

Jan. 4, 1938.

J. G. PERSEGUITI

2,104,547

ORNAMENTATION WORK

Filed Oct. 6, 1934

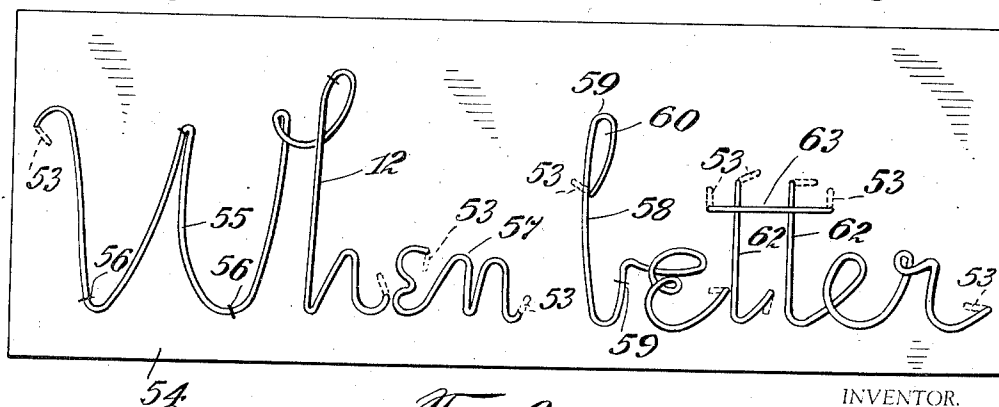
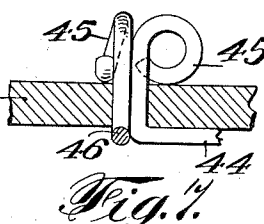
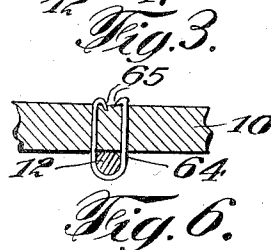
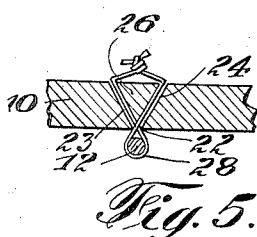
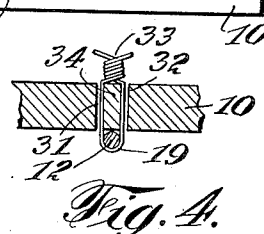
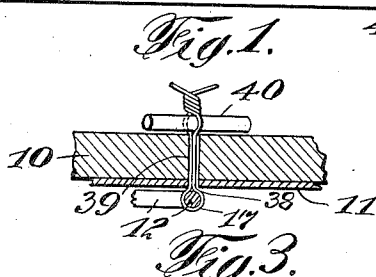
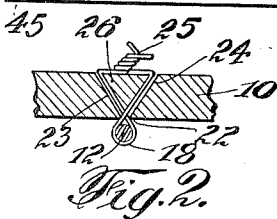
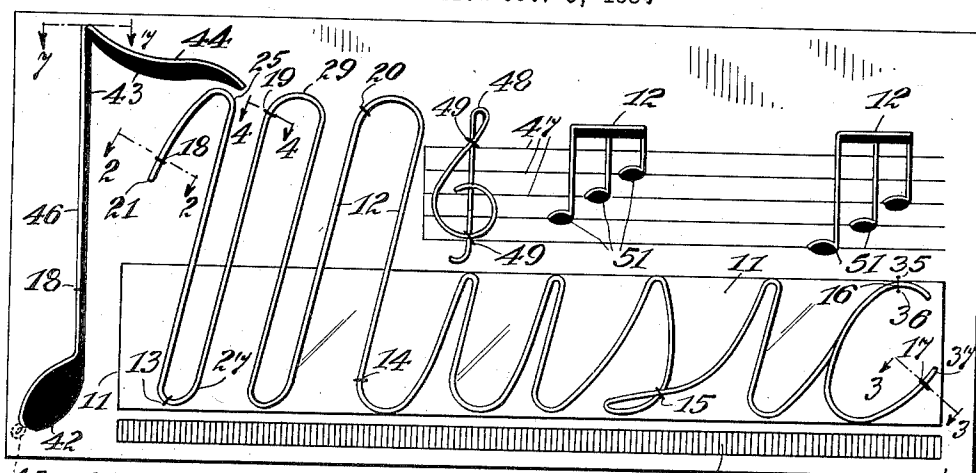


Fig. 8. *Joseph A. Perseguiti*
INVENTOR.
BY *Edward Thomas*
his ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,104,547

ORNAMENTATION WORK

Joseph G. Perseguiti, New York, N. Y.

