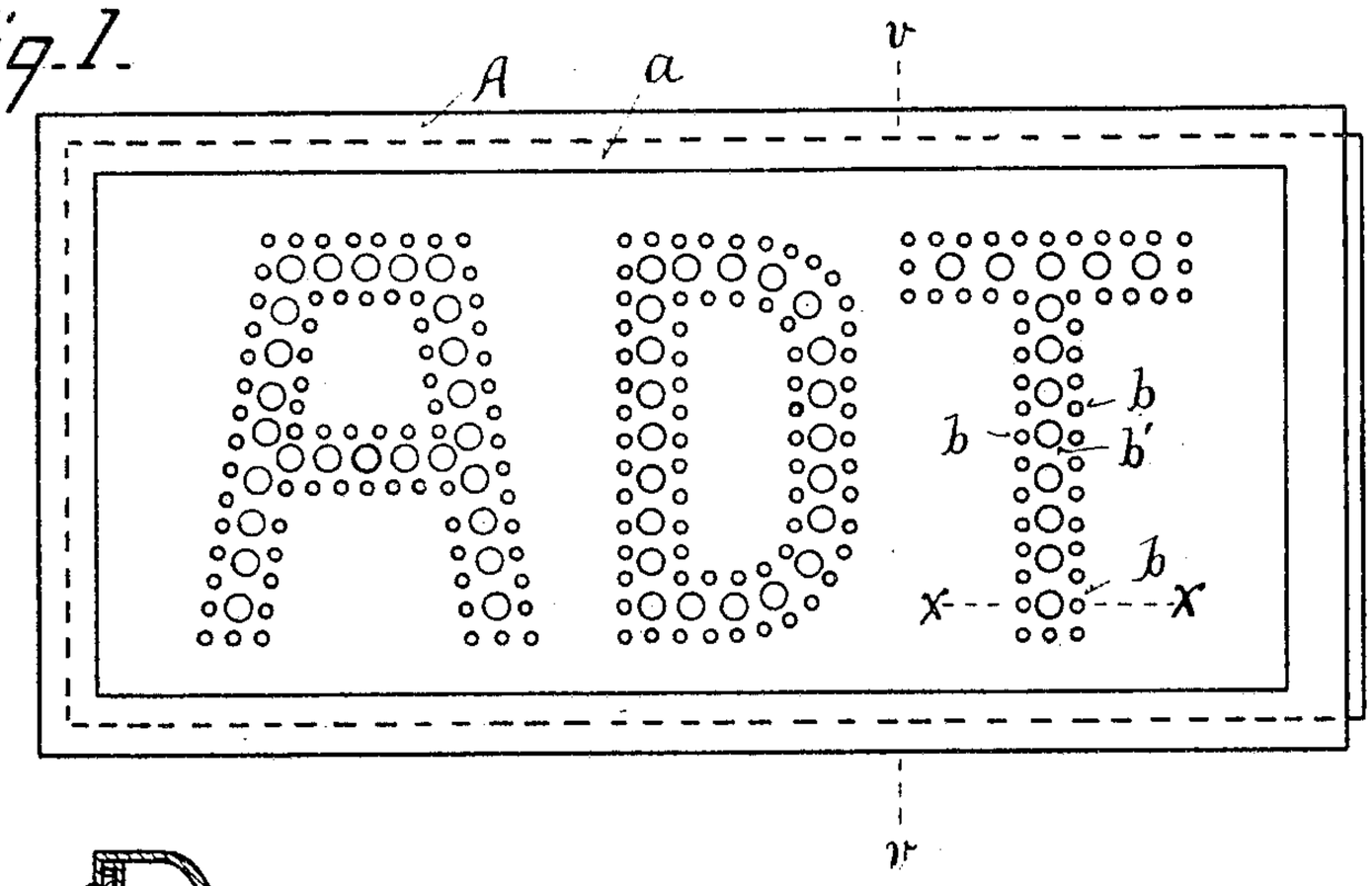
No. 798,759. PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

E. C. BACON.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1904.

Fig. 1.



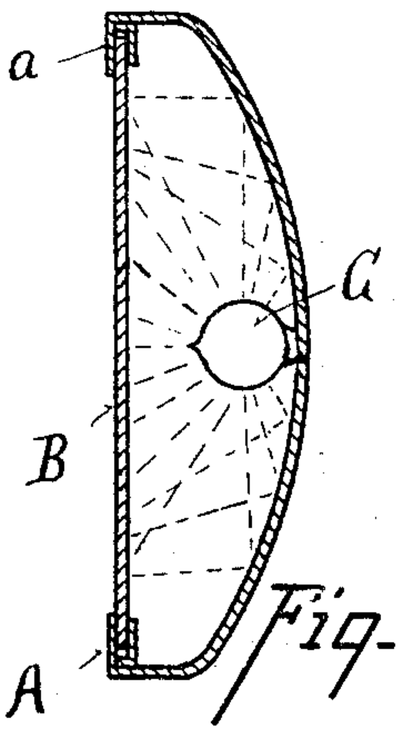


Fig. 2.

