No. 892,615. PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

F. W. PERRY.

METAL SIGN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

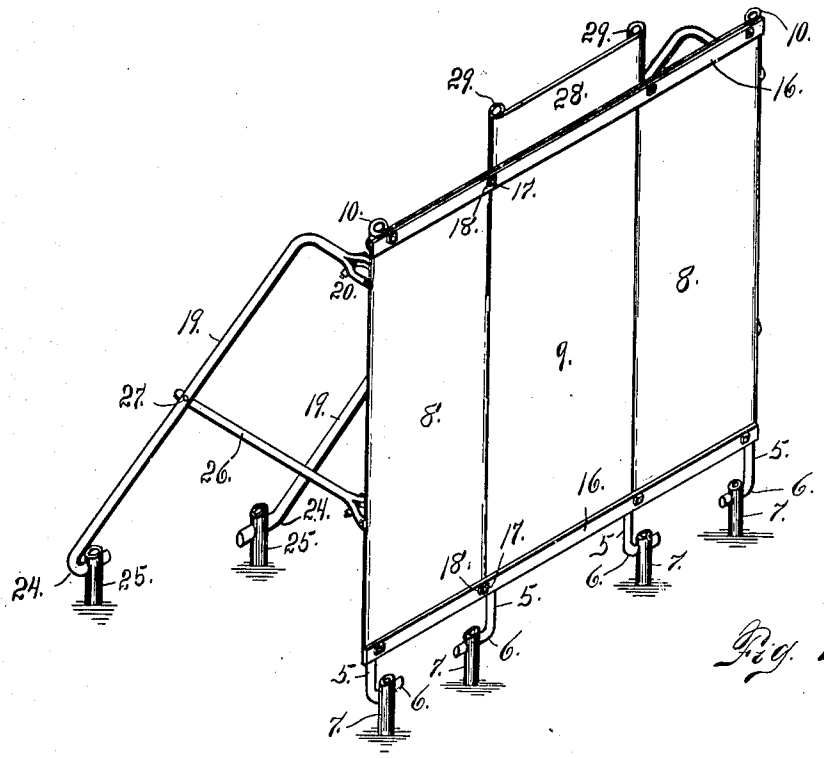


Fig. 1.

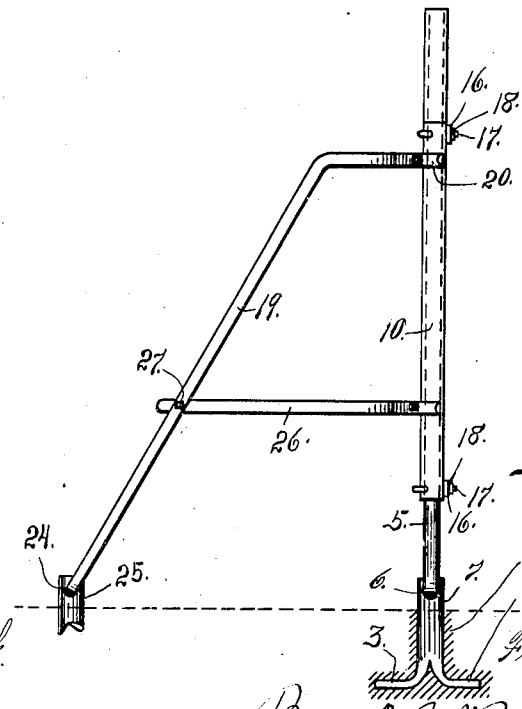


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

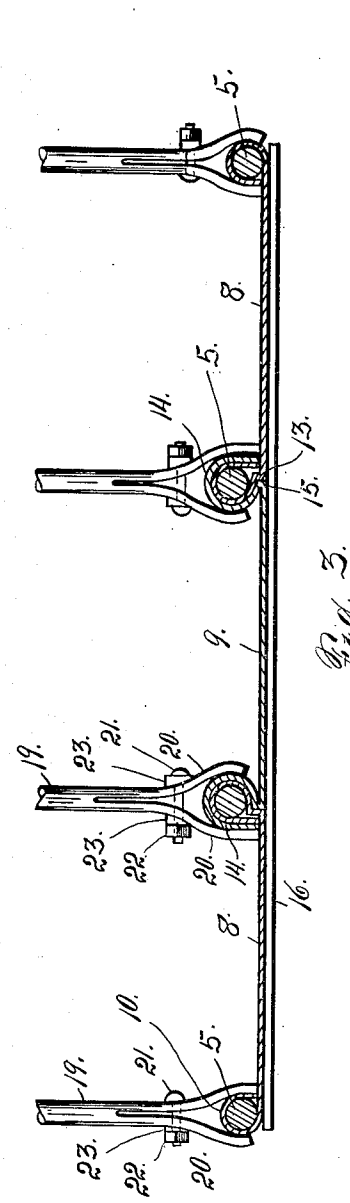


Fig. 3.

