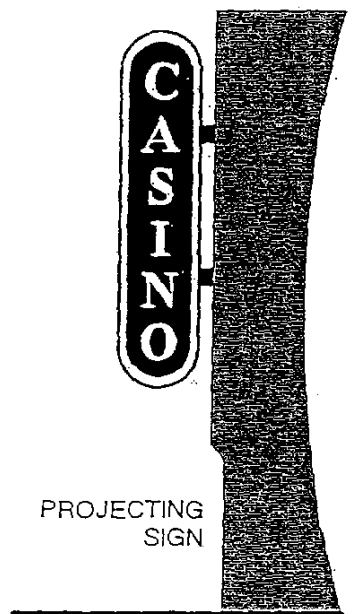
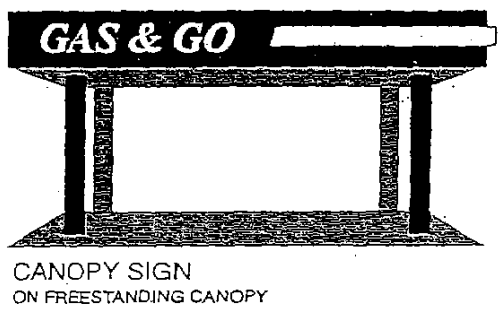
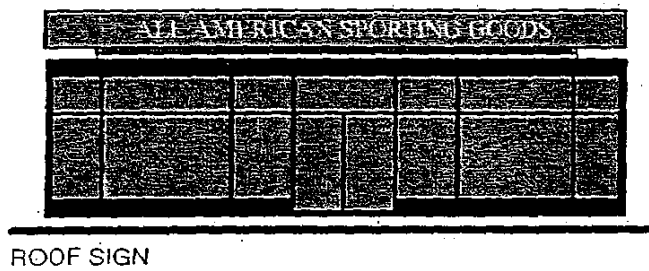
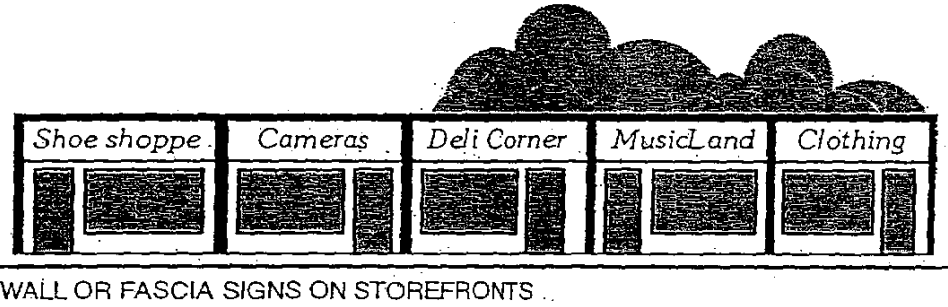
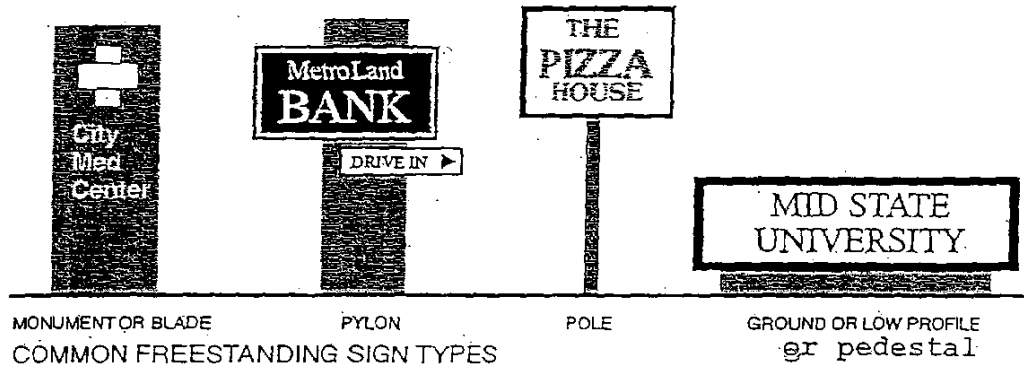