Application October 6, 1934, Serial No. 747,123

6 Claims. (Cl. 41—34)

This invention relates to ornamentation work and is herein illustrated as embodied in ornamental lettering and in any ornamental design.

It has hitherto been found that an ornamental representation may be more effective when a wire forms a line or lines of the representation, but it has also often been found difficult to so fasten the wire to the surface bearing the ornamentation that the ornament will bear rough handling, even the rough handling when shipped as by an express company or other common carrier in a box.

It has been supposed that the visible surface of the wire used for ornament must remain unbroken to produce the desired attractive appearance.

According to the present invention it is found possible to hold by encircling threads or wires, preferably fine wires, a fairly heavy wire in position against the base board or other support of an ornamental representation. The fine wire is preferably passed through an opening or openings concealed by the fairly heavy wire. It is also possible to add immensely to the effectiveness of many line illustrations by laying a fairly heavy wire of suitable size over a heavy line of the drawing or over the place where a heavy line would normally be drawn. When a finer wire is passed around a coarser wire to hold it in place, it is often preferable to locate the finer wire at a sharp turn of the coarser wire, if otherwise satisfactory, thus locating the fine wire at a point where it will be relatively inconspicuous.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a front view of a card carrying an ornamental design embodying the invention.

Figures 2 to 4 inclusive are sectional views taken along the respective broken lines 2—2 etc. of Figure 1.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show alternative forms, usable instead of the forms shown in Figures 2 to 4.

Figure 8 is a front view of another ornamental design embodying the invention.

A cardboard back sheet 10, which may be covered and multiply, is shown with a flat sheet 11 of white metal, such as burnished aluminum lying against its face.

The metal sheet 11 is shown as held in place by a heavy wire 12 lying in front of it and fastened to the cardboard back 10 by fine wires 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, which pass through suitable openings described below. Other fine wires 18, 19 and 20, also further described below help to hold the metal sheet 11 against the cardboard back.

The heavy wire 12 when of 16 gage was found satisfactory to be shaped into the easily readable word "Music" shown in the drawing, and the fine wires 13 etc. were found to be sufficiently inconspicuous when of 30 or, sometimes of 36 gage.

In the form of the invention shown in Figure 1 the end 21 of the heavy wire 12 lies flat against the face of the back sheet 10 and is held in place by the fine wire 18, one end of which, as is shown in Figure 2, passes out at the back of the sheet 10 through an opening 22 leading to the diagonal hole 23, while the other end of the fine wire passes through the opening 22 and thence out at the back by a diverging diagonal hole 24. The two projecting ends of the fine wire 18 are twisted together at 25 so they firmly embrace the stretch 26 of the sheet 10 between the holes 23 and 24, thus securely holding the free end 21 of the heavy wire 12.

The fine wire 18 is a little distance from the end 21 of the heavy wire, thus enabling it to hold the upwardly projecting bight 25 of the heavy wire.

The lower bight 27 of the heavy wire 12 is shown as held in place by a fine wire 13, which passes also through an opening in the metal sheet 11. A textile thread 28 or ribbon, if desired, may be similarly passed around the wire 12 and through an opening 22 and diverging holes 23 and 24 and knotted over a similar stretch 26, as illustrated in Figure 5, which omits the metal sheet 11.

The next upper bight 29 is shown as held in place by a very fine wire 19, see Figure 4, which passes around the heavy wire 12 and having its ends passing through slightly spaced vertical holes 31 and 32. The ends are twisted together at 33 over the stretch 34 between the holes 31 and 32. The fine wire 19 and a similar fine wire 20 are shown on bights well above the metal plate or sheet 11.

The next fine wire 14 passes through a hole cut through the metal sheet 11, and then through the back sheet 10, almost at the end of the last down stroke of the "m" of music.

It was found sufficient to next support the heavy wire 12 at its crossing at the lower part of the letter "s" by a fine wire 15 and to then support it again at the upper part of the "c" where is shown the fine wire 16 overlying the doubled wire 12 and that point.

