

1,351,086.

J. L. WRIGHT,  
TOY CABIN CONSTRUCTION.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1920.

Patented Aug. 31, 1920.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1

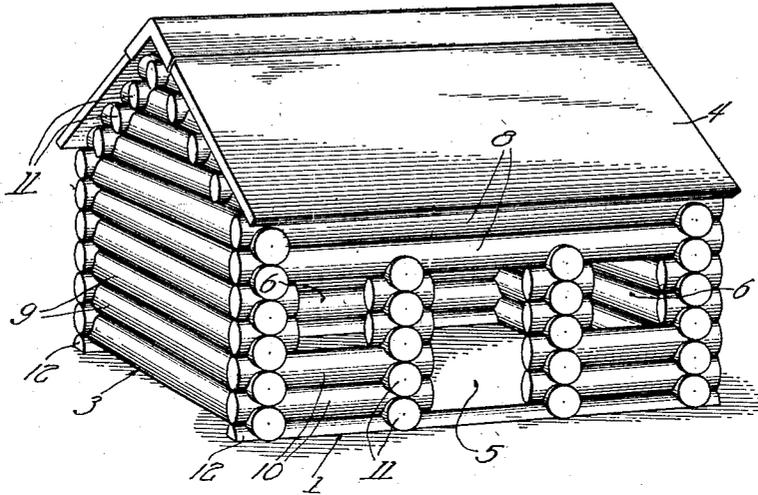
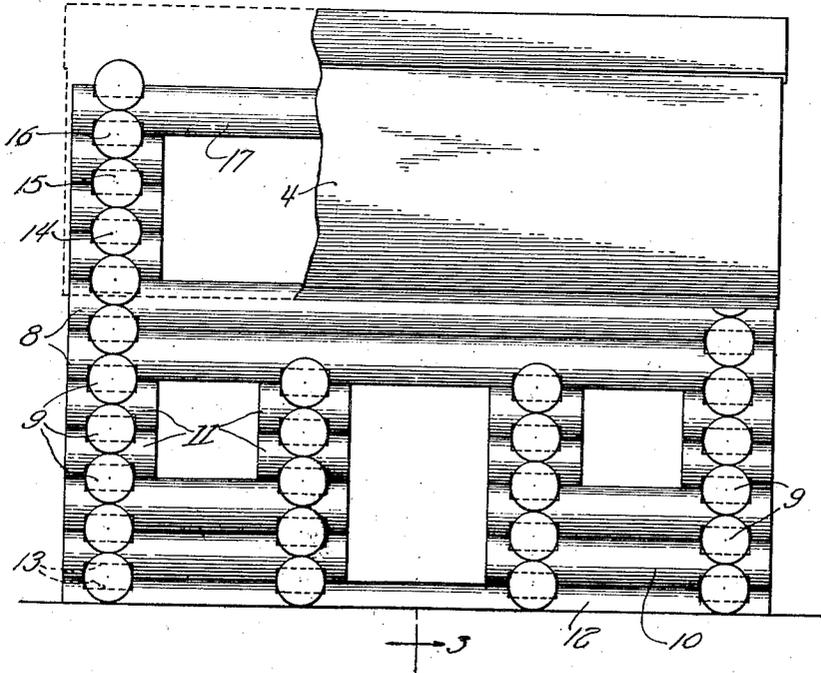


