

(No Model.)

E. A. DUBÉY.

SIGN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

No. 395,317.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.

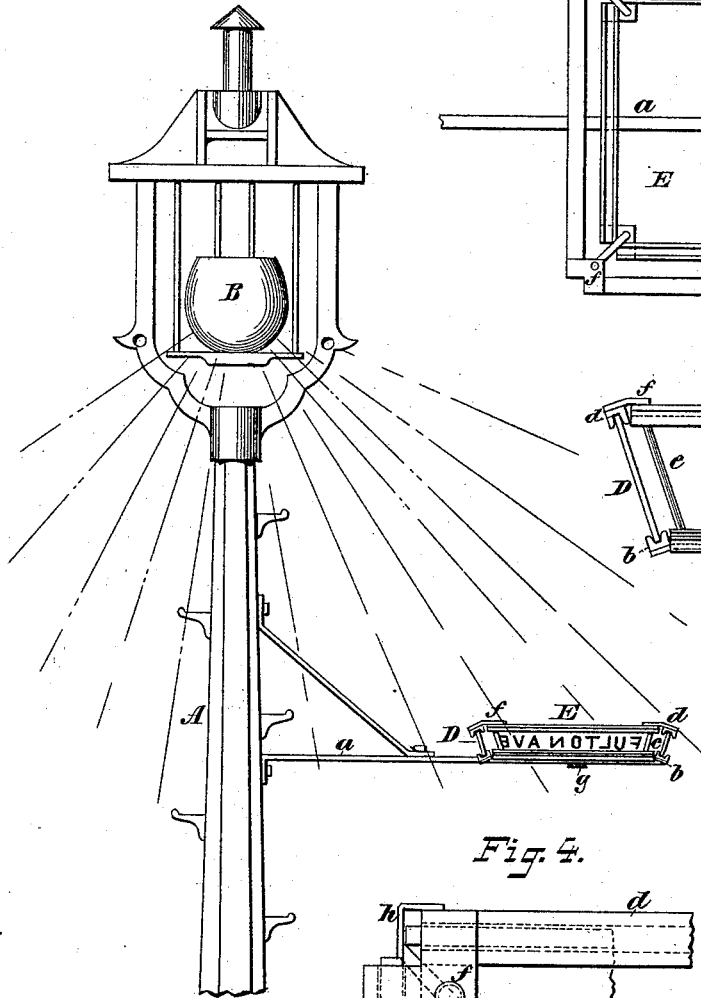


Fig. 2.

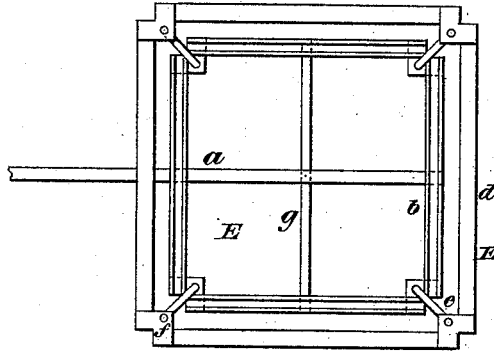


Fig. 3.

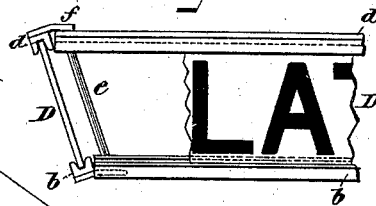


Fig. 5.

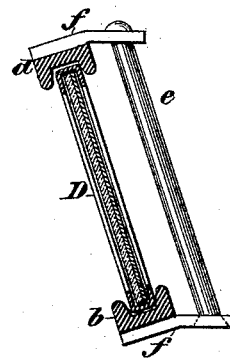
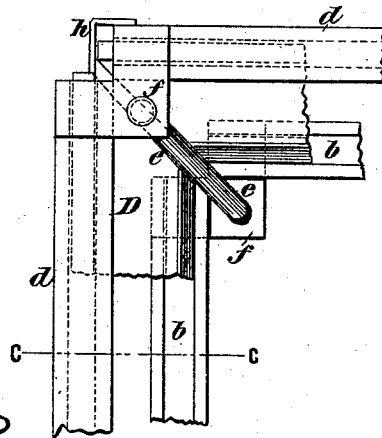


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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EDWARD A. DUBÉY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO THOMAS B. RUTAN, OF SAME PLACE.

