

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD BAMBECK, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN SIGN COMPANY, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

SIGN.

1,030,449.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed June 5, 1911. Serial No. 631,257.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD BAMBECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Canton, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Signs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in signs.

The main objects of this invention are; first, to provide in a sign an improved casing structure; second, to provide in a sign an improved casing structure having sheet metal walls, which is quickly assembled, and when assembled, the sheet metal sides or faces of the sign are drawn taut substantially free from buckle; third, to provide in a sign an improved casing structure, the joints of which are water tight and, at the same time, substantially no solder is required in assembling; fourth, to provide in a sign an improved casing structure, in which the edges of the sheet metal wall panels are so supported that they are not injured in shipping or handling; further objects, and objects relating to structural details, will definitely appear from the detailed description to follow.

I accomplish the objects of my invention by the devices and means described in the following specification.

The invention is clearly defined and pointed out in the claims.

A structure which is a preferred embodiment of my invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this invention, in which:

Figure I is a perspective view of a sign embodying the features of my invention. Fig. II is a detail vertical cross section taken on a line corresponding to line 2—2 of Fig. I. Fig. III is a detail vertical section taken on a line corresponding to line 3—3 of Fig. II. Fig. IV is a perspective view of the casing frame or skeleton. Fig. V is a detail vertical section taken on a line corresponding to line 5—5 of Fig. I, showing the method of assembling the side walls or faces of the sign. Fig. VI is a detail section taken on a line corresponding to line 6—6 of Fig. III.

In the drawing, similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views, and the sectional views are

taken looking in the direction of the little arrows at the ends of the section lines.

Referring to the drawing, in the sign illustrated the sign characters are formed of lenses arranged in the face or side panel of the sign. As the means for securing these lenses form no part of my present invention, I do not illustrate or describe the same herein.

The casing frame is formed of top horizontal members 1, and bottom horizontal members 2 connected by corner uprights 3 and corner cross pieces 4. The horizontal top and bottom members and the corner upright members are arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly, as shown in Fig. IV. The corner cross pieces 4 are arranged on the inside of the top and bottom horizontal members and the corner uprights, the top and bottom members being secured to the horizontal flanges of the corner members, and the uprights to the vertical flanges of the corner cross-pieces.

The top wall or panel 5 is provided with upwardly-projecting flanges 6 at its edges, and is arranged in the angles of the top horizontal members, as clearly shown in Fig. II. The end walls or panels 7 are provided with flanges 8, similar to the flanges of the top wall, the end walls being arranged in the angles of the uprights 3. The top and end walls are, in the structure illustrated, formed integrally. The side panels are arranged against the sides of the frame members, and their upper edges 10 are folded over the outwardly-projecting flanges of the horizontal top members, see Fig. II, to embrace the same and the upturned flanges 6 on the top wall or panel 5. The ends 11 of the side walls are folded over the outwardly-projecting flanges of the uprights 3 and the flanges 8 on the end walls or panels 7, see Fig. VI. The lower edges 12 of the side walls are folded over the outwardly-projecting flanges of the bottom horizontal pieces 2, and are provided with inwardly-projecting flanges 13 which are spaced from the horizontal flanges of the horizontal members 2 to provide slide-ways for the bottom sections 14. These bottom sections are also formed of sheet metal and are arranged to telescope, one of the sections being provided with a bead-like hand piece 15 at each end, the other having a

