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(54) **LAYERED SIGNAGE SYSTEM**

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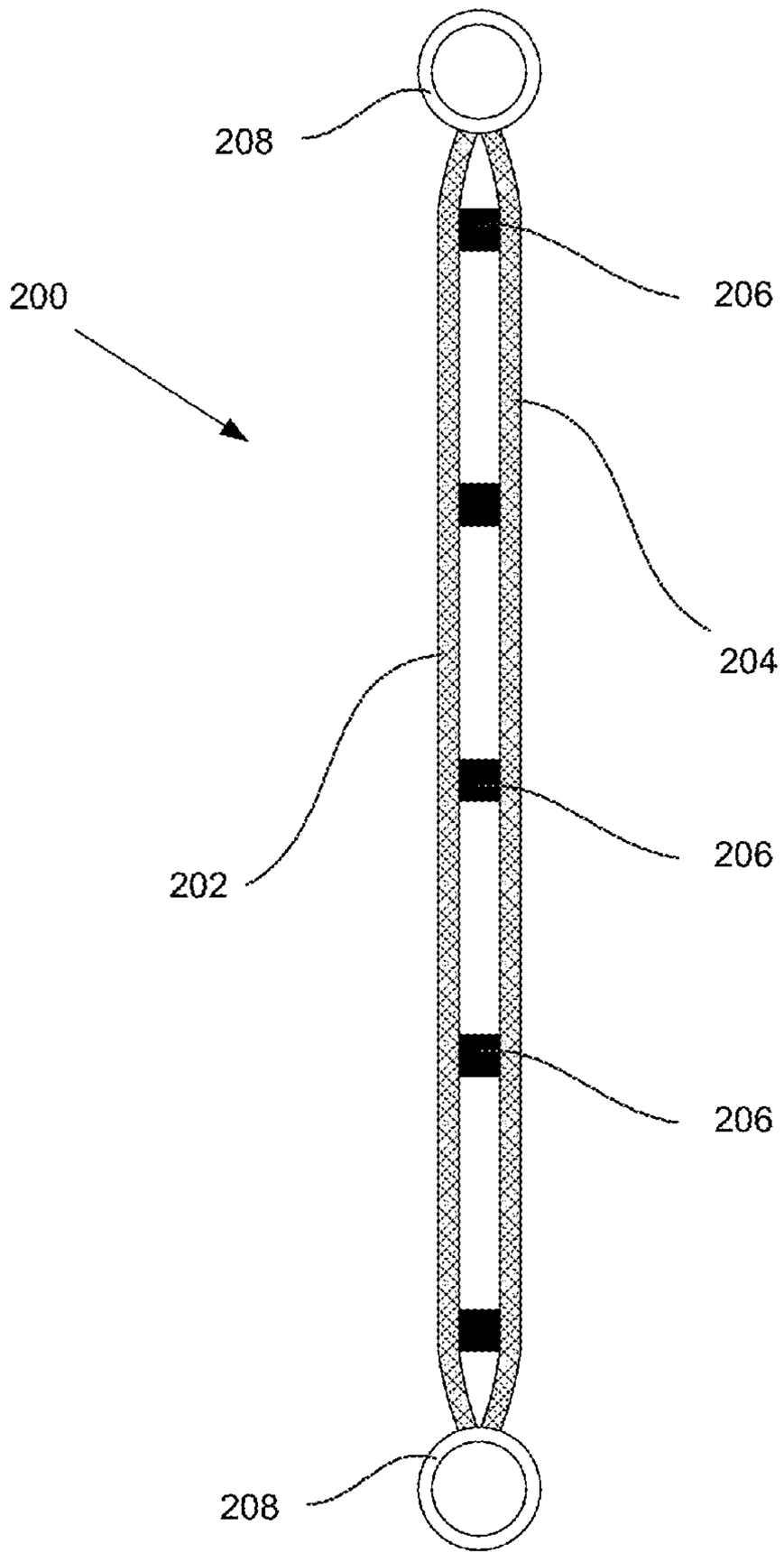
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| ***G09F 17/00*** | (2006.01) |
| ***G09F 15/02*** | (2006.01) |

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... ***G09F 15/0006*** (2013.01); ***G09F 15/02*** (2013.01); ***G09F 17/00*** (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A signage system comprising a first panel and a second panel arranged in a substantially parallel configuration, wherein portions of the first panel and second panel are kept apart at a predetermined distance by a plurality of spacers, thereby providing a space between the first panel and second panel that can enhance the visibility of designs on the first panel and second panel.



