules, mainly those what have an economic value, for example, a bright module that makes a sidelight.

[0047] Figure 19 shows three lateral views, mutually exclusive, that are from the three ways of doing a in-base in the floor, that will hold the pole (1) making it prisoner after this and the automatic expansion of the bolts (29). All the three use different ways to hold the pole: in the left it's made by the expansion of the hole done in the floor when we put a wedge in a screw (45), in the centre an articulated piece (46) is what is expanded and in the right we have a chemical hold, for example, with a mortar, using its claw shape (47).

[0048] We have chosen the vase shape ended in a disk (48) on the top where there is an emptied toroidal strip used to put the bolds (29) an so keep the pole, and here we also can see its flexible sections (2) and the rigid ones. With this figure it's shown the coupling method between the two elements, pole reinsertable and the fitted base.

[0049] Figure 20 shows a model made for the performance of a non-fitted base, a surface base with a square boundary stone, shape (49) but it has a central cylindrical hollow (50) and toroidal (51) over this that is used to hold and keep the pole. The fiscation in the floor could be made by the traditional hole system, rawlplug and screw with 3 punch-holes (4) and a space is predicted to hold

the head of the crew and so it doesn't overhang. I want to emphasize the useful central punch-hole that is necessary to slacken the screw.

[0050] If we put an air hole mechanism in the surface base, also available from the bottom of the central hollow, we'll have a useful signposting in a smooth floor, where we don't want to make a punch-hole, for example in the shopping-centre corridors, assembly-rooms, etc.

[0051] It uses to be useful a plastic cap that keeps clean the hollow in the bases. These bases as well as the poles can have stickers reflective that improve their visibility.

5. SELF-RETRACTABLE FLEXIBLE BARRIER.

[0052] If we add to a module pole a self-coiled up ribbon that has frames or signs we'll make a barrier or ribbing by connecting the free end to the next pole. This module has a nut for the reception of the connexion from the other ribbon, and so they connect many poles making a ribbing as it's used to create corridors in the assembly rooms, cinemas, etc. The difference is that the poles used are that described in the sections 1 and 2, fixed in the floor, and the use of the ribbons are made outside, public roads or open places and they put traffic signs that doesn't allow parking, etc. Instead of a ribbon we can use the self-coiled up ribbon as big that doesn't allow people pass, increase its visibility or it power of dissuasion.

[0053] It will be the same as to put these cars roller blinds in a vertical position in a pole described with the possibility of being extended till other pole two meters next. Both mechanisms can be fixed in a pole, by a standard performance or by a special kit that can be into it.

[0054] Figure 21 shows a self-retractable ribbon system (53) linked to a cylinder (54) for its assemble to a semi-flexible pole. It has a cylinder to fit it in the pole (54), a lock like a sliding-door, it also has a body where there's an electronic circuit, battery, a lamp (55) and a standard catadioptric or a light filter. Its shape can also be cylindrical as all the assembly or can also use a group of diodes of high bright (56), a little photovoltaic panel to refill the storage battery, etc.

[0055] The bright beams can be uni, bi or omni directional. We suggest, in addition to the standard colours for the sidelights, the use of a transmitter module with a blue light with the function of indicate the place where it's being produced a police performance, for example, traffic control, etc.

[0056] Figure 23 shows the shape of a car roller blind of the self-retractable barrier. We distinguish the poles (1) from the body of the self-retractable ribbon (57). When we spread out the ribbon we can see the signs and messages draw on it.

6. OTHER COMPLEMENT TO ASSEMBLE BARRIERS

[0057] Figure 24 shows a poster or a rigid panel assembled between two poles.

[0058] Figure 25 shows a light strip (66) (for example made of plastic, PVC or aluminium) with the same purpose, it can be placed in parallel between the two poles.

[0059] Figure 26 shows a telescopic version.

[0060] In the figure 27 it's showed a version made of shorter sections attachable. With this version it's easier to transport and assemble it in the place needed. We can dovetail the sections so that they engage with pression making a joint that will be rigid and make the joint stable. We can also connect an end to an articulated block that allows the assembly barrier that can be raised.

[0061] Figure 28 shows a method to make this barrier that can be raised.

[0062] Inside a container-body (58) that seesaws over an axial articulation in a coupling cylinder to the pole (1) and it presents a salient (59) for connecting the strip (66) allowing a horizontal turn if there's a lateral impact. The elevation of the barrier is made moving the mass, a block made of a battery or a motor (60) that makes the bock slides along a lane (61) from one side to the other making changes into the balance of all the group in that respect to the elevation or drop of the barrier by the gravitate effect. We can use the mass, counterweight (62) for calibration, as in an end or as in the mobile block. An electronic circuit (63) will receive the signals from the remote control and it guides the electric impulses to the motor for start it.

[0063] The mechanism can add a photovoltaic panel for batteries of solar rays.

[0064] Figure 29 shows the separated fragment of the barrier strips ready to be assembled.

[0065] Figure 30 shows other portable electronic barrier that uses an automatic telescope strip. In this case the seesaws of the barrier are also produced by the displacement of the mass, although it isn't the batteries block that was moved, it's the contraction of the telescopic (66) strip that reduces the strength that it produced with regard to the axis. The barrier, combine then the retractile action with the raised one, it optimizes the space cleared in its retraction.

[0066] The telescope movement of retraction-expansion is transmitted by a motor action on a coil (64) of metal band (65) in its free end there's a little bi strip (66).

[0067] Figure 31 shows in detail the hoop or metal band ledded on sliding points (70 maximized till its compatibility never be an obstacle in the withdrawal; it produces the displacement of the strip fragments engaged into the guides (61) and so it reduces the friction. The end of the metal band is anchored into the last strip fragment (66) and it can have a counterpoise in its end (72) that can be changed by its calibration.

[0068] Figure 32 shows the use of the principal securing in the floor; combined with the addiction of a flexible zone to a standard signposting element of the Spanish legislation; a cylindrical sidelights (67).

[0069] It has a closed plastic cylinder (68) with a hollow in it, it also has a strip with reflecting elements (69) where

there is something different in the inside zone; now it seems a funnel that goes to a little pole or goes straight to a flexible element or spring. In this case we use a securing in the floor with a lock (28) with symmetric bolts (29) as it was said in the forth section of this description, this bolts and lock make a clamp in an independent base (3) previously installed. Then we have a cylinder sidelight more resistant to an impact; the example given is that an independent base and a lock clamp that can be easily removed.

[0070] In the draws we have exaggerated the proportions to illustrate the object better.

[0071] The last example shows the adaptative flexibility of the invention that is more than a kit of vertical signposting for provisional prohibitions, it can modify others elements of signposting for provisional prohibitions, it can modify others elements of signposting making them more effective in their functions and offering another uses for them. All the examples in these papers are only illustrative to make clear the ideas and the objects created for this invention, and can be used in many other places.