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

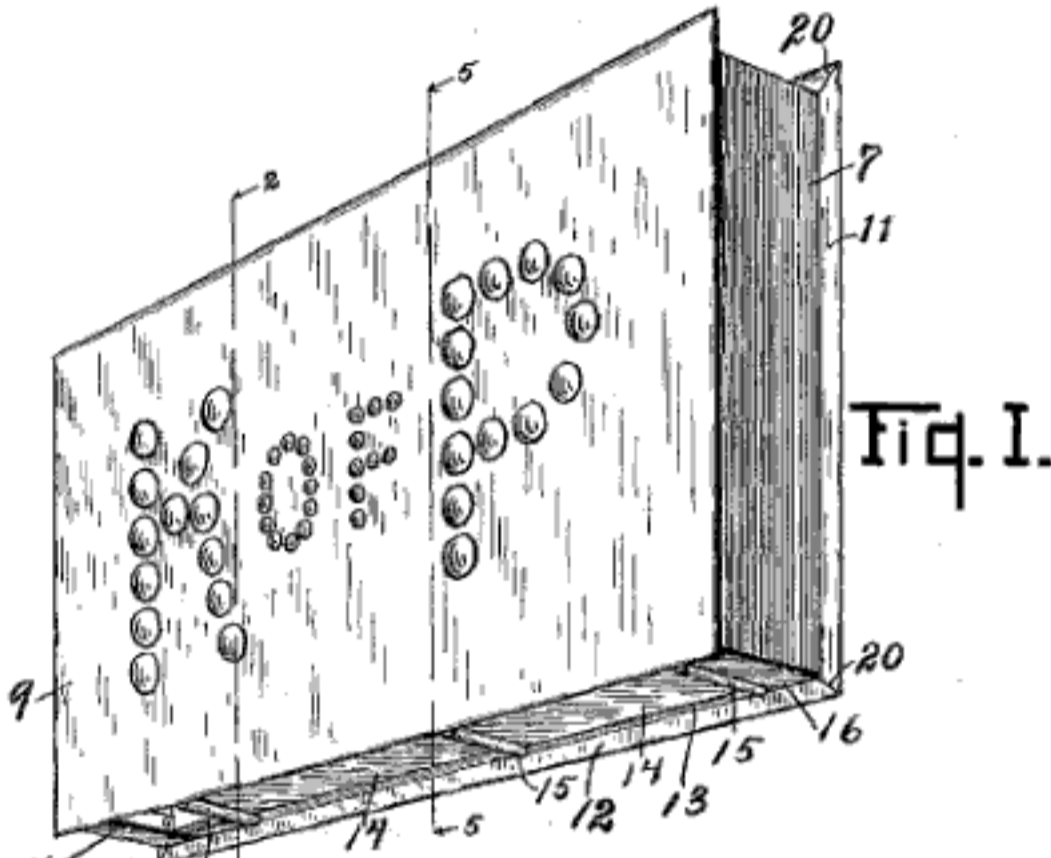


Fig. I.

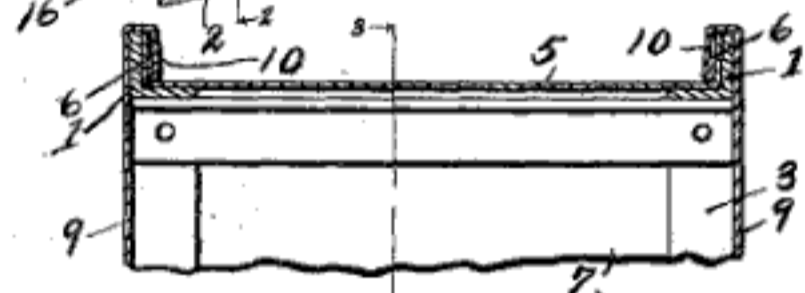


Fig. II.

