W. SIEBERT.

PANEL STRUCTURE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1913.

1,067,490.

Patented July 15, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

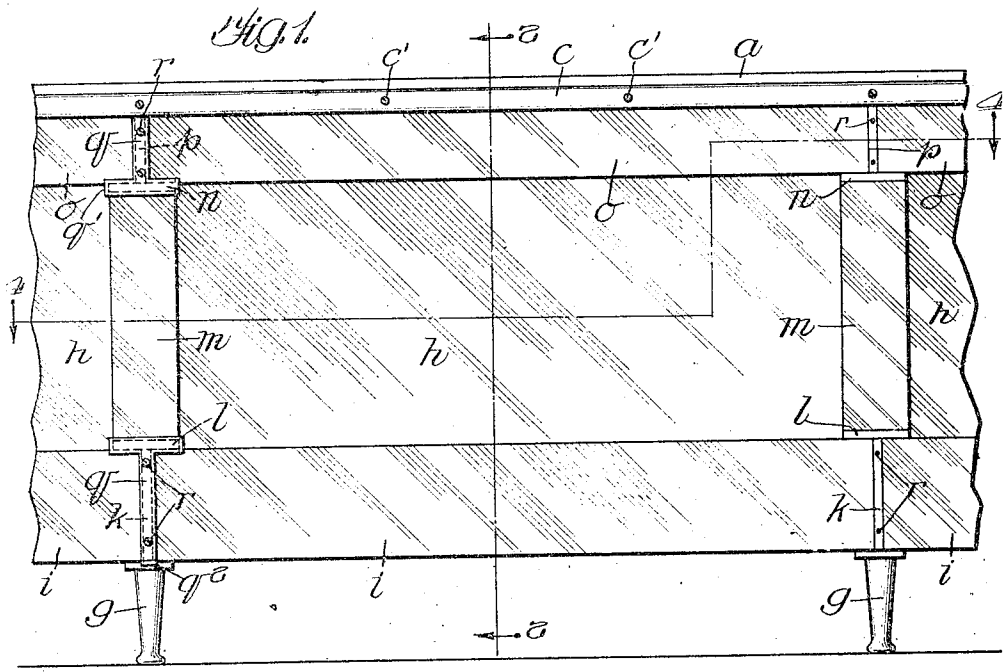
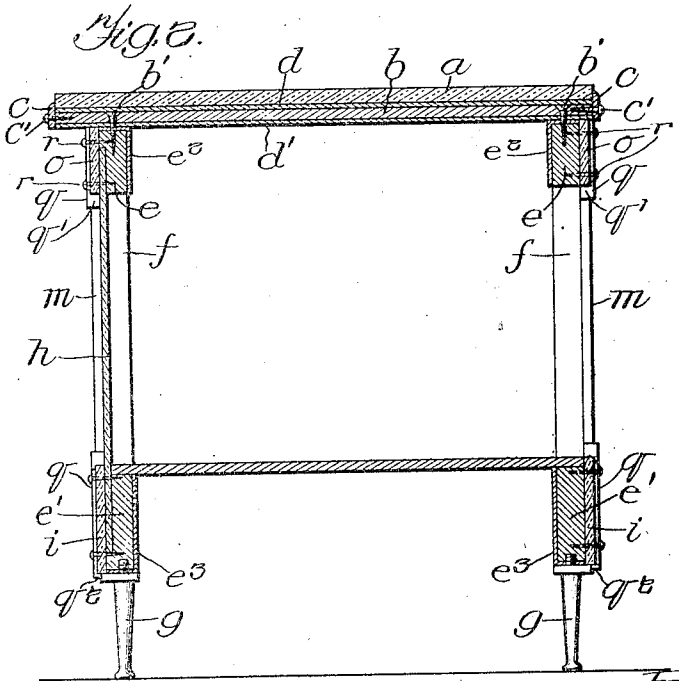