Claims

1. Method for the provisional signposting of the traffic, points of information and related situations that it resorts to the use of vertical signs, beacons, delimiting barriers (excluded those of containment) or informative panels, **characterized by** the substitution of the base of sustentation and, in its case, the addition of mass - counterweight on this one, for the combination of a base or mechanization destined for the fixation to the road surface of the element or his associate mast, and the addition of a flexible element which function is to return to it its vertical or original position on having stopped the forces that will act on them.

2. Method according to demand 1 in which the elements have been optimized reducing its weight and dimensions up to where it is compatible with the applicable regulation in the zone of utilization, cutting them to facilitate its transport so that they could be assembled, like kit of assembly, in the place of utilization.

3. Method according to demands 1 and 2 in that the bases of fixation make up independent modules being able to be permanent fixed or located before in the places where a cyclical use of the signposting is done.

4. Method according to demands 1, 2 and 3 in that the unions or assemblies between modules, base - mast, mast - module, module - module, are realized by means of locks or bolts to prevent the manipulation, extraction or change of location on the part of intruders.

5. Method according to demands 1, 2, 3, and 4 in that, from the only point of safety it is blocked or it is allowed the access to the elements of performance belonging to the bases, masts and modules, so that it makes necessary the knowledge of the only code or have the only key to extract the mast, extract the base, extract the top module, or to manipulate the last one.

6. Kit of provisional flexible signposting and scalable compound of elements or independent modules easily interconected to form signs of traffic, barriers, beacons or mixed sets of these, destined to its installation, at first, in a provisional way, in public and private routes, exterior enclosures, ports, airports, heliports and covers of ships, **characterized** for incorporating at least one of the following elements:

   - a mast or rigid post that presents a flexible zone to recover its vertical or original position when external forces to stop that work on it.
   - a panel or mechanized frame destined for the housing and exhibition of rigid sheets or semirigid in that there appear normalized symbols of signs of traffic and, in its case, suitable, complementary legends to constitute a sign of vertical provisional or circumstantial traffic.
   - a set of rigid sheets or semirigid with symbols normalized of the signs of traffic in one or both faces **characterized** for incorporating elements, perforations or die in strategic places for its coupling in a panel ofinterchangeable signs.
   - a base fitted total or partially in the road surface or fixed to its surface for procedure of fixed, screwed, adhesive, magnet, cupping glass or of similar effect, which presents a receptacle or effective hollow for the intention of sheltering the end of a mast, it being able to retain according to the device of closing installed in the same one or in the own base.
   - a tape module or band selfroll-up, connectable or integrated a rigid joint mast to a flexible zone of the above-mentioned ones, in which there appear inscribed signs, legends or both, so that it constitutes an element of retractable barrier for the traffic rolled on having joined two contiguous masts.
   - a module rigid and light strip destined to constitute the transverse element for the formation of fixed or mobile barriers **characterized by** the property of being fraccionable in sections of minor length or folding for its comfortable transport.
   - a module of motorization of mobile barrier **characterized** for using the displacement of masses concerning a point of gravitational balance for its elevation or going down.

- a module of motorization for mobile barrier **characterized by** a single engine that unfold a joint tape of bed spring to a telescopic strip of barrier, produces the double movement of repliege-elevation or unfolding - decrease supported by the gravitational balance of its elements with regard to an axis of swinging.

7. Kit of provisional signposting according to recovery 6 **characterized** because the used mast incorporates in a permanent way or ensamblable by means of system of coil, cross-bow, bayonet, bolt or lock, a base or mechanization which purpose is to allow fixing the road surface by means of nail, screw with or without plug, clamp, adhesive or cupping glass.

8. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6 and 7 that a mast of the proposed ones incorporates at least in them into the particularity of which the rigid part of the same one is folding or is composed by sections acoplables of minor size to facilitate its transport.

9. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6, 7 and 8 **characterized** because the flexible zone of the mast or post that it incorporates is a spring.

10. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6, 7, 8 and 9 **characterized** because the panel of interchangeable sheets used incorporates in its frame two windows or clearly differentiated areas, one for the principal and different sign for legends or complementary symbols.

11. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 **characterized** because the panel of interchangeable sheets used incorporates a mechanism of closing which piece accionable for the opening remains secret in the coupling of the above mentioned panel with the mast.

12. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 **characterized** because the panel of interchangeable sheets used incorporates in its zone of coupling or receipt of the mast a lock for its union into this one by means of code or key, conventional or magnetic.

13. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 **characterized** because the panel of interchangeable sheets used incorporates a mechanism of closing which opening is produced by pulling a ring or terminal connected to the bolt by means of cable or flexible thread, conquering this way the force of the spring that keeps it normally closed.

14. Kit of provisional signposting according to recovery 6 **characterized** because the rigid joint mast into a flexible used section incorporates in its low end a mechanism of automatic closing that it prisoner retains on extreme saying having been introduced in the hollow to the existing effect in an independent piece which purpose is to use it as base for fixing it to the soil.

15. Kit of provisional signposting according to recoveries 6 and 14 **characterized** because the system of closing incorporated in the mast is constituted by two bolts placed symmetrically, acting diametrically in opposite senses, which doubling for the opening is produced on having tightened a cable of steel that passes inside a cliché as in the brakes of the bicycles.

16. Kit of provisional signposting according to recovery 14 **characterized** because the rigid joint mast to a flexible used section incorporates in its zone or top, interior end or externally, in an easily accessible way, the ring, lever or piece in which to act to produce the liberation of the above mentioned mast respect of the base of fixation to the road surface.

17. Kit of provisional signposting according to recovery 14 **characterized** because the rigid joint mast to a flexible used section incorporates, good joined the same one, good as additional independent module or part of one with different purpose, a lock that prevents the liberating operation of the mast respect of its module bases of fixing to the road surface.

18. Kit of provisional signposting according to demand 6 **characterized** because the base fitted or of abovementioned surface it includes at least a point of fixation to the road surface that remains secret under the self-nail mast, being necessary the previous extraction of this one to be able to withdraw the above mentioned base of the road surface.

19. Base independent from fixation to the road surface for provisional traffic signal **characterized** for constituting a milestone for the traffic.

20. Vertical sign of traffic, cylindrical beacon, flat beacon, luminous beacon, or delimiting barrage (excluded those of containment) fixed or mobile and panel of advertising or informative claim, **characterized** for incorporating a base of fixation into the road surface joined, in a permanent way or it could be assembled, the principal body for a spring or flexible fraction into the function to return its uprightness or original position toit after the cessation of disturbing forces of the same one.

21. Provisional portable issuing beacon of blue, fixed, intermittent, changeable light in intensity or gyratory

which function is to indicate a place where a police action takes is produced.

22. System of assembly between mast and modules of a kit of signposting according to recovery 6, **characterized** for allowing to arrange, according to the position chosen of the anchorage, the free or restricted access to the existing controls of operation.