FIG. 6

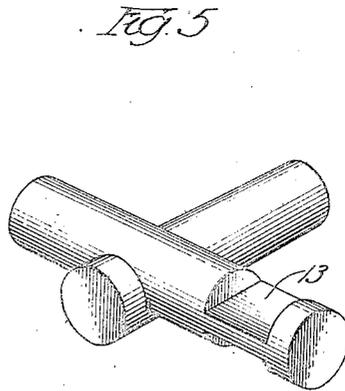
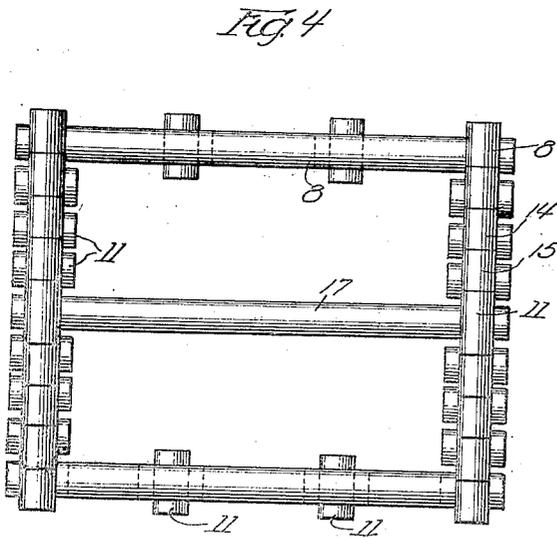
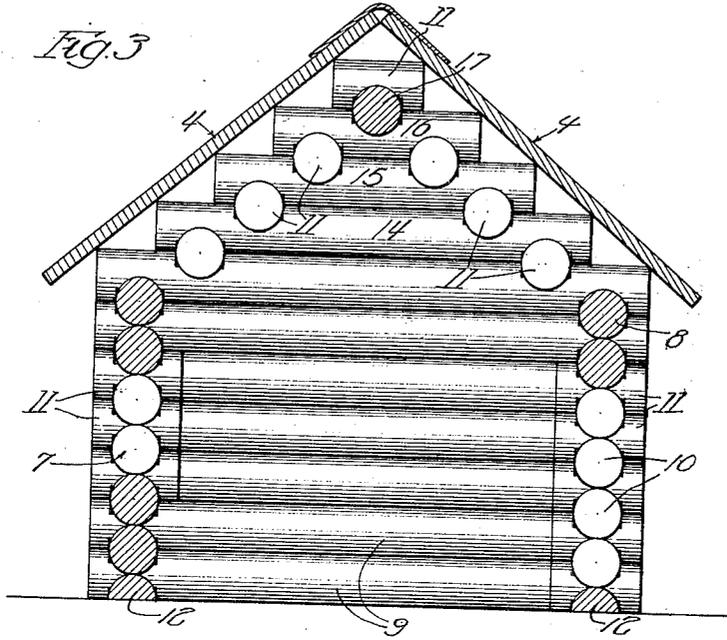


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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LLOYD WRIGHT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## TOY-CABIN CONSTRUCTION.

1,351,066.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 31, 1920.

Application filed January 3, 1920. Serial No. 350,095.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN LLOYD WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy-Cabin Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in toys and more particularly to educational toys calculated to develop a child's constructive inclinations.

The object of the invention is to produce a novel toy in the form of a multitude of members or parts in the form of logs, so shaped and treated as to provide the material for the building of diminutive log cabins and other like structures. A further feature of the invention resides in the arrangement or method of assembling the various parts, so as to produce a stable and realistic structure, permitting the reproduction of the true external appearances without carrying out the more practical features of construction, such as would be employed in the erection of a human habitation, as for instance, the rafters, roof supports, and other structural members necessary in the construction of a full-sized building.

The features of my invention are hereinafter fully set forth, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a completed structure embodying the features of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of the structure with a portion of the roof removed,

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 3, 3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the assembled structure, and

Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the manner in which the members interlock.

I have illustrated one form or type of building, ordinarily known as a log cabin, which may be erected by the assembling of parts made in accordance with my invention. The complete cabin is constructed of cylindrical shaped members in the representation of logs, these members being varied in length and formation, depending on the particular location the member is to occupy in the assembled structure. By formation of the members is meant the length and the posi-

tion, arrangement, and number of notches or mortises formed in the members and by the interlocking engagement of these notches, the members are joined together. A cabin or like structure comprises a front wall 1, a rear wall 2, side walls 3, 3, and a roof 4, there being preferably formed in the front wall a central door-way 5, and windows 6, 6, and in the rear wall a single window 7.

Referring to the "logs", (which term will be hereinafter employed to designate the members representing the rough logs of which a cabin is built) the same comprise, in the main, four varieties, namely, a plurality of long logs 8 such as would form the front and rear walls of the cabin, and extend throughout the length thereof, a plurality of shorter logs 9 and 10, say of about two-thirds the length of the long logs 8, the logs 9 being such as would form the end walls of the cabin, and the logs 10, slightly shorter, being suitable for forming the portions of the front or rear wall, on either side of a door-way, and lastly a plurality of very short logs 11 which would be employed for several purposes, and especially for connecting the free ends of parallel logs at points where they terminate, as for instance, along the sides of windows and doorways, or in the construction of the roof-gables, as will be hereinafter described. These members 11 may be termed connecting-members. In addition to the main classes of members mentioned it is preferred to employ specially formed members adapted to form a definite part of the building, and not interchangeable to the same extent as other members. Members of this kind are the semi-circular members or "half logs" 12 that form the lowermost members of the front and rear walls, and rest with the flat side down upon the table or floor, thus affording a stable foundation for erecting the building.

