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W. C. HOLLISTER

2,039,998

SIGN

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Fig. 1.

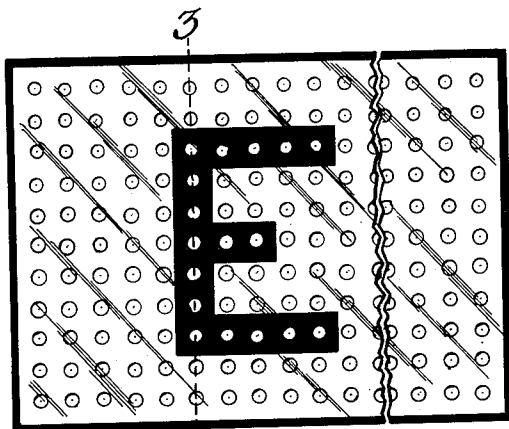


Fig. 2.

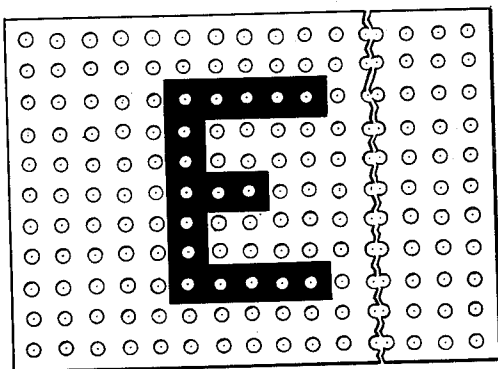
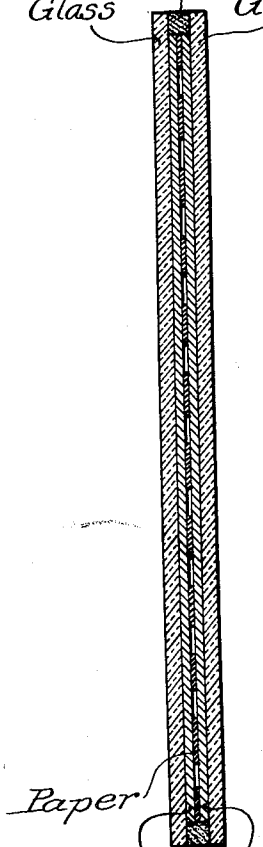


Fig. 3.

Sealing Material
Glass Glass



Celluloid

Inventor:
William C. Hollister,
By Dyrenforth, Lee, Crittton & Wiles,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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William C. Hollister, Chicago, Ill., assignor to
Visible Night-and-Day Street-Name Signs,
Incorporated

Application May 7, 1934, Serial No. 724,406

4 Claims. (Cl. 40—135)

This invention relates to signs and is particularly useful in connection with street-name signs.

An object of the invention is to provide a sign of simple and sturdy construction adapted to resist breakage and wear. A further object is to provide a sign having such structure as to present a very pleasing appearance and in which a printed paper core lends to the sign a frosted or ground-glass effect. Other specific objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds.

The invention is shown, in a preferred embodiment, by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a sign embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of the printed paper core which is employed; and Fig. 3, a sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 3 of Fig. 1, and the parts being shown as assembled prior to the heating and pressing operation.

In the illustration given, a paper core comprising a thin strip of paper having printed thereon the inscription of the sign is enclosed between two thin sheets of celluloid. For example, the celluloid sheets may be .020 of an inch thick. The paper and celluloid strips are then placed between two glass panels. Pressure and heat are then applied to integrate the celluloid and paper and the spaces between the plates at the border are filled with a thin layer of sealing compound. The sealing compound is a well known adhesive water-tight material which hardens after it has been applied to the edges of the glass. For the purpose of illustration, the paper and celluloid layers shown in Fig. 3 are much exaggerated in thickness. In actual practice, the integrated sheet and celluloid layers are extremely thin compared with the thickness of the glass.

The paper strip may be of a thin translucent stock such as, for example, tissue paper, glassine, etc. In the illustration given, the paper is provided with perforations 10 which are distributed fairly uniformly through the strip. The perforations still further reduce the space occupied by the paper and insure a more complete integration of the celluloid with the paper. At the same time, the perforations improve the translucent or transparent quality of the sign by permitting light to pass readily through the perforations. If the perforations are omitted, I prefer to use an extremely thin or translucent sheet.

By perforating the paper, I find that a wider

paper sheet can be employed which extends substantially to the border of the glass; i. e., substantially up to the layer of the sealing compound. On the application of heat and pressure, the edges of the glass panels do not break, the celluloid tending to flow into the perforations and thus reducing the thickness of the composite celluloid and paper layers. By thus making it possible to employ a paper strip running substantially to the edges of the glass panels, there is substantially no waste of space, and large letters or inscriptions can be formed on the signs with substantial areas of frosted glass background about the letters or other inscriptions. By avoiding a border of clear glass between the outer edge of the glass and the paper sheet, I find that the letters stand out on the frosted background more clearly in daylight and also more clearly at night under the illumination of a street light.

The glass sign is weatherproof and may be supported without further framework in a position where it is directly exposed to the weather. If desired, it may be supported in metal frames such as are in common use.

While the invention is particularly applicable to street-name signs, it will be understood that it may be used in connection with other signs, displays, etc.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible, in view of the prior art.

I claim:

1. In a sign of the character set forth, a translucent cellulose sheet, sign inscriptions thereon, translucent sheets of celluloid enclosing said cellulose sheet and integrated therewith, glass panels enclosing said composite cellulose sheet and celluloid, said cellulose sheet being provided with perforations, and a sealing compound closing the space between the panel edges.

3. In a sign of the character set forth, a light-permeable cellulose sheet, sign inscriptions thereon, translucent sheets of celluloid enclosing said cellulose sheet, said cellulose sheet being provided with spaced perforations throughout, glass panels enclosing said celluloid and cellulose sheets, said cellulose sheet and celluloid being integrated, and a sealing material closing the space between the edges of the panels.

3. In a sign of the character set forth, a light-permeable cellulose sheet, provided with spaced

perforations, sign inscriptions thereon, translucent sheets of celluloid enclosing said cellulose sheet and integrated therewith, glass panels enclosing said celluloid and cellulose sheet, said
5 cellulose sheet being perforated and extending substantially to the edges of the panels, and a sealing compound closing the space between the edges of the panels.

4. In a sign of the character set forth, a light-
10 permeable cellulose sheet, sign inscriptions there-

on, light-permeable sheets of celluloid enclosing said cellulose sheet and integrated therewith, glass panels enclosing said composite cellulose and celluloid and extending beyond the edges of said composite sheet, said panels having their
5 edges in alignment, and a sealing material enclosed between said panel edges and being of substantially the same thickness as said combined cellulose and celluloid sheets.

WILLIAM C. HOLLISTER. 10