(No Model.)

C. SCHWARTZ.

LETTER FOR SIGNS.

No. 503,620. Patented Aug. 22, 1893.

Fig: 1.

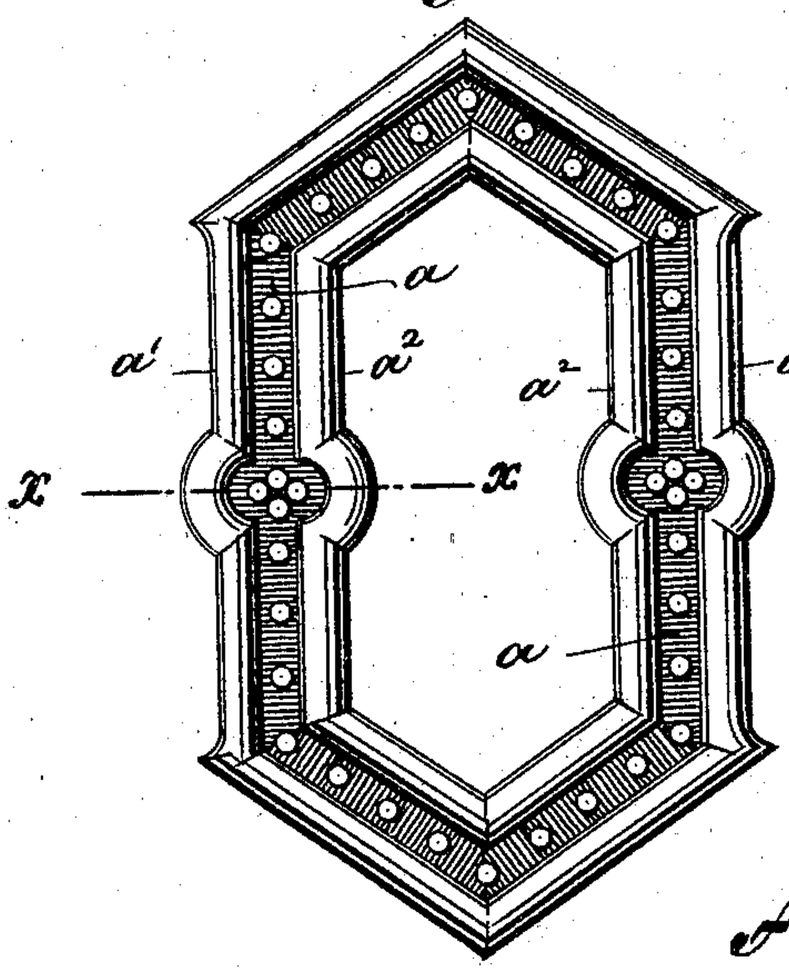

Fig: 2.

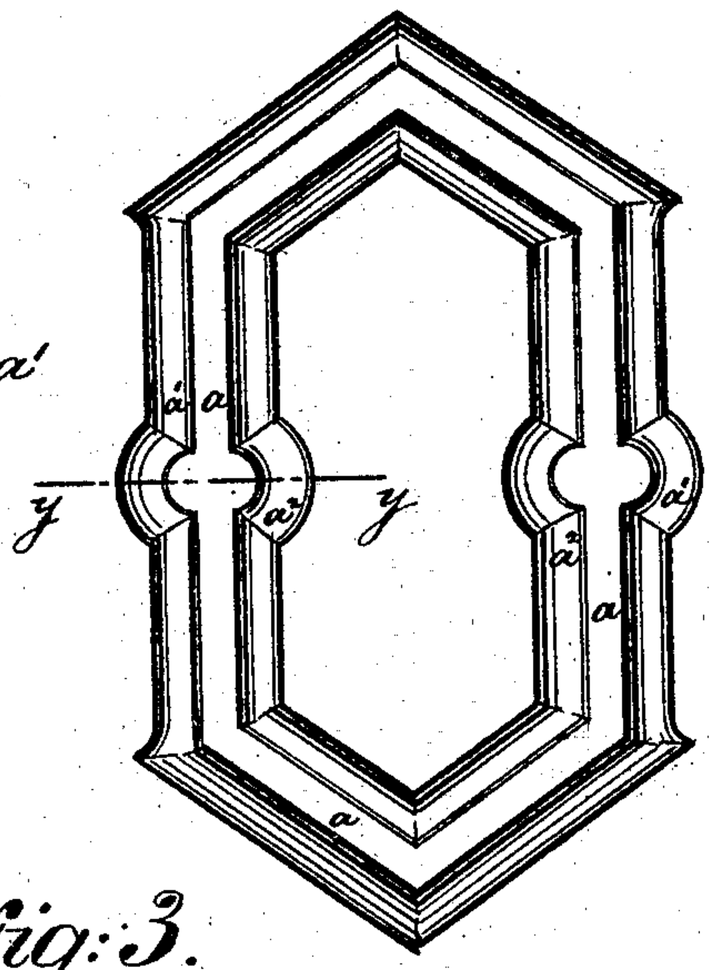

Fig: 3.