19 Attachment 1

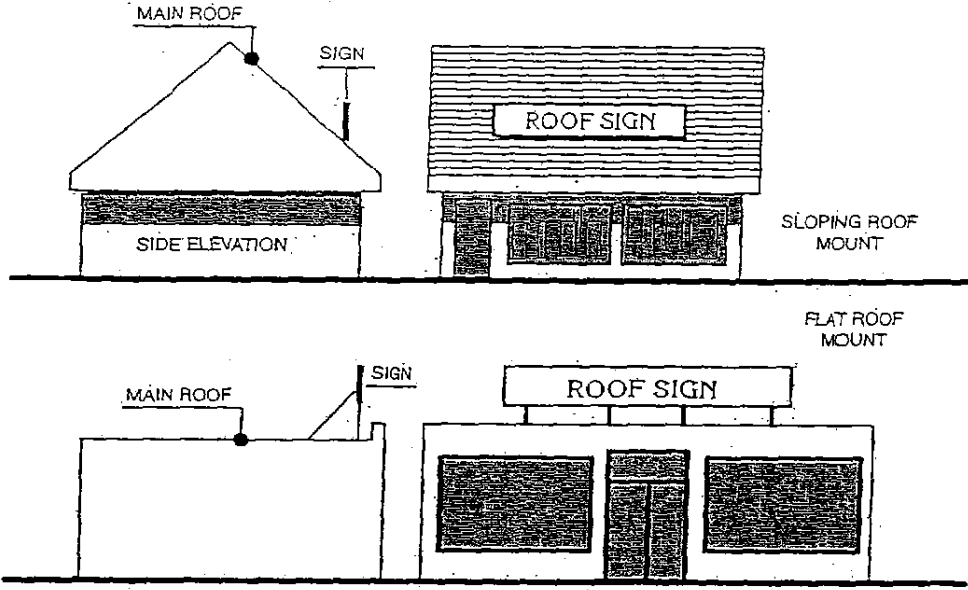
Borough of Greenville

Attachment A
Figure 301.1(1), General Sign Types

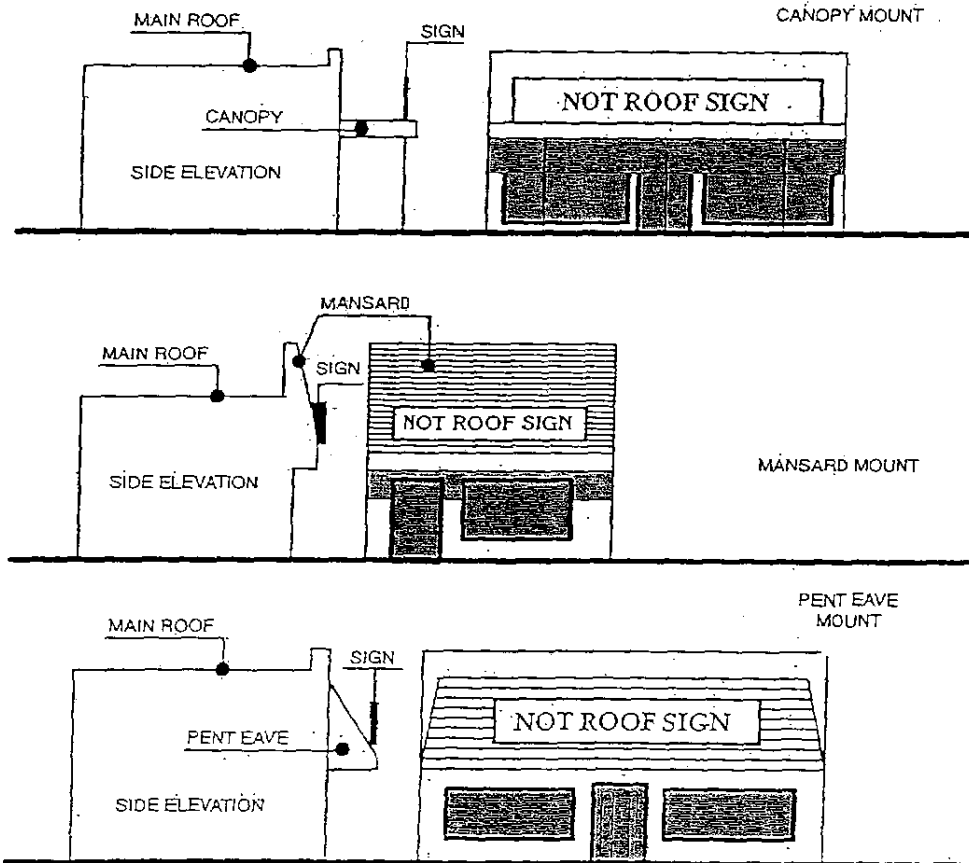


SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS

ROOF SIGNS



FASCIA SIGNS ON ROOF-LIKE PROJECTIONS



EXAMPLES OF SIGN AREA COMPUTATIONS

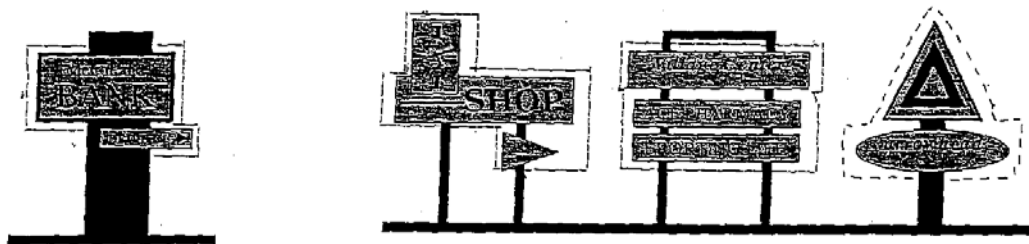
Example 1 — A sign whose sign face consists of one simple geometric figure where the edges of the sign face coincide with the edges of the sign itself of where the sign face is defined by a border or contrasting color area.

The sign area is determined by computing the area of the geometric figure.



Example 2 — A freestanding sign whose sign face consists of a combination of two or more simple geometric figures that may overlap.

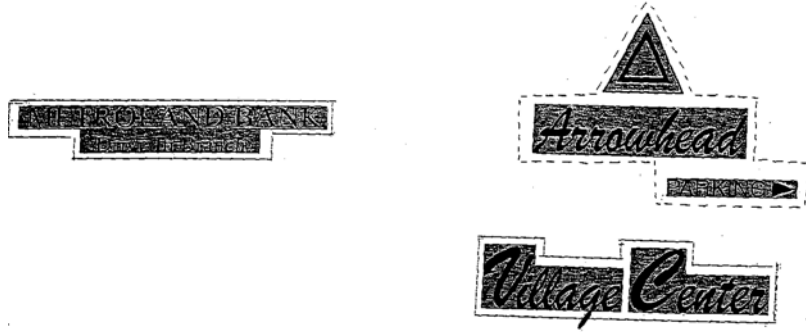
