Dec. 28, 1926. 1,612,645

J. R. NOOE

ELECTRIC SIGN

Filed August 3, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

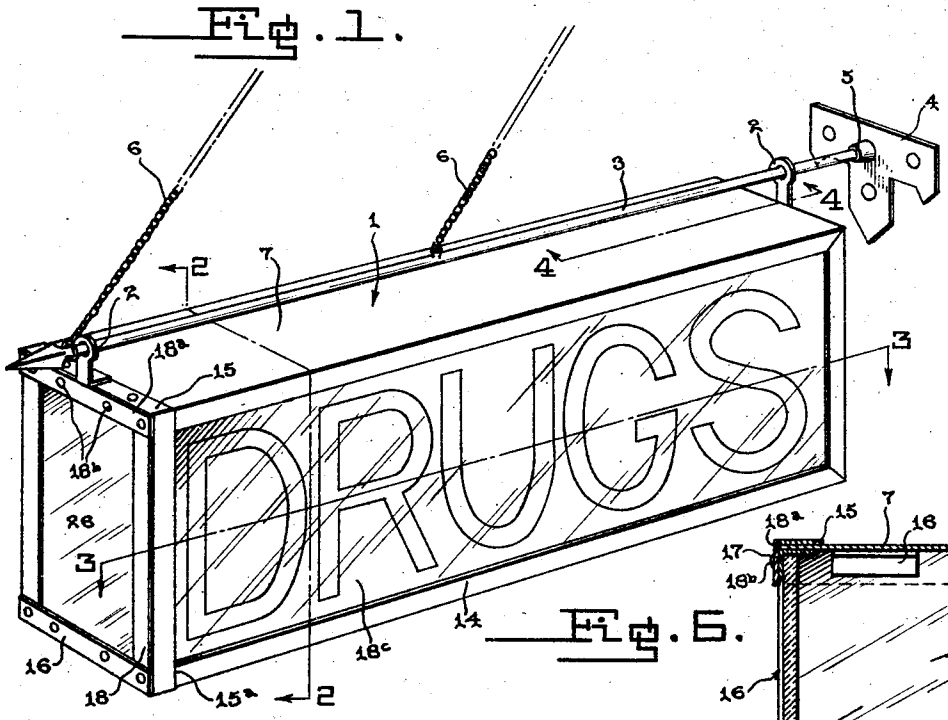


Fig. 6.

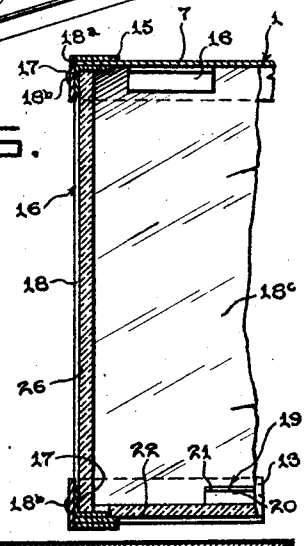


Fig. 7.

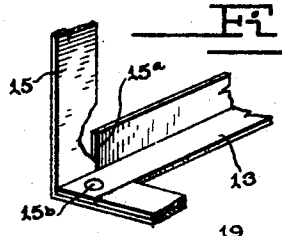
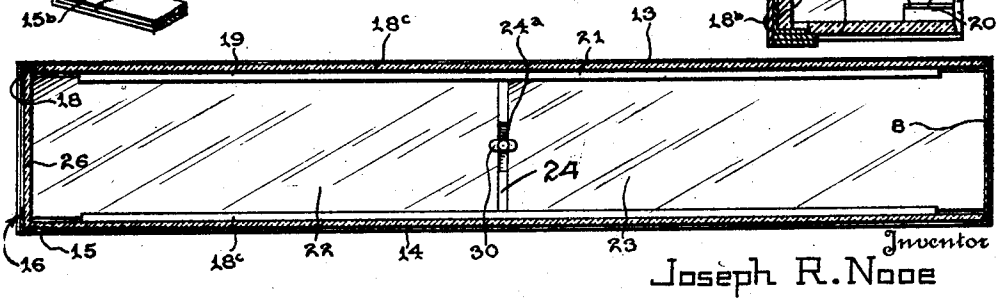


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 2.