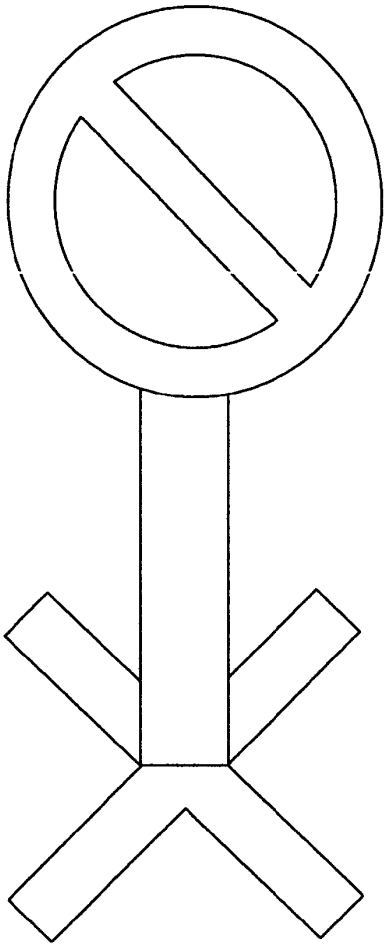


Fig. 1

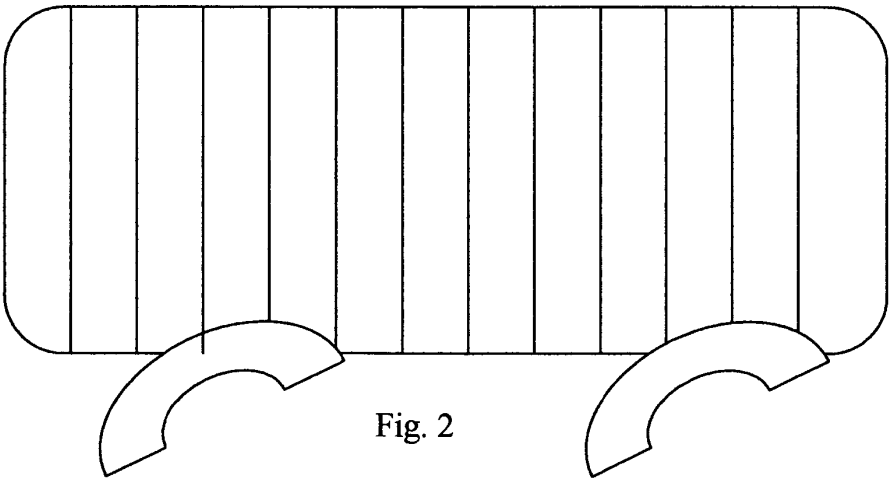


Fig. 2

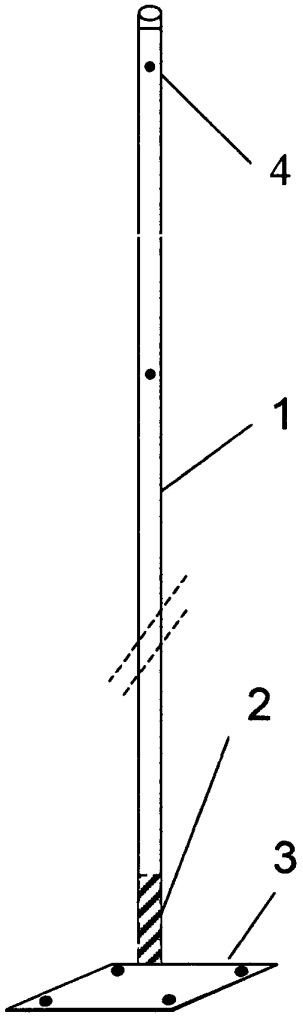


Fig. 3

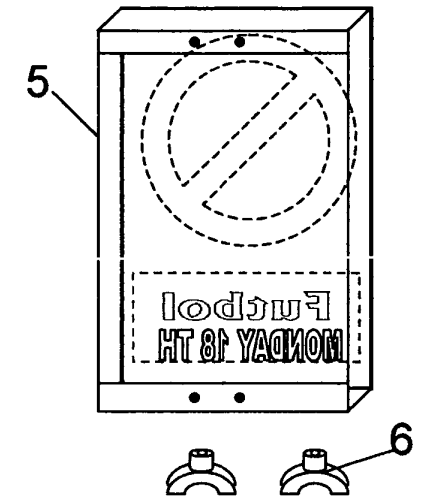


Fig. 4

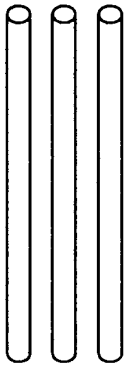


Fig. 6