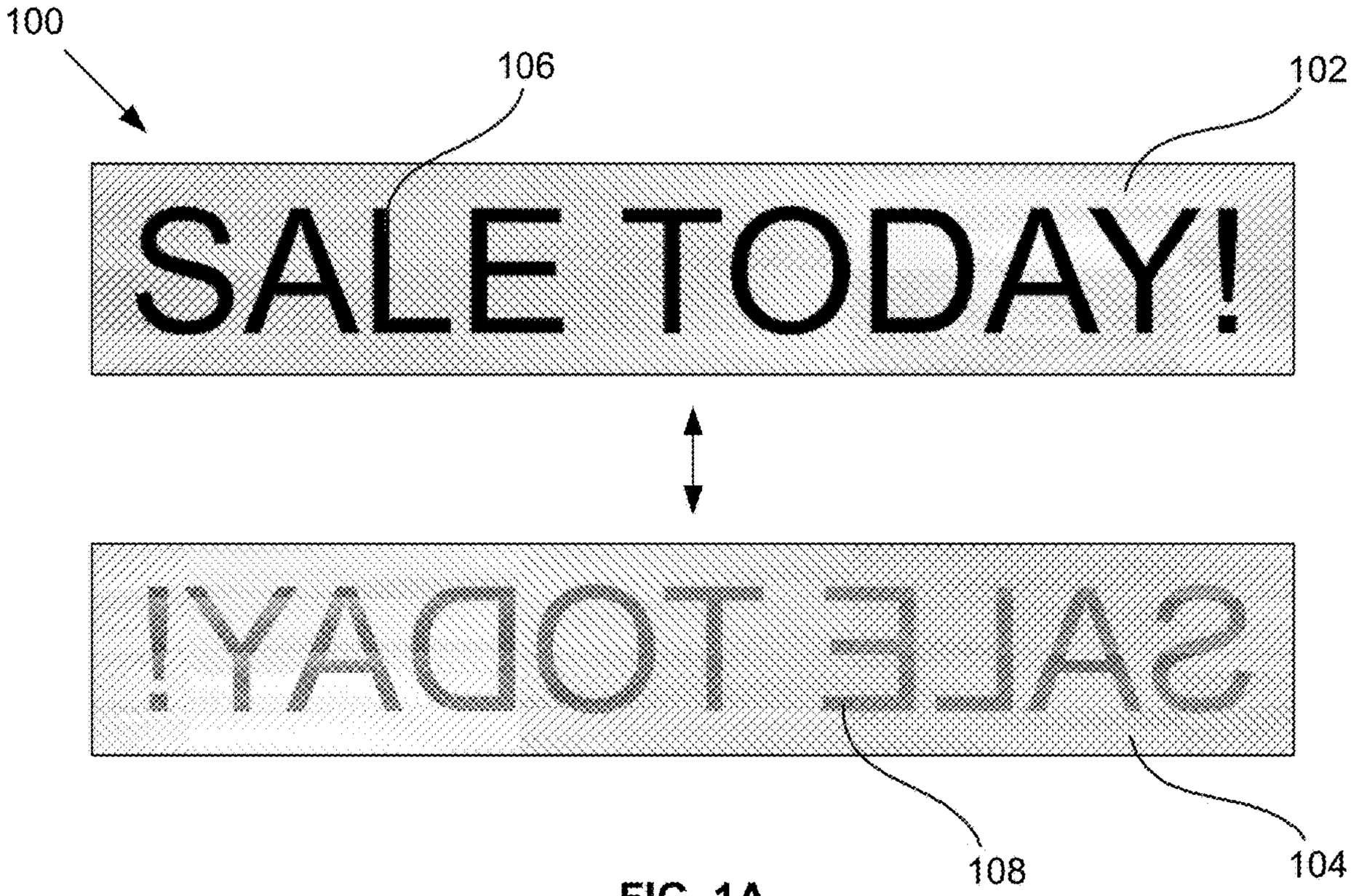



FIG. 1A
Prior Art

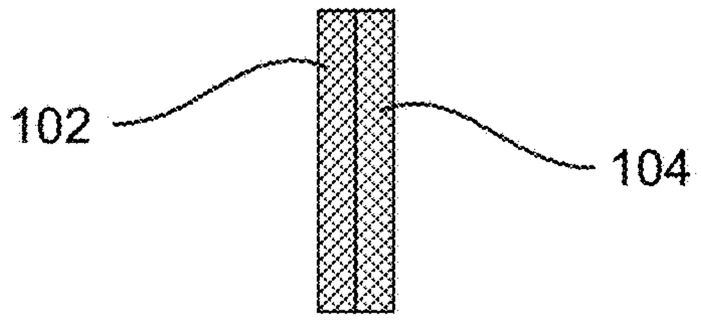



FIG. 1B
Prior Art

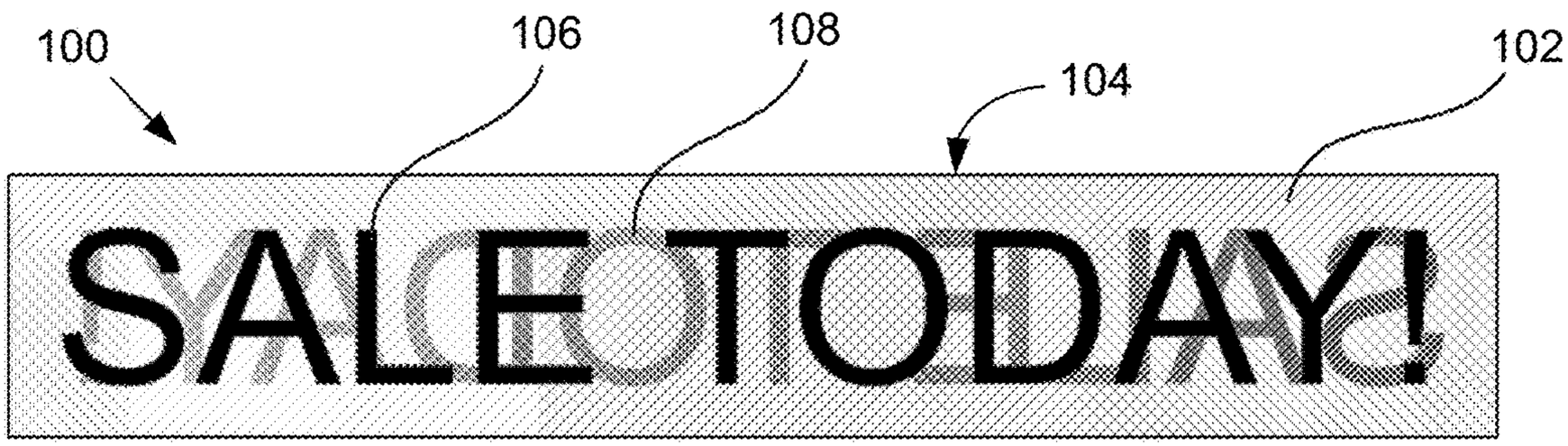



FIG. 1C
Prior Art

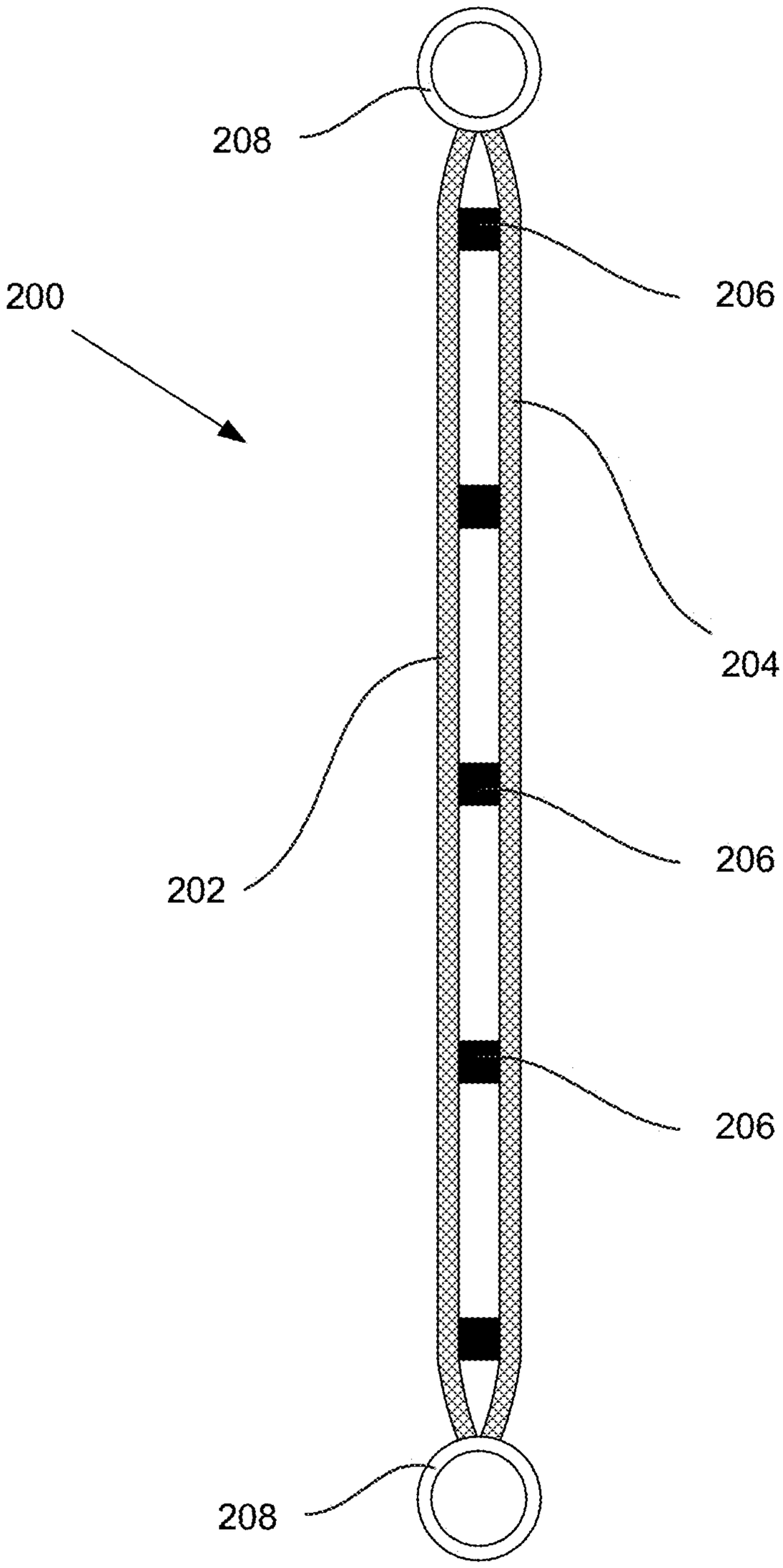



FIG. 2A

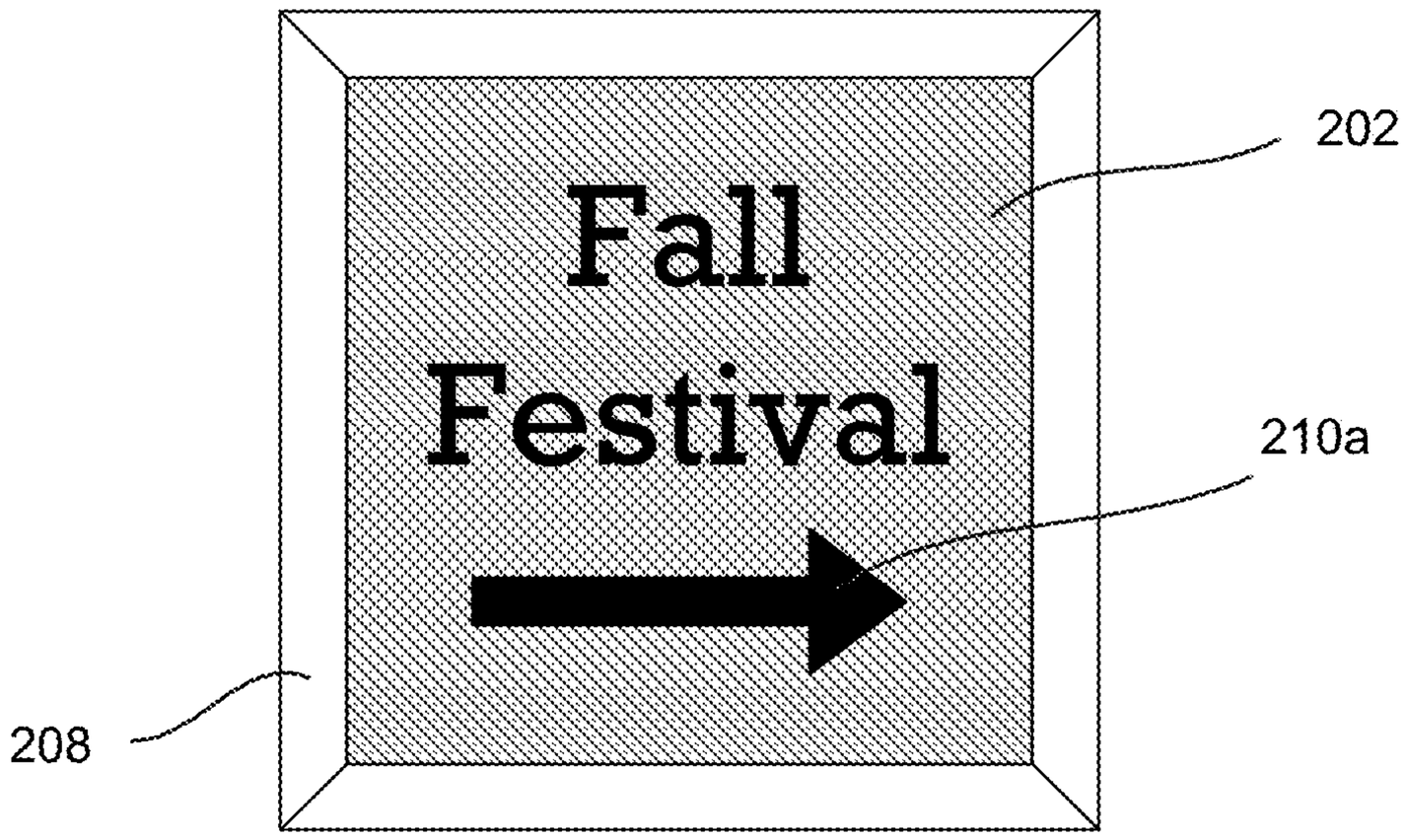



FIG. 2B

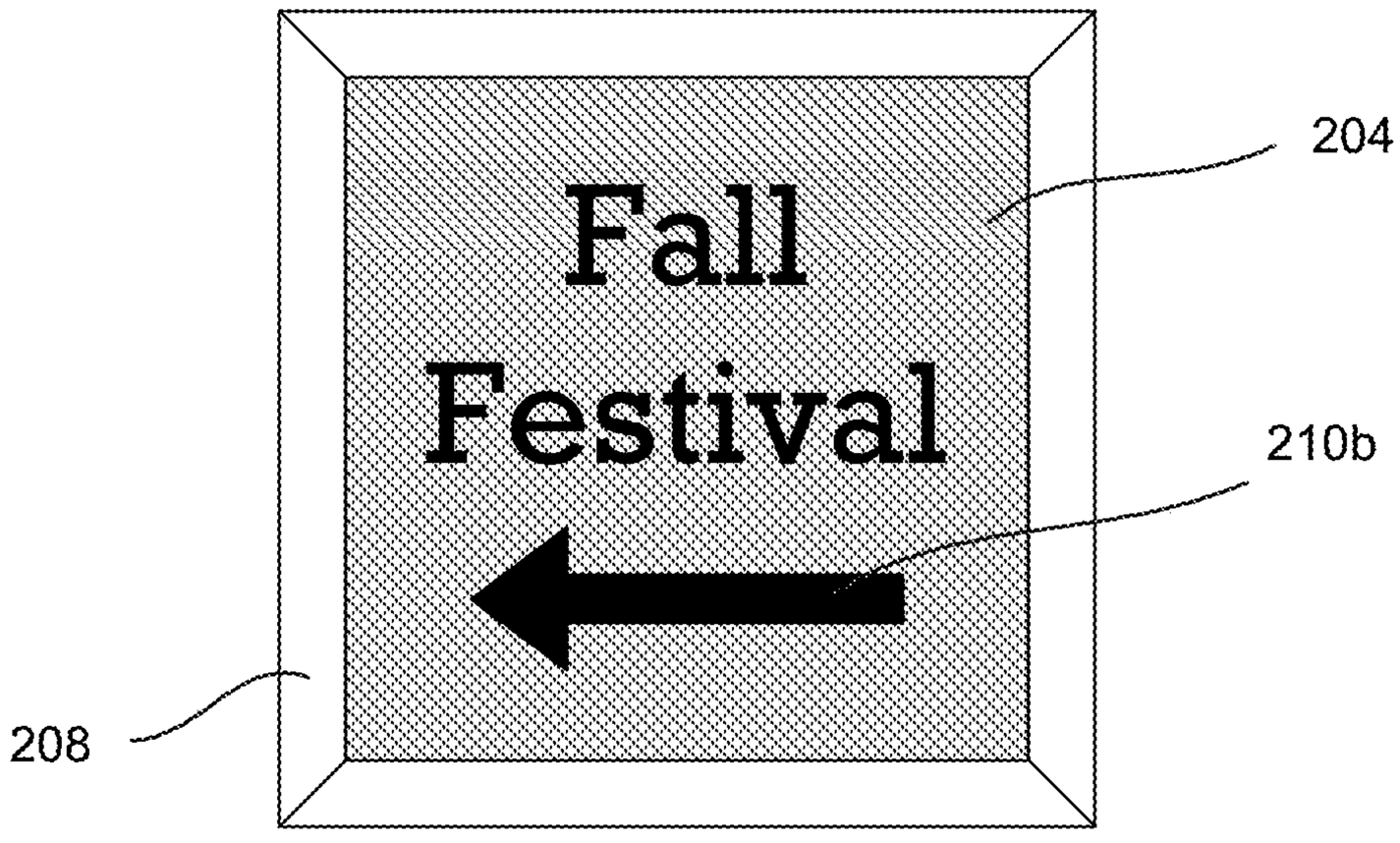



FIG. 2C

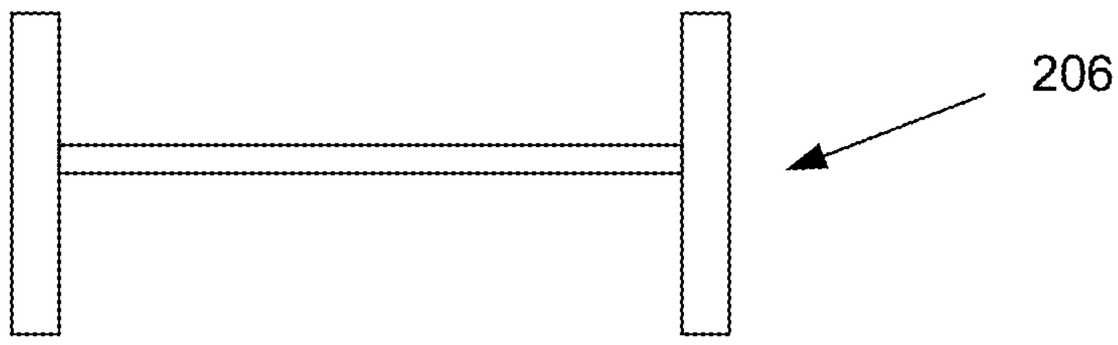



FIG. 3A

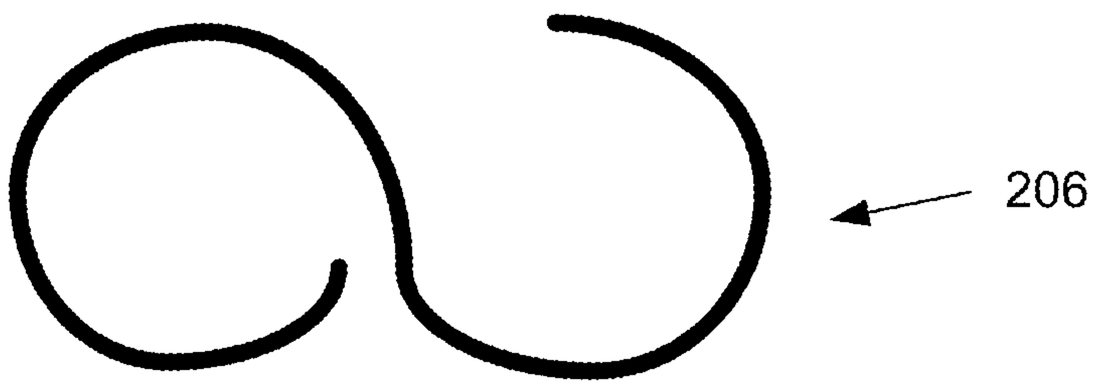



FIG. 3B

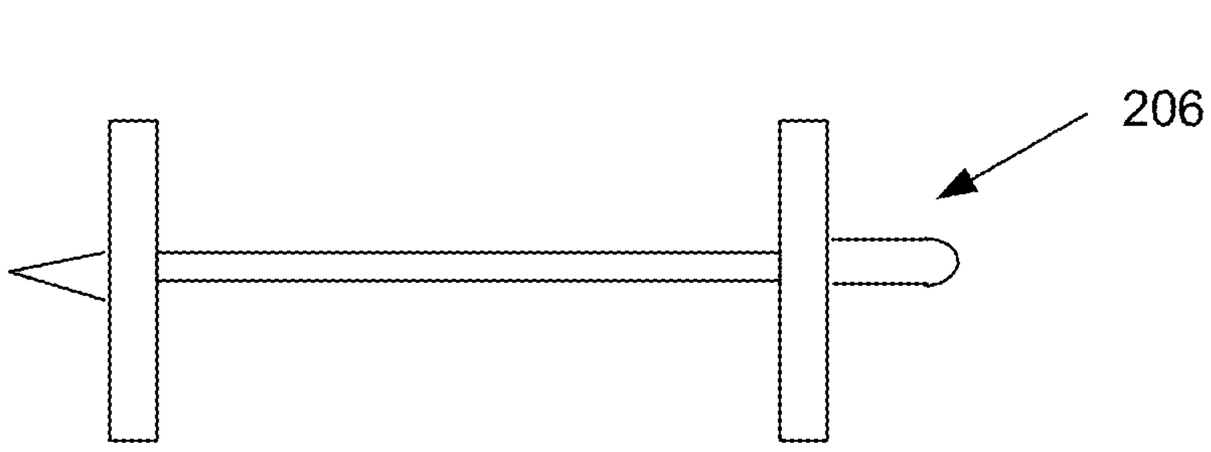



FIG. 3C

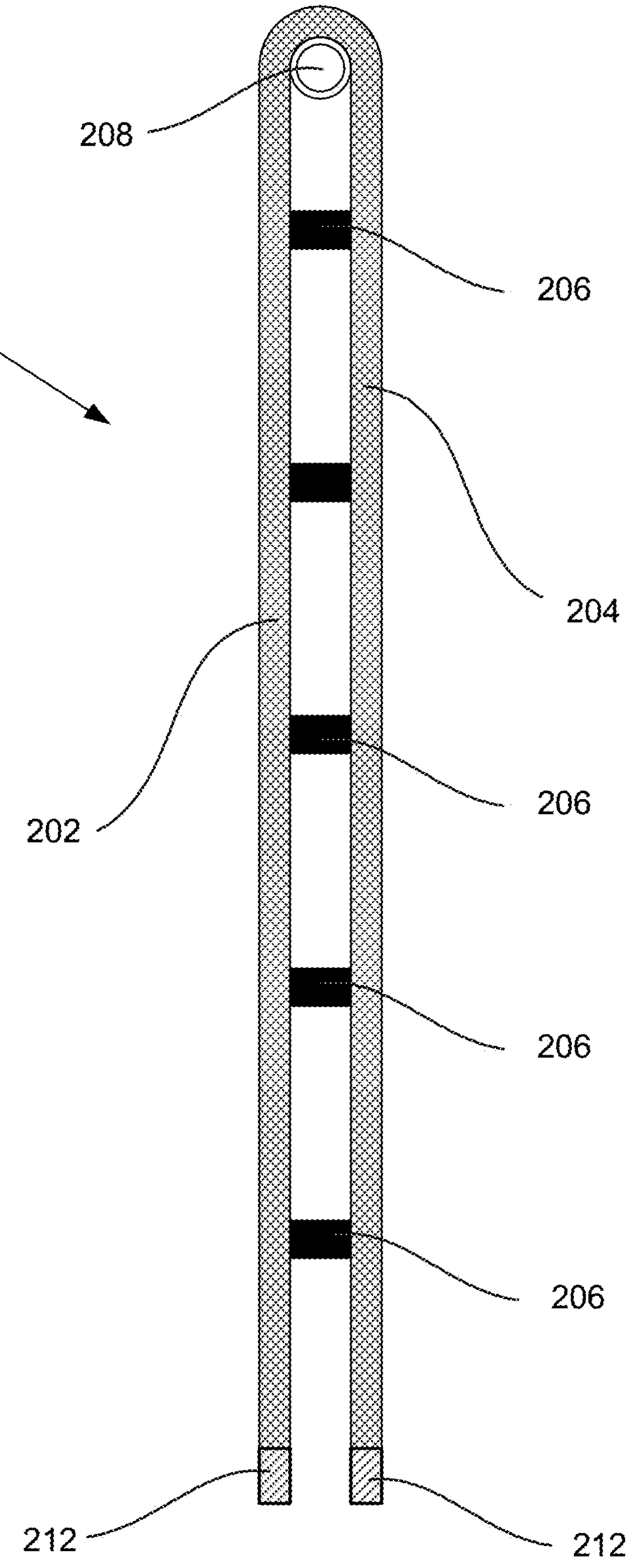



FIG. 4

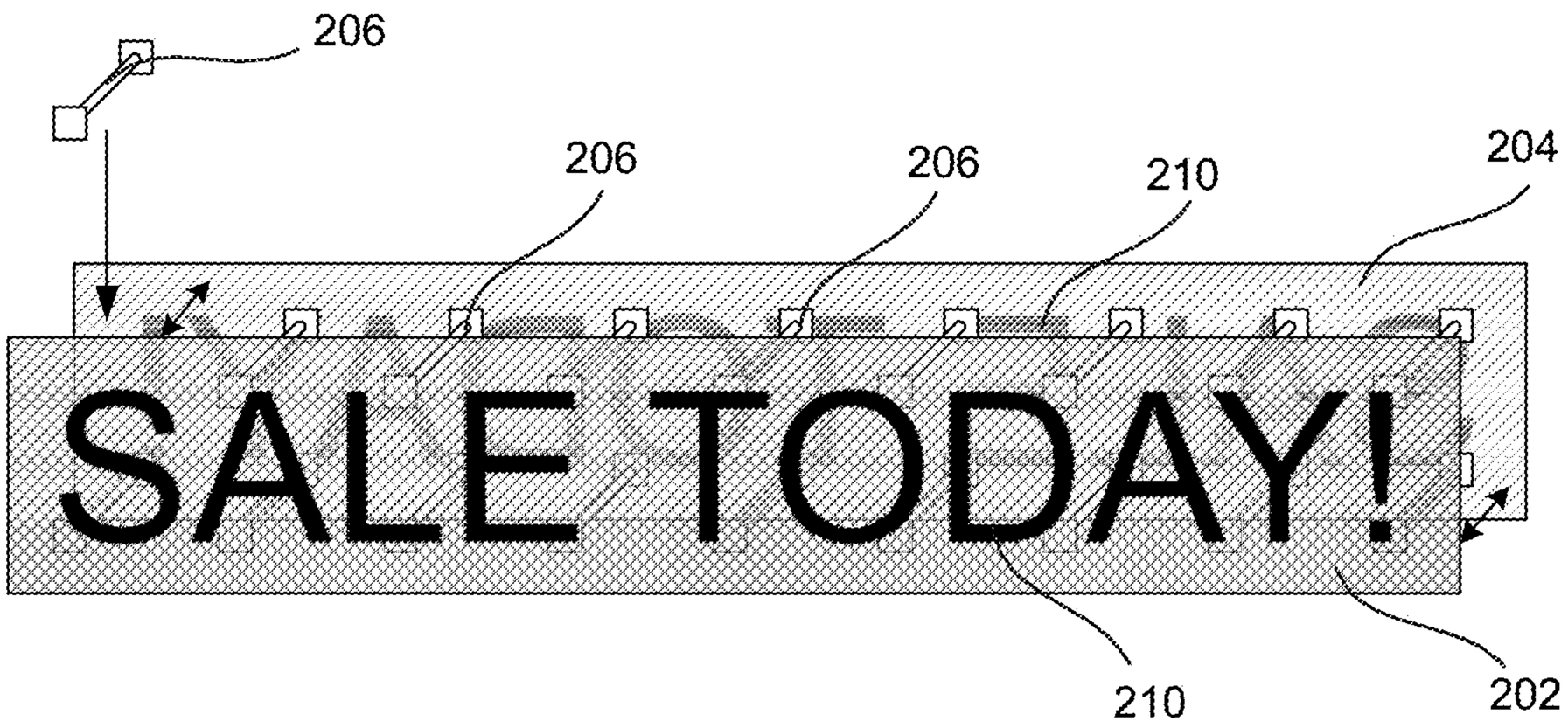



FIG. 5A

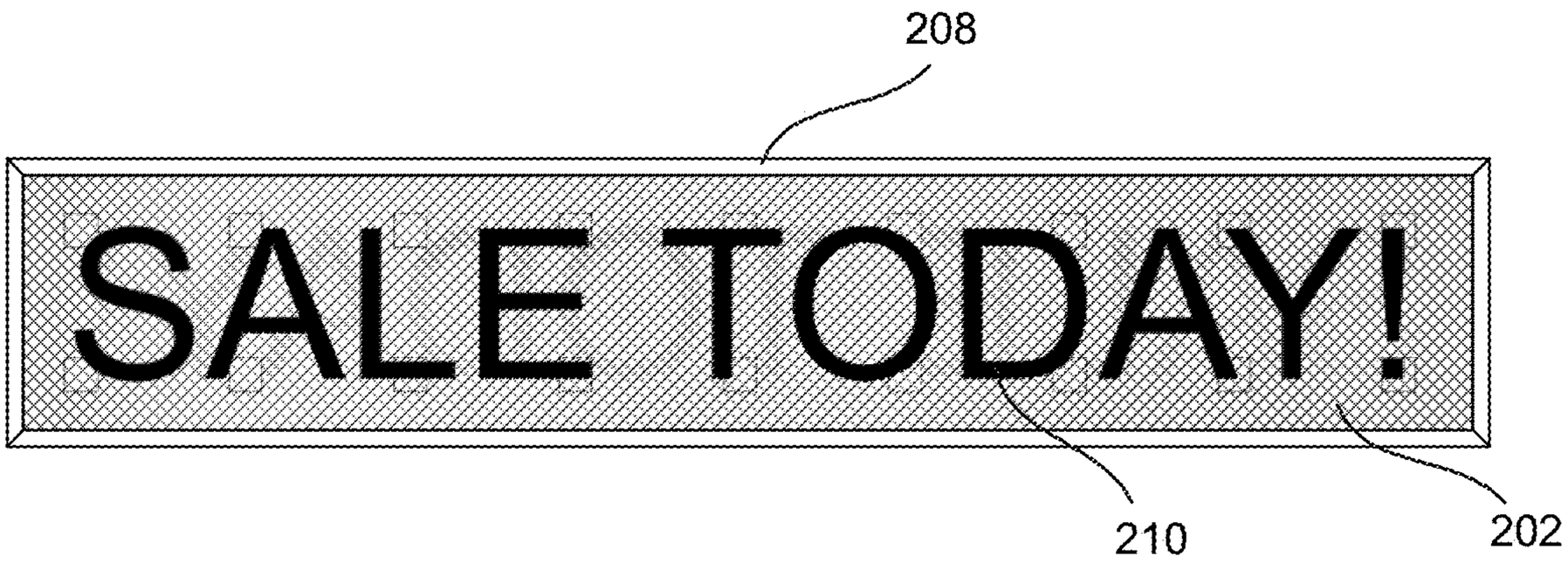



FIG. 5B

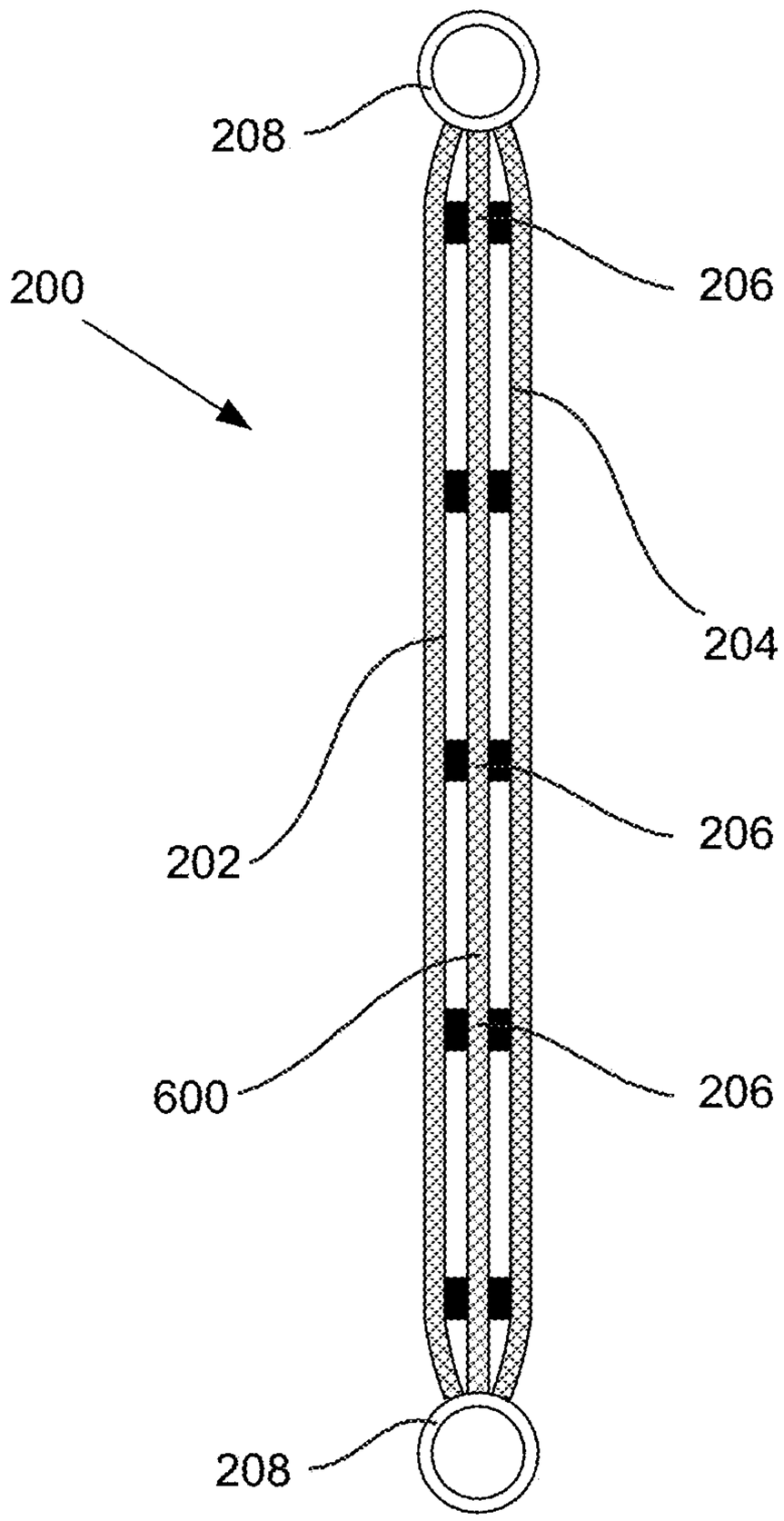



FIG. 6A

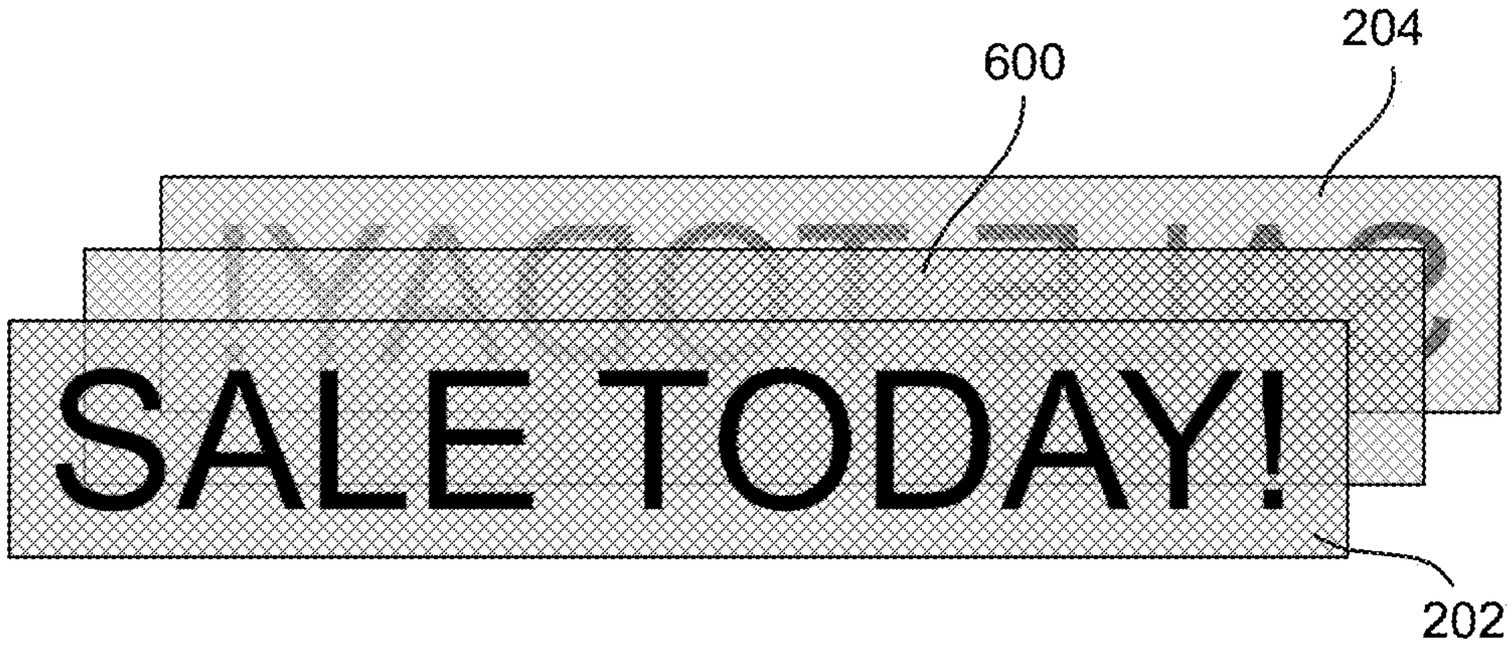



FIG. 6B

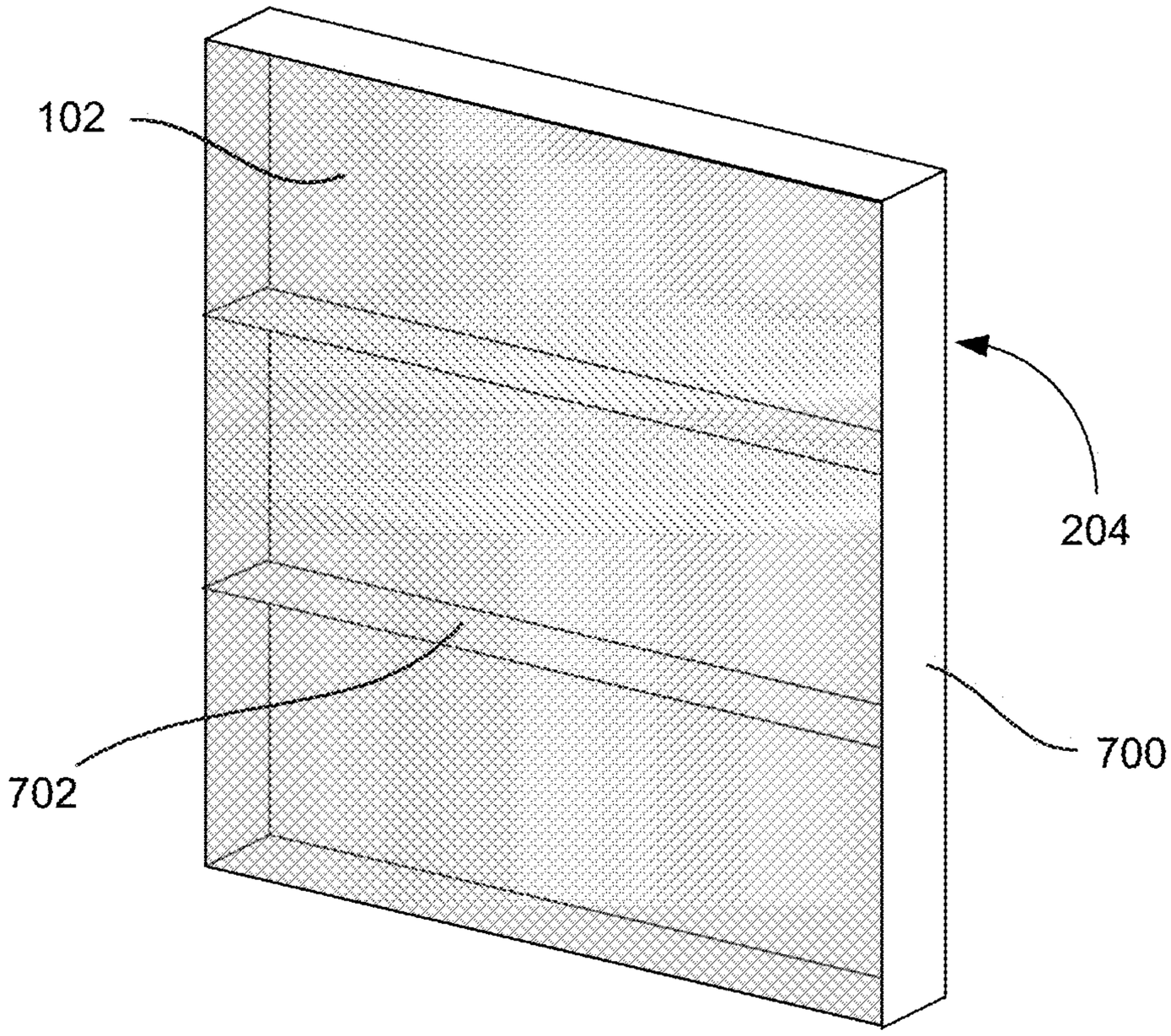



FIG. 7

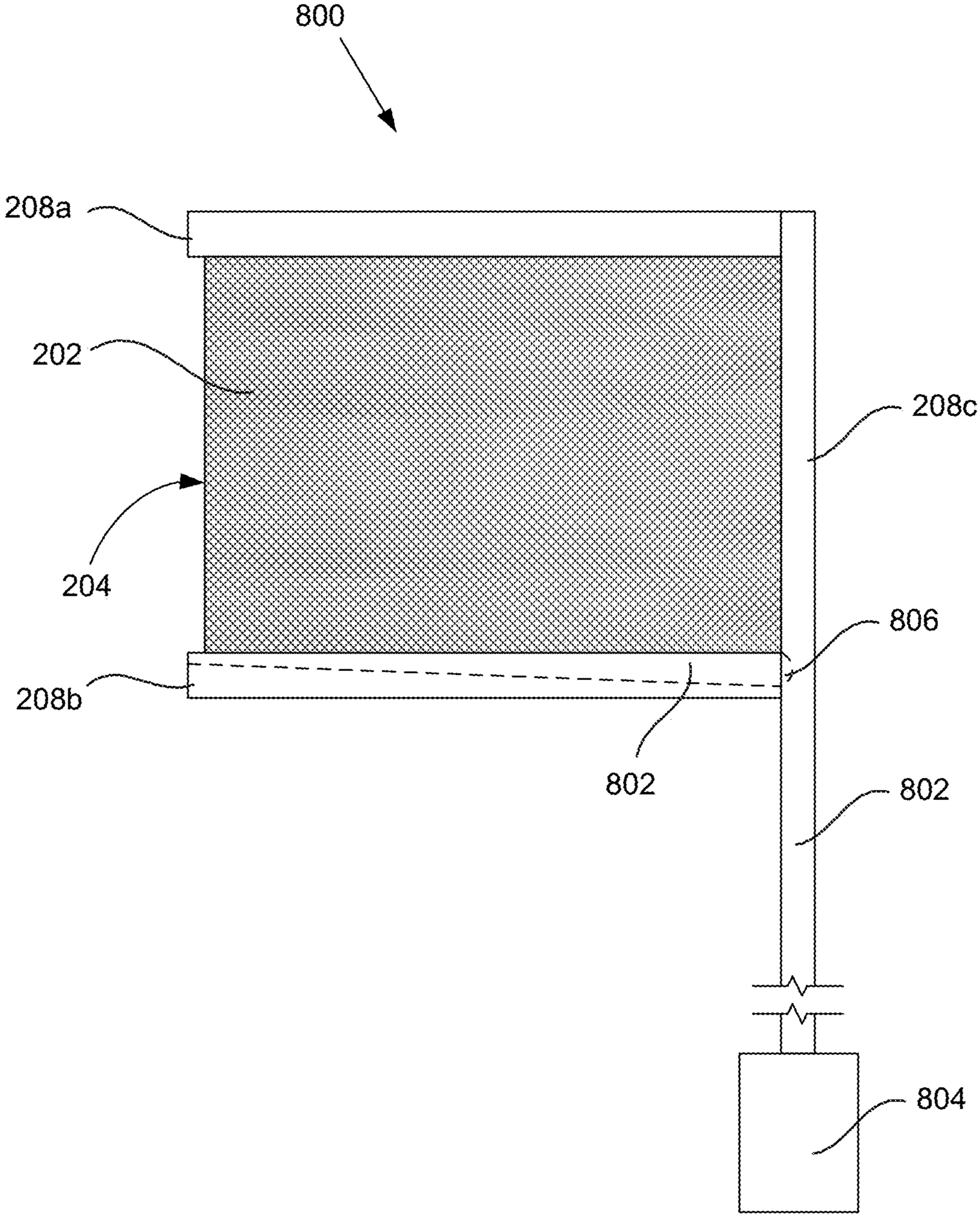



FIG. 8

# LAYERED SIGNAGE SYSTEM

## CLAIM OF PRIORITY

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit of priority to prior-filed and co-pending patent application Ser. No. 15/120,735, filed Aug. 22, 2016, which claims the benefit of priority to prior-filed PCT Patent Application Serial No. PCT/US2014/065559 filed Nov. 13, 2014 which claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) from earlier filed U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/943,199, filed