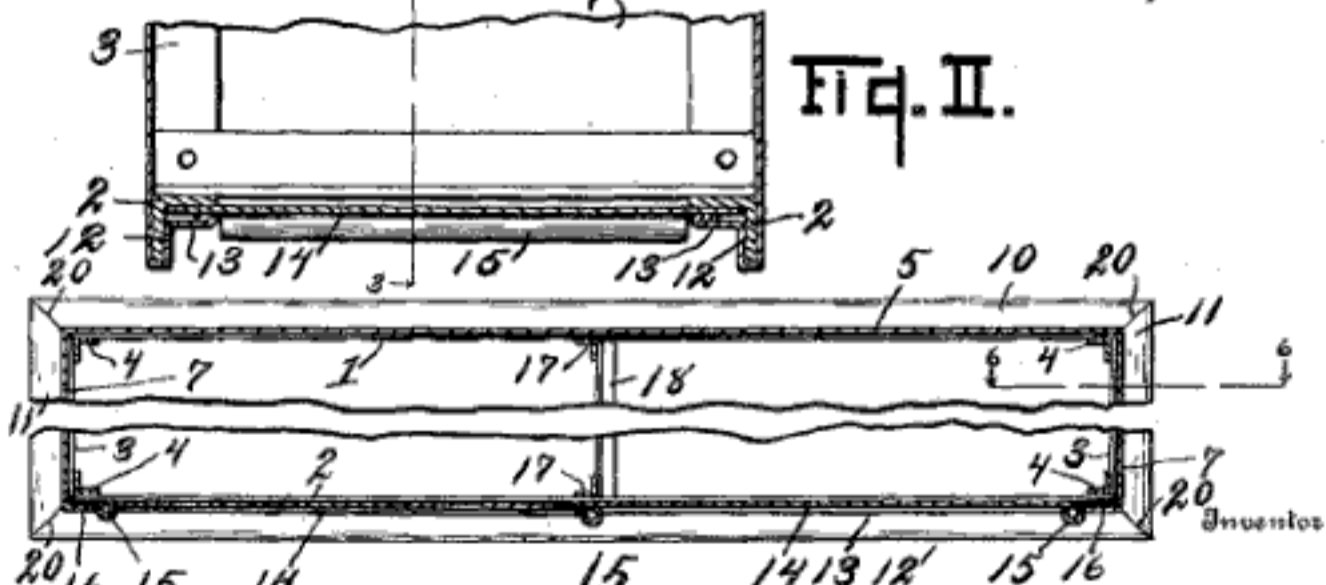


Fig. III.



Fig. VI.

Witnesses
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 Attorneys

and corner members; side walls having their upper and end edges folded inwardly over the projecting flanges of the top and corner members to embrace the said flanges of said top and end walls.

4. A casing comprising angle iron top and bottom members arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly; a top wall arranged in the angles of said top members; side walls having their upper edges folded inwardly over the projecting flanges of the top members and upon said top wall, the lower edges of said side walls being folded over the projecting flanges of the bottom members and having inwardly projecting portions disposed in a spaced relation to the horizontal flanges thereof to provide slide ways, and a bottom member slidably arranged in said ways.

5. A casing comprising a pair of angle iron bottom members with their angles opposed and facing downwardly, side walls having their lower edges folded over the projecting flanges of the bottom members and having inwardly projecting portions disposed in a spaced relation to the horizontal flanges thereof to provide slide ways, and a bottom member slidably arranged in said ways.

6. A casing comprising angle iron top and bottom members and upright corner

members arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly, top and end walls having outturned flanges at their edges arranged in the angles of said top and corner members, and side walls having inturned flanges at their edges engaged over the flanges of the top and corner members to embrace the flanges of said top and end walls and over the projecting flanges of the bottom members, said top and end walls being secured upon said frame by said side walls, said side walls being secured upon said frame by their said flanges.

7. In a structure of the class described, the combination of a frame comprising angle iron members arranged in opposed pairs with their angles facing outwardly; a wall having flanges at its edges arranged in the angles of one pair of said frame members; and side walls having inturned flanges engaging the outwardly projecting flanges of said frame members and embracing the flanges of said wall arranged in the angles of said frame members.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD BAMBECK. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

N. J. BAUMANN,
C. M. DAVIS.

hand piece at its outer end only, its inner end being adapted to telescope over the other member. The lower ends of the end walls are turned in at 16.

5 I preferably provide a pair of intermediate cross pieces 17 with a connecting upright 18. The upright 18 is arranged at one side of the center of the cross pieces for a purpose, which will appear as the description proceeds.

10 In assembling the walls or panels on the frame, the top and end walls are first placed in position after having the flanges formed thereon, and when the top and end walls are formed integral as illustrated, they are usually bent to form the corners. The side walls are formed with the inturned or flange portions 10 and 12 and the way flanges 13, the flanges being bent to about the position shown in Fig. V. The longitudinal members are then sprung together, as by means of the clamp 19, and the flanges on the side walls slipped over the projecting arms of the frame members. The flanges are then bent down into their clamping position. When the clamps are released, the frame pieces spring apart and apply tension to the side panels or faces of the sign. By this arrangement, it is possible to very quickly assemble the sign casings, and they are substantially water tight, without the necessity of sealing the joints with solder or the like. In practice, I solder the joints 20 at the corners.

35 In arranging the clamp, I usually provide supporting strips 21 so that the walls are not bent out of shape by the clamp. The upright 18 is preferably placed at one side of the center, and where the sign is a single face sign, well toward the back side. In placing the side walls or panels on frames where one or more uprights 18 are used, it will be obvious that when one pair of the longitudinal frame pieces is drawn together to permit the side wall flanges being slipped thereon, the other pair is spread. The uprights are therefore placed toward one side, preferably the rear side, as stated, and the rear side panel is placed first,—that is, its flanges are slipped over its longitudinal frame pieces, and before the flanges of the rear wall are folded down, the other pair of longitudinal pieces is collapsed and the front panel arranged thereon. In practice, the amount of collapsing is slight; at the same time, when released, the panels are drawn tight.