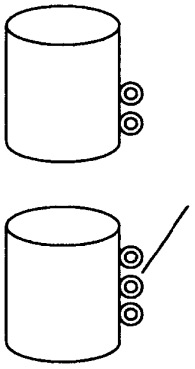


Fig. 7

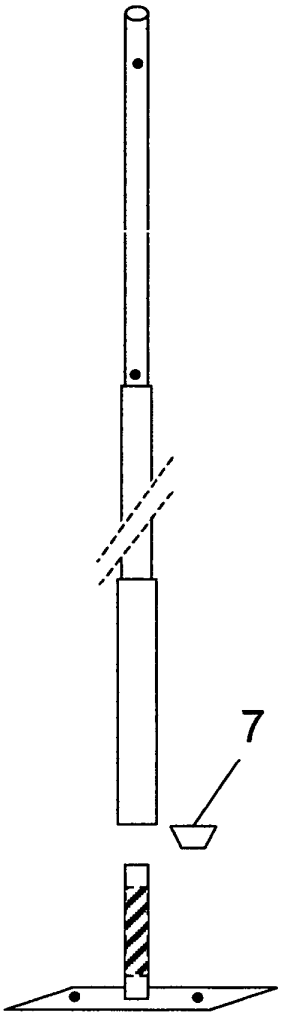


Fig. 5

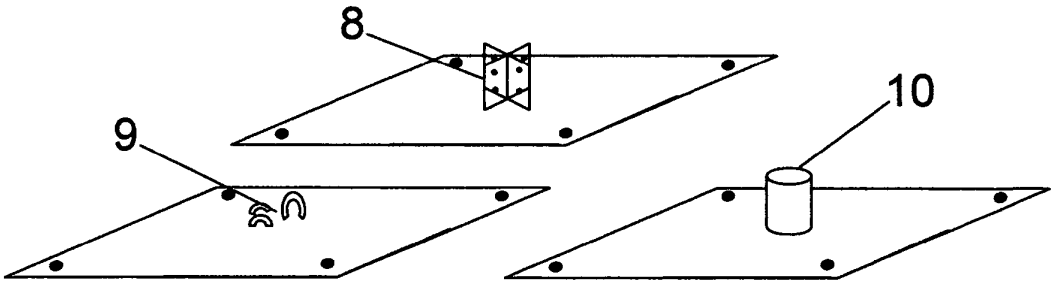


Fig. 8

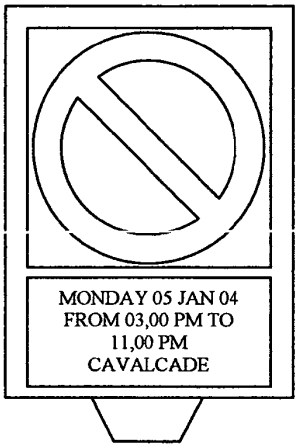


Fig.9

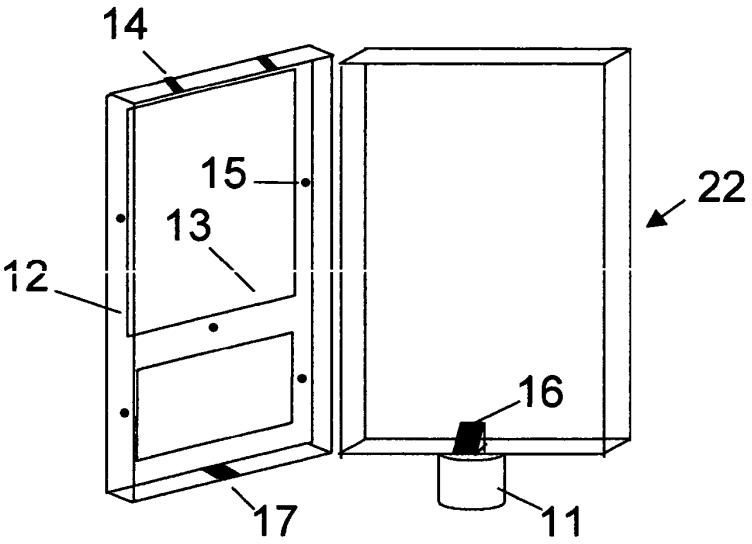


Fig.10

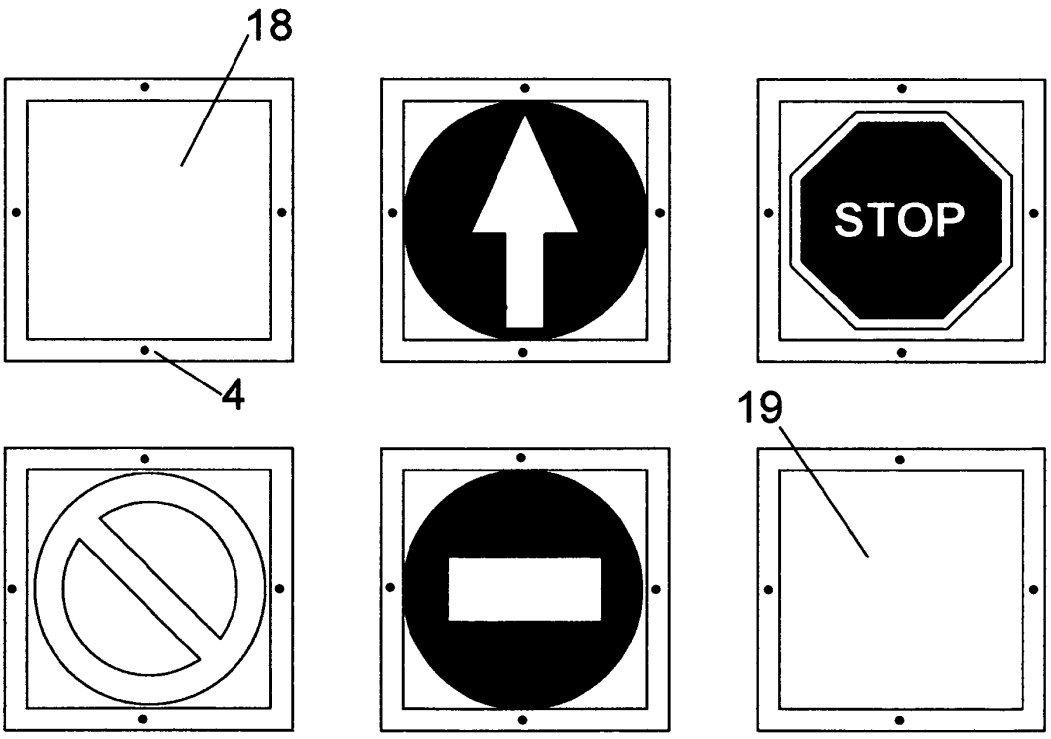


