

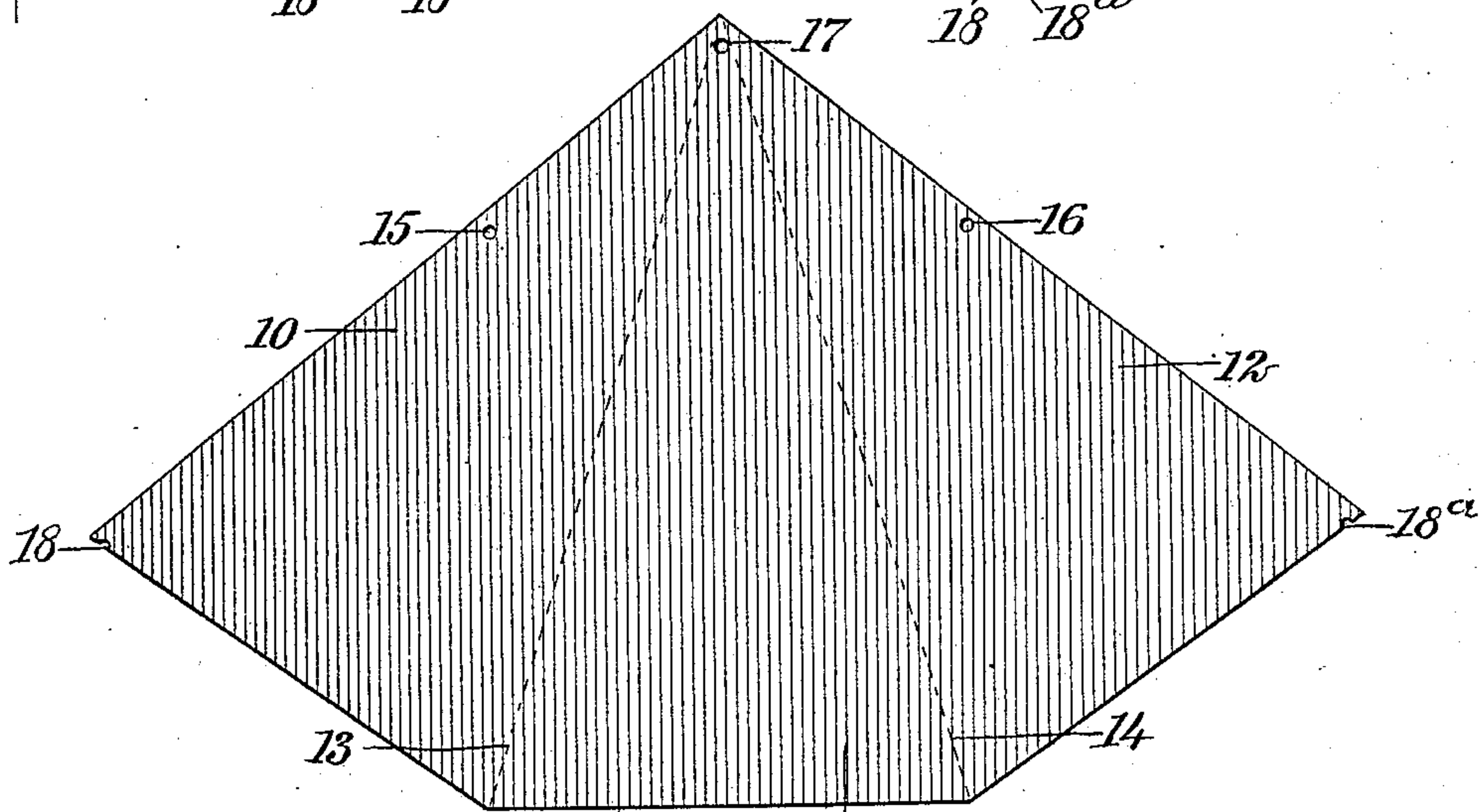