SIGN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,317, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed May 9, 1888. Serial No. 273,311. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. DUBÉY, a resident of the city of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented Improvements in
5 Signs for Electric-Light Posts, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved sign for electric lights, wherein the letters, &c., composing the sign may be read
10 without dazzling the eyes.

The invention consists in the details of improvement and the combinations of parts, that will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying-
15 ing drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of an electric-light post, showing my improved sign-frame in position. Fig. 2 is a plan or
20 top view of my improved sign-frame. Fig. 3 is a detail side view of a portion of the frame, showing a portion of a sign in position. Fig. 4 is a detail top view of one corner of the frame on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 5 is a
25 vertical cross-section on the line *c c*, Fig. 4.

A in the drawings represents a post, and B an electric lamp.

E is an open sign-frame, supported on the post A below the lamps B by a rod or bracket,
30 *a*, that projects from the post A. The open sign-frame is placed within the radius of the rays of light that emanate from the lamp, and yet so far from the lamp that the eye will not be injured or hurt by looking at the sign-
35 frame or the illuminated signs D, which the same carries.

The sign-frame E is open in the middle to let the light pass through it, and is preferably constructed of lower grooved rails, *b*, and upper-
40 per-grooved rails, *d*, that are united by rods *e*. The grooves in the rails *b d* face each other, so that a sign, D, of glass or the like, may be held between said rails, as clearly shown in Fig 5. The frame in the drawings is shown as having
45 four sides; but it may have any desired number of sides to suit the requirements. The rails are of separate lengths, and are connected together in the same plane at the meeting ends by plates or angle-irons *ff*. From these angle-
50 irons *f* the rods *e* extend. The upper rails, *d*,

will be at a greater distance from the center of the sign than the lower rails, *b*. By this means the signs D are slanted, as shown. The rails of the sign-frame are connected to the rod or bracket *a* in a suitable manner, and
55 may be braced by one or more cross-rods, *g*, as in Fig. 2; or the frame may be supported in any other suitable manner. Although I have shown the grooved rails *b d* as being in short lengths and connected by the
60 angle-irons *f*, it is evident that they may be connected by other means, or be in one length around the whole frame.

I prefer to provide one end of each sign D with a metal projection, *h*, that is adapted to
65 be bent to act as an abutment for the adjacent sign, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

In adjusting the sign-frame on the post A, I place it at such a distance from the post as to be within the rays of light from the lamp
70 that are cast upon the ground around the lamp-post. By slanting the signs D they will all receive the full rays from the lamp, and thus the letters on each sign may be easily
75 read. With this construction and arrangement a person may look upon the sign without having to look at the lamp B itself. If the signs were around or near the lamp, the eyes would be dazzled by the lamp in trying
80 to read the sign. In practice the signs should be secured to the posts at a height about eight feet above the sidewalk, whereas the lamps B are much higher. The invention is more particularly adapted for use on street
85 electric lights, to enable persons to read the names of streets.

Instead of the open sign-frame, holding many signs, the post A may have a number of brackets, *a*, each carrying an individual
90 sign.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The electric-light post A, having a lamp, B, combined with a sign, D, which is carried by a bracket on said post, and entirely below
95 and to one side of the lamp, so as to leave said lamp unobstructed, said sign being within the path of the pencils of light projected from the lamp to that side on which the sign is located, substantially as set forth. 100

2. The open sign-frame E, constructed of upper and lower rails, *d b*, having longitudinal grooves facing each other, angle-pieces *f*, connecting the rails *d* and *d* and the rails *b* and *b*,
5 and the connecting-rods *e e*, connecting the upper angle-pieces *f* with the lower angle-pieces *f*, in combination with the slanting sign D, that is held between said rails and

rests in their grooves, substantially as described. 10

This specification signed by me this 2d day of April, 1888.

EDWARD A. DUBÉY.

Witnesses:

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