Feb. 21, 2014, by Joseph W. Boudeman, the entireties of each of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** The present disclosure relates to the field of making signs, specifically a system and method for making layered signage.

## BACKGROUND

**[0003]** Signage such as signs, banners, and flags are often displayed to disseminate information, advertise, and/or to decorate spaces. Many types of signage have designs, such as text and/or images, displayed on solid materials such as vinyl or fabric. However, signage made of solid materials is often not very durable when are subjected to wind gusts, rain, and other elements over time. Exposure to such elements can stretch or tear solid materials, and/or can cause damage to mounting rods.

**[0004]** Signage made of porous materials, such as mesh, often fares better against the elements than signage made of solid, nonporous materials. For instance, wind and rain can at least partially pass through the pores of mesh banners, leading to less wear and tear when compared to nonporous banners. As signage made of porous materials experience lower levels of damaging forces than signage made of solid, nonpourous materials, it can often last longer and/or be more durable. Signage made of porous material also has other advantages over signage made of nonporous material, such as often being lighter and/or more flexible.

**[0005]** However, although constructing signage out of porous material is often desirable, doing so can have unique challenges. One such challenge is with dual-sided signage, in which designs are displayed on both sides of a two-sided sign, flag, banner, or other type of signage. When designs are printed on both sides of a single piece of porous material, ink from one side generally bleeds through the pores of the material and becomes viewable from the opposing side. This tends to obscure the designs on both sides. While in some cases mirror images can be printed on opposing sides, such that ink from one side bleeds through pores into corresponding positions on the reversed mirror image design on the opposite side, many designs cannot be reversed as a mirror image. For example, reversed text would be unreadable, and many logos or other images are not designed to be reversed.

**[0006]** To combat these problems, some dual-sided signage systems have been constructed using layers that each display their own designs. In one method, two separate layers are each printed with a design on one side, and then the non-printed sides of the separate layers are joined together. In another method, designs are printed at different locations along one side of a long piece of material, and then the long material is folded over on itself to create two layers.

