O. PALM, Jr.

DECALCOMANIA WINDOW SIGN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1914.

1,212,392. Patented Jan. 16, 1917.

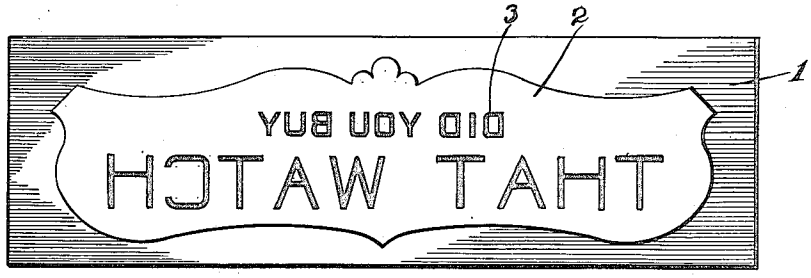


Fig. 1.

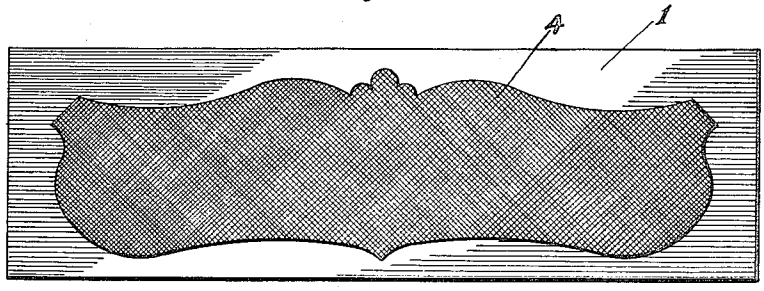


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

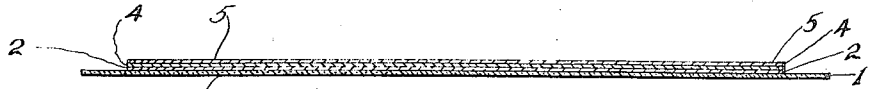


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DECALCOMANIA WINDOW-SIGN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO PALM, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decalcomania Window-Signs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention contemplates the provision of a decalcomania window sign, the main object being the provision of a sign of this type, which, when applied to a window, glass door or other transparent medium, may be read from both sides. It has been customary up to the present to manufacture these decalcomania window signs so that they are readable in positive letters or characters only from one side, usually the outside of a glass door or window. My invention, therefore, resides essentially in the provision of a sign of this type wherein there is provided a double set of lettering or signs, one being printed in reverse while the other is printed in positive letters or characters. These printed forms are arranged in superposed relation with an opaque backing or division member between them, in order that the sign may be impervious to the transmission of light rays. In this manner, after the sign has been transferred, it may be read from both sides of the glass as opposed to one side only.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are separate views showing my improved sign in the various stages of completion, and, Fig. 4 is an exaggerated cross section through the completed sign.

It is customary to build up signs of this type upon a base unit possessing certain moisture absorbing qualities, inasmuch as these signs are usually transferred by the use of water. This base unit usually takes the form of a suitable piece of paper, this paper base being designated by the reference numeral 1 in the drawings. My invention then contemplates placing upon this base unit suitable characters, these characters being usually, although not necessarily, applied so that they give the appearance of a thin film, designated 2 in the drawings. This film may be given any suitable conformation and the letters 3 thereon are printed in reverse, so that they may be read from left to right after the sign has been transferred. In order to prevent the passage of light rays through the sign as a whole and consequently to render it impervious to sight from its reverse side, I superimpose upon the portion 2 a film backing or thin layer of opaque material 4, as shown in Fig. 2. This opaque material is of a very thin nature and may take the form of some metal leaf, bronze powder, etc. This backing 4 will prevent the eye from perceiving the reverse side of the sign after it has been transferred. Having done this, I next apply a second sign 5 printed positively, this second sign being applied to the top side of the backing 4 and also assuming, preferably, the same configuration as the sign 2. In Fig. 4, these various layers of paper, signs and backing are shown somewhat exaggerated, it being the purpose only to show the assembled relation of the various parts with respect to each other.

A sign built according to the foregoing specification, is ready to be applied to any glass or transparent structure in much the same manner as has been customary heretofore. This transferring is accomplished by placing the sign against the face of a glass door or window and applying sufficient moisture so that the paper base unit may be easily removed, leaving the sign proper upon the face of the glass. After it has been thus transferred, say, to the outside of the glass, the sign shown in Fig. 1 may be read from left to right from the outside of the glass or that side of the glass to which the sign itself has been applied, while the sign shown in Fig. 3, will be readily discernible and readable from left to right from the inside or the opposite side of the glass. These two signs may be easily read from both sides of the glass by the provision of the opaque backing 4, which prevents the passage of the sight entirely through the sign and thus obviates the possible confusion of letters and characters which would result without its use.

What I claim, is:

1. A decalcomania window sign comprising a base member, a sign of the transfer type printed in reverse on said member, an opaque backing applied to said reversely printed sign, and a second sign printed positively on said backing, said two signs with

their interposed backing being removable from said base member to effect their application to a window.

2. A decalcomania window sign comprising a base sheet of paper, a sign of the transfer type printed in reverse on said paper, a metal backing applied to said reversely printed sign and following the outline thereof, and a second sign printed positively on said backing, said two signs with their interposed backing being removable from said base member to effect their application to a window.

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

OTTO PALM, JR.

Witnesses:
ALBERT S. BECKER,
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