

No. 898,184.

PATENTED SEPT. 8, 1908.

C. L. CARTER.
ILLUMINATED SIGN.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

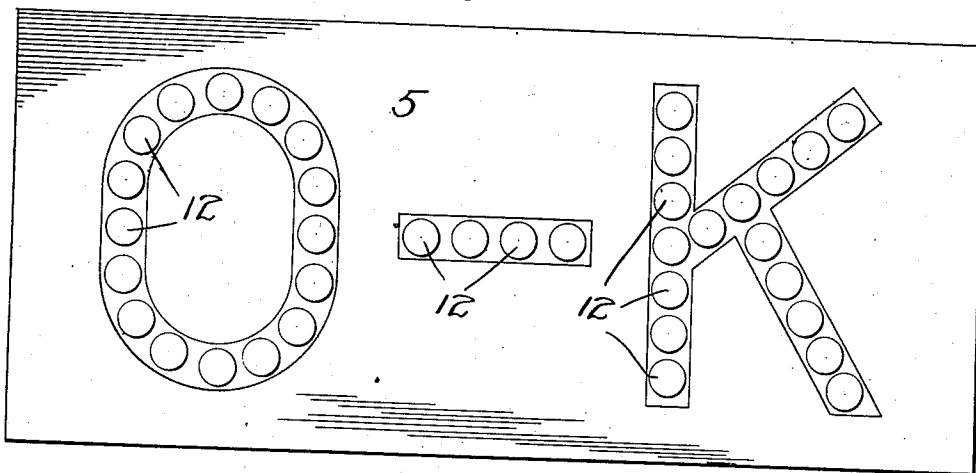
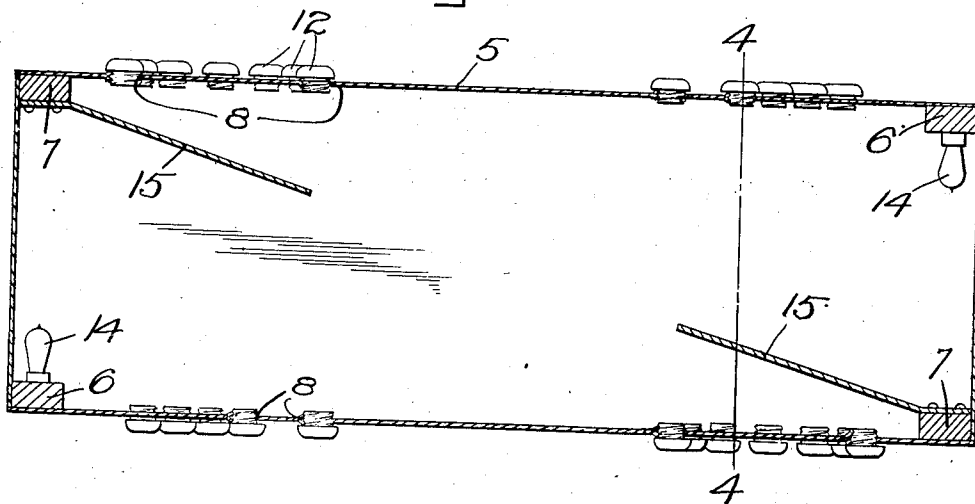


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

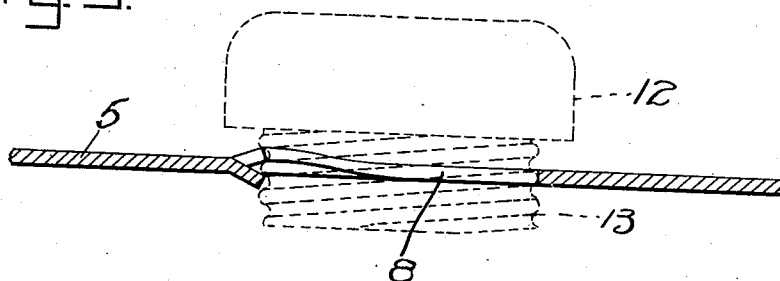


Fig. 4.