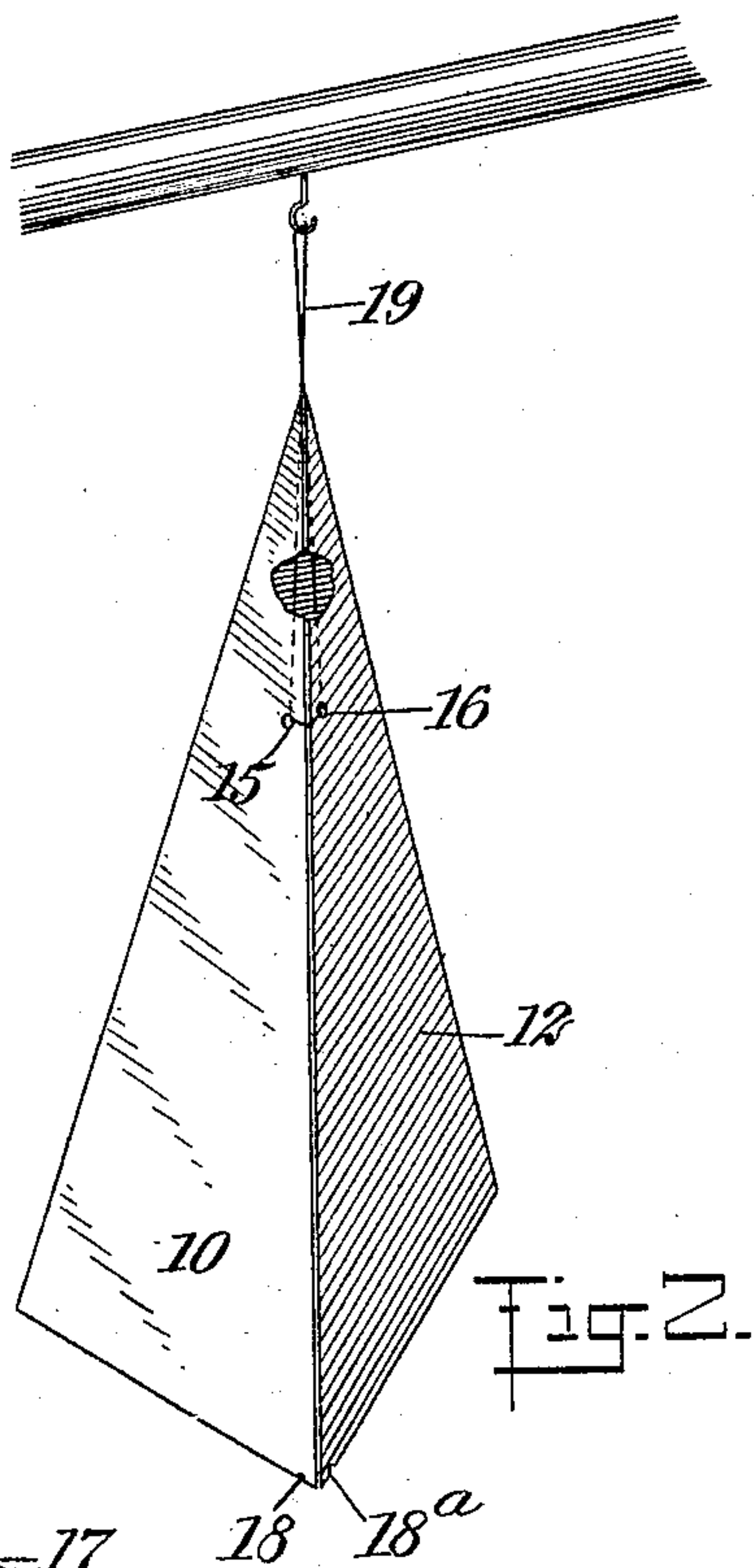
