

No. 820,359.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

W. F. HUTCHINSON.

METALLIC SIGN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 23, 1905.

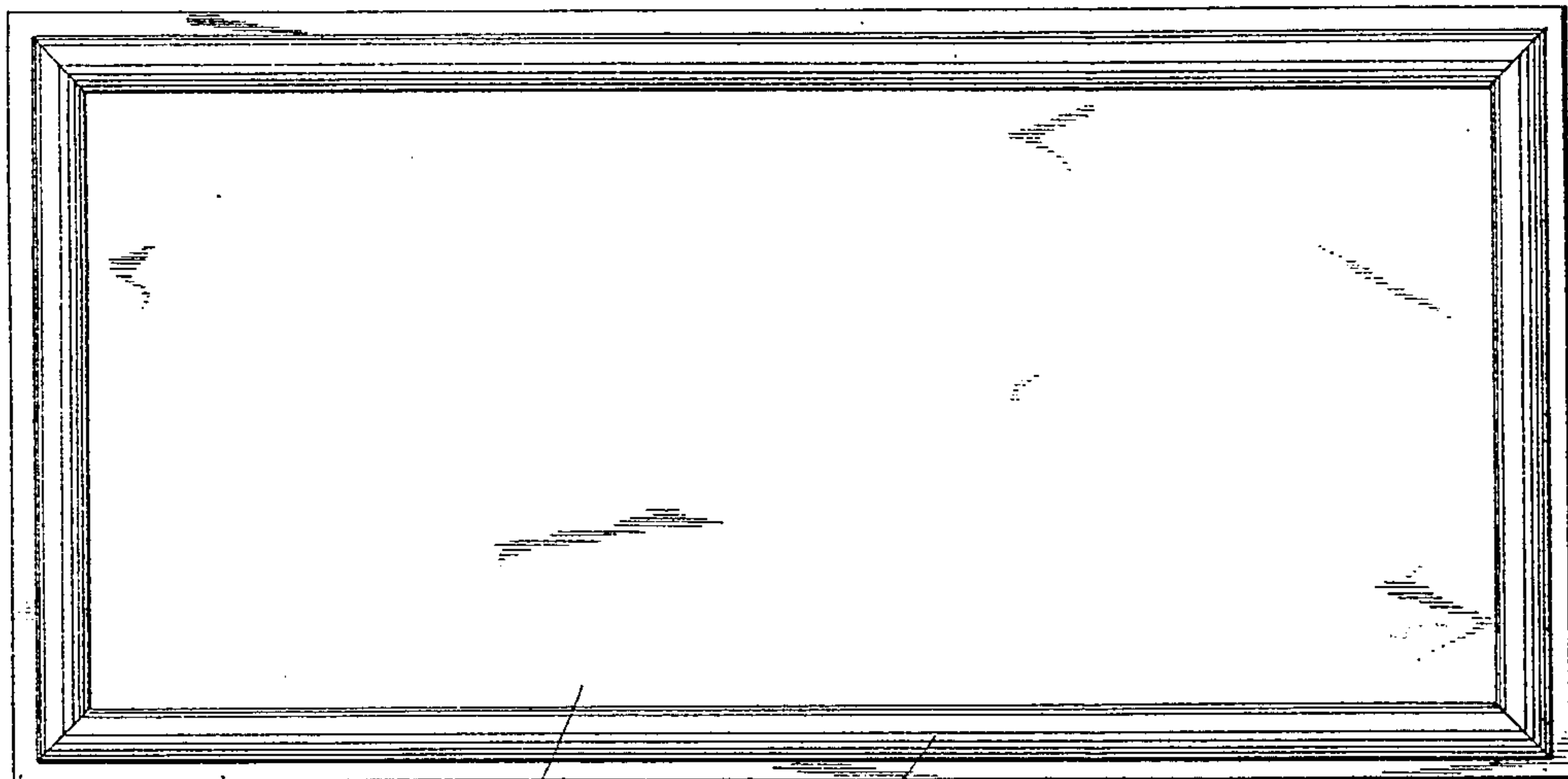


Fig. 1

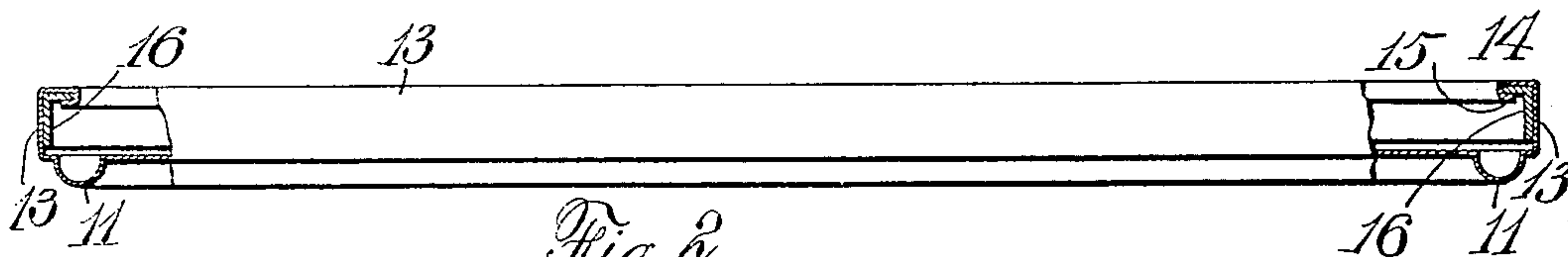


Fig. 2

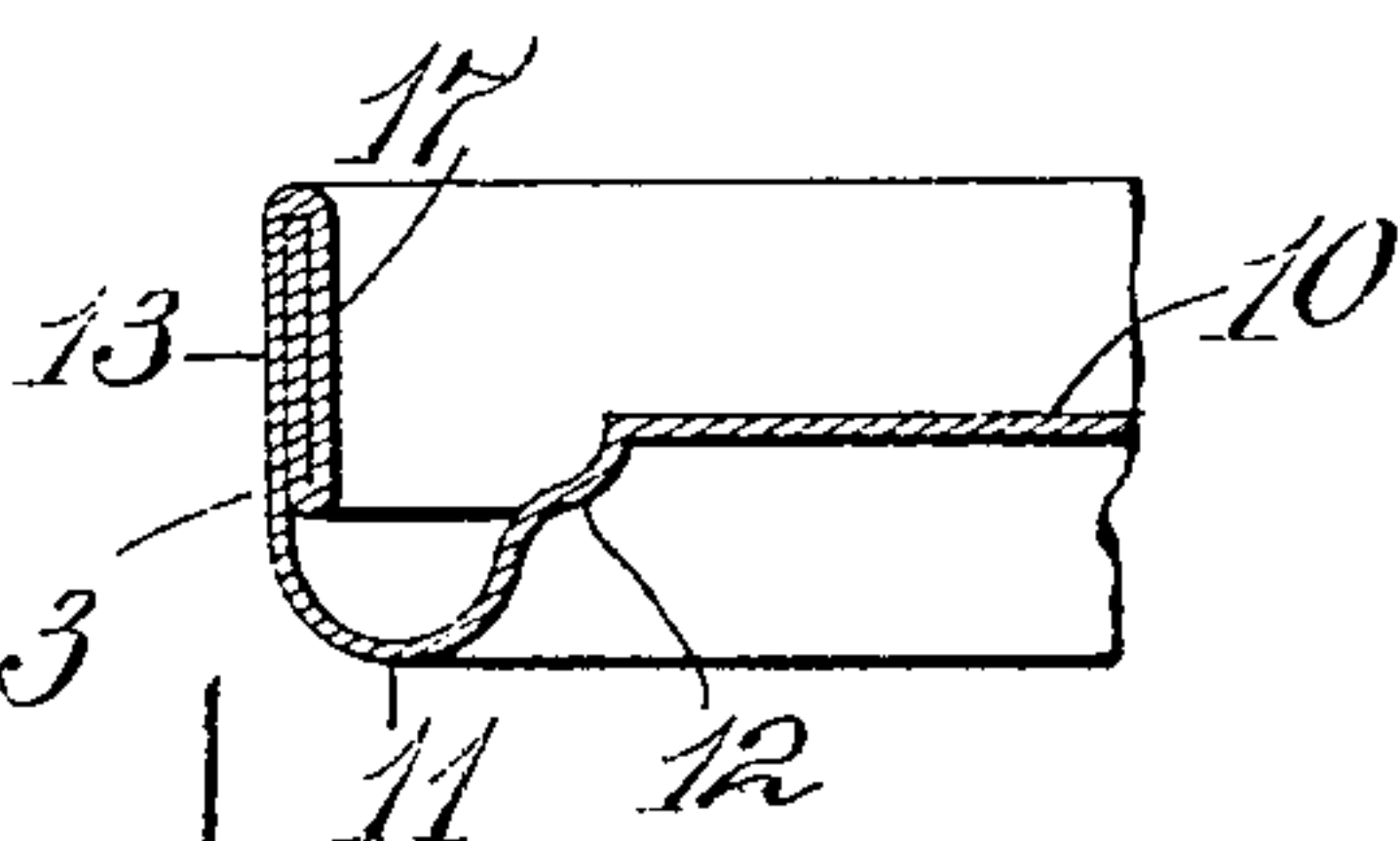


Fig. 3

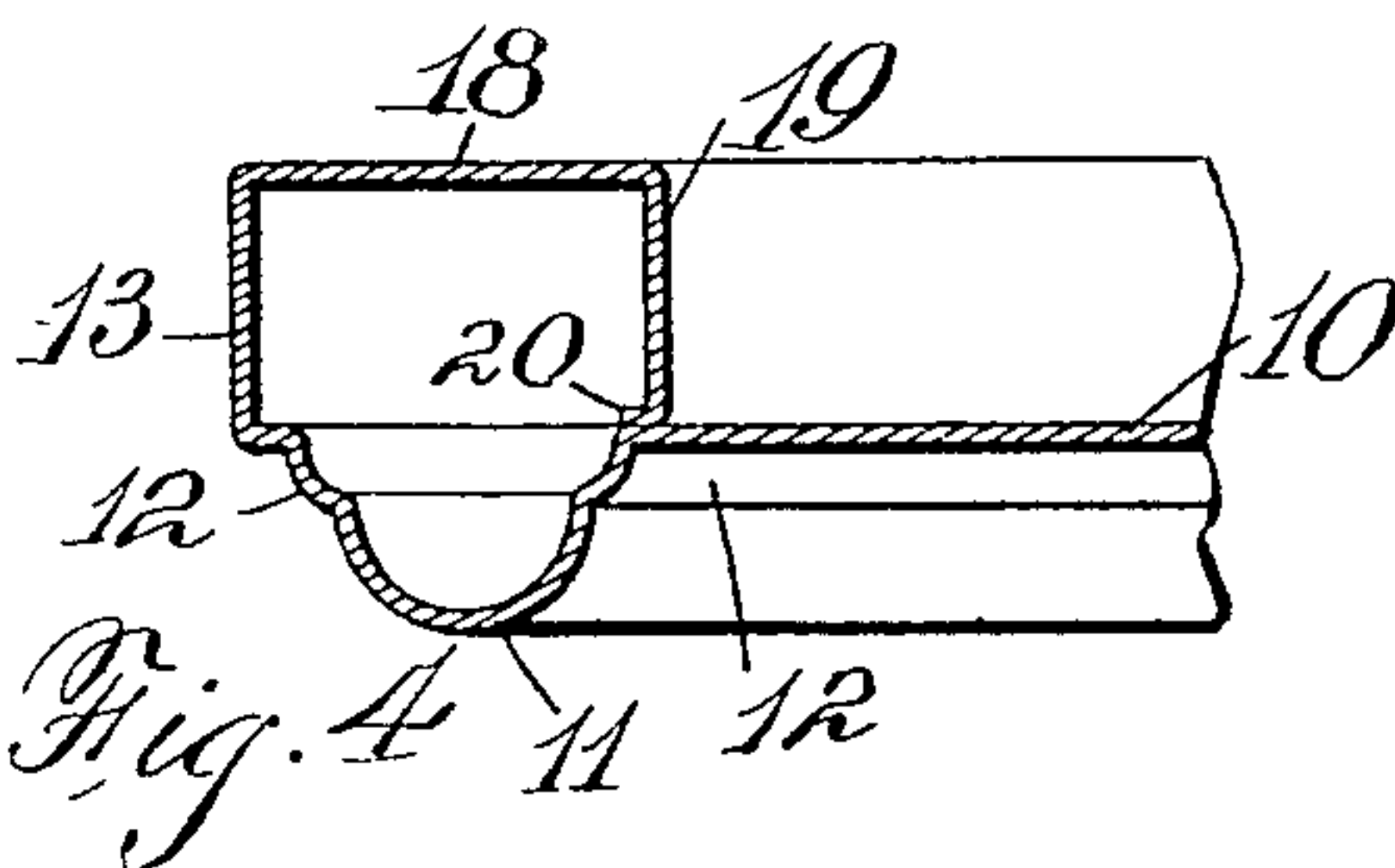


Fig. 4

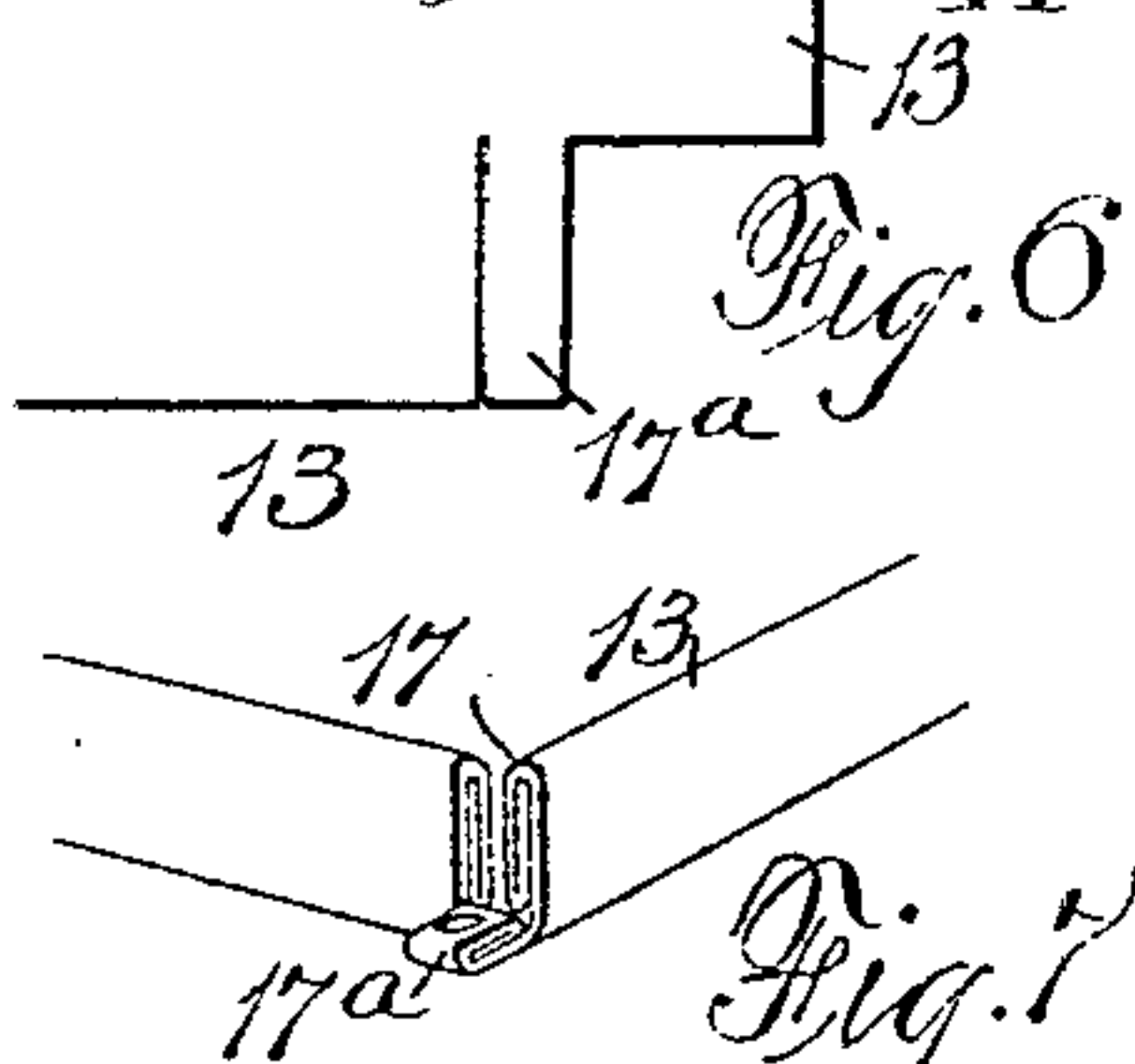


