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W. T. BRADSHAW, C. H. TOWNSEND & O. F. ERICKSON.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1906.

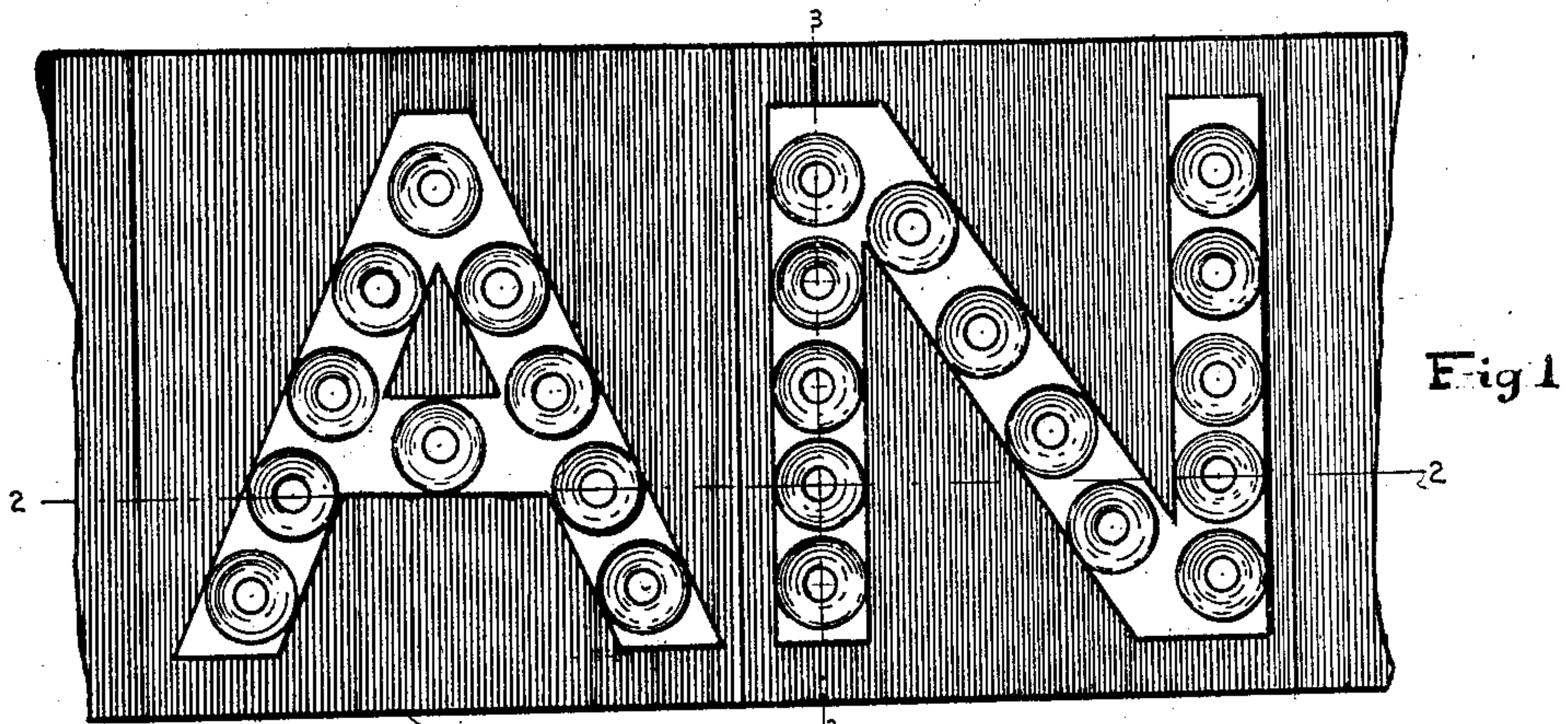


