

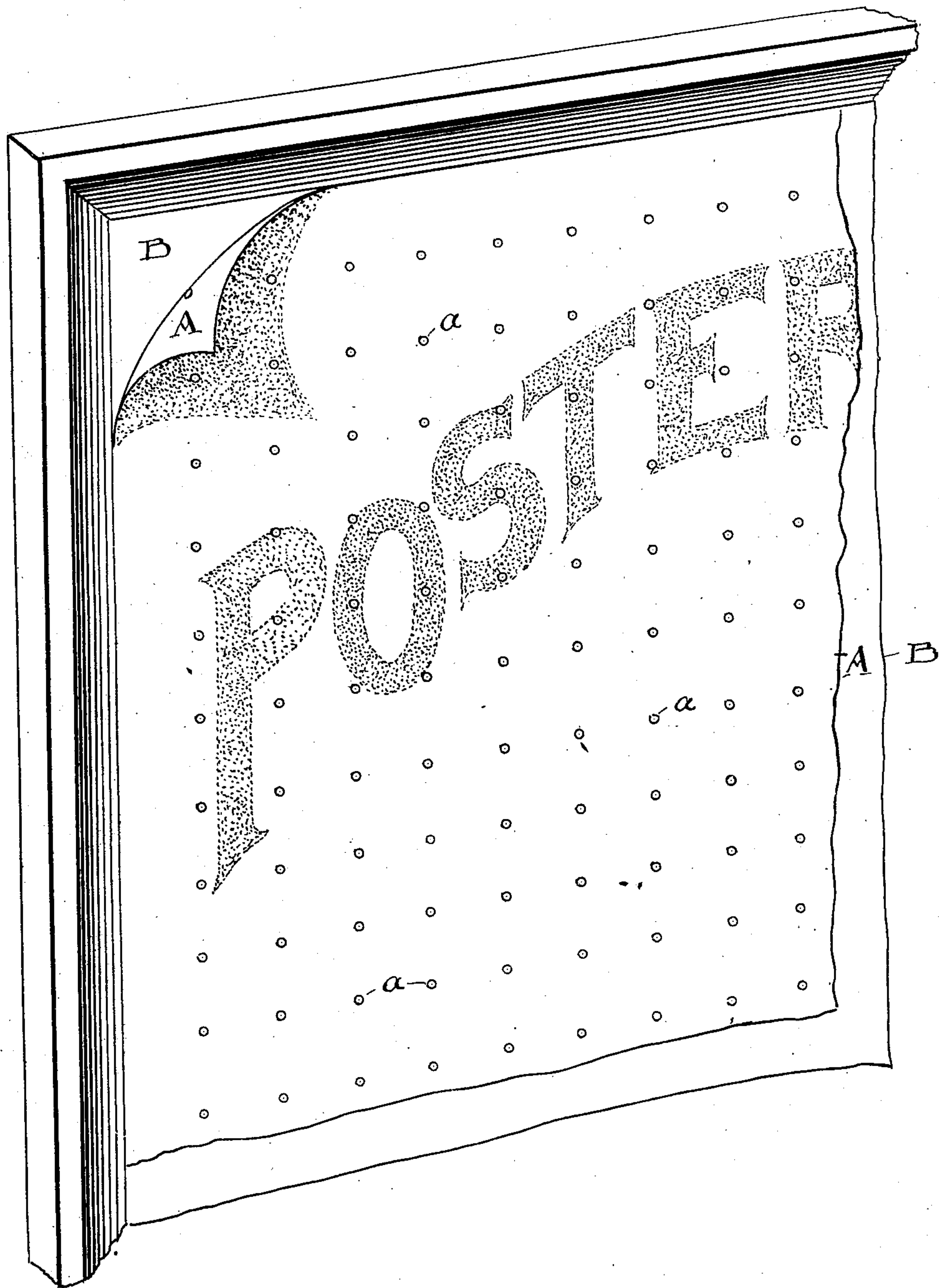
No. 688,302.

Patented Dec. 10, 1901.