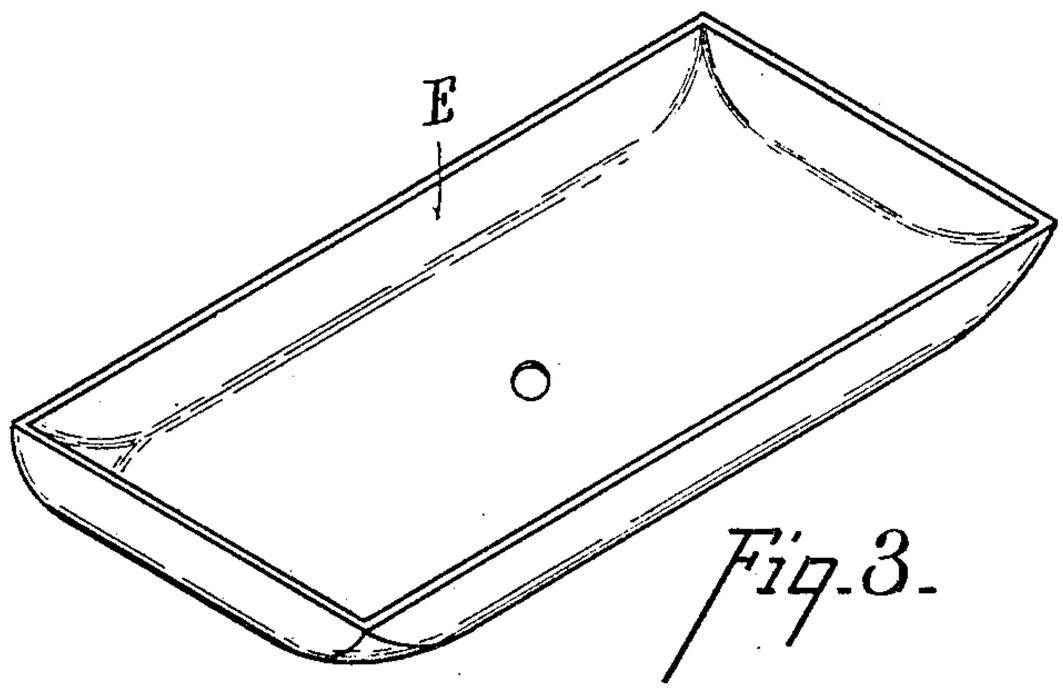


Fig. 3.

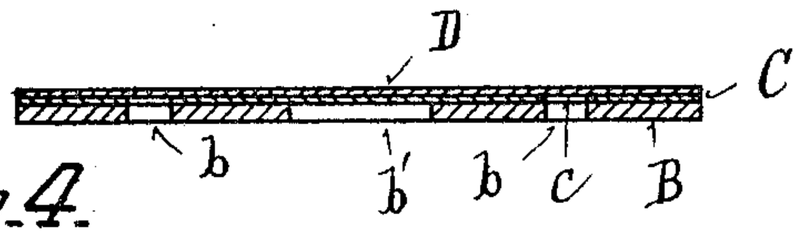


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL C. BACON, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE FLASH LIGHT SIGN COMPANY, OF CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF INDIANA.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

No. 798,759. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed December 8, 1904. Serial No. 236,044.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL C. BACON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Indianapolis, county of Marion, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminated Signs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce at small cost an illuminated sign having an even glow and a pleasing variety of color.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sign embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view upon line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the reflector. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the front face of the sign, taken upon line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Referring to the parts, frame A has ways *a* adapted to receive an opaque slide B, which is made, preferably, from cardboard or wood. In slide or face B characters are formed, the outlines of the characters being made by a series of small perforations *b*. A series of larger perforations *b'* are placed midway between the perforations *b*. Over the rear face of the slide a thin layer of colored transparent substance C, such as tissue-paper, is placed, which has perforations *c* to register with the small perforations *b* and covering the larger perforations *b'*. The most convenient manner of forming these is to make the large perforations *b'* in the slide B, paste the layer C upon the slide, and then form the smaller perforations in both the face B and the layer C. A layer of transparent substance D of different color from layer C is then placed upon layer C. To the rear of the frame A a reflector E is placed. This reflector is made in the form of a part of an ellipsoid, so that the greatest depth of the sign occurs at the center, at which point the light G, preferably electric, is placed. The effect of the ellipsoidal reflector is to cause the parts of the sign which receive less of the direct rays to receive a correspondingly larger amount of rays from the reflector, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The effect of this is to cause an even glow at all points of the sign and to avoid a glaring light at any point of the sign. The larger perforations emit rays of one color and the smaller perforations those of another color. The combined effect of the soft well-distributed glow and the mingling of colors produces a pleasing effect, and it is seen that the sign is one which may be produced at little cost.

What I claim is—

In an illuminated sign the combination of a front face having a series of characters perforated therein, a colored transparent substance upon the face passing intact over some of the perforations of the characters and having perforations registering with others of the perforations of the characters, and a second transparent substance of different color from the first passing over all the perforations of the characters and a source of light within the frame.

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