Fig.11

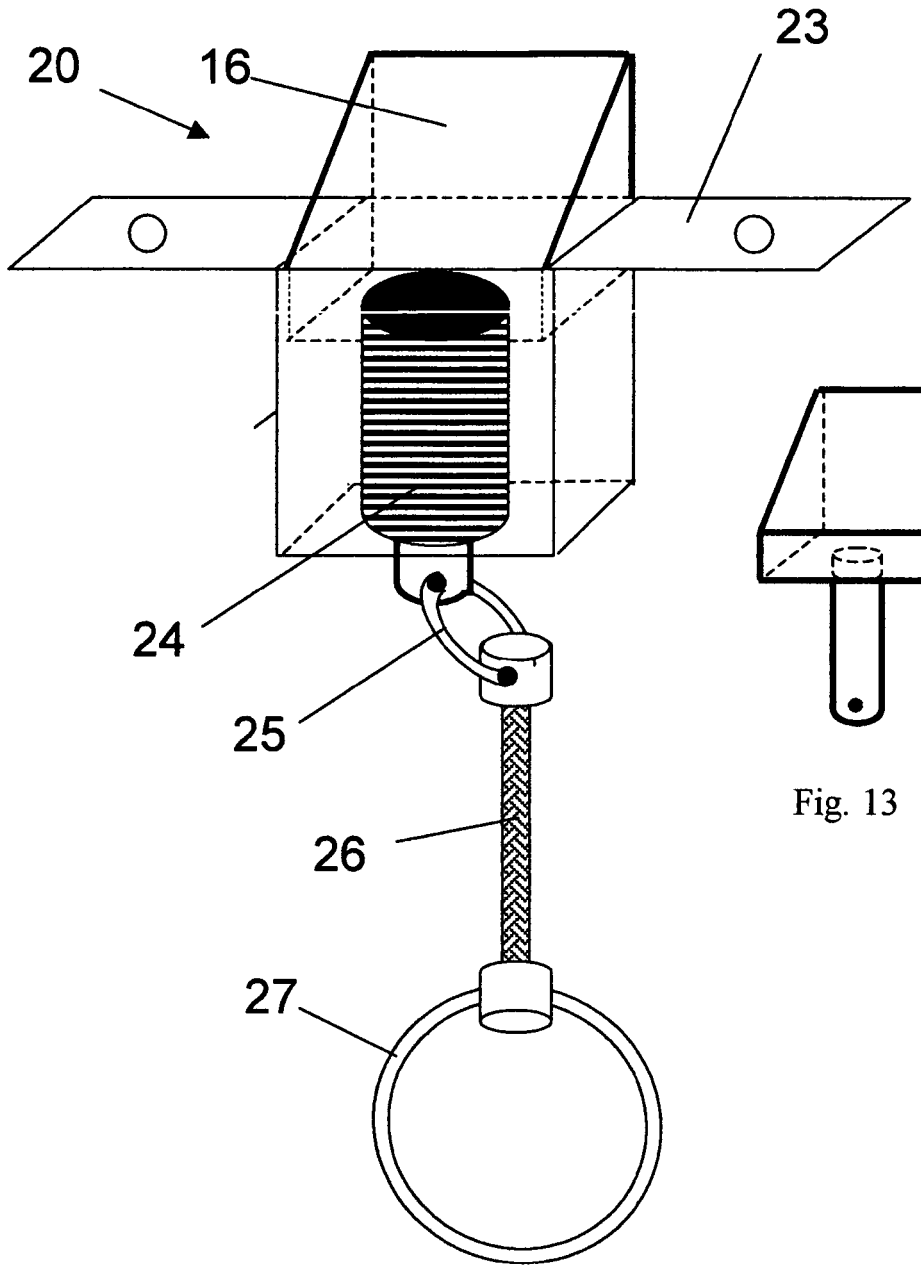


Fig. 12

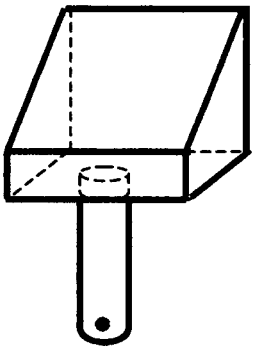


Fig. 13

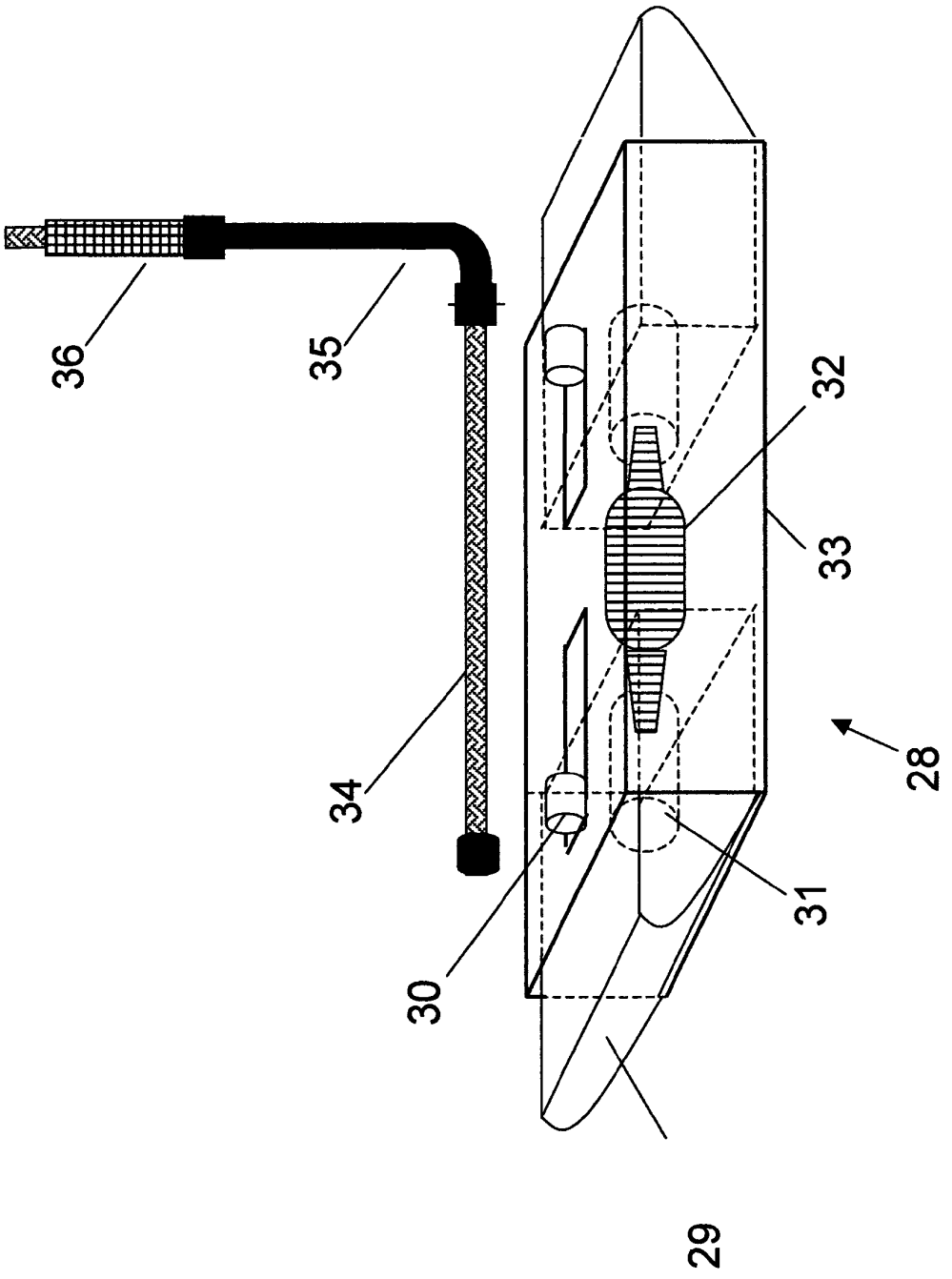


Fig. 14

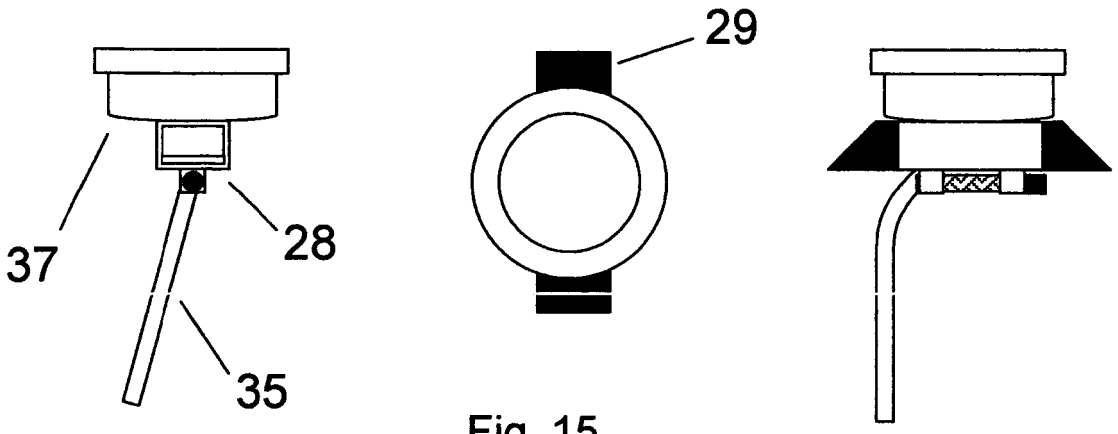


Fig. 15

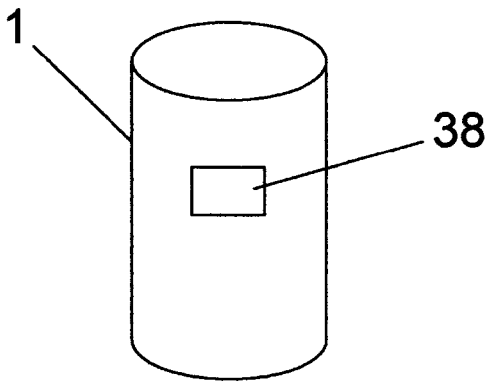


