June 27, 1933. L. W. HARVEY ET AL 1,915,666

HOUSE NUMBERING DEVICE

Filed Sept. 1, 1931

Fig. 1

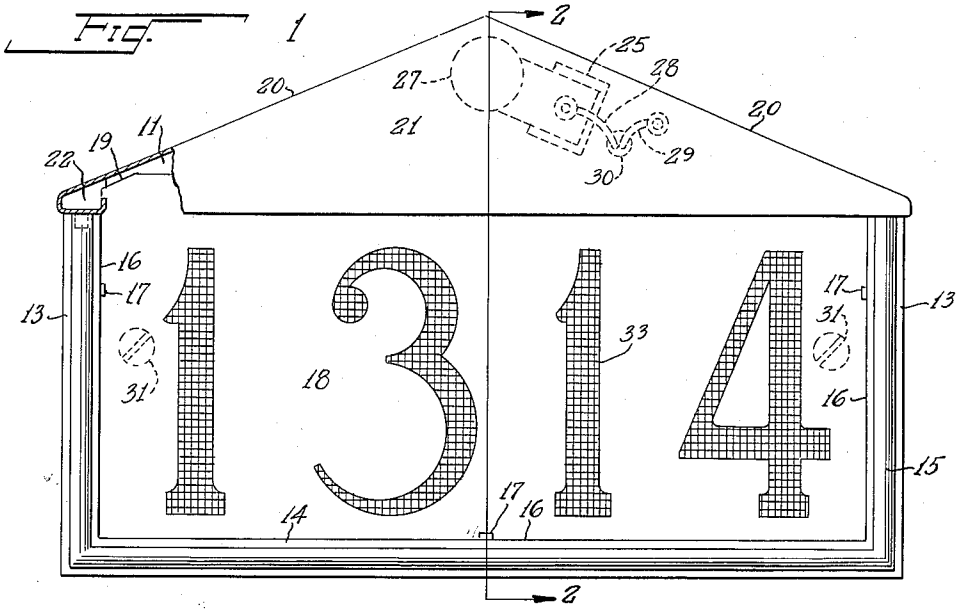


Fig. 5

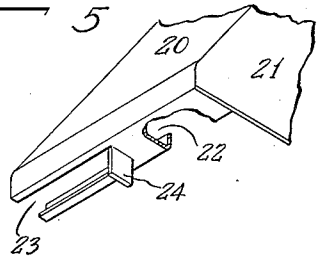


Fig. 2

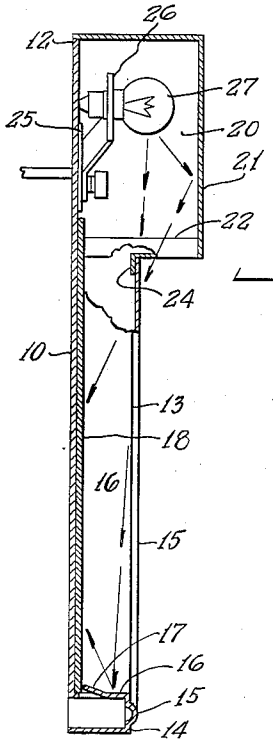


Fig. 3

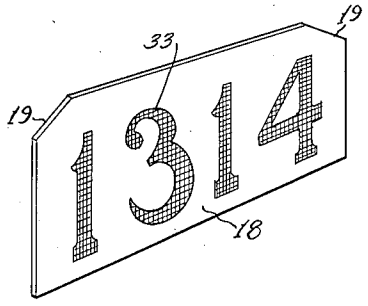
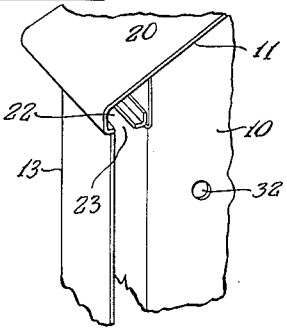


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HOUSE-NUMBERING DEVICE

Application filed September 1, 1931. Serial No. 560,674.

