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A. E. VAUGHN

2,013,194

METHOD OF PRODUCING PAINTED DESIGNS, CHARACTERS, LETTERS AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.

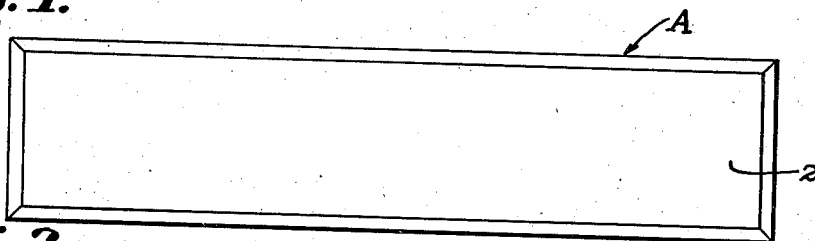


Fig. 2.

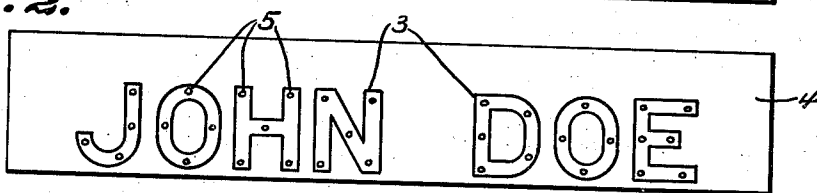


Fig. 3.

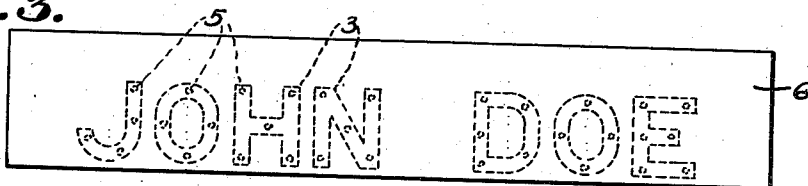


Fig. 4.

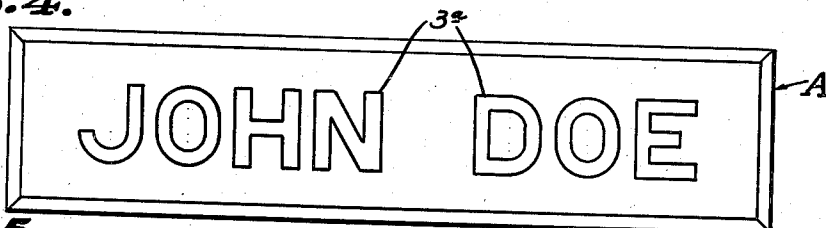


Fig. 5.

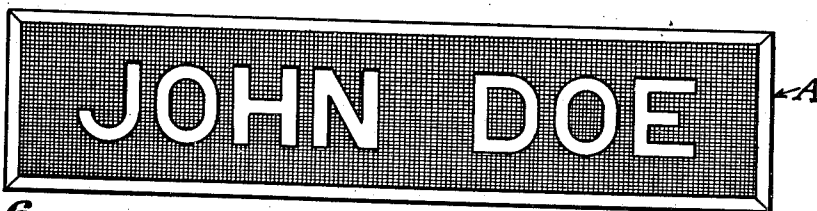
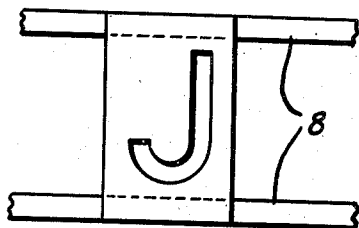


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF PRODUCING PAINTED DESIGNS, CHARACTERS, LETTERS, AND THE LIKE

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Application November 14, 1934, Serial No. 752,923

2 Claims. (Cl. 41—29)

This invention relates to a method of producing painted designs, characters, letters, and the like and especially to improvements on the method disclosed in my former Patent No. 1,646,565, entitled "Method of making signs", issued October 25, 1927.

In the painting of designs, letters, characters and like work the paint employed has usually been limited to oil and japan colors as lacquers and quick-drying enamels were not found suitable for hand brushing when forming letters or cutting in backgrounds, as the quick-setting properties of the lacquers or enamels prevent the application of a uniform coat, particularly in the confined area of a letter and in the narrow spaces between the same.

In my former patent, above referred to, a method is disclosed whereby quick-drying lacquers, enamels and like materials may be employed, but the work performed requires skilled labor as the letters or characters to be painted must be drawn or blocked out on a prepared background and thereafter a masking paste must be carefully applied to the blocked out areas as ragged outlines and edges would otherwise result.

The object of the present invention is to generally improve and simplify the method disclosed in my former patent; and in particular to provide a method of masking whereby paper, fabric or similar materials may be employed for masking purposes and whereby the masking material may be pre-formed or cut in the shape of letters, characters, or the like, by machines, dies, etc., and then applied to the surface to be masked thus insuring a clean-cut work and finish and also permitting the employment of unskilled labor, and, furthermore, producing a material saving in time and money.

The invention is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a front view of a signboard to be painted.

Fig. 2 shows the manner in which the pre-formed paper letters are spaced and aligned prior to applying them to the signboard.

Fig. 3 shows the manner in which the spaced and aligned letters are temporarily attached to a temporary backing and transfer sheet.

Fig. 4 is a front view of the signboard, showing the paper letters after they have been applied to the surface thereof.

Fig. 5 is a front view of the signboard showing the work completed.

Fig. 6 is a front view showing a modified form of mask.

In describing the present invention, let it be assumed that the method is applied to the painting of letter signs and that the material to be employed will be a quick-drying lacquer or enamel. If that is the case the particular type and size of lettering to be employed must first be selected. This can be easily accomplished by merely going to the nearest paint-store where a great variety of letters of different sizes and types are kept in stock. These letters will be die cut from paper, fabric or similar material at a central factory and all dealers will be supplied.

