

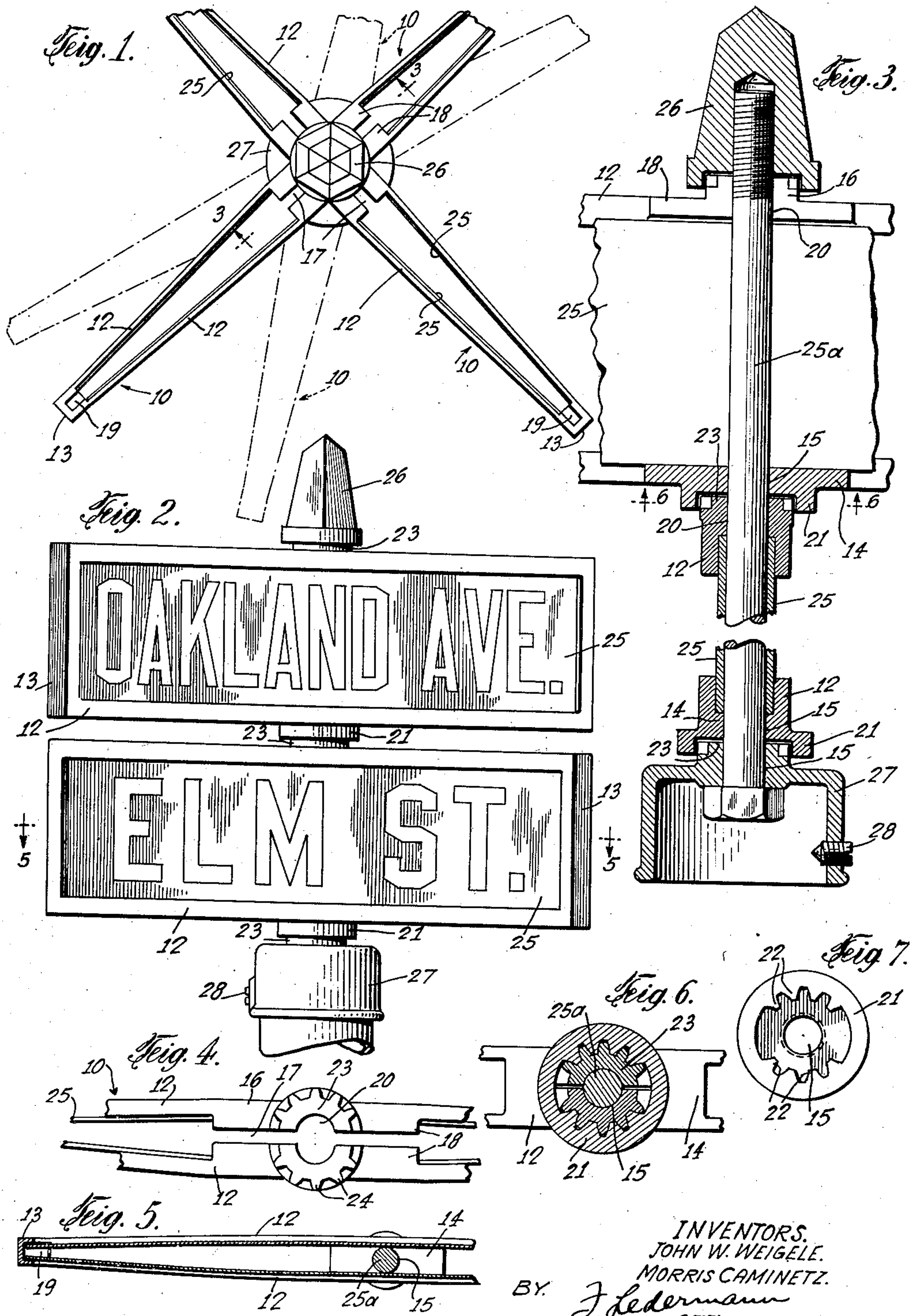
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STREET AND ROAD SIGN

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STREET AND ROAD SIGN

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2 Claims. (Cl. 40—145)

This invention relates to signs such as street and road directional signs, and one object is the provision of such a sign with means for mutually interlocking two or more signs with one placed above the other to indicate intersecting roads or streets, each of the signs being provided with coacting means so that they may be so interlocked at any given angle to each other, including a very small acute angle in the case of two roads which intersect or join each other at such an angle. They may also be thus interlocked to lie in the same vertical plane.

A further object of the invention is the provision of an improved sign or card-holding frame which is simple in operation and practical in use.