**[0007]** However, existing techniques of making dual-sided signage with layers using either porous or non-porous materials have problems with image quality, as designs on a back layer are often still visible through a front layer because the layers are generally placed directly against each other back-to-back. By way of a non-limiting example, FIGS. **1**A-**1**C depict an exemplary embodiment of prior art dual-sided signage **100**. As shown in FIGS. **1**A-**1**C, in many existing construction methods, a first panel **102** and a second panel **104** are coupled back-to-back directly with each other, with each of the first panel **102** and second panel **104** being made of porous material such as mesh. A first design **106** is affixed to or printed on a face of the first panel **102**, and a second design **108** is affixed to or printed on a face of the second panel **104**, as shown in FIG. **1**A. The first panel **102** and the second panel **104** are coupled directly back to back, as shown in FIG. **1**B. As can be seen from FIG. **1**C, when the signage is constructed with traditional layering techniques the second design **108** can be seen in a reversed orientation through the pores of the first panel **102** and second panel **104**, such that the second design **108** obscures and conflicts with the first design **106**.

**[0008]** Similar problems exist with layered dual sided-signage systems constructed with two layers of nonporous materials, as a design on one layer can still show through a second layer. By way of a non-limiting example, when the sun shines on the back side of a dual-sided sign made of multiple layers of nonporous material, shadows of text or designs on the back layer can impact visibility and/or readability of text or designs on the front layer. By way of another non-limiting example, when the nonporous layers are made of a thin material, the designs on one layer are often still visible through the other layer when the layers are coupled directly back-to-back.

**[0009]** What is needed is a signage system comprising a first panel and second panel, in which the first panel and second panel are at least partially kept apart at a predetermined distance by a plurality of spacers, such that the space between the first panel and second panel can enhance visibility of designs on the first panel and second panel.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0010]** FIGS. **1**A-**1**C depict a prior art embodiment of a signage system.