It may be stated generally that all of the members are provided at their ends with transversely formed notches 13 located a short distance inwardly from the ends thereof, said notches being arranged in pairs disposed on opposite sides of the log so that the bottom surfaces are parallel to each other. The notches are preferably cut rectangular in shape to provide ample bearing surfaces, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. The short connecting-members 11 are provided with a single pair of similarly arranged notches 13

located midway between their ends. Other notches are provided intermediate the ends of some of the members to permit the interlocking of said members with others for forming doorways, windows and other features.

In erecting the vertical front and side walls, two end wall logs 9 are laid transversely between the ends of the half-logs 12 and the corresponding notches interlocked at the corners of the structure. Assuming a door-way is to be provided in the front wall, short members 10 would be employed immediately above the log 12 in the front wall, and long logs 8 in the rear wall. On either side of the door-way 5 the inner ends of the logs 10 are connected together by means of the short connecting members 11. The side and front walls are erected in this manner until the level of the windows 6 and 7 is reached. Throughout the height of the window intermediate the doorway and the window, a plurality of the connecting-members 11 are placed one above the other in alternately longitudinal and transverse positions, and similarly between the end walls and the windows the connecting-members 11 extend longitudinally and interlock with the end wall members 9. The window in the rear wall is similarly formed, short logs 11 being employed through the height thereof and transversely arranged connecting members 11 on either side of the window space and act to connect the inner ends of the longitudinal and parallel logs 10.

Immediately above the doorway and windows the long logs 8 are employed, the lower log having preferably single notches intermediate its ends and facing downwardly to engage the uppermost short members 11 flanking the windows.

The side, front and rear walls may be continued upwardly by repeating the arrangement of members until the roof is reached. At this point the log construction is reproduced only so far as the end walls are concerned, the roof being applied after the log structure is completed.

Referring to the formation of the end walls to provide the tapered gable, it is preferable to employ special logs 14, 15 and 16 (Fig. 3) uniformly decreasing in length so that each succeeding log terminates short of the log below. These logs are provided with a downwardly facing notch adjacent each end and upwardly facing notches spaced a greater distance inwardly from the end, these notches being engaged by a plurality of the connecting-members 11 extending transversely in the form of an inverted V. At the apex of the gable a long log extends longitudinally between the end walls and forms a ridge-pole 17, the ends of the ridge-pole being surmounted by a connecting-member 11. The roof 4 preferably con-

sists of two rectangular sheets or boards hinged together and placed upon the top of the structure, the same extending down on either side of the ridge-pole and forming eaves projecting over the side, front and rear walls.

Although I have described one form of structure, it is manifest that with a suitable number of logs of varying lengths and notch formations, different sizes and shapes of buildings may be built, all bearing a true resemblance to a full-sized structure, at least to the extent of the exterior features. By the extensive variety of members, differing in length and arrangement of notches, permitting the formation of windows, doors and even chimneys, if desired, may be carried out in considerable detail. The function of the end gables, of the interfitting longitudinal members with the transverse connecting members and a single "log" ridge-pole, provides a simple yet stable construction which eliminates the employment of rafters and other roof lateral supports. This mode of construction is such that its use may be extended to the actual construction of log structures.

The features of my invention manifestly afford considerable latitude in their application and therefore I do not wish to be limited except in so far as the invention is specifically set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A toy structure in the representation of a log cabin or the like comprising a plurality of notched members resembling logs adapted to be assembled one above the other to form the walls of a structure, the members of each wall having interlocking engagement with each other at the corners of the structure, and means for forming end wall gables comprising a series of members of uniformly decreasing length placed one upon the other, a plurality of transverse connecting members interposed between and interlocking the ends of said last mentioned members, and a member positioned at the apex of said end gable extending between the same to form a ridge-pole.

2. A toy structure in the representation of a log cabin or the like comprising a plurality of notched members resembling logs adapted to be assembled one above the other to form the walls of the structure, said members being provided with notches adjacent their ends interlocking the wall members together at the corners of the structure, apertures formed in the walls embracing transverse connecting members joining the ends of the wall members flanking said apertures, and end gables comprising series of members uniformly decreasing in length, transverse connecting members joining the ends of said gable forming members, a single transverse member extending between the

apexes of said gable ends, and a roof comprising hinged together members adapted to be placed on said end gables.

3. A toy structure in the representation of  
5 a log cabin or the like comprising wall portions of cylindric members resembling logs, the same having interlocking connection at their ends, and gables extending above the wall portions consisting of a series of like

members uniformly decreasing in length toward the apex of the bale, and a series of short cross-members having interlocking connection with the ends of said gable forming members.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe  
15 my name this 29th day of November, A. D. 1919.

JOHN LLOYD WRIGHT.