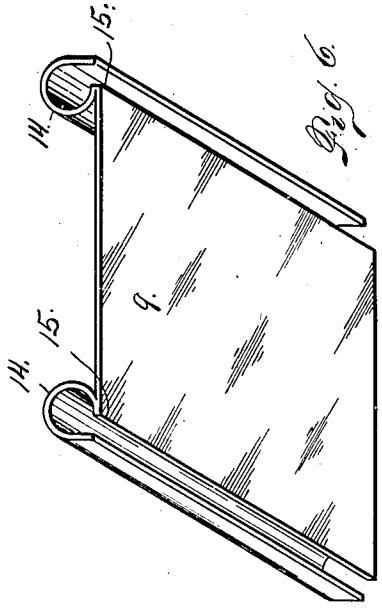


Fig. 6.

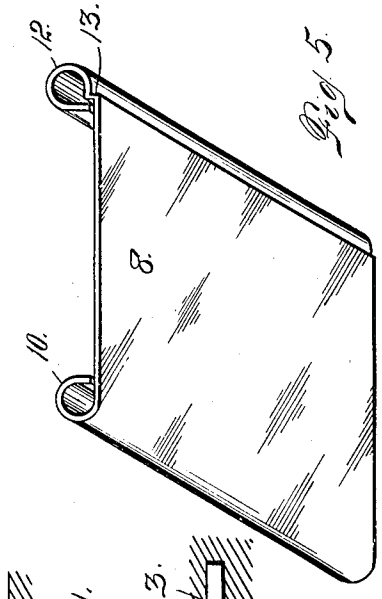


Fig. 5.

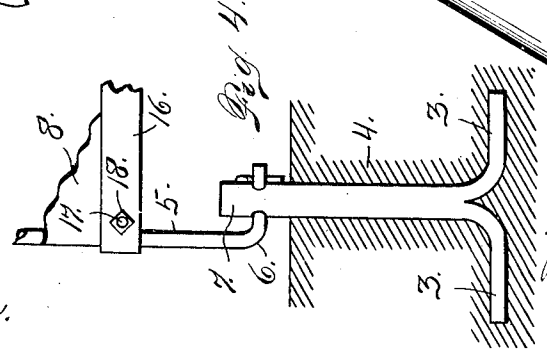


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. PERRY, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

METAL SIGN.

No. 892,615. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed July 22, 1907. Serial No. 384,951.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Signs; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in metal signs, my object being to provide a practically indestructible sign and also one having removable advertising sections or plates, whereby these advertising members may be removed from the supporting structure as often as may be desired either for changing or renewing the matter thereon.

The invention will now be described in detail reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sign. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken through the sign looking downwardly, the parts being shown on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view illustrating the manner of anchoring the sign, the parts being shown on a larger scale than in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the removable advertising members. Fig. 6 is a similar view of another member.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate upwardly projecting bars or standards which may occupy the vertical or a somewhat inclined position as may be desired. These standards as shown in the drawing are bent at their lower extremities as shown at 6 at right angles to their main portions, and pass through openings formed in anchor members 7, the latter consisting preferably of hollow, cylindrical bars split at their lower extremities as shown at 3, the lower part of each member being embedded in concrete 4.

Upon the standards 5 which are preferably circular in cross section, are mounted the advertising members 8 and 9. The members 8 may be termed the end members and the member 9 an intermediate member. Fig. 5 shows one of the members 8 and these members are interchangeable upon the standards. In Fig. 5 the member 8 is arranged as shown at the left of Fig. 3. In order to utilize this member for the member 8 at the right of Fig. 3, the upper extremity as shown in Fig. 5 would become the lower extremity. Each member 8 has its outer vertical edge bent into an approximately cylindrical form constituting a tubular part 10 of such size to slide freely over a standard 5. The opposite edge is of similar form as shown at 12, except that the part 12 where it joins the body of the member is provided with a shoulder 13. The part 12 as well as the part 10, is constructed to fit over a standard 5 in such a manner that it may be readily removed and replaced. The member 9 is also provided at its opposite edges with offset tubular parts 14 adapted to fit over the standards 5. These parts 14 are slightly different in shape from the adjacent edges of the two members 8 with which they are connected when the members are assembled in the completed sign. As shown in the drawing the two members 8 are first put in place after which the member 9 is put in position. The parts 14 of the member 9 must be large enough to slip downwardly around the parts 12 of the member 8, and the member 9 is so shaped that its opposite edges as shown at 15, will fit the adjacent shoulders 13 of the members 8 on opposite sides. By virtue of this construction the face of the completed sign presents a smooth unbroken surface which is important in a structure of this class.