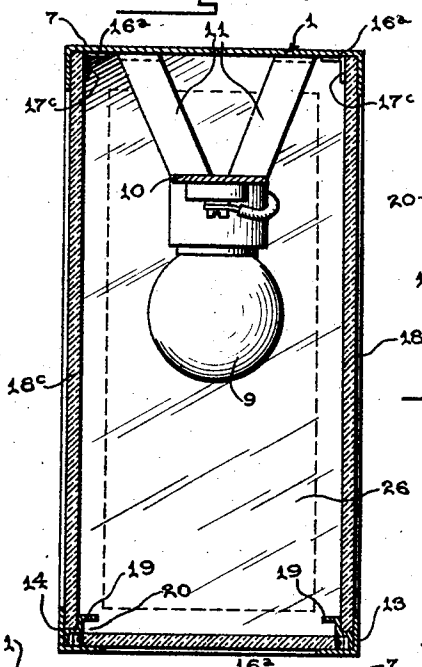


Fig. 5.

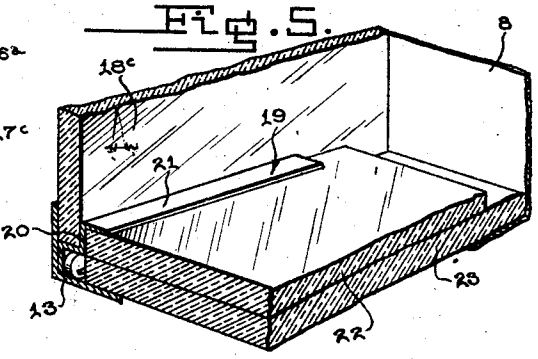


Fig. 8.

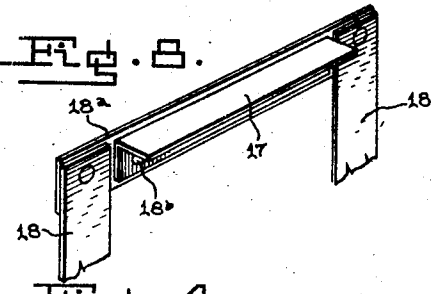


Fig. 4.

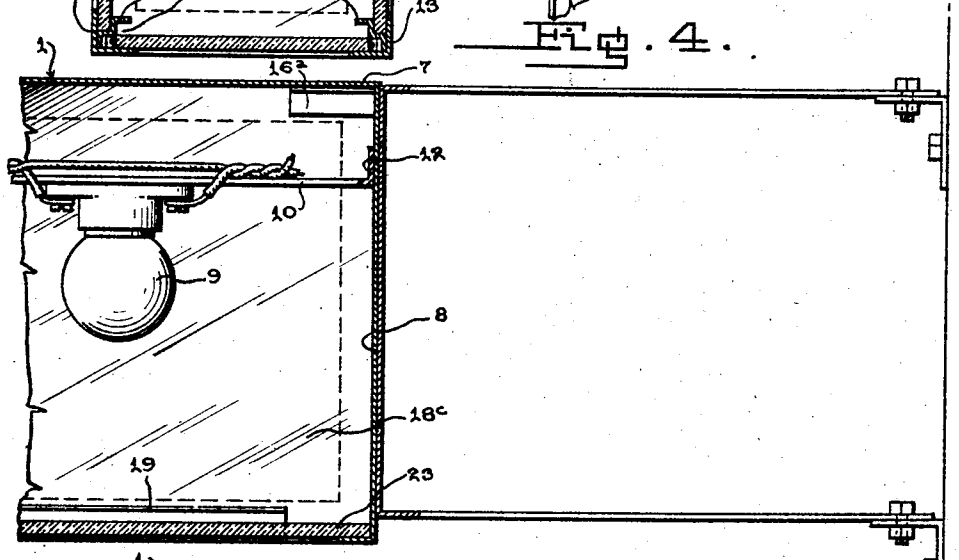
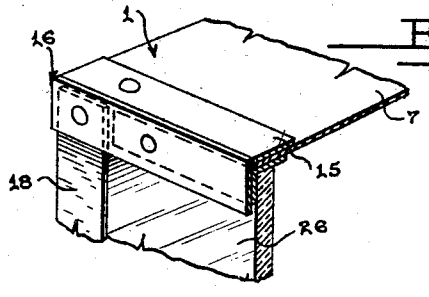


Fig. 9.



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Patented Dec. 28, 1926. 1,612,645

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH R. NOOE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ELECTRIC SIGN.

Application filed August 3, 1925. Serial No. 47,796.

It is the purpose of the present invention to provide, in a sign, a substantially all glass or other transparent housing or enclosure for bulbs, the only walls of the housing not transparent being the top and the one wall next to the support for the sign, the housing or enclosure being such as to removably receive the lower walls, whereby the sign may be changed.

