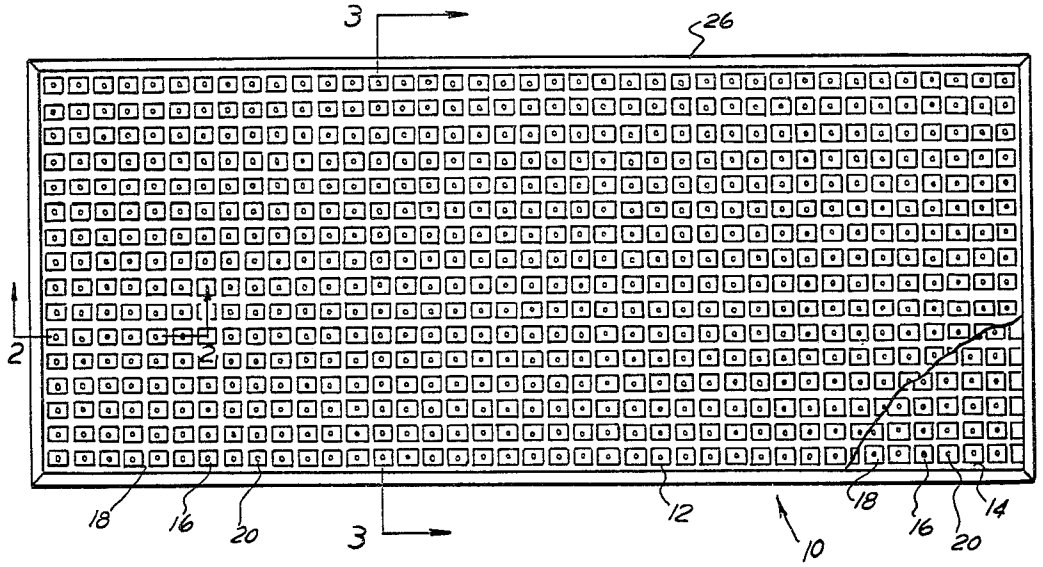
Dec. 16, 1969 R. J. SLAVSKY 3,483,647

SIGNBOARD FOR PEG LETTERS

Filed April 19, 1968

FIG. 1



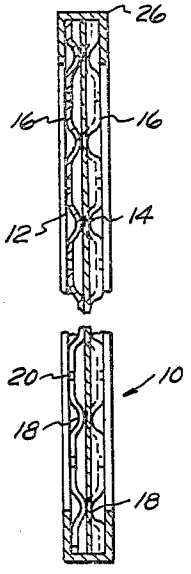


FIG.3

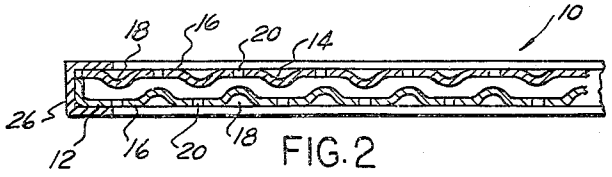


FIG.2

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United States Patent Office 3,483,647
Patented Dec. 16, 1969

3,483,647

SIGNBOARD FOR PEG LETTERS

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Filed Apr. 19, 1968, Ser. No. 722,720
Int. Cl. G09f 7/06
U.S. Cl. 40—143 2 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A signboard for peg letters made generally according to the disclosure of Brittsan Patent 3,067,536 of Dec. 11, 1962, comprising back to back perforated panels with the perforations of one panel being misalined with respect to those of the other panel to prevent light transmission through the signboard.

This application discloses a signboard for peg letters generally similar to the signboard shown in the patent to Brittsan 3,067,536 of Dec. 11, 1962, but characterized by the fact that the holes in the back panel are misalined with respect to those of the front panel to prevent light transmission through the signboard; and further characterized by the fact that the center to center spacing of the waffling and the peg holes is considerably less than as commonly used justifying the scrap wastage at framed edges, something not justified where a larger unit spacing is employed.

The signboard hereof is illustrated in the appended drawing.

In this drawing:

FIG. 1 is an elevation view of the front with a corner of the frame removed to illustrate the misalinement of peg holes.

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view in part taken along lines 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a transverse cross-sectional view.

The drawing shows a signboard **10** for peg letters generally similar to that of Brittsan Patent 3,067,536 of Dec. 11, 1962, and like it comprising two identical back to back waffled panels **12** and **14** with each having raised dimples **16** of square form and separated by regularly spaced horizontal and vertical grooves **18** with each dimple having a peg hole **20** centered in it.

As shown, the holes **20** of one panel are alined with the grooves of the other and are thus not alined with the holes of the other whereby light transmission through the peg holes of the signboard is inhibited and thus eliminating the need for a shading panel between the waffled panels as is commonly used.

A frame **26** surrounds the edges of the panels and frames the signboard.

It will be observed that in the signboard hereof the unit spacing of the dimples and holes is considerably less than the unit spacing commonly employed today in conventional signboards such as those made under the Brittsan patent, the latter being on one inch centers rather than on half inch centers as is here shown. This is of particular and specific advantage where the signboard is made with the holes misalined and where it is framed. The scrap wastage involved in misalining the panels is reduced considerably. For example, if the lower panel is 20 inches long and thus includes 39 full dimples in length plus two half dimples in length, the amount of wastage is only one-half dimple at each end and since each dimple represents one-half inch, the total waste is one-half inch in length for the lower panel. The upper panel has no wastage since it will be made up of 40 full dimples each one-half inch long. When the panel is framed, the differences between the front and read panels are obscured because these differences show up only at the edges in the longitudinal dimension which is to say, the direction of displacement of the holes of one panel with respect to the other.

There is no wastage on the upper and lower edges of the signboard where the displacement is lateral, and for a panel of let us say, eight inches height, the panels will can be 16 dimples in height with no wastage.

The expedient of shifting one panel with respect to another for the purposes of inhibiting light transmission through the signboard is thus justified where the unit centers are very small and the panel is framed, but is not justified where the unit centers are considerably larger, even when the panel is framed.

Now having described the signboard herein illustrated, reference should be had to the claims which follow.

I claim:

1. A signboard for peg letters comprising two identical back to back waffled panels of thin sheet material, each having raised dimples separated by regularly spaced horizontal and vertical grooves, with a peg hole centered in each dimple;

with the holes of one panel alined with the grooves of the other and thus not alined with the holes of the other, whereby light transmission through the peg holes of the signboard is inhibited, and thus eliminating the need for a shading panel between the waffled panels, as commonly used.

2. A device according to claim **1** having a frame around the edges of the panels and framing the signboard.

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U.S. Cl. X.R.
273—130