It is evident that the sign may be composed of any desired number of members 8 and 9. The intermediate members 9 will all be of the same construction, while there will only be two members 8 in any sign regardless of its size. Of course the size of the members is immaterial except that in order to form a rigid substantial sign, they should not be too wide, since the width of the members determines the distance apart of the supporting standards 5.

The various members of the sign are connected at the top and bottom by transversely arranged strap iron members 16, which are connected with the sign members by means of bolts 17. When it is desired to remove the sign members from the standards, it is of course necessary to remove the connecting

strips 16. In order to do this it will only be necessary to detach the nuts 18 and remove the bolts.

The sign is further supported by means of angle bars 19 whose upper extremities are split to form clamping parts 20. These split ends are clamped to the tubular parts of the sign members 8 and 9 by means of bolts 21 to which are applied nuts 22. Beveled washers 23 may be employed. The lower extremities of the supporting bars 19 are bent at right angles as shown at 24 and passed through openings formed in anchor members 25 whose lower extremities are preferably embedded in concrete in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 1. The bars 19 are further connected with the standards of the sign members by means of horizontally disposed auxiliary bars 26 whose outer extremities are fastened to the bars 19 as shown at 27, and whose inner extremities are bifurcated to clamp the tubular edges of the sign members.

An auxiliary advertising plate 28 may be slid upon the upper extremities of the two middle standards 5 which project upwardly above the other standards for the purpose. This auxiliary plate is provided at its extremities with tubular parts 29 shaped to fit over the standards. This member may be used to designate distances where the signs are arranged along lines of railroad or it may be used for designating the name of the sign maker, or for any other desired purpose.

While the standards 5 shown in the drawing are circular in cross section, it is evident that any other desired cross sectional form within the scope of the appended claims may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A sign including supporting standards and advertising members having their edges formed into tubular shape to slide over the standards the adjacent tubular edges of adjacent members being arranged to telescope with each other, the said members being readily removable and replaceable for the purpose set forth.

2. A sign including supporting standards, advertising members having their edges bent into shape to fit around the standards, some of the members having their edges shaped to fit around the tubular parts of adjacent members after the latter have been directly applied to the standards, substantially as shown and described.

3. A metal sign including supporting standards, and advertising members having their edges of tubular shape and slidably connected with the standards the adjacent edges of two members being arranged in telescopic relation whereby they are readily detachable, substantially as described.

4. A metal sign including sheet metal advertising members having their edges bent into tubular form whereby they may be slidably mounted on the standards, the adjacent edges of two adjacent members being so shaped that the tubular edge of one member fits around or over the tubular edge of the other member, substantially as described.

5. A metal sign composed of supporting standards, anchor members, the lower extremities of the standards being bent to pass through openings formed in the anchor members, and advertising plates detachably connected with the standards, substantially as described.

6. A sign composed of supporting standards, means for anchoring the standards, advertising plates having their edges of tubular shape and slidably connected with the standards whereby they are readily removable and replaceable the adjacent edges of two members being arranged in telescopic relation, means for connecting the several advertising members, and suitable auxiliary supporting means located in the rear of the sign and suitably connected therewith, substantially as described.

7. A metal sign composed of upright supporting bars, advertising plates removably connected with the bars, and supporting means arranged in the rear of the sign and consisting of bars having bifurcated upper extremities, and means for clamping the said extremities to the sign, substantially as described.

8. A sign composed of supporting standards, and sign members having their edges bent to form tubular parts adapted to slip over the standards, the adjoining edge of one sign member being shouldered and offset to receive the edge of the adjacent member to form a smooth or uninterrupted advertising surface, substantially as described.

9. A metal sign including supporting standards, and advertising members having offset tubular edges slidably connected with the standards the adjacent edges of two members being arranged in telescopic relation, substantially as described.

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

FRANK W. PERRY.

Witnesses:
A. J. O'BRIEN,
DENA NELSON.