Another purpose is to provide an enclosure or housing comprising a metal frame which may be any suitable shape and any convenient proportions, the lower portion of the frame having guide strips which guide and support the sign walls and especially to guide the lower glasses when disposing such parts in position, one of the lower glass walls being slidable in place and acting to prevent outward sliding displacement of certain other sign walls.

Still another purpose is to provide an enclosure frame with guides for the bottom glasses, the guides being such as to permit one or the other of the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses to be raised slightly to allow it to slide over the other bottom glass, permitting access to the interior of the frame for removing and applying bulbs.

A further purpose is to provide sign sides with sign glass lettering and backgrounds transparent, the outlines of the lettering being opaque, thereby insuring an attractive display.

While the sign enclosure is preferably rectangular, it is obvious that the shape and design may be varied according to commercial demands, without departing from the scope of the invention.

It is to be noted that the sign sides may be constructed of rough finished glass, as well as the end and bottom glasses, the top and the other end wall of the frame or enclosure being constructed of metal, the inner surfaces of which are highly finished, preferably aluminum bronze, making a relatively cheap surface, for use as reflectors, throwing the light downwardly and outwardly.

It is to be understood that the particulars herein given are in no way limitative and that, while still keeping within the scope of the invention, any desired modifications of detail and desired proportions may be made in the apparatus according to the circumstances.

The invention comprises further features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the sign, showing the housing or enclosure constructed in accordance with the invention, disclosing the means for supporting the sign swingingly as projecting in an outward direction from a wall or other support.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical cross sectional view on line 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the construction of the frame of the housing or enclosure whereby the sign sides and bottom glasses can be supported in place.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal horizontal sectional view on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 1, showing the sign supported stationary instead of the swinging arrangement as in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view of one corner of the enclosure, showing how the sign sides and the bottom glasses are held in place.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail sectional view of one corner of the enclosure, showing how the end glass and one of the sign sides are held in position.

Figures 7, 8 and 9 are details of the mounting and joints of the outer wall of the housing.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates an enclosure which comprises a metal frame which may be any shape and proportions, it being the purpose to support the frame as projecting outwardly from the wall of a building or other support, the ends of the frame carrying brackets 2 which receive an outwardly extending rod, bar or support 3 which projects outwardly from the wall of a building or other support. A bracket 4, which may be of any suitable design and proportions, is provided for securement to the wall or other support, as indicated, said bracket having a threaded socket 5 for the reception of the outwardly projecting rod or bar 3 which passes through the eyes of the brackets 2 which are secured to the frame of the sign. Attached to the outer end of the rod or bar are chains 6 which, in turn, are secured to the wall or other support to reinforce the rod or bar 3.

The frame is preferably rectangular and has a metal top 7 and a metal end 8, the lat-

ter being adjacent the side of the building or other support. The inner surfaces of the metal top 7 and the end 8 are highly finished in any manner, preferably aluminum bronze, acting as reflectors for the rays of light from the bulbs 9 which are supported on the interior of the enclosure by means of an elongated bracket or support 10. The bracket or support 10 has upwardly inclined projecting arms 11 at one end which are secured to the top 7, while the other end of the bracket or support 10 is fastened at 12 to the metal end 8.

The frame of the enclosure has longitudinal angle corner bars 13 and 14 and connecting these bars adjacent the outer wall remote from the inner metal wall (where the housing is supported) is a marginal strap iron 15. Where this strap iron 15 connects with the longitudinal angle corner bars 13 and 14, the side flanges of such corner bars at their ends are cut away, as shown at 15^a, so as to provide for an abutting joint or fit for the strap iron, there being securing devices, as at 15^b, to connect the strap iron to the corner angle bars 13 and 14. A glass wall for the outer portion of the housing is positioned adjacent the strap iron 15.

To hold the outer glass wall in position, a frame 16 is provided comprising upper and lower angle irons 17, the ends of which are connected by the vertical strap irons 18. These upper and lower angle irons 17 abut the adjacent edges of the strap irons 18, there being horizontal upper and lower strap irons 18^a for securing the angle irons 17 in place. In other words, the strap irons 18^a are riveted to the vertical flanges of the angle irons while the ends of the strap irons 18^a are secured at 18^b to the vertical angle irons 17. This frame is fitted in position so that the angle irons 17 will retain the outer glass wall in position.

