(No Model.)

C. SCHWARTZ.

SIGN.

No. 418,755. Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

WITNESSES

Wm. A. Lowe

Wm. Wagner

INVENTOR

C. Schwartz

by his attorneys

Roeder & Briesen

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SIGN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,755, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed September 7, 1889. Serial No. 323,234. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHWARTZ, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Sign, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a sign in which the background is embossed to form seats for superposed embossed letters which are cemented upon the background.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement, more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of the embossed background of my improved sign. Fig. 2 is a section on line $x\,x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a face view of the sign complete; Fig. 4, a section on line $y\,y$, Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a face view of one of the superposed letters; and Fig. 6, a section on line $z\,z$, Fig. 5. Figs. 7 to 12 are corresponding views of a modification, the section-lines being marked, respectively, $x'\,x'$, $y'\,y'$, and $z'\,z'$.

In Figs. 1 to 6 the letter a represents the background of a sign out of which are embossed, by suitable dies, the raised letters a' a'. These letters constitute the seats for superposed letters b, made of the same size and outline as letters a, but of a different color. The letters b should be made of a stiff material, and are struck up from dies, so as to have the flanged edges b'. The several letters b are of course disconnected from one another. The letters b are cemented upon their corresponding letter a' when the sign is completed. As the entire convex surface of the letter a' is in contact with the entire concave surface of the letter b, the cement can be distributed over the entire back of the letter b to securely hold it in place. The flanged edges b' of the letters b will project over the edges of the letters a', and thus the letters b will by their flanges hang upon or embrace the letters a'. Thus the weight of the letters b will not have a constant tendency to cause a disunion of the letters b from the background, which is the case when flat letters or a flat background is employed.

In Figs. 7 to 12 the background a is provided with sunk letters a^2 in lieu of the raised letters a'. Each sunk letter a^2 receives a letter b^2, from which the flange b^3 projects forwardly. In this case the flange b^3 rests within the flange of letter a^2, which is the reverse of the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 6.

What I claim is—

The combination of a background embossed to form a series of letters with a series of flanged superposed letters, each of the superposed letters being filled out by one of the embossed letters, and with cement between the contiguous surfaces of the embossed and the superposed letters, substantially as specified.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:
F. V. BRIESEN,
WM. WAGNER.