One end 35 of the fine wire 15 is shown as lying wholly outside the metal sheet 11 and passing only through the back 10, while its other end 36 passes through both the metal sheet 11 and the back 10.

The free end 37 of the heavy wire 12 is held against the face of the metal sheet 11 by the fine wire 17, shown in Figure 3 as passing through a single hole 38 in the sheet 11, and a single hole 5 39 in the back 10, so that the two ends at the back of the back 10 are carried behind a cross bar 40, which, if the device is to be subjected to rough handling, may be looped, to prevent its falling out.

10 The base or back 10 is shown as further decorated with a red band 41 parallel to the edge of the sheet 11, and also as decorated with conventionalized musical notes.

One giant musical note 42 is shown as formed of strokes 43 of black ink, the shading being provided by heavy wire 12 lying along one of the edges. In the form shown the short heavy wire 44 of the top stroke is held in place by its bent over ends 45 which pierce the back 10 and are 20 bent over in rings, see Figure 7, the bight of each ring bearing against the back of the base 10.

The ends of the wire 46 of the long vertical stroke are shown as similarly held by rings 45, but the central part of the stretch of the wire 46 is shown as held in Figure 2. The wire 12 along 25 one edge of each of the strokes 43 serves as shading for those strokes.

Above the sheet 11 is shown a conventionalized music staff and a few notes. The horizontal lines 30 47 of the staff are shown as ruled, but the clef 48, lying on the lines 47 is shown as of heavy wire held by fine wires 49, which may hold it as the heavy wire 12 of Figure 2 is held.

The notes 51 may be ruled lines, shaded by 35 suitable heavy wire 12 which is held in place by its projecting ends which lie behind the base or back 10.

Figure 8 shows a modified form of design in which the ends 53 of the heavy wire 12, forming 40 the words "When", "Better", pierce the cardboard base 54, and, as indicated in dotted lines, are bent back to lie against the back of the base.

The letters Wh are formed of a single stretch of heavy wire 55, bent where needed, and held 45 by fine wires 56, at the sharper bends. The single heavy wire 57 en is found to need no support except the bent back ends 53 that pierce the base.

The stretch of heavy wire 58 is held both by 50 its pierced and bent back ends 53, and by fine wires 59 at the top of the loop 60 of the letter b and near its horizontal turn, said fine wires holding as in Figure 2.

The two t's of better are formed each of a single wire 62 for the down stroke and turning upwardly,—the second t continuing to form the er. It is found that a single heavy cross wire 63 for the two t's, its ends piercing the base and 5 bent over flat at the back, holds the wires 62 very effectively.

It is sometimes advantageous to hold a heavy wire 12 in place by a fine double pointed brad or tack 64, instead of the fine wires 18, 19 or 20. 10 Such a structure is shown in Figure 6, in which the points 65 of the tack projecting at the back are bent over.

The base or back 10 is herein illustrated as of cardboard, but for some purposes the carrier 15 or base sheet may be of metal or wood or cork or a plastic material such as "bakelite".

Having thus described certain embodiments of the invention, what is claimed is:

1. The combination with a sheet, of lines 20 drawn on said sheet, and a wire lying along one of the lines and serving as shading for the line.

2. The combination with a sheet, of a heavy ornamental wire lying on the sheet, lines drawn 25 upon the sheet, and a fine wire relatively unnoticeable passing through the sheet encircling the heavy wire to hold it.

3. The combination with a sheet, of lines upon the sheet forming part of an ornamental representation, a wire forming part of the representa- 30 tion and playing the part of a line, and a wire forming the shading for a line.

4. The combination with a sheet, of lines drawn upon the sheet, a heavy wire upon the sheet playing the part of a line, another heavy wire forming 35 the shading for a line, and fine holding means encircling at least one wire and relatively unnoticeable.

5. The combination with a sheet, of a heavy ornamental wire lying upon the sheet, fine holding 40 means encircling the wire and passing through the sheet and relatively unnoticeable, and a bar behind the sheet behind which the means are united.

6. The combination with a sheet, of a heavy 45 ornamental wire lying upon the sheet and having an end projecting through the sheet and lying against the back of the sheet to hold it in place, and a fine wire passing through the sheet and encircling the heavy wire so as to be incon- 50 spicuous and holding a bight of the heavy wire to the sheet.

JOSEPH G. PERSEGUITI.