Fig: 4.

Fig: 5.

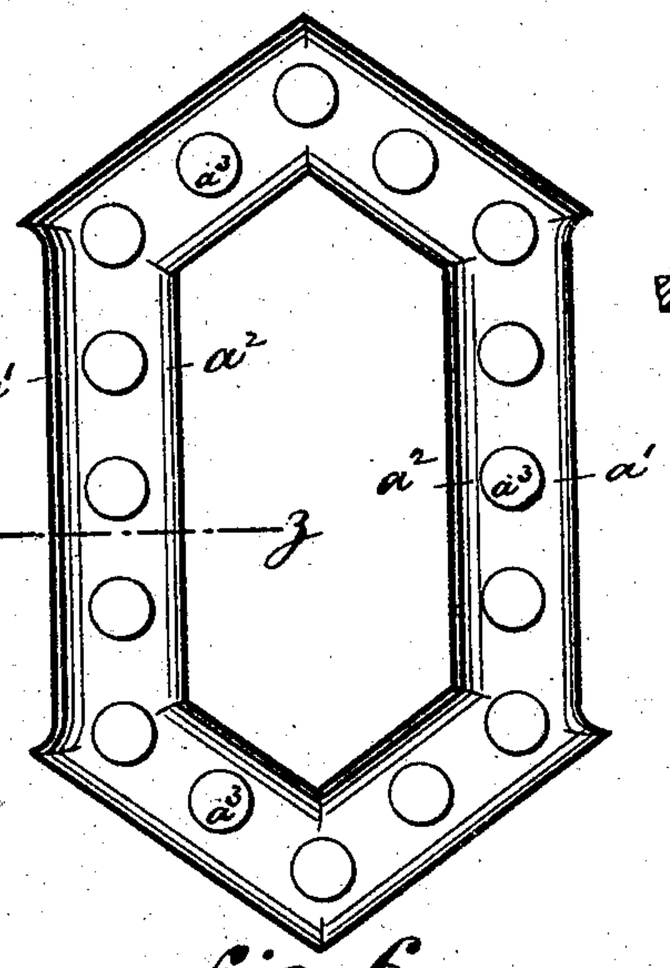

Fig: 6.

WITNESSES:

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CHARLES SCHWARTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LETTER FOR SIGNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,620, dated August 22, 1893.

Application filed April 10, 1893. Serial No. 469,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHWARTZ, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented an Improved Letter for Signs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved embossed letter for signs made either in relief or intaglio. The letter is composed of a central straight section by which it is attached to the glass or other background and of an outer and inner grooved section adapted to receive any overflow of the adhesive. Thus the letter will always present a sharp and clean outline. The adhesive is protected by its central location and the letter may be easily attached to the background by pressure without losing its shape.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a relief letter constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of an intaglio letter; Fig. 3 an elevation of a modification of the intaglio letter; Fig. 4 an enlarged cross section on line *x*, *x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 5 a similar cross section on line *y*, *y*, Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 a similar cross section on line *z*, *z*, Fig. 3.

My improved letter may be either molded or struck up between dies and is preferably formed of glazed card board, card board faced with metal foil, or of sheet metal. The bars of the letter are composed of a straight or flat central section *a*, of an outer grooved section *a'*, and of an inner grooved section a^2. The grooves *a'*, a^2, may be of the same or different diameters, according to the effect to be produced. The central straight section *a*, is at its back parallel with the glass or other background *b*, to which the letter is to be attached, while the free edges of the grooved sections extend down to such background. In this way the entire letter is properly stiffened and prevented from tilting. The central section *a*, of each letter may be either smooth (Fig. 2) or embossed (Fig. 1) or ornamented in other suitable manner (Fig. 3).

To affix the letter to the background, the straight section *a*, is covered with a suitable cement or other adhesive and the latter is placed upon the background. Pressure is next applied to the straight section, when as will be readily understood, the letter may be firmly affixed without in anywise injuring either the straight or the grooved section. Any overflow of the cement will be received by the grooves and thus a clean outline will always be presented.

In order to prevent moisture from entering the grooves, varnish may be applied to the outline of the letter.

In Figs. 1 and 4, the relief letter is applied to the outer face of the background, such as would be the case in show cards and outside window lettering.

In Figs. 2 and 5 the intaglio letter is applied to the inner face of glass or other transparent background, such as inside window lettering. Here, of course, a transparent varnish must be used.

In Figs. 3 and 6 the inner straight section is not made continuous as in Figs. 2 and 5, but is formed of a series of disconnected projections a^3.

What I claim is—

1. An embossed letter the bars of which are composed of a central straight section and of an outer and an inner grooved section, substantially as specified.

2. An embossed letter the bars of which are composed of a central straight glue receiving section and of an outer and an inner grooved section, the free edges of the grooved sections extending to the face of the central section, substantially as specified.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:
F. V. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.