Fig 1

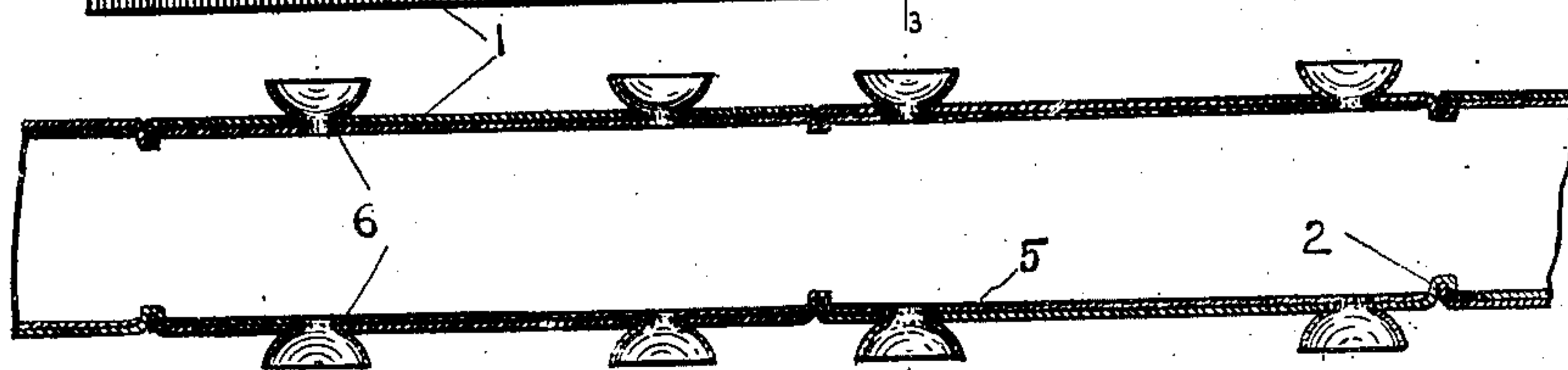


Fig 2

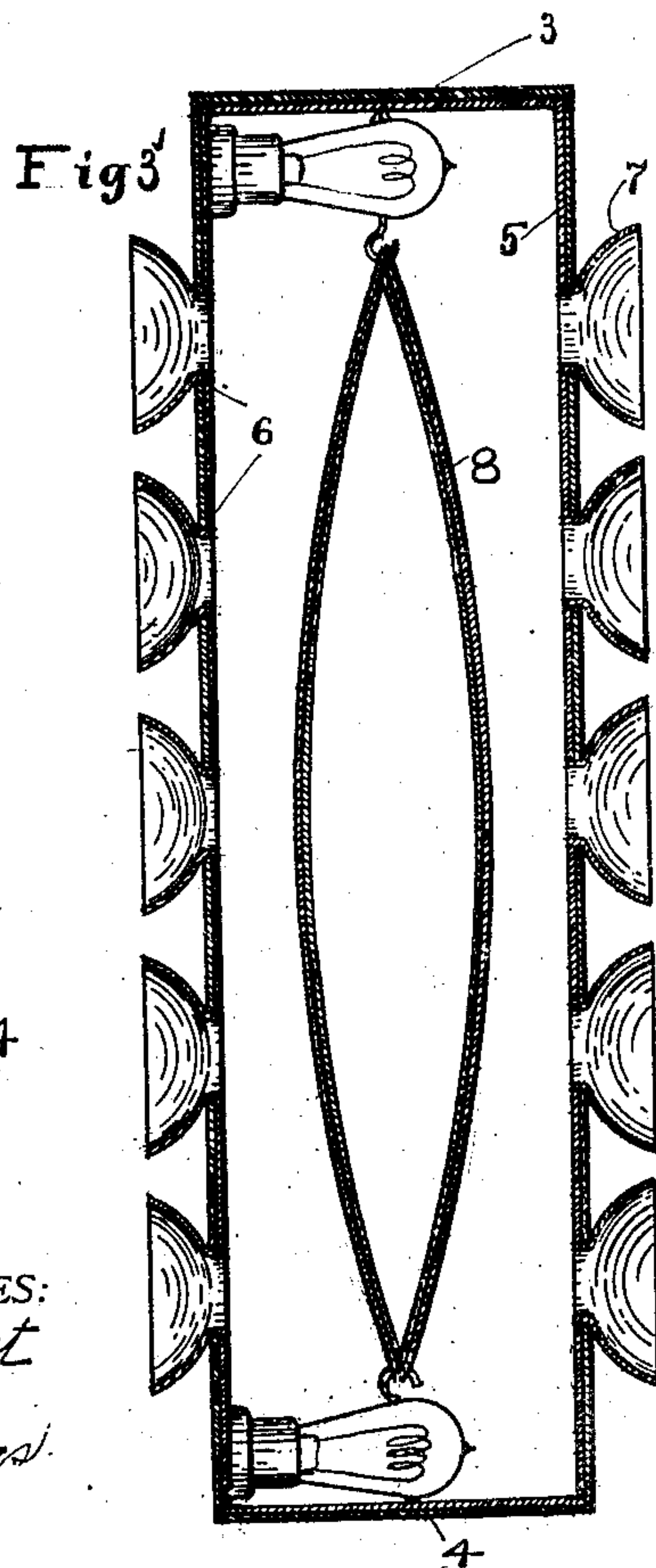


Fig 3

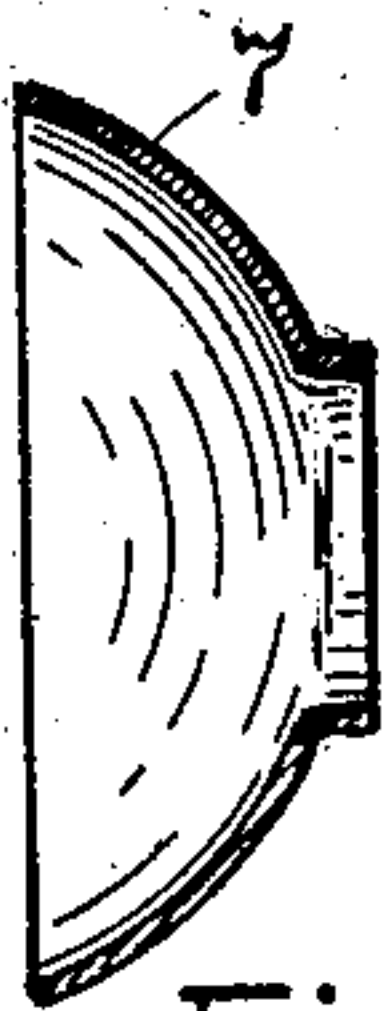


Fig 4

WITNESSES:

J. Bryant

B. Naggs

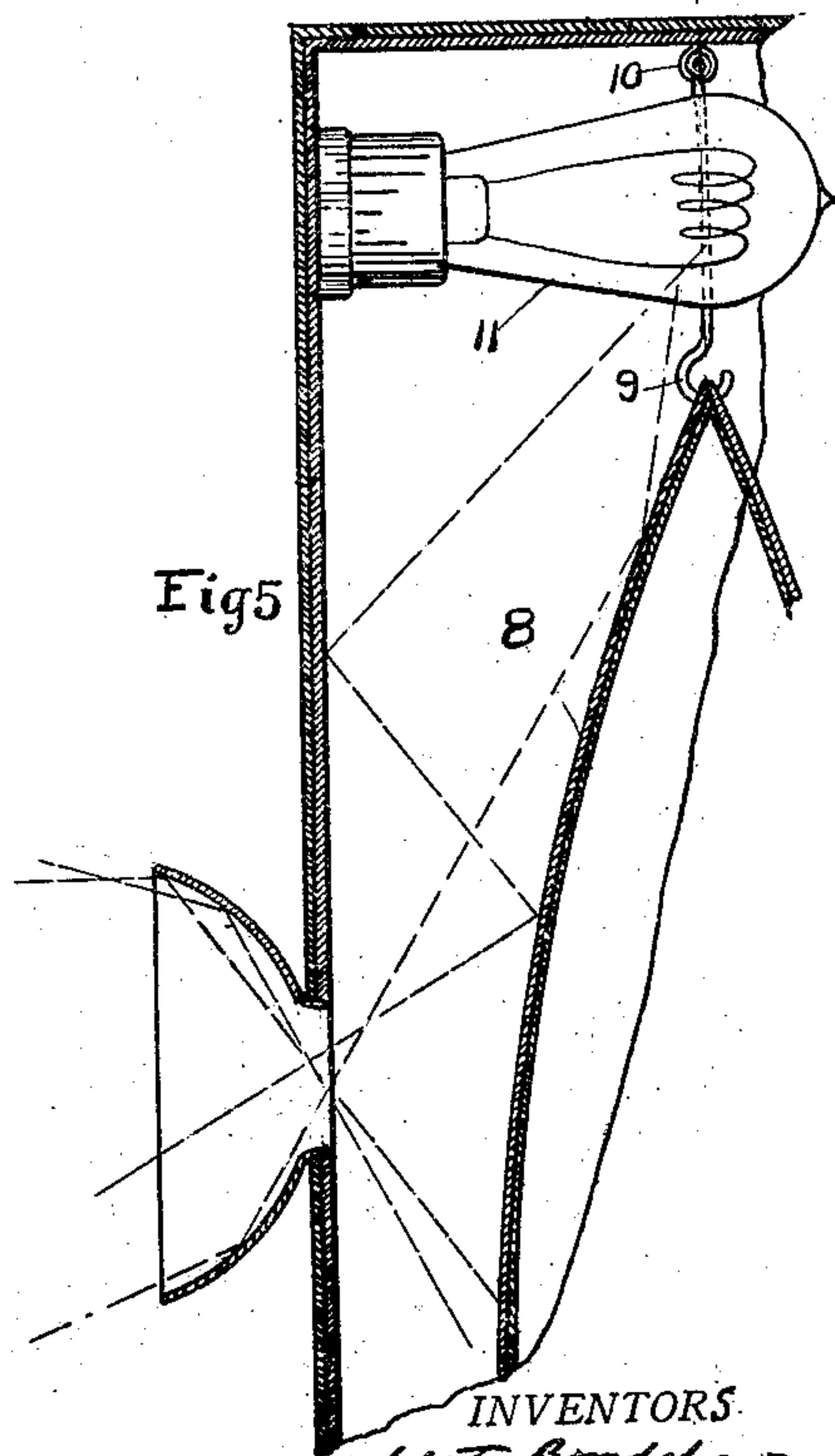


Fig 5

INVENTORS

W. T. Bradshaw

C. H. Townsend

O. F. Erickson

BY

J. A. Wright,
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BRADSHAW, OF OAKLAND, AND CHARLES H. TOWNSEND AND
OSCAR F. ERICKSON, OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

ILLUMINATED SIGN.

No. 836,915.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM T. BRADSHAW, residing at Oakland, and CHARLES H. TOWNSEND and OSCAR F. ERICKSON, residing at Berkeley, in the county of Alameda, State of California, citizens of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Illuminated Signs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in signs, the object of the invention being to provide a sign which when illuminated will be equally as conspicuous as signs of that character at present in use, but with a less expenditure of electricity or other source of light, and at the same time will be effective in the day-time as a non-illuminated sign.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a broken front view of a portion of a sign constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a broken horizontal section on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical cross-section of the same on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of one of the reflectors used in connection with our improved sign, and Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view showing the course of the rays of light proceeding from the sign.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates sections of the sides of the sign, each section containing a single letter, said sections being preferably made of galvanized iron and their vertical edges 2 being bent to have a sliding fit with each other, so that any number of such letters can quickly be joined together, and then by clamping down said sides between the top 3 and bottom 4 the sign is formed complete. The interior surfaces of said sections and of the top and bottom of the sign are enameled, as shown at 5, and in each section are cut circular apertures 6, arranged in the outline of a letter. On the outer side of the section around each aperture is secured a round concave reflector 7, made of glass or nickel-plated brass or other metal, so as to act as a reflector. Between the top and bottom of the sign is secured a partition 8, having convex sides enameled on their outer surfaces, said partition being secured to the top and bottom edges of the sign by hooks 9 and screw-eyes 10, and said edges are spaced from said top and bottom of the sign to permit of electric lamps 11 being secured above and below the partition, so that one-half of each lamp illuminates each side