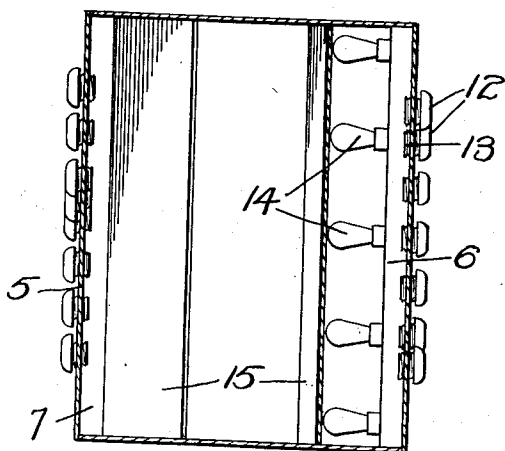
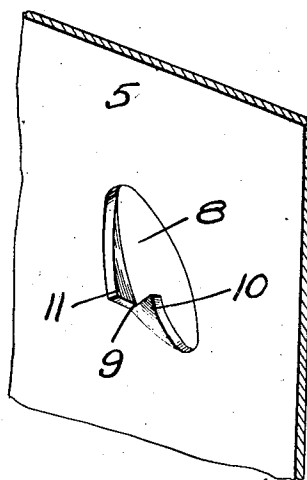


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. CARTER, OF MARION, INDIANA.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

No. 898,184.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 8, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Grant, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminated Signs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to illuminating signs and more particularly to the class of signs of that type which includes a casing of opaque material and formed of transparent letters, combined with incandescent bulbs mounted within the casing.

Signs of this general type, as ordinarily constructed, have the objection of displaying certain letters closely adjacent and in front of the lights with more brilliancy than those remote from the lights.

The invention therefore aims primarily, to overcome this objection by providing novel means for reflecting the light rays and to shield the lens from the light directly in rear thereof.

The invention aims as a further object to provide a sign of this general type, embodying a novel lens mount.

The details of construction will appear in the course of the following description, in which reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, like characters of reference designating similar parts, throughout the several views, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sign embodying the characteristics of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detailed view showing a fragment of one of the walls of the casing, with a lens opening therein. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detailed perspective view showing the manner of forming the lens openings in the wall of the casing.

In the accompanying drawings, the numeral 5 designates a rectangular opaque casing provided at relatively opposite corners with vertical posts 6 and 7, which are disposed on the interior thereof. The said cas-

ing 5 has its oppositely located side walls provided with lens openings 8, which are arranged in series to form letters or other symbols or signs. The said side walls are slitted as at 9 at one side of each of the openings 8, and the material on each side of the slits 9 is bent in opposite directions to afford inwardly projecting spurs 10 and outwardly projecting spurs 11. The lenses are designated by the numeral 12 and are formed with threaded angular flanges 13 which are engaged in the openings 8 and which are held in such relation by the engagement of the spurs 10 and 11 in the grooves between the threads, the provision of said spurs affording a two-point engaging surface.

The incandescent lights or lamps are designated by the numeral 14, and are mounted in pluralities upon the posts 6, the said lights being located on opposite sides and at opposite ends of the casing 5. Secured to the posts 7 are vertically disposed shield plates 15 forming reflectors which are extended diagonally of the casing 5 and which are disposed in a common diagonal plane, so as not to interfere with the angles of reflection of the light rays. These plates 15 are located opposite to each respective series of lens, and are adapted to distribute or reflect a light to the opposite side walls of the casing 5, and which plates are of such length as to allow for varying angles of incidence and correspondingly varying angles of reflection. The plates 15 serve to shield the rays of light from the lens directly in the front thereof.

Although the invention is shown in connection with a casing having two illuminating faces, it is obvious that it may be equally as advantageously employed in connection with a casing having but a single illuminating face.

What is claimed is:—

1. An illuminating sign comprising a casing having opposite side walls, lenses mounted in said opposite side walls, lights carried by the opposite side walls and at diagonally opposite localities in said casing, and shields forming reflectors positioned at remaining diagonally opposite localities of the casing and in front of said lights.

2. An illuminating sign comprising a cas-

ing having opposite side walls, lenses mounted in opposite side walls, lamps positioned within the casing near opposite extremities thereof and diagonally disposed shield plates
5 arranged in front of said lights, whereby the rays from the latter will be cut off from the lenses directly in advance of the said lights.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES L. CARTER.

Witnesses:

JACOB MIDDLETON,
STURGEON WATSON.