J. GRETHES.
SHEET POSTER.

(Application filed Aug. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)



ATTEST

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JOHN GREETHER, OF AKRON, OHIO.

SHEET-POSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,302, dated December 10, 1901.

Application filed August 24, 1901. Serial No. 73,144. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GREETHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Posters; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in sheet-posters for bill-boards and other out-of-door places for displaying posters, such as the walls or sides of buildings and the like; and the object of the invention is to provide a poster which is capable of being more easily and uniformly pasted up and of being more firmly secured than has been practicable with posters as they have hitherto been made.

To these ends the invention consists in a sheet-poster dotted over with perforations and adapted for use, substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing the single figure shown illustrates simply a section or piece A of a bill or poster of paper or other sheet material provided with scattered perforations or holes *a* of relatively small size at intervals somewhat as shown in the drawing and pasted on a bill-board B. However, in practice as the bills or posters are prepared for use the holes *a* are not conspicuous, as here shown, and in fact are practically unnoticeable, especially a little distance away, so that they do not at all disfigure the poster or any picture or other character printed thereon, and are therefore unobjectionable, so far as appearances are concerned, when the poster has been put in place. It is likewise immaterial whether the perforations or holes be produced in the sheet before or after printing, and by reason of their very small size and scattered relation they do not weaken or impair the paper in any way.

Now considering next the utility and advantages of a poster constructed as thus described it is to be said that it has several material and important advantages as compared with the imperforate or plain poster or sheet hitherto used, consisting, first, in avoiding air-pockets in the sheet when it is being

posted or pasted on the boards. It is well known that in putting up large posters or show or display bills of any kind the board is first moistened over with the paste. Then the sheet is applied, working usually from the bottom upward and employing the wet paste-brush to put it on. The natural tendency of the sheet is to catch on the paste here and there and this regardless of whether the sheet has been fully spread out in every direction, as it should be, and the result is that air cells or pockets are developed here and there, which it is difficult to run out and which, if allowed to remain, leave a bad job and a weak place in the poster, which is easily torn out by hand or by wind and rain; but by the use of a perforated sheet the air cells or pockets are rendered impossible, because the perforations will let the air out, and thus the sheet can be run up and pasted on uniformly over its entire surface, and there are no weak places left here and there to begin the destruction of the poster. Then there is the further material advantage of a perforated over a plain poster in this that at last as the sheet is pressed down on the paste-covered board by means of a paste-moistened brush on the outside the perforations themselves come to be filled with paste and form binders for the paper, which contribute most materially to the means for holding the poster in place. The perforations are near enough and large enough to be of service in this particular, and yet not large enough to leave a disfiguring or detracting effect in appearances, especially when the poster is on the boards and the perforations are closed. These perforations in bills or posters of ordinary size may be, say, about an inch apart and, as already suggested, are so small as to be in a sense invisible or, at any rate, unnoticeable. In some instances a small slit or the like might be regarded as the equivalent of the perforations for liberating the air in the air-pockets and for the working through of a slight amount of paste in order to more firmly fasten the posters upon the boards. It will of course be understood that in posting large bills, such as circus or show bills, the bills are printed in sections and should register at their edges with the adjacent sections, so as to complete the outlines which are printed to

run across the lines of the sections, a portion of a given figure being on one section and another portion on another, and soon. Hence there must be accuracy in putting up these
5 bills, and it is therefore important that the air-cells be worked out over the entire surface of the bill or poster, so that each section may be run closely to its lines and take its place in the poster or bill as a whole.

10 What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a poster-sheet, adapted to be used on bill-boards and the like, provided with small perforations scattered broadcast over its surface and of a
15 size to serve as outlet-passages for air when

the bill is being posted and to receive paste to assist in holding the sheet in place, substantially as described.

2. A flat-surfaced support for sheet-posters, in combination with a poster-sheet pasted on
20 said support having irregularly-scattered holes through from side to side adapted to be entered by the paste to lock the sheet on the support, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 6th day of August, 1901.

JOHN GRETHER.

Witnesses:

R. B. MOSER,

H. E. MUDRA.