**[0011]** FIG. **2**A depicts a cross-section of an embodiment of a signage system comprising spacers.

**[0012]** FIGS. **2**B-**2**C depict a front and back side of an embodiment of a signage system.

**[0013]** FIGS. **3**A-**3**C depict various embodiments of spacers.

**[0014]** FIG. **4** depicts an embodiment of a signage system comprising weighted members.

**[0015]** FIGS. **5**A-**5**B depict a method of constructing a signage system.

**[0016]** FIGS. **6**A-**6**B depict an embodiment of a signage system comprising an intermediate member.

**[0017]** FIG. **7** depicts an embodiment of a signage system comprising a frame.

**[0018]** FIG. **8** depicts an embodiment of a signage system comprising a vapor collection system.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0019]** FIGS. **2**A-**2**C depicts an exemplary embodiment of a signage system **200**. FIG. **2**A depicts a cross-sectional view of a signage system **200**, while FIGS. **2**B and **2**C depict views of the front and back sides of a signage system **200**. A signage system **200** can comprise a first panel **202**, a second panel **204**, one or more spacers **206**, and/or one or more mounting members **208**. The first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can display one or more designs **210**.

**[0020]** The first panel **202** and second panel **204** can each be a substantially planar member. In some embodiments, one or both of the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can at least partially be made of a porous material such as mesh, or an otherwise solid material such as vinyl, plastic, fabric, or any other material that has been perforated with a plurality of pores or holes. By way of a non-limiting example, the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can be made of a lightweight mesh material that allows at least some wind and/or moisture to pass through the pores of the mesh material, thereby minimizing wind interference and/or undesirable movement of the signage system **200** when in use. In alternate embodiments, one or both of the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can at least partially be made of solid and nonporous material such as vinyl, polymer, fabric, plastic, silicone, metal, or any other desired material or combination of materials.

**[0021]** In some embodiments, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be made of the same materials, while in other embodiments the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be made of different materials. In still other embodiments, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be sections of the same piece of material that is folded in on itself, as discussed below with reference to FIG. **4**. In some embodiments, the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can have anti-mold, anti-fungal, and/or anti-bacterial coating and/or inherent properties.

**[0022]** One or both of the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can display one or more designs **210**. By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **2**B depicts the first panel **202** displaying a design **210***a*, and FIG. **2**C depicts the second panel **204** displaying a design **210***b*. A design **210** can comprise text, logos, photographs, artwork, patterns and/or other any other type of image or design. In some embodiments a design **210** can be printed, painted, drawn, or be otherwise applied directly on a surface of the first panel **202** or second panel **204**. In other embodiments, a design **210** can be formed separately and applied to the surface of the first panel **202** or second panel **204**. By way of a non-limiting example, a design **210** can be created on a decal, applique, or sticker that is then applied to the surface of the first panel **202** or second panel **204**. In some embodiments the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can display instances of the same design **210**, while in other embodiments the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can display different designs **210**. In still other embodiments, one or both of the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be left blank without a design **210**. In yet other embodiments, the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can have one design **210** displayed on one side and a second design **210** displayed on the other side of the same panel.

**[0023]** As shown in FIG. **2**A, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be spaced at least partially apart by one or more spacers **206**. One or more spacers **206** can be positioned between the first panel **202** and second panel **204**, such that the spacers **206** keep portions of the first panel **202** and second panel **204** apart by a predetermined distance. The spacers **206** can be coupled with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** via adhesives, snaps, hook and loop fasteners, threading, heat bonding, physical engagement with the pores of porous material, and/or any other known and/or convenient manner of coupling. As will be discussed below, in alternate embodiments the spacers **206** can be replaced by, or be used in addition to, a frame **700** and/or intermediate panels **600**.

**[0024]** In some embodiments, a spacer **206** can have a horizontal elongated member positioned between a vertical member at each end, as shown in FIG. **3**A. In other embodiments, a spacer **206** can be an S-shaped hook, as shown in FIG. **3**B. In still other embodiments, a spacer **206** can have one or more protrusions configured to pass through pores of the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204**, when the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** comprise porous material. In yet other embodiments, a spacer **206** can have any other known and/or convenient configuration.

**[0025]** In some embodiments, the spacers **206** can be made of metal. In other embodiments, the spacers **206** can be made of plastic, silicone, wood, or any other desired material or combination of materials.

**[0026]** In some embodiments, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be coupled with one or more mounting members **208** that are configured to hold the first panel **202** and second panel **204** in a substantially parallel configuration, as shown in FIG. **2**A. In other embodiments, the mounting members **208** can hold the first panel **202** and second panel **204** in any other desired configuration relative to each other. By way of a non-limiting example, in alternate embodiments mounting members **208** can be angled or positioned such that the first panel **202** and second panel **204** are in a V-shaped configuration. In still other embodiments, more than two panels can be present, and the mounting members **208** and/or spacers **206** can position the panels in a triangular cross section, a square cross section, a pentagonal cross section, or any other desired configuration. In alternate embodiments, the panels can be mounted on a frame **700** instead of mounting members **208**, as will be discussed below.

**[0027]** Mounting members **208** can be poles, bars, planks, hooks, grooves, and/or any other device configured to couple with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204**. The mounting members **208** can be made of plastic, metal, wood, polymer, and/or any other known and/or convenient material or combination of materials.

**[0028]** In some embodiments, one or more mounting members **208** can be coupled with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** with adhesives, screws, bolts, snaps, hook and loop fasteners, or any other known and/or convenient manner of coupling. In other embodiments, the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can be draped over and/or around one or more mounting members **208**.

**[0029]** In some embodiments, two mounting members can be coupled with the first panel **202** and second panel **204** on opposing ends of the signage system **200**. By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **2**A depicts an exemplary embodiment in which one mounting member **208** can be coupled with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** proximate to the top of the signage system **200** and another

mounting members **208** can be coupled with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** proximate to the bottom of the signage system **200**.

**[0030]** In other embodiments, the signage system can comprise a single mounting member **208**. By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **4** depicts a cross section of an embodiment of a signage system **200** in which the first panel **202** and second panel **204** are formed from a single piece of material that is draped and/or secured over a mounting member **208** proximate to the top of the signage system **200**.

**[0031]** In some embodiments, one or more lower portions of the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** can have weighted members **212** to weigh down and stabilize the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204**, as shown in FIG. **4**. The weighted members **212** can in some situations and/or embodiments assist in at least partially inhibiting excessive and/or undesired movement of the signage system **200** from wind, vibration, or other forces.

**[0032]** In still other embodiments, a signage system **200** can have any other desired number of mounting members **208** coupled with the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** in any desired configuration. In alternate embodiments, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be affixed directly to one another at one or more positions, and the mounting members **208** can be absent.

**[0033]** FIGS. **5**A-**5**B depicts a method of assembling a signage system **200**. As shown in FIG. **5**A, a first panel **202** and a second panel **204** can be arranged back to back with their designs **210** facing outward, and one or more spacers **206** can be coupled between the interior surfaces of the first panel **202** and second panel **204**. As shown in FIG. **5**B, at least one edge of the first panel **202** and at least one edge of the second panel **204** can be coupled with one or more mounting members **208**. Alternately, when the first panel **202** and second panel **204** are sections of a larger piece of material, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be draped or secured over a mounting member **208**, as shown in FIG. **4**.

**[0034]** As can be seen from FIG. **5**B, the space between the first panel **202** and second panel **204** due to presence of the spacers **206** decreases the visibility of designs **210** that are on the opposite side of the signage system **200**. Because the first panel **202** and second panel **204** are spaced at least partially apart, a design **210** on one panel is not as visible through the other panel as it would be if the inner surfaces of the panels were directly touching back-to-back. By way of a non-limiting example, the design **210** on the second panel **204** obscures the design **210** on the first panel **202** in FIG. **5**B to a lesser degree than the second design **108** obscures the first design **106** in FIG. **1**C, because the first panel **202** and second panel **204** are spaced apart in FIG. **5**B by spacers **206**. Due to the distance between the first panel **202** and second panel **204** provided by the spacers **206**, a viewer facing the first panel **202** can be less likely to see through the pores of the first panel **202** and see the back side of the second panel **204** (and the design **210** on the second panel **204** that might be partially visible in reversed orientation through the back side of the second panel **204**), thereby making the design **210** on the first panel **202** more pronounced than with existing systems that have no space between the first panel **202** and second panel **204**. In some situations, the presence of the second panel **204** can also partially block light from illuminating the back side of the first panel **202**, also making the design **210** on the first panel **202** more pronounced to a viewer.

**[0035]** FIG. **6** depicts an alternate embodiment in which a signage system **200** further comprises one or more intermediate panels **600** positioned between the first panel **202** and second panel **204**. The intermediate panels **600** can be coupled with, and/or be held in place by, the mounting members **208**, first panel **202**, second panel **204**, and/or spacers **206**.

**[0036]** The intermediate panels **600** can be substantially planar members. In some embodiments intermediate panels **600** can at least partially be made of a porous material, while in other embodiments intermediate panels **600** can at least partially be made of a nonporous material. By way of non-limiting examples, the intermediate panels **600** can comprise mesh, fabric, silicone, polymer, metal, and/or any other desired porous or non-porous material. In some embodiments intermediate panels **600** can be made of the same material as the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204**, while in other embodiments intermediate panels **600** can be made of a different material and/or have a different level of transparency than the first panel **202** and second panel **204**.