Fig. 16

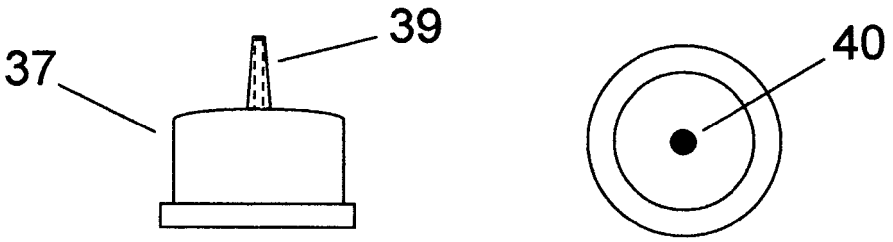


Fig. 17

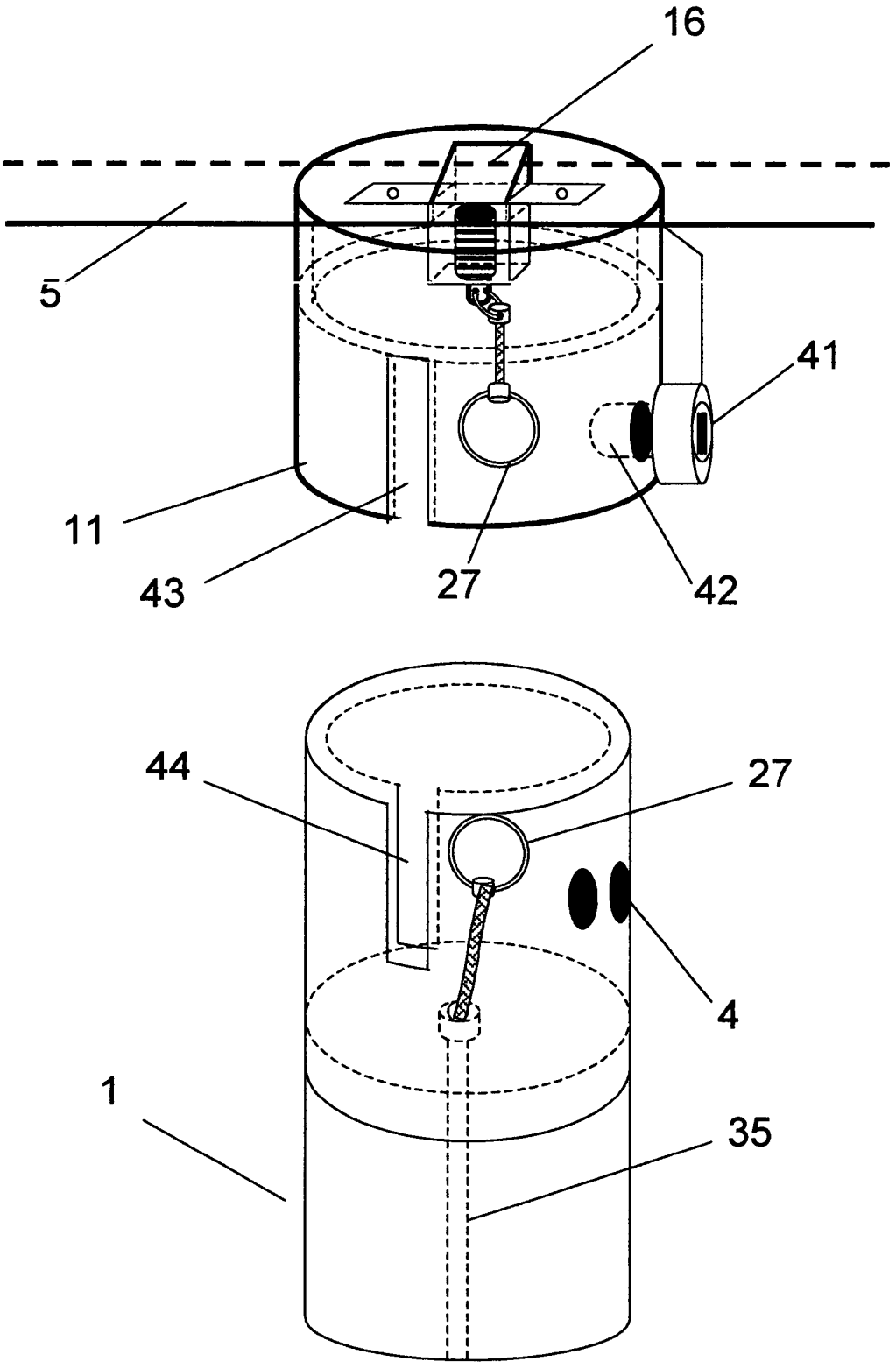


Fig. 18

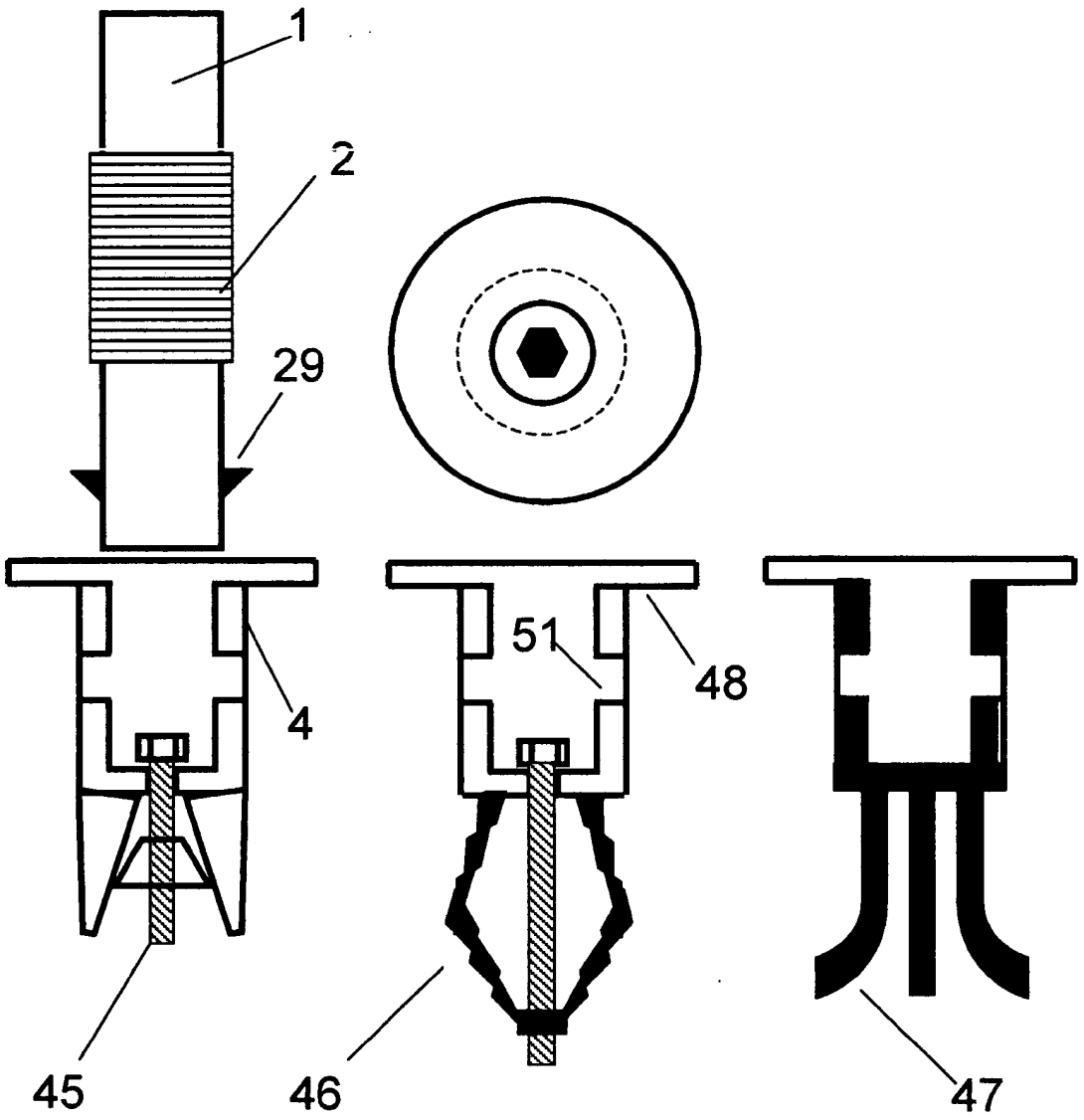


Fig. 19

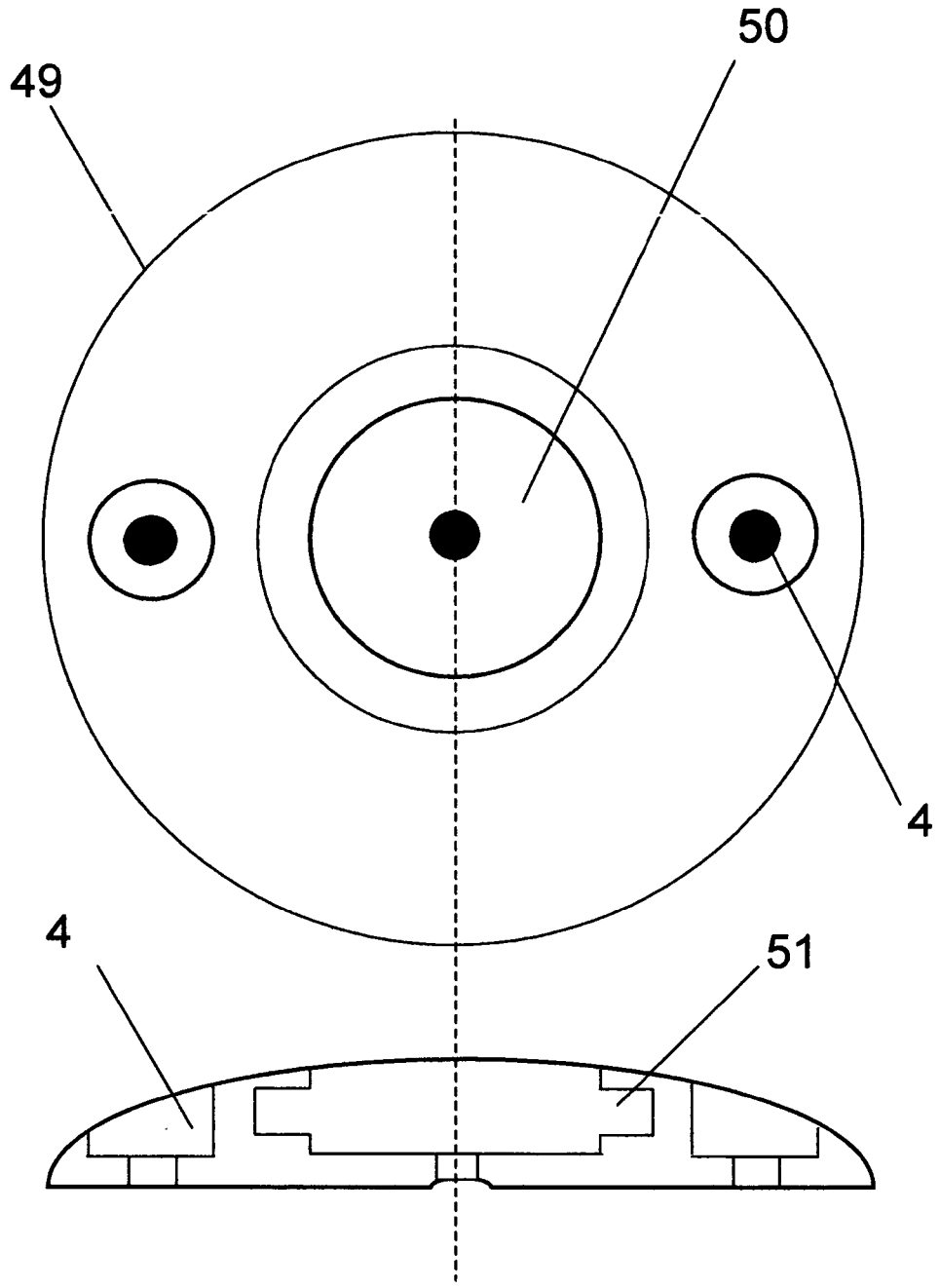


Fig. 20

Fig. 21

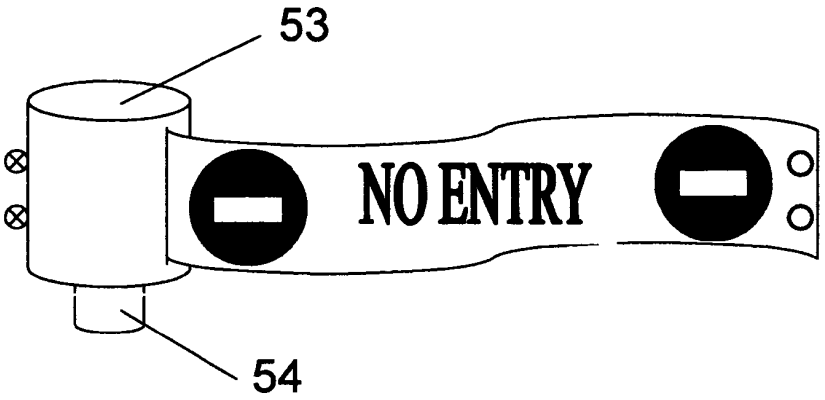