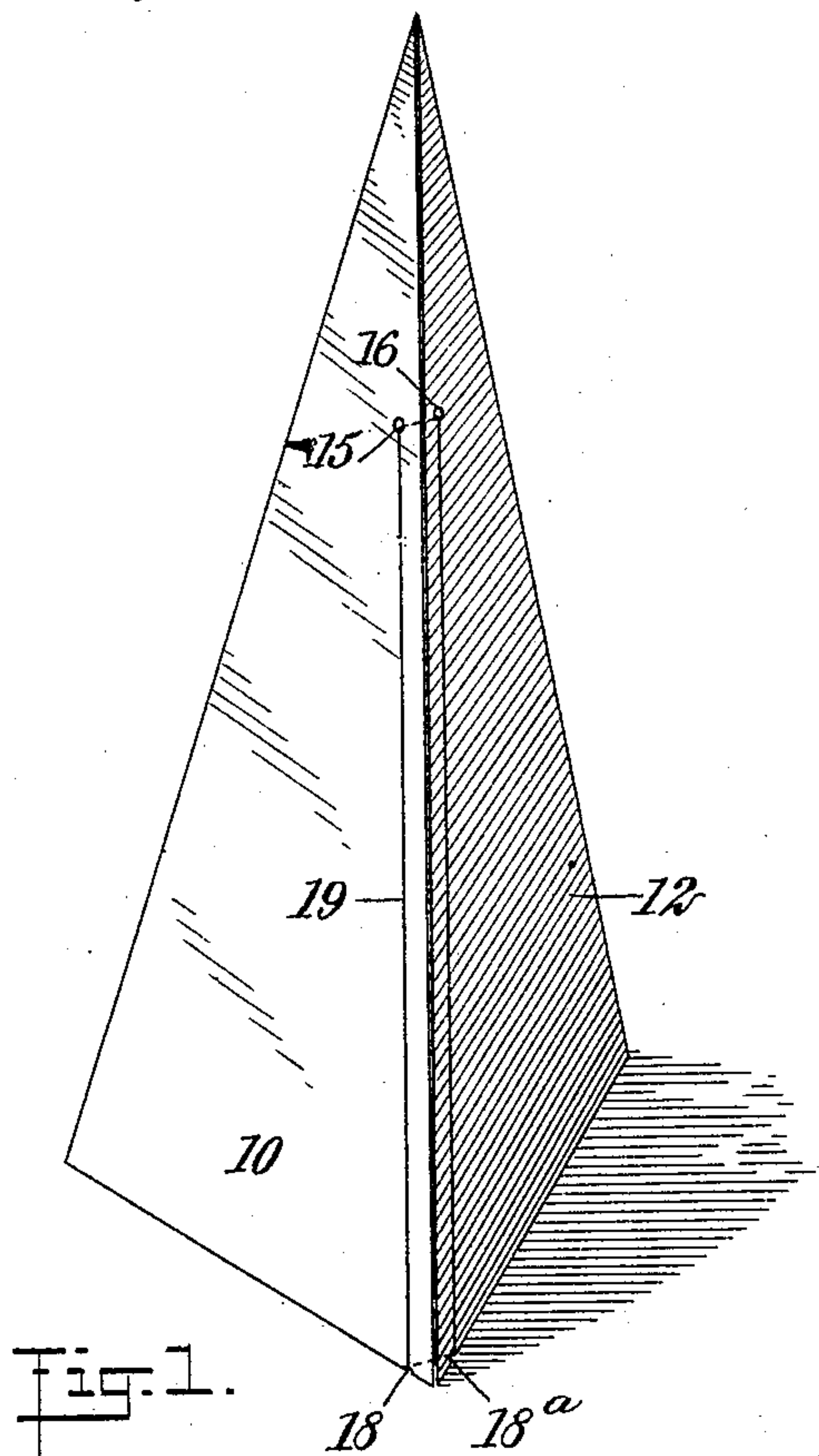
J. IGELSTROEM.