This invention relates generally to means for numbering houses with particular reference to illuminated house numbers.

The main object of this invention is the construction of a device whereby a house number may be rendered equally legible by night or by day.

The second object is the construction of a house number which may be illuminated from the ordinary lighting circuit and which may be operated over long periods of time with an extremely low power consumption.

The third object is to so construct the device that it may be easily manufactured and assembled and that the number itself may be easily inserted and that, when once inserted, will not be subject to accidental displacement.

The fourth object is to so combine the number and illuminating means that all the light emitted by a very small lamp will be utilized to illuminate the number without any glaring or blinding effect such as is ordinarily produced when attempts are made to illuminate house numbers.

The fifth object is to so construct the device that its cost will be so small as to make it easily available to the poorest householder.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following, as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the device.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the number plate.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an upper rearmost corner of the device.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the under side of one end of the roof structure.

Similar numbers of reference refer to the same or similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the device consists of an upright back 10 having sloping top sides 11 which meet at a high point 12. The sides 13 and bottom 14 of the back 10 are formed into a channel-shaped frame provided with a bead 15 around the front face thereof. The inner faces 16 of the frame are provided with ears 17 behind which is held the number plate 18. The upper corners 19 of the plate 18 are beveled to correspond with the top sides 11.

The roof structure of the device consists of a pair of sloping sides 20 whose front edges are joined by a hood 21. The lower edges of the sides 20 are inturned to form the horizontal channels 22 which rest upon the top side of the frame of which the faces 16 form a part. The horizontal portions of the channels 22 are each provided with a slot 23 and a portion of the metal in each slot is turned down to form a stop lug 24 which engages the inner side of the upper end of its respective bead 15.

Insulated from the back 10 by means of a fiber plate 25 is a lamp bracket 26 whose lamp 27 is grounded upon the back 10. The bracket 26 is connected to a lead wire 28. A lead wire 29 is grounded to the back 10, and, together with the lead wire 28, passes through the opening 30 in the back 10. Obviously, a current can be supplied to the lamp in any convenient manner, but it is desirable to employ a low voltage lamp similar to those used in Christmas tree lighting, and to operate same off of a suitable transformer from a lighting circuit.

The entire device is supported by means of a pair of screws 31 which pass through the back 10 into a supporting structure.

The operation of the device is as follows: It is first mounted in position on a wall or other support by passing the screws 31 through the holes 32 in the back 10 and then slipping the proper number plate into position behind the ears 17. The wires 29 and 30 are then connected to a suitable source of power and the roof structure consisting of the sides 20 and the hood 21 is slipped downwardly into position.

The inner side of the hood 21 and the faces 16 are preferably coated with a suitable light-reflecting material. Obviously, all the light emitted by the lamp 27 is reflected and directed upon the characters 33.

We are aware that many forms of illuminating house numbers and display signs have been constructed in the past. We there-

fore do not intend to cover such devices broadly, but we do intend to cover all such forms and modifications thereof as fall fairly within the appended claim.

We claim:

A house-numbering device comprising a flat back having an outwardly projecting frame extending on the front side thereof along two vertical edges and along the horizontal bottom thereof, said frame having a U-shaped closed section with its open side rearmost, said back extending upwardly from the upper ends of each of the vertical frames toward a central point, a removable roof-shaped reflector cover having two sloping sides coinciding with the upper edge of said back and having a front extending downwardly to the top ends of the vertical frame portions, said front having a reflecting surface on the inner side thereof, said sloping roof sides having a cornice along each lower end thereof, each of said cornices having a down turned lug adapted to engage the inner side of the outermost portion of the vertical frame portions, and a lamp mounted on the uppermost portion of said back adapted to reflect rays against the under side of the roof and against the inner side of the roof front and against the inner sides of the vertical and horizontal frame members toward that portion of the back which lies between the frame members and the lower edge of the roof front.

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