The uprights 18 are not used unless the casings are of considerable length. Some of the signs manufactured by me require a plurality of the uprights, as they are frequently twenty or more feet in length.

By arranging the parts as illustrated and described, the edges of the casing are so supported that it is impossible for the sheet

metal side walls to be bent or indented on their edges in shipping or handling in erecting the signs. The structure is, as remarked, very quickly assembled and the parts are economical to produce.

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

1. A casing comprising horizontal angle iron top and bottom members and upright angle iron corner members arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly; angle iron corner cross pieces arranged on the inner sides of said top and bottom and upright members, with their angles facing inwardly, the inner flanges of the top and bottom members being secured to the horizontal flanges of the cross pieces, the inner flanges of the upright members being secured to the vertical flanges of the cross pieces; top and end walls having outturned flanges at their edges arranged in the angles of said top and upright members; side walls having their upper and end edges folded inwardly over the projecting flanges of the top and upright members to embrace the said flanges of said top and end walls, the lower edges of said side walls being folded over the projecting flanges of the bottom members and having inwardly-projecting portions disposed in a spaced relation to the horizontal flanges thereof to provide slide ways; and a bottom formed of sections arranged in said ways to telescope upon each other.

2. A casing comprising angle iron top and bottom members and angle iron corner members arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly; corner cross pieces connecting said members; top and end walls having outturned flanges at their edges arranged in the angles of the said top and corner members; side walls having their upper and end edges folded inwardly over the projecting flanges of the top and corner members to embrace the said flanges of said top and end walls, the lower edges of said side walls being folded over the projecting flanges of the bottom members and having inwardly-projecting portions disposed in a spaced relation to the horizontal flanges thereof to provide slide ways; and a bottom member slidably arranged in said ways.

3. A casing, comprising angle iron top and bottom members and upright corner members arranged in pairs with their angles opposed and facing outwardly; corner cross pieces connecting said members; intermediate cross pieces for said top and bottom members; an intermediate upright connecting said intermediate cross pieces arranged in a plane between the pairs of top and bottom members of the frame; top and end walls having outturned flanges at their edges arranged in the angles of the said top

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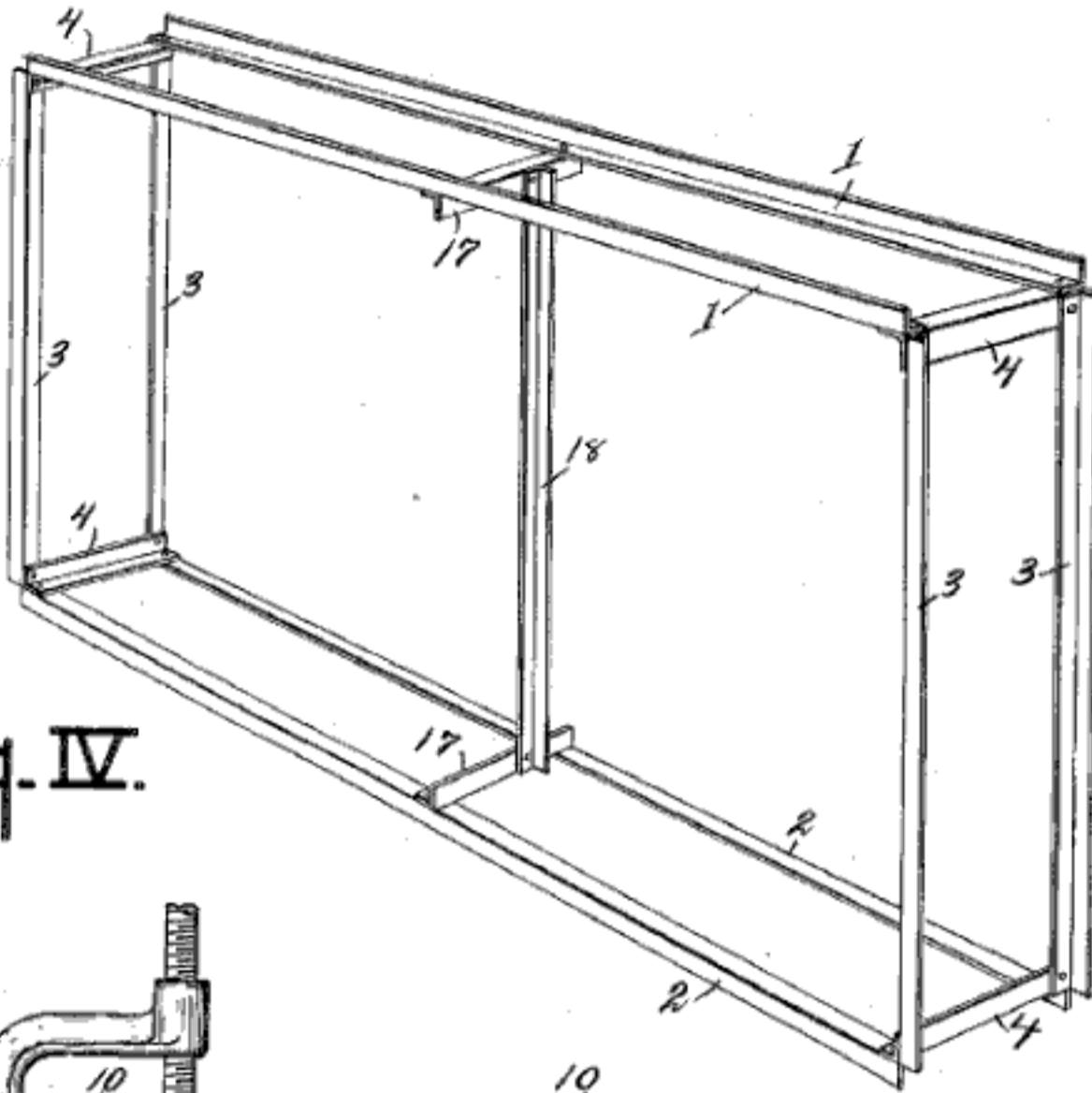