Secured to the upper angle corner bars 13 are inner angle bars 16^a which are positioned relative to the corner bars 13 as to provide guides 17^c for the sign sides 18^c which are made of rough finished glass and have display lettering thereon and which lettering to the background are transparent with the outlines of the lettering opaque.

Secured to the lower angle iron corner bars 14 are guide bars 19 which are positioned so that their portions 20 act as supports for the sign sides 18^c. The lateral flanges 21 of the guide bars 19 cooperate with the lower flanges of the lower angle iron corner bars of the frame to provide guides for the bottom glasses 22 and 23. Obviously, the guide bars 19 guide the sign sides and the bottom glasses into place.

Extending transversely of the frame at the bottom thereof and connecting the lower angle iron corner bars is a supporting bar 24 which is T-shaped in cross section and acts to support the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses 22 and 23. There is sufficient play in the guides caused to be formed by the flanges 21 of the guide bars 19 and the bottom flanges of the lower corner angle bars 14 to permit raising either one of the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses 22 and 23 to allow the glass to be slid in a direction over the other glass. Obviously, either bottom glass may be operated in this manner and constitutes a door or closure, permitting access to the bulbs.

After the sign sides 18^c have been adjusted in place, the outer glass wall 26 is then positioned as shown and then the frame consisting of the angle irons 17, the strap irons 18 and the strap irons 18^a is positioned to hold the outer glass wall 26 in position, said frame being secured in place as shown.

A turn-button 30 is carried by the transverse supporting bar 24 of the frame. This turn-button is set into a slot 24^a cut from the flange of the bar 24 which is T-shaped, allowing it to disappear between the edges of the bottom glasses to permit the bottom glasses to slide smoothly over opposite sides. The turn-button has a knob or handle which projects below the frame of the sign so as to be grasped by an operator, whereby the button can be turned to allow either one of the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses to be raised, allowing it to move over the other glass which will allow access to the bulbs on the supporting bar 10.

The bulbs may receive a current supply from any suitable source (not shown).

It will be noted that the enclosure may be easily installed, supported outwardly from the wall of a building or other suitable support, or may be arranged within or on a window display or be supported on the interior of a building or any other place where it is desirable to place a sign.

The enclosure for the sign may be any size, large or small, and the sign sides in this instance may be made in sections of glass and held in the guides 17^d formed by the angle bars 13, 14 and 16^a and otherwise held in place by any conventional means. It is obvious that the enclosure may have all of its walls made of transparent material, such as glass or the like.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed is:

1. An illuminating sign comprising a frame having upper and lower longitudinal angle iron corner bars provided with guides for the sign sides, the frame having an end glass, the lower corner angle bars having guides, and bottom glasses mounted in the lower guides with their adjacent ends positioned whereby the end of either glass may be raised to permit the glass to be moved over the other glass.

2. An illuminating sign comprising a frame having a reflecting top and an inner reflecting end and an outer glass end, said sign having sign sides which are transparent and having lettering thereon, said frame having bottom glasses, either one of which being slidably adjustable over the other, allowing access to the interior of the frame for the repair or installation of electric light bulbs.

3. An illuminating sign comprising a frame provided with sign sides with display lettering thereon and an end glass, said frame having bottom glasses, the lower longitudinal corners of said frame having guide bars secured thereto and positioned according to the lower angle bars of the frame, causing guides for the bottom glasses and the sign sides to be formed.

4. An illuminating sign comprising a frame having a reflecting top and an inner reflecting end and outer glass end, said sign having sign sides which are transparent and provided with indicia, said frame having bottom glasses of which either one is slidably adjustable over the other, and means for holding the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses in place.

5. An illuminating sign comprising a frame provided with sign sides inscribed with display indicia, said frame having an end glass and bottom glasses, the lower longitudinal corners of said frame having guide bars secured thereto and paralleling the lower bars of the frame to provide guides for the bottom glasses to permit the adjacent ends of either one to be raised enough for sliding movement over the other glass, and means for holding the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses in place when closed.

6. An illuminating display sign comprising a frame having upper and lower longitudinal corner guides, transparent colored sign sides mounted in the longitudinal upper and lower guides, bottom glasses mounted in the lower longitudinal guides, the end of the frame having an end glass mounted therein, and means at the end of the frame for holding the end glass in place.

7. In the combination with the structure in claim 6, the construction and arrangement of the lower longitudinal guides being such as to permit either one of the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses to be raised to allow the raised bottom glass to be moved over the other glass, and means for retaining the adjacent ends of the bottom glasses in place.

In testimony whereof he affixes his signature.

JOSEPH R. NOOE.