The above and other objects will become apparent in the description below, in which characters of reference refer to like-named parts in the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof. It is to be understood that only one form of applying the invention is set forth in the drawing and description, but that applicants do not desire to limit themselves specifically to the said form.

Referring briefly to the drawing, Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a street sign embodying this invention, showing some of the angular positions at which one sign may be positioned with respect to the other.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of Figure 1. Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary plan view of a single sign frame per se.

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the toothed boss on the top of each sign frame.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 10 indicates one sign frame, which is formed unitarily as a single casting or the like. Each frame 10 comprises a pair of opposite side sections 12 which are mutually joined at both ends throughout their heights, as shown at 13. Each section 12 comprises a peripheral edge or frame enclosing an opening through which the name on the sign inserted therein is exposed. On their lower edges, intermediate their length, the two sections 12 are rigidly united by a yoke 14 having a central opening 15 passing vertically there-through. Directly above the yoke 14, a longitudinally split yoke 16, thus divided by the split 17 into two tongues 18 one rigid on each section

12, is formed. It is thus apparent that the upper portions of the sections 12, near the mid-points thereof, are yieldably movable toward each other, or resilient, the sections 12 being slightly bowed lengthwise, as shown. The end unions 13 are provided, each at its lower end, with webs 19 integral with the lower edges of the sections 12, to provide floor supports for the ends of the signs carried by the frame. The yoke 16 is also provided with a central opening 20, formed of the two complementary sides, one on each tongue 18, and concentric with the opening 15.

The yoke 14 has in its underside, concentrically surrounding the opening 15, a raised peripheral wall 21 having a plurality of radial teeth 22 extending inward therefrom disposed in opposed arcuate rows. The split yoke 16 has a boss 23 concentrically about the opening 15, formed of its two complementary half-sections one on each tongue 18. The boss 23 has a plurality of radial teeth 24 extending outward therefrom, which are adapted to mesh with the teeth 22 of the socket 21.

Each frame 12 is adapted to carry two sign cards 25, placed back to back within the frame. These cards, which are usually made of enameled metal and which are springy, are normally slightly bowed in the direction of the front or outer surface thereof, that is, the surface bearing the street name or other marking. In setting the cards into the frame, a pair of the cards are first placed back to back, then are pressed together at the middle to flatten them into mutually parallel and contacting position. Then they are set into the frame 12 from above through the split 17, and are dropped. They come to rest supported at the middle by the yoke 14 and at the ends by the webs 19. As soon as they have completely entered through the split 17, they become free of the tongues 18 and tend to snap back into normal bowed position, which they are free to do. After they have thus reassumed their bowed condition, they are prevented from falling out of the frame by the tongues 18.

In mounting one frame 12 above another frame 12, the upper frame is set upon the lower with the boss 23 of the lower registering in the socket 21 of the upper, with the teeth of both intermeshing. It is apparent that any angle of intersection of the frames may be obtained, and in any such angle the intermeshing of the teeth 22 and 24 will assure a permanent and rigid interlocking of the two frames.

It is common practice in mounting such signs to have a threaded bolt 25a inserted from the

bottom up through the openings 15 and 20, and the frames are interlocked, as above-mentioned, by being clamped between a knob 26 which is usually ornamental, and a cap 27 against which the head of the bolt engages. The cap 27 is mounted on the top of a post or pipe, not shown, and locked by the set screw 28.

Obviously, modifications in form and structure may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

We claim:

1. A sign frame comprising a unitary member formed of a front section and a rear section both having aligned openings therethrough through which a sign may be exposed, a yoke joining the under edges of said sections and a split yoke joining the top edges thereof, said first yoke having a toothed socket projecting downward therefrom, said split yoke having a split toothed boss projecting upward therefrom, said frame being adapted to be interlocked with a second identical frame by registering said boss of said frame with said socket of the second frame and passing a clamping means therethrough.

2. A sign frame comprising a front section and a rear section substantially rectangular in outline, said frame having said sections joined along their bottom and side edges and separated along their top edges, tongues on said top edges projecting toward each other, said sections being outwardly bowed, the openings between said tongues and said separated top edges being adapted to have sign cards passed therethrough into said frame, each of said sections having a toothed boss at the top and a toothed socket at the bottom, said frame being adapted to be interlocked with a second identical frame by registering said boss of said frame with said socket of said second frame and passing a clamping means therethrough, the interlocking teeth of said boss and said socket permitting mounting of said frames at any of a plurality of angles between a right angle and a straight angle with respect to each other.

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