

F. W. ZEI AND F. G. GROSS.
 LUMINOUS LOG.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1922.

1,432,942.

Patented Oct. 24, 1922.

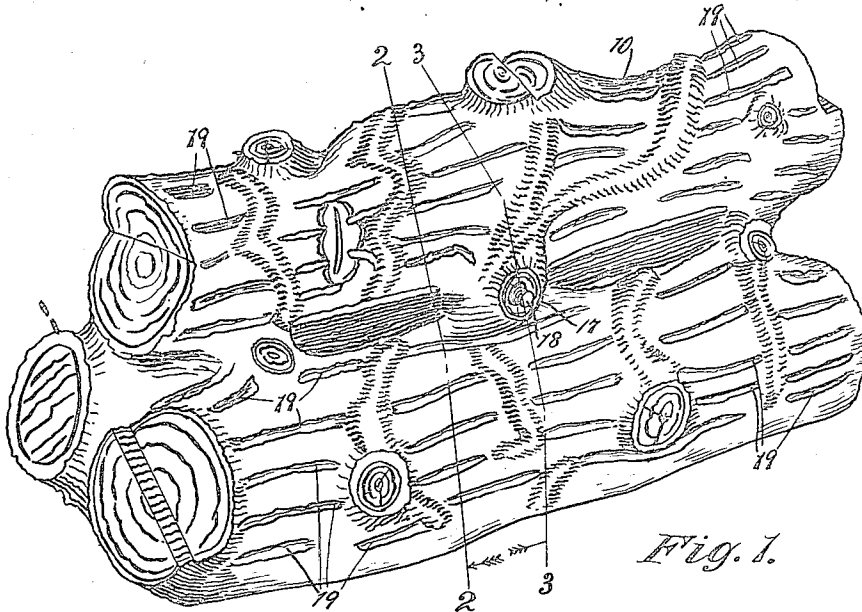


Fig. 1.

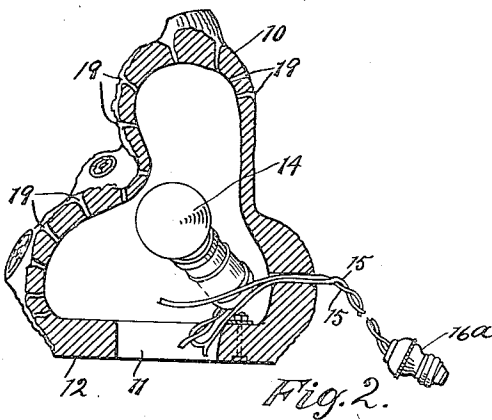


Fig. 2.

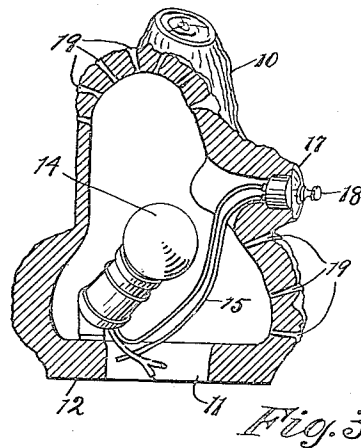


Fig. 3.

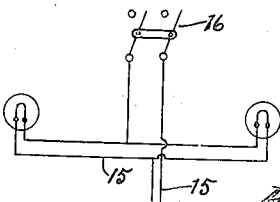


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED W. ZEI AND FRED GEORGE GROSS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO MARY KOCH AND CLARA SCHNEIDER, BOTH OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LUMINOUS LOG.

Application filed June 21, 1922. Serial No. 569,865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRED W. ZEI and FRED GEORGE GROSS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Luminous Logs, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to luminous logs and more particularly to logs adapted to be installed in a fireplace or grate so as to simulate incandescence and one of the objects of the invention is to provide a log that simulates an open wood fire. Another object of the invention is to add to the attractiveness of a room by producing that feeling of coziness and comfort that is associated with an open fire without the disadvantage of the smoke, odor, dirt and danger of ignition, that are the usual accompaniments of an open fire. A further object is to provide a log that simulates incandescence by means of its connection with the light wiring circuit of the house. A still further object is to provide an artistic and useful household article that can be manufactured at a moderate price and is inexpensive to operate.

An illustrative embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the luminous log;

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view of a double pole switch and wiring.

The invention consists in a hollow imitation log 10 having a general conformation resembling the well known three piece imitation gas log.

The log is preferably constructed of terracotta or pottery which is moulded into shape while plastic, leaving hand holes 11 in the bottom 12. A pair of electric lamps 14, 14, mounted in either end serve to illuminate the interior of the log and are provided with flexible conductors 15, 15, for connection with a double pole switch 16 and an attachment plug 16^a adapted to fit in a standard wall socket. The log may be positioned directly on the floor or

be set up on a grating or any supporting frame as desired and on account of its light weight is easily shifted about for cleaning and dusting the floor underneath.

The surface of the log is roughened so as to resemble bark and knots and on one of the knots 17 a button 18 is provided for turning on and off the lamps, the button being colored and shaped so as to appear to be an integral part of the knot. In the depressions in the bark, apertures 19 are formed that are substantially uniformly distributed over the top and side walls.

The material comprising the log is in general opaque to the light from the lamps. A simulation of incandescence is produced when the lamps are turned on, this appearance of incandescence being carried by the light from the lamps which is reflected through apertures 19. The apertures are positioned and directed relative to the lamps so that direct rays from the lamps cannot penetrate the apertures, thereby making the lamps invisible from above or in front of the log. As a result a softened light is given off, closely resembling the light emanating from an incandescent body and giving the whole log the appearance of advanced combustion and heat radiation.

The invention provides a log that produces an especially close resemblance to actual incandescence and adds materially to the attractiveness of a room in which it is installed.

It has been found in practice that especially good results in simulating incandescence are obtained by using 50 watt lamps connected with the wiring circuit of the house, thereby making installation of the log inexpensive and its operative cost negligible through the small amount of current that is required.

It will be obvious that many changes may be made in the physical embodiment of the invention without departing from its scope.

We claim as our invention—

1. A hollow imitation log, illuminating means positioned within the log, the walls of said log comprising opaque material of substantial thickness and having a plurality of relatively narrow slots extending through the walls, the direction of said slots through said walls being sufficiently oblique to rays from said illuminating

means that said walls remain opaque to direct rays from said illuminating means.

2. A hollow imitation log and illuminating means positioned in the log, the walls
5 of said log comprising opaque material of substantial thickness with an inner reflecting surface and an outer surface roughened to simulate bark and knots, said walls having a plurality of relatively narrow slots
10 extending through the walls to give an ap-

pearance of depressions in the bark, said slots being directed through said walls at sufficient obliquity to rays from said illuminating means that said walls remain opaque to direct rays from the illuminating means 15 and permit emission of rays reflected from the interior of said walls, whereby said log simulates incandescence.

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