Fig. 6

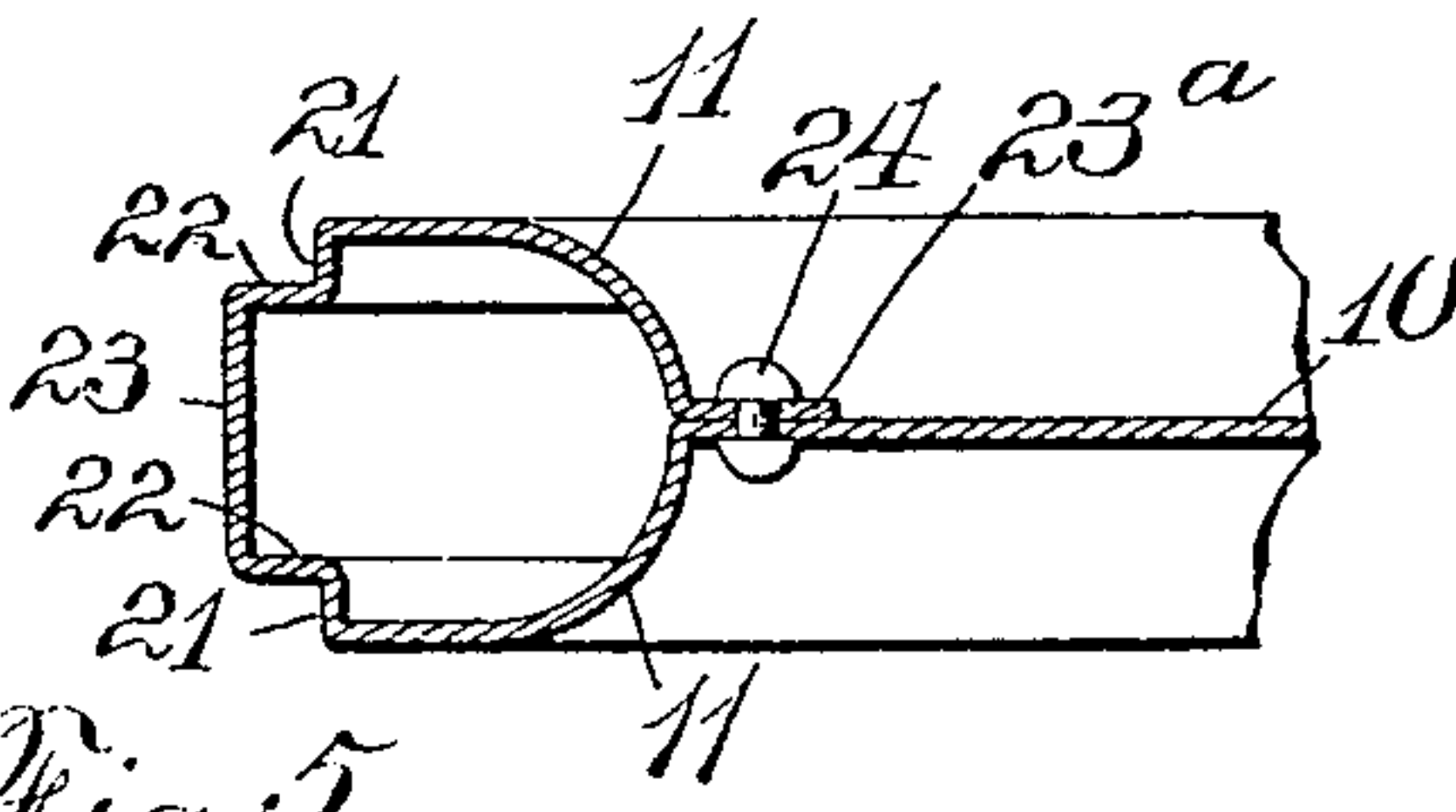


Fig. 5

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METALLIC SIGN.

No. 820,359.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 8, 1906.

Application filed August 23, 1905. Serial No. 275,358.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. HUTCHINSON, of Nyack, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Metallic Sign, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in signs, and particularly to so-called "cheap" signs, which are used for display advertising.

10 The most general way of making these signs is to make a wooden frame, cover it with thin metal, and then tack a thin metallic sheet to the sign-frame, on which sheet the display matter is printed or painted.

15 The object of my invention is to produce a sign which will look as well, at least, as any of the usual signs, but which will be stiffer and more durable and which is very much cheaper. In carrying out this idea I make a 20 sign preferably by stamping out of sheet metal which is stamped or molded to the desired shape, so that the body of the sign, the part which simulates the frame, and the stiffening-back for the frame portion are all 25 made from a single piece. I also use an additional stiffener, which is held in the back part of the frame and which renders the sign better for practical purposes. I am also able 30 in carrying out this idea to produce a two-faced sign—that is, one which is similar on both sides, so that both sides can be utilized for advertising purposes.