Using straight lines, draw the shortest perimeter that encompasses all of the segments of the sign face to include the open area between the segments. Divide the resultant figure into a combination of simple geometric figures. Compute the sign area by combining the area of the simple geometric figures.



Example 3 — A building sign whose sign face consists of individual elements attached to a wall or structure surface.

Compute the sign area using the same method set forth in Example 2 to encompass all the copy elements and the space between them.

SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS



Example 4 — A sign whose sign face consists of a routed area of sign copy or an area of individually applied graphics or letters.

If the sign contains a reveal, use the reveal as an edge of the sign face and compute the sign area accordingly. If the sign structure does not have a reveal, place an imaginary reveal in a location that centers the sign copy within the area created by the edges of the sign structure and the imaginary reveal.

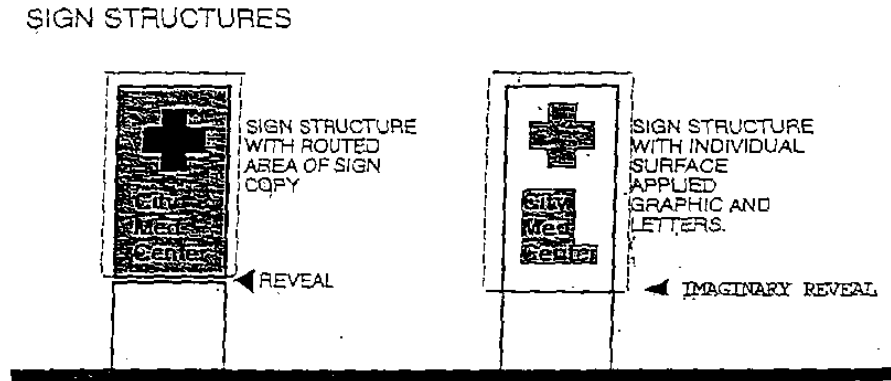


Figure 301.1 (4)