SIGN.

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911,991.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 3. 11

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JOHN IGELSTROEM, OF MASSILLON, OHIO.

SIGN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN IGELSTROEM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Massillon, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Sign, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My improved sign is of pyramidal form and adapted to be supported upon the counter or in the show window of a store, or to be suspended from a chandelier or other fixture, the object being to produce a sign which may be shipped or transported flat and occupy the minimum space, but which may be readily folded to present advertising matter to persons viewing the sign from any direction.

The invention relates particularly to the means for holding together the adjacent edges of the cardboard or other material, of which the sign is formed, so that a perfect pyramid will be produced, irrespective of whether the sign be suspended from above or supported from below. This fastening means is such that it serves also as the suspending means for the sign, and will at the same time, readily permit the sheet of cardboard or the like forming the pyramid, to be flattened out for transportation.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pyramidal sign constructed in accordance with my invention and with the fastening means in the position which it occupies when the sign is supported on a counter or in a window; Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the fastening means used for suspending the sign from above; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the sign is formed.

My improved sign is preferably in pyramidal shape, although it is evident that it may be left open at the top, so as to form substantially an open-ended tube, or may be curved, so as to form a cone rather than a pyramid polygonal in cross section. By the term "pyramid", I wish to cover that special form of pyramid having an infinitely large number of sides and commonly called a "cone." For purposes of illustration, I have shown a simple pyramid triangular in cross section and having three sides formed of

three equal isosceles triangles. The blank from which the pyramid is formed, is subdivided into three equal and similar sections or portions 10, 11 and 12, by two scored or weakened lines 13 and 14, intersecting in a point at one corner of the blank. The outer edges of the two side sections 10 and 11 are provided with apertures 15 and 16, at equal distances from the intersection of the scored lines 13 and 14, and intermediate these scored lines, adjacent their intersection and in the center section 11, is a third aperture 17. In the base edge of the two outer sections 10 and 12 and adjacent the upper corner of each, are small notches or recesses 18 and 18^a. The blank formed in this manner and having suitable advertising matter printed upon each of the three sections, is provided with my improved fastening means and folded as in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2, dependent upon whether the sign is to be suspended from above or supported from below. My improved fastening means comprises a piece of string or cord 19, extending through the two openings 15 and 16 and having its ends tied together to form an endless or continuous piece. This string or cord is of such length that it may be drawn downwardly from the openings 15 and 16 substantially parallel to the two meeting edges of the outer sections 10 and 12 and may enter the recesses 18 and 18^a in the lower edges of these sections adjacent their corners. The cord holds the edges together, so that a perfect pyramid is formed which may be readily moved about the counter or in the window, or wherever else it is displayed, without liability of the fastening becoming loosened or the pyramid flattening out.

It will be noted that the edges are held together not only at a point adjacent the upper end thereof, but also at the base, and that the parallel portions of the cord tend to hold the edges together along the major portion of their length. Of course, if the user desires to place the sign in such a position that it can be viewed from only one direction, the cord need not be fastened in the notches 18 and 18^a, and the adjacent edges of the sections 10 and 12 may be separated so as to form only a portion of a pyramid, having a greater number of sides than there are sections to the blank. Thus, with a blank which when folded makes a triangular pyramid, the edges may be left open at the back and the

three sections would apparently constitute three sides of a pyramid, square or five-sided at the base.

When it is desired to suspend the pyramid
 5 from above, the cord is extended upwardly from the openings 15, 16 instead of downwardly and the cord is drawn inwardly from the openings 15 and 16 instead of outwardly. The inner loop of the cord is then extended
 10 through the opening 17, which comes adjacent the apex of the cone and the upper free portion of the cord may be suspended from any hook, nail or other projection, or from a chandelier. The weight of the sign is com-
 15 paratively small, but it is amply sufficient to draw the edges of the sections 10 and 12 together, if the device is first properly folded along the scored or weakened lines 13 and 14. The aperture 17 is sufficiently near the
 20 top, so that the pyramid is evenly suspended, and it is free to rotate so that all sides may be exhibited to view. As the openings 15 and 16 are somewhat nearer to the apex of the pyramid than they are to the base there-
 25 of, it is evident that the cord after being extended through the aperture 17, will form a loop of sufficient length to permit the pyramid to swing and turn in the breezes.

I do not wish to be limited to the specific
 30 form of pyramid or to the specific location of the openings, as shown in the accompanying drawings, as either of these may be varied within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my in-
 35 vention.

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

1. A sign, formed from a sheet of material, and means serving to secure together the
 40 opposite edges of said sheet and constituting a suspending means.

2. A sign, formed from a blank folded to form a pyramid, and a cord for suspending
 45 said pyramid from the apex thereof and holding the opposite edges of the blank adjacent each other by the weight of the sign.

3. A sign, formed from a blank having apertures adjacent the opposite edges and
 50 disposed adjacent each other when said opposite edges are brought together, and an endless cord extending through said apertures for retaining said edges in engagement with each other and suspending the sign.

4. A sign, formed from a blank folded to
 55 form a pyramid, and having a cord secured thereto for holding the opposite edges together at a plurality of points and retaining the blank in pyramidal form or for holding
 60 said edges together at a lesser number of points and forming a suspending means for the sign.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN IGELSTROEM.

Witnesses:

J. G. LESTER,
 H. L. McLINN.