35 With these ends in view my invention consists of a sign the construction of which and the arrangement of the parts of which will be hereinafter clearly described and the novel features claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

40 Figure 1 is a front elevation of the sign embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with parts in section. Fig. 3 is a broken detailed section showing a modification of the stiffening means. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation showing another modification of the sign. Fig. 5 shows a convenient 45 form of making signs for advertising on both its faces. Fig. 6 is a broken detail of a part of the blank, showing also a modification of the

device; and Fig. 7 is a broken detail of the blank shown in Fig. 6 when rolled up to shape.

The whole structure embodying my invention is struck out substantially from a single 55 piece of metal, in which the body portion 10 is a flat sheet and the part bordering the body is pressed, as shown at 11, to simulate a frame. This part 11 can be given any desired shape, and, if preferred, an ogee 12 can be produced 60 at the junction of the part 11 and the part 10, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, or any other structure simulating a molding can be produced. By pressing the part 11 forward and raising 65 it from the body 10 it not only adds greatly to the appearance of the sign, but it serves to materially stiffen it. At the extreme edges of the sign the sheet is bent up, as shown at 13 in Fig. 2, at right angles to the part 10, is 70 again bent at right angles, as shown at 14, and is finally again doubled over, as at 15, around the short member of a piece of angle-iron 16, which extends entirely around the 75 sign and serves as a stiffener of the frame portion. This angle-iron 16 forms a hoop or band, and the angular shape is necessary, as it enables the part 15 to get a grip thereon. 80 much better than would be the case if the band were not angular in cross-section. From the description above it will of course be understood that the parts 14, 15, and 16 come 85 on the back of the sign and serve to stiffen the latter, while the part 11 is that which really constitutes the frame portion.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a stiffening means 85 for the sign, which consists in making the part 13 wider [than in Fig. 2] and then doubling this part over on itself several times, as shown at 17.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown a convenient 90 way of constructing the frame so that it may be easily nailed up or suspended. In making the frame I cut out a strip 17^a at the corners, so that when the two sides 13 are rolled up to form the frame, and especially 95 to form the parts 17, the strip 17^a can be doubled on itself and perforated, so as to form a convenient means for hanging up the frame or tacking it up. Obviously this part 17^a can be given any preferred shape. 100

In Fig. 4 I have shown another modification for stiffening the sign, in which the part

13 merges in the part 18, which extends inward parallel with the sheet or body 10, this part being then doubled down at right angles to the body, as at 19, and the sheet being finally turned in, as at 20, to cause it to abut firmly with the body portion 10.

Fig. 5 shows the sign constructed to have printed matter on both sides. Here the part 11, already referred to, after being shaped to simulate a frame, is bent upward and outward, as at 21 and 22, merging in a side portion 23, which is at right angles to the part or sheet 10, and on the other side the sheet metal is formed into bends 22, 21, and 11, as already described, the sheet of metal terminating in a lip 23, which lies flat against the body 10, to which it can be fastened by rivets 24 or equivalent devices.

In each of the foregoing examples it will be seen that I have used a sheet of metal forming the entire sign structure and that the shape of the frame portion is not very material, so long as it is merged with some adequate stiffening means, and in this connection it will be understood that the structure shown in Fig. 2, the double portion 17 in Fig. 3, the rectangular bend comprising the parts 13, 18, 19, and 20 in Fig. 4, and the structure shown in Fig. 5 are all equivalents, serving in each case to preserve the frame characteristics and yet giving to the finished sign the necessary strength. In actual practice the signs struck up in this way, while being very

cheap, so closely resemble the ordinary wood sign that when the signs are painted they appear to be one and the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a metallic sign, comprising a sheet of metal formed to produce a generally flat body portion, and shaped to produce a frame-like structure which borders the body portion, the said frame-like structure being raised or pressed forward from the body and then bent back and provided with stiffening means additional to the back-bent portion.

2. A sign of a single sheet comprising a sheet-metal body portion merging at the edges in a part which is bent forward and back to simulate a frame, said bent frame portion having a stiffening means on its back side additional to the back-bent portion.

3. A metallic sign, comprising a generally flat body portion, a frame part bordering the body portion and made from the same sheet of metal, the said frame portion being doubled over at the back, and an independent stiffener secured to the back part of the frame portion.

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Witnesses:

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