**[0037]** In some embodiments comprising one or more intermediate panel **600**, spacers **206** can be positioned on either side of each intermediate panel **600** to space the intermediate panel at least partially apart from an adjoining panel. By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **6**A shows a single intermediate panel **600** between the first panel **202** and second panel **204**, and a first set of spacers **206** is between the first panel **202** and the intermediate panel **600** to keep the first panel **202** and intermediate panel **600** at least partially apart, and a second set of spacers **206** is between the intermediate panel **600** and the second panel **204** to keep the intermediate panel **600** and second panel **204** at least partially apart. In other embodiments one or more spacers **206** can be configured to extend through one or more intermediate panels **600**, such that a single spacer **206** contacts the first panel **202**, extends through the one or more intermediate panels **600**, and contacts the second panel **204**. By way of a non-limiting example, the horizontal elongated member of the spacer **206** shown in FIG. **3**A can pass through a pore in one or more intermediate panels **600**, and the spacer's opposing vertical members can be coupled with the first panel **202** and second panel **204** respectively. In alternate embodiments dedicated spacers **206** can be absent, and the one or more intermediate panels **600** can act as spacers **206** by having thicknesses that can keep the first panel **202** and second panel **204** apart by a predetermined distance.

**[0038]** As can be seen from FIG. **6**B, the presence of one or more intermediate panels **600** between the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can at least partially block visibility of the design **210** on the panel facing away from a viewer. By way of a non-limiting example, a viewer facing the first panel **202** can see the design **210** displayed on the first panel **202**, but the design **210** on the second panel **204** that might otherwise be partially visible through the pores of the first panel **202** as shown in FIG. **1**C or through shadowing can be at least partially blocked from view first by the distance between the first panel **202** and second panel **204** provided by the spacers **206**, and also by the presence of one or more intermediate panels **600** between the first panel **202** and second panel **204**.

**[0039]** Additionally, in some embodiments, one or more intermediate panels **600** can each have its own design **210**, pattern, and/or color to provide a background for designs **210** on the first panel **202** and/or second panel **204**. By way of non-limiting examples, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be made of mesh and can display designs **210**, while one or more intermediate panels **600** can be a differently colored mesh to provide a backdrop of a contrasting color, and/or can display a background image designed to be viewed behind the primary designs **210** on the first panel **202** and second panel **204**.

**[0040]** FIG. **7** depicts an alternate embodiment in which a signage system **200** comprises a frame **700**. In some embodiments comprising a frame **700**, the frame **700** can replace the spacers **206** and/or mounting members **208**. By way of a non-limiting example, in these embodiments the frame **700** can serve as a spacer **206** to keep the first panel **202** and second panel **204** apart by a predetermined distance. In these embodiments, the first panel **202** and second panel **204** can be coupled with opposing sides of the frame **700** with adhesives, screws, bolts, snaps, hook and loop fasteners, or any other known and/or convenient manner of coupling.

**[0041]** The frame **700** can comprise one or more frame members **702** that are coupled together to form the frame **700**. By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **7** shows a frame comprising four outer frame members **702** that together form a rectangular shape, and two interior frame members **702** that extend between opposing sides of the frame **700**. In other embodiments, any other number of frame members **702** can be present and can be arranged in any other configuration. By way of non-limiting examples, the frame members **702** can be arranged in a grid, in a cross-hatched configuration, in a circular configuration, as spokes of a wheel, or in any other configuration. The frame members **702** can comprise foam, wood, plastic, metal, mesh and/or any other desired material, and can be porous or non-porous.

**[0042]** FIG. **8** depicts an alternate embodiment in which a signage system **200** further comprises a vapor collection system **800**. A vapor collection system **800** can be configured to collect water droplets that condense on components of a signage system **200**. As moisture and water droplets can condense on a signage system **200** when it is exposed to the elements, a vapor collection system **800** can collect the condensed water such that the water can be harvested for other uses. Embodiments of the signage system **200** that comprise a first panel **202** and/or second panel **204** made of porous material can have a larger surface area upon which moisture can condense than signage systems **200** made of nonporous materials, due to the pores of the porous material. However, however a vapor collection system **800** can be present in embodiments comprising either porous or non-porous materials. In some embodiments, one or more intermediate panels **600** can provide further surfaces for moisture to condense.

**[0043]** In some embodiments the vapor collection system **800** can be an embodiment of the vapor collection apparatus shown and described in patent application Ser. No. 14/149,731, entitled Residential Condensed Vapor Collection System and Method, filed on Jan. 7, 2014, herein incorporated by reference. In alternate embodiments the vapor collection system **800** can be absent.

**[0044]** In some embodiments that have a vapor collection system **800**, one or more mounting members **208** can have channels **802** configured to transport, via gravity, droplets of moisture that have condensed on the signage system **200** to a storage vessel **804**. A channel **802** can be a groove, trough, trench, gutter, recessed path, tube, or any other path through which condensed moisture can flow. In some embodiments, the channels **802** can be at least partially angled or inclined relative to a horizontal direction, such that condensed moisture can drain via gravity down to a lower position along the channel **802**.

**[0045]** In some embodiments, a mounting member **208** can have a hollow interior that can serve as a channel **802**, and can have one or more holes **806** through which droplets from the exterior of the mounting member **208** or from a different mounting member **208** can pass into the mounting member's hollow interior. In other embodiments, the mounting member **208** can have an open-top configuration, with sides of the mounting member **208** forming walls of a channel **802**. By way of non-limiting examples, a mounting member **208** can have a substantially V-shaped cross-sectional geometry, or a substantially U-shaped cross-sectional geometry. In still other embodiments, a mounting member **208** can be configured or oriented such that moisture can pass along the exterior of the mounting member **208**. By way of a non-limiting example, moisture can drip down the exterior of a vertically-mounted mounting member **208**.

**[0046]** By way of a non-limiting example, FIG. **8** depicts an embodiment in which moisture can condense on the first panel **202**, second panel **204**, and/or any of the mounting members **208**. Condensed moisture droplets can travel down surfaces of the signage system **200** through the force of gravity into a channel **802** in the mounting member **208***b* at the lower edge of the first panel **202** and second panel **204**. The moisture can drain down the angled channel **802** of the mounting member **208***b*, and then pass through a hole **806** into an interior channel **802** of the vertically-mounted mounting member **208***c*. In alternate embodiments, the moisture can drip down the exterior of the vertically-mounted mounting member **208***c*. The moisture can drain down the mounting member **208***c* and be collected at the storage vessel **804** at the base of the mounting member **208***c*.

**[0047]** The storage vessel **804** can be a water receptacle configured to collect condensed moisture. In some embodiments, the storage vessel **804** can be selectively removable from the rest of the signage system **200** and/or vapor collection system **800**, such that the storage vessel **804** can be removed and collected water can be retrieved, transferred to a different receptacle, or transported to another location. In alternate embodiments, the storage vessel **804** can comprise a drain or valve, through which collected water can be removed. Water accumulated by a vapor collection system **800** can be utilized in any desired manner, such as for watering plants or decreasing the amounts of water obtained from other sources, leading to water conservation.

**[0048]** Although the method has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the method as described and hereinafter claimed is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A signage system, comprising:

a first panel and a second panel, each of said first panel and said second panel having an outer surface and an

inner surface and wherein said first panel and said second panel are arranged in a substantially parallel configuration;

one or more spacers coupled between the inner surface of said first panel and the inner surface of said second panel; and

one or more mounting members coupled with said first panel and said second panel.

**2**. The signage system of claim **1** wherein at least said first panel comprises a porous material.

**3**. The signage system of claim **2**, the outer surface of said first panel displaying a first design and the outer surface of said second panel displaying a second design.

**4**. The signage system of claim **3**, wherein said first panel and said second panel are separate pieces each coupled with said one or more mounting members.

**5**. The signage system of claim **1**, wherein said first panel and said second panel are portions of a single piece of material that is connected to said one or more mounting members.

**6**. The signage system of claim **3**, further comprising one or more intermediate panels positioned between said first panel and said second panel.

**7**. The signage system of claim **6**, wherein at least one of said one or more intermediate panels is comprised of a material having a greater opacity than a material comprising said first panel and said second panel.

**8**. The signage system of claim **3**, wherein said spacers each have a horizontal elongated member coupled between two vertical members.

**9**. The signage system of claim **8**, wherein a protrusion extends from at least one of said two vertical members, said protrusion being configured to extend through a pore in said first panel or said second panel.

**10**. The signage system of claim **3**, wherein said spacers are each an S-shaped hook.

**11**. The signage system of claim **3**, further comprising a first weighted member coupled with said first panel and a second weighted member coupled with said second panel.

**12**. The signage system of claim **3**, further comprising a vapor collection system, wherein at least one of said one or more mounting members comprises a channel configured to transport water via gravity to a storage vessel after said water has condensed on said first panel, said second panel, or said one or more mounting members.

**13**. A method of constructing a layered sign, comprising

displaying a first design on a first design surface of a first panel;

displaying a second design on a second design surface of a second panel;

coupling at least one spacer between said first panel and said second panel, such that said spacers keep portions of said first panel and said second panel apart by a predetermined distance;

coupling said first panel and said second panel with one or more mounting members such that said first design and said second design face different directions; and

coupling one or more intermediate panels with said one or more mounting members such that said one or more intermediate panels are between said first panel and said second panel;

wherein said one or more intermediate panels has an opacity different from that of said first panel.

**14**. The method of claim **13**, wherein said opacity of said one or more intermediate panels is different from the opacity of said second panel.

**15**. The method of claim **13**, further comprising:

forming a channel in at least one of said one or more mounting members, said channel being configured to transport water via gravity to a storage vessel after said water has condensed on at least one of said first panel, said second panel, and said one or more mounting members.

**16**. The method of claim **13**, wherein:

displaying said first design comprises printing said first design on said first panel, and displaying said second design comprises printing said second design on said second panel.

**17**. The method of claim **13**, wherein:

displaying said first design comprises affixing a first decal on said first panel, and displaying said second design comprises affixing a second decal on said second panel.

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