

(No Model.)

C. SCHWARTZ.
FRAME FOR SIGNS.

No. 418,756.

Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

FIG. 1

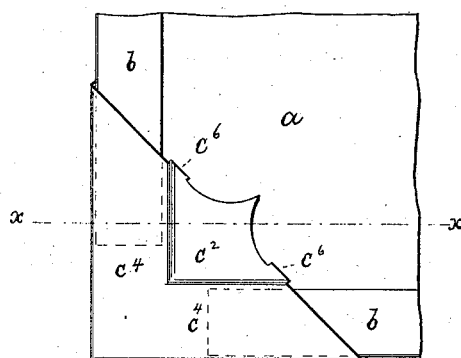
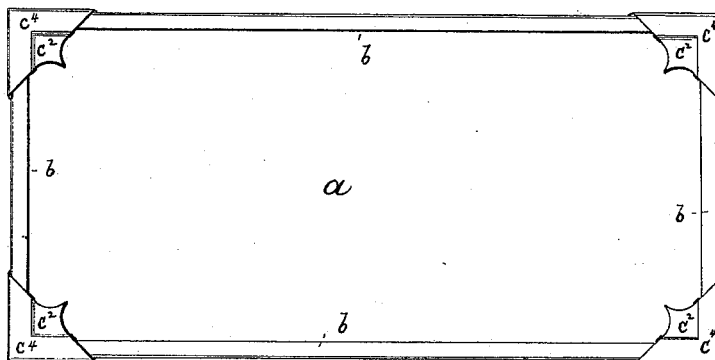


FIG. 2

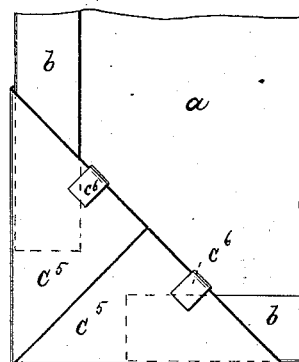


FIG. 3

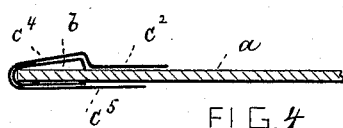


FIG. 4

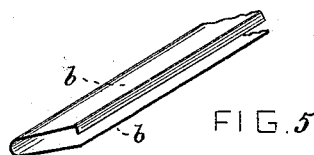


FIG. 5

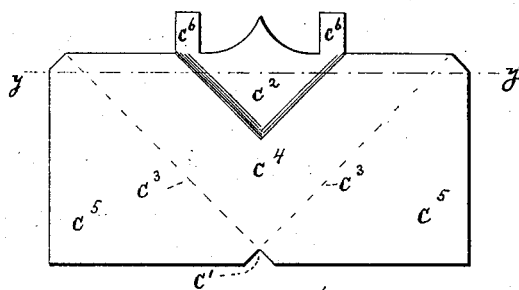


FIG. 6

WITNESSES

Wm. A. Lowe
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FIG. 7

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FRAME FOR SIGNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,756, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed October 23, 1889. Serial No. 327,939. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHWARTZ, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Frame for Signs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in frames for signs, and more particularly to a novel construction of corner-pieces for connecting and giving rigidity to the sectional frame of the sign.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a frame provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged face view of one of the corners of the frame. Fig. 3 is a reverse view of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a section on line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a perspective view of portion of the frame *b*; Fig. 6, a face view of the blank from which the corner-piece is bent; and Fig. 7 a section on line *y y*, Fig. 6.

The letter *a* represents a sign bound at the edges by a U-shaped overlapping metal frame *b*. This frame is made in four lengths or sections, each length terminating preferably a short distance from the corner. In order to properly connect the lengths or sections of the frame and to stiffen the entire sign, I employ four overlapping corner-pieces. The blank of one of such corner-pieces is represented in Fig. 6. It is of substantially-rectangular form, with a triangular notch *c'* cut out at the center of one of its long sides. At the opposite long side a triangular depression *c*² is struck bodily into the blank.

In shaping the corner-piece it is bent upon the two dotted lines *c*³, drawn from the apex of notch *c'*, parallel to the edges of depression *c*². Thus there will be produced an upper triangular section *c*⁴ and two rear flaps

*c*⁵, that overlap at the corner. The corner-piece thus bent is slipped over the corner of the frame, as in Figs. 1 and 2, so that the depression *c*² rests upon the body of the sign *a* itself, while the upper section *c*⁴ rests upon and conceals the ends of the frame *b*. It will thus be seen that the corner-piece lies in two planes, one directly upon the frame and the other directly upon the sign. This construction not only causes the entire frame to be stiffened, but it prevents dust from settling under the corner-pieces.

In order to fasten the corner-piece to the frame, I prefer to provide it with lugs *c*⁶, which are passed through slots in the body of the sign and are then bent over the rear flaps *c*⁵. Thus all the parts of the sign, including the frame, are properly locked in place.

What I claim is—

1. A frame for signs, composed of binding-pieces *b* and of corner-pieces having a triangular depression *c*² struck out of the body of the corner-piece and adapted to rest upon the face of the sign, substantially as specified.

2. A frame for signs, composed of binding-pieces *b* and of corner-pieces that have a triangular depression *c*² and that are bent upon lines parallel to the edges of such depression, substantially as specified.

3. A frame for signs, composed of binding-pieces *b* and of corner-pieces that have a triangular depression *c*², a notch *c'*, opposite thereto and that are bent upon lines *c*³, drawn from the apex of the notch parallel to the edges of the depression, substantially as specified.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.