thereof. It is found that by this arrangement the light is reflected from the lamps to the outside reflectors in a very uniform manner. Moreover, the rays of light emerging from the interior of the sign are caused by said reflectors to converge, concentrating the light to some extent and producing equally as good an effect as signs in which a separate lamp is used at each spot where now is provided an aperture in the side of the sign. These reflectors also, on account of their bright glittering surface, make the sign very conspicuous and legible in the day-time. To increase this effect, the letters around the apertures are preferably painted white, as shown at 12, while the main body of the sign is painted a darker color.

We claim—

1. In a sign, the combination of a sign-body having sides apertured in the form of the letters to be displayed, inner surfaces of the walls of the sign-body being suitably faced to reflect the light, lamps in the sign-body, and concave apertured reflectors secured on the outside of the sign-body, each around one of the apertures in the sides thereof, substantially as described.

2. In a sign, the combination of a sign-body having sides apertured in the form of the letters to be displayed, inner surfaces of the walls of the sign-body being suitably faced to reflect the light, lamps in the sign-body, concave apertured reflectors secured on the outside of the sign-body, each around one of the apertures in the sides thereof, and a reflector in the interior of the sign, convex on each side, substantially as described.

3. In a sign, the combination of a sign-body having sides in sections, each section apertured in the form of a letter to be displayed, inner surface of the walls of the sign-body being suitably faced to reflect the light, lamps in the sign-body, and concave apertured reflectors secured on the outside of the sign-body, each around one of the apertures in the sides thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM T. BRADSHAW.
CHARLES H. TOWNSEND.
OSCAR F. ERICKSON.

Witnesses:

W. P. WOOLSEY,
L. R. PUTZKER.