Fig. IV.

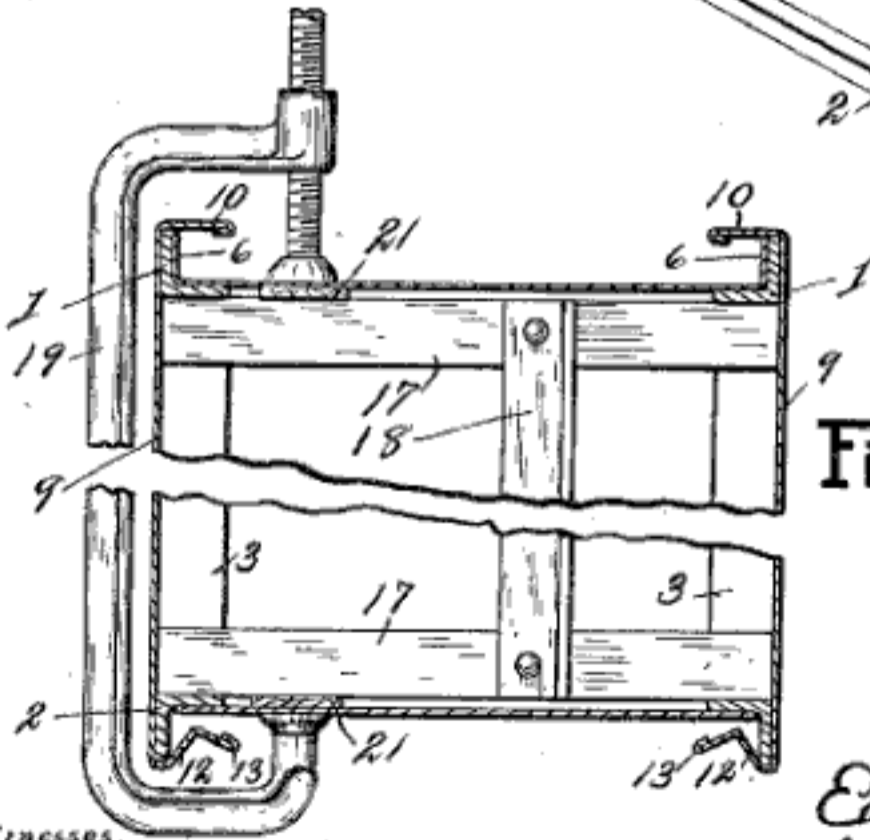


Fig. V.

Witnesses.

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