Fig. 22

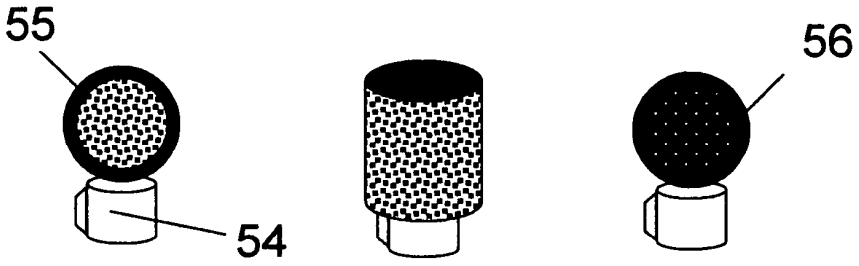


Fig. 23

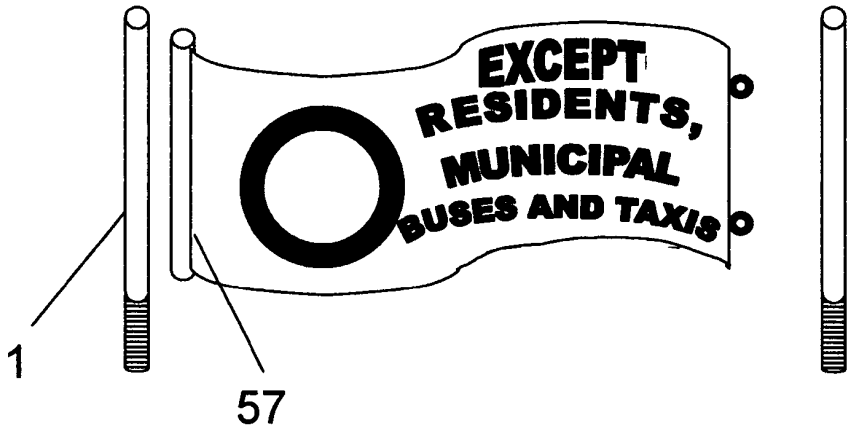


Fig. 24

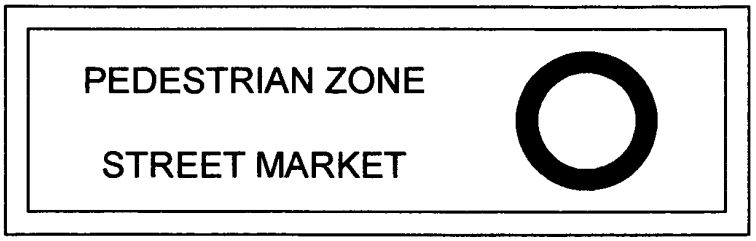
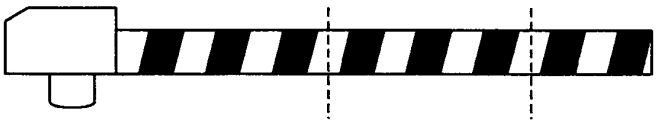


Fig. 25

Fig. 26

Fig. 27



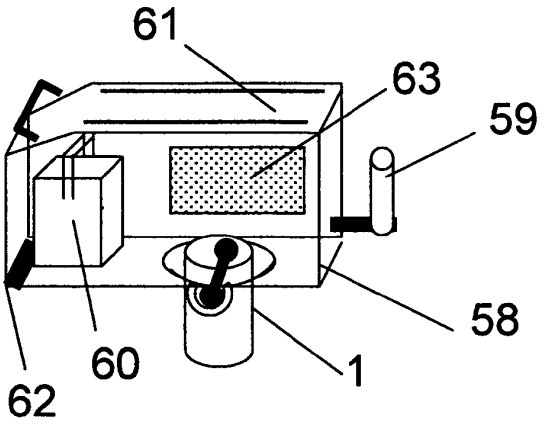