After the letters have been selected the method of employing them during the painting of the sign will be as follows: The signboard, indicated at A in Fig. 1 and constructed of wood, sheet metal, or other suitable material, is first given one or more background coats of lacquer or enamel of the color desired, for instance white, as indicated at 2. The letters which have been purchased and which are indicated at 3 (see Fig. 2) are then laid out on a strip of cardboard or similar material, indicated at 4, care being taken to properly space and align the letters. A suitable adhesive, also secured from a dealer, is dabbed on the letters at spaced points, such as indicated at 5, and a sheet of paper, such as shown at 6 (see Fig. 3) and which will hereinafter be referred to as a "temporary backing and transfer sheet", will then be placed over the letters and carefully pressed down against the same, with the result that the letters will adhere to the sheet. The sheet is then turned over so that the letters will face upwardly, and the sheet, together with the letters, is given a coat of adhesive.

If the white background, indicated at 2, which has been applied to the surface of the sign is thoroughly dry, the gummed side of the transfer sheet supporting the letters will be pressed against the surface of the sign and as the entire surface of the sheet and letters is gummed it will naturally adhere thereto.

One corner of the transfer sheet is then peeled away from the surface and grasped and a gradual pull is exerted. It will thus be peeled away from the surface of the sign and from the letters as these only partially adhere to the transfer sheet due to the small daubs of adhesive employed on the sides of the letters which adhere to the transfer sheet. When the transfer sheet has been completely peeled off the letters will be left on the face of the sign, as indicated at 3^a in Fig. 4.

A second coat of lacquer or enamel of another

color, for instance black, will now be applied either by brushing or spraying and this coat will not only cover the entire surface of the sign but also the paper letters applied thereto. When this coat has dried the paper letters will be peeled off and as the first coat of lacquer applied was white in color the spaces masked or covered by the paper letters will appear in white when the paper letters or mask is removed. The appearance of the sign when finally completed will thus be a black background with white letters, as shown in Fig. 5.

It is obvious that work of this character can be performed by any unskilled person as the letters employed for masking purposes may be purchased and the only care required on the part of the person painting the sign will be that of properly spaced and aligning the letters. It is also obvious that the work can be quickly accomplished as the coat forming the white background (or whatever other color may be required) can be applied by either brushing or spraying. Similarly when the second coat is applied, whether it be black or any other color, it can be applied by brushing or spraying. Hence no care or skill is required in applying the lacquer or enamel coats as the entire surface has to be covered each time.

The work produced is clean-cut in outline, a variety of color effects may be produced and a durable surface is obtained, due to the lacquers or enamels employed. In fact, the final result obtained is very similar to porcelain enamel signs.

While the invention has been described in conjunction with the painting of letter signs, it is obvious that designs of different forms and characters may be employed and that such designs and characters may be cut out of paper or similar material to form the masks. Hence the invention is not limited to letter signs, nor is it limited to the forming of letters in the manner described as the operation may be exactly reversed. For instance, by referring to Fig. 6 it will be noted that a rectangular sheet of paper is disclosed in which is cut the outline of the letter "J". Sheets of paper of this character may be pasted together on two narrow strips, such as indicated at 8-8. The entire surface may then be gummed and the letters and the strips 8 applied to the surface of the sign. The letters proper may then be removed, leaving the background masked and the letters open. A coat of paint may then be applied over the entire mask and the surface uncovered by the letters. When this has dried the mask covering the background may be removed. Of course the same result will be obtained but by a method reverse to that first described, and while other features of the invention have been more or less specifically described or illustrated, I wish it understood that varying changes may be resorted to within the scope of

the appended claims and that the materials and finish of the several parts employed may be such as the judgment and experience of the manufacturer may dictate or varying conditions may demand.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A method of producing letters, characters and designs in quick drying lacquers, enamels, paints, and like materials which consists in covering the surface with a ground coat of a given color and letting said coat dry, arranging one or more pre-cut masks on a surface and applying an adhesive to portions of said masks, covering said masks with a transfer sheet and pressing the sheet against the mask to cause adherence between the masks and the transfer sheet, reversing the transfer sheet to expose the masks and to permit application of a coat of adhesive to the transfer sheet and the masks adhering thereto, pressing the transfer sheet and the masks carried thereby against the surface to which the ground coat has been applied to cause the transfer sheet and the masks to adhere to the surface of the ground coat, immediately removing the transfer sheet so as to leave the masks adhering to the surface of the ground coat, applying a second coat of another color to said ground surface and the masks covering portions of said ground surface and letting said second coat dry, and then removing the masks.

2. A method of producing letters, characters and designs in quick drying lacquers, enamels, paints, and like materials which consists in covering the surface with a ground coat of a given color and letting said coat dry, arranging one or more pre-formed paper masks on a surface and applying an adhesive to portions of said pre-formed paper masks, covering said pre-formed paper masks with a transfer sheet to cause adherence between the pre-formed paper masks and the transfer sheet, reversing the transfer sheet to expose the pre-formed paper masks and to permit application of a coat of adhesive to the transfer sheet and the pre-formed paper masks adhered thereto, pressing the transfer sheet and the pre-formed paper masks carried thereby against the surface to which the ground coat has been applied to cause the transfer sheet and the pre-formed paper masks to adhere to the surface of the ground coat, immediately removing the transfer sheet so as to leave the pre-formed paper mask adhering to the surface of the ground coat, applying a second coat of another color to said ground surface and the pre-formed paper masks covering portions of said ground surface and letting said second coat dry, and then removing the pre-formed paper masks.

ALBERT E. VAUGHN.