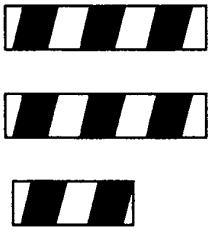


Fig. 28



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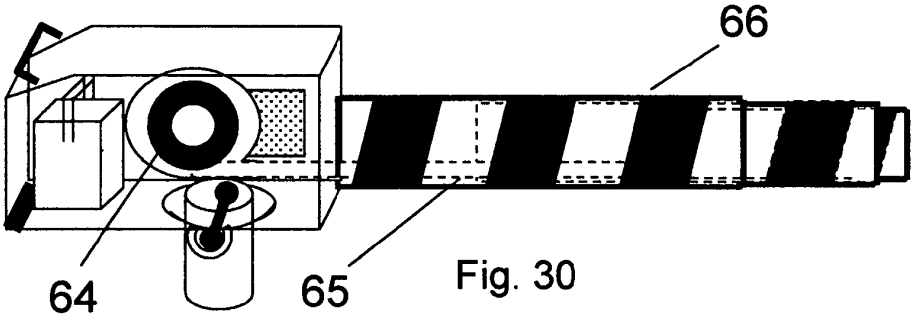

Fig. 30

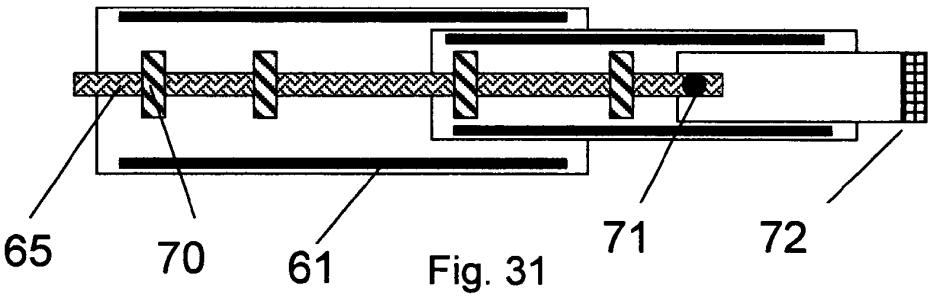

Fig. 31

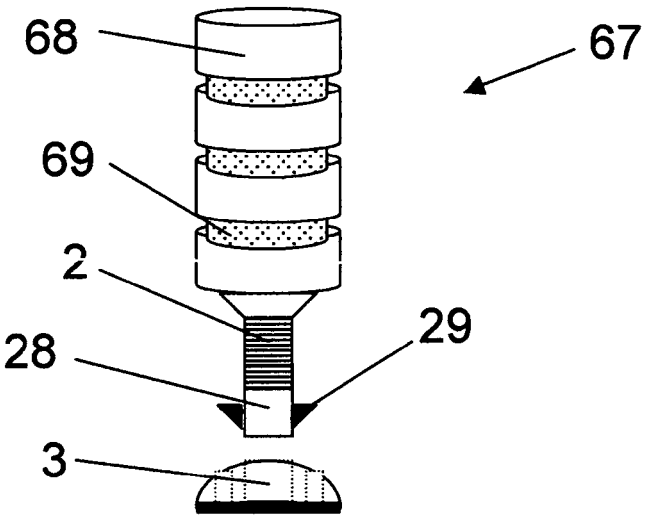

Fig. 32