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

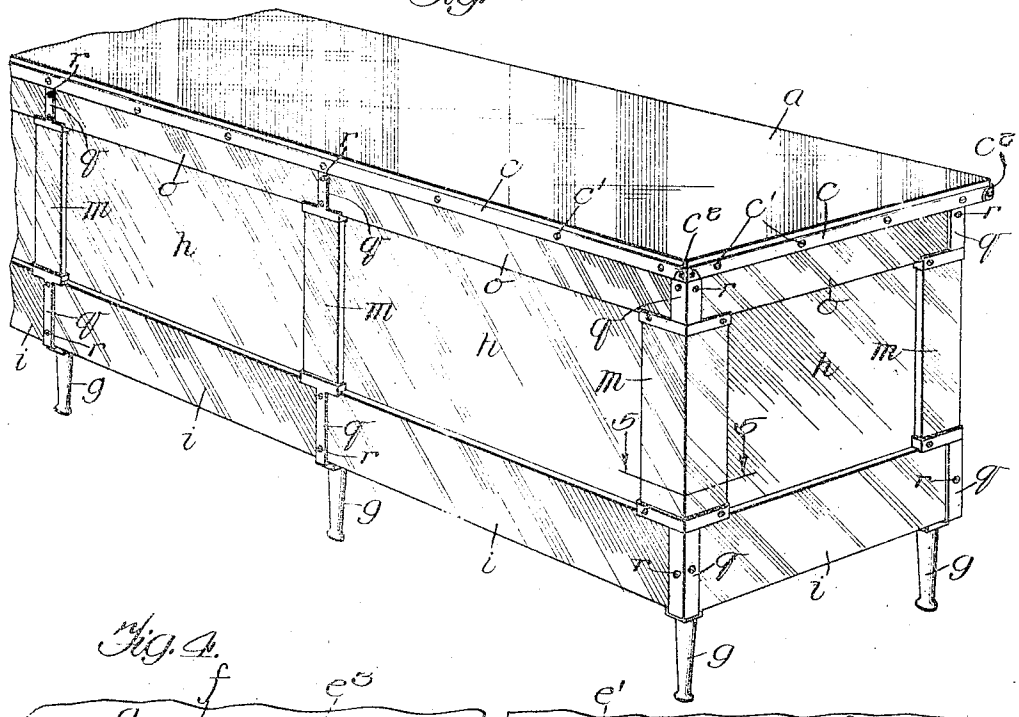
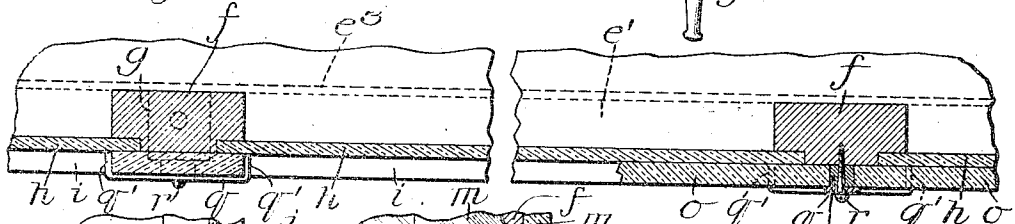


Fig. 4.



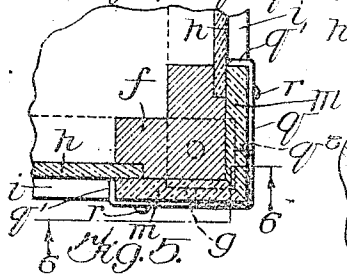


Fig. 5.

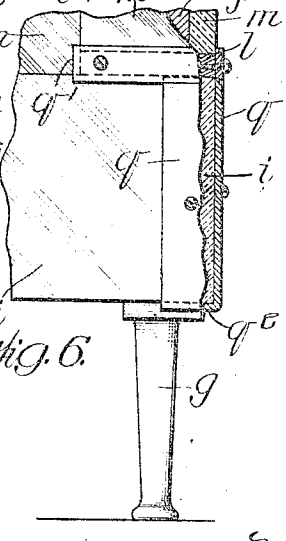


Fig. 6.

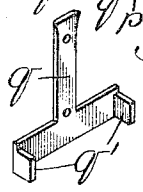


Fig. 7.

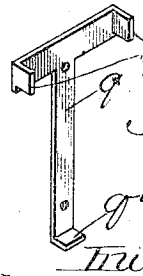


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SIEBERT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PANEL STRUCTURE.

1,067,490. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed February 8, 1913. Serial No. 747,066.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SIEBERT, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Panel Structures, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the formation of panels of counters or other structures and has for its main object the provision of a construction whereby such panel portions may be made of strips or plates of glass or other material for improving the appearance of the structures of which the panels form parts and by which construction such breakable material may be employed without danger of so binding the same as to cause its fracture.

The invention has also for its purpose the provision of a construction whereby these panels may be formed in sections that are in flexible relation. If these panels form parts of long store counters they may adapt themselves to reasonable inequalities in floor levels, all without danger of injuring the breakable material that enters into their construction. By means of my invention the component parts of the counters may be separately made and shipped in separated relation readily to be assembled at their destination.

I will explain my invention more fully by reference to the accompanying drawings showing the preferred embodiment thereof as employed in connection with counters and in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of an intermediate portion of a counter made in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the counter including an end portion thereof; Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on line 4 4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a sectional plan of a detail on line 5 5 of Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is a sectional view on line 6 6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one holder which I employ and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of another holder which I employ.

Like parts are indicated by similar characters of reference throughout the different figures.

The counter tops *a* may be made of plates of glass or suitable material which are deposited within plate receiving pockets formed by a bed *b*, made preferably of wood, margined by strips of molding *c* made preferably of metal, the tops of the molding strips projecting sufficiently upward to form side margins for the plate receiving bed. The molding is secured to the wooden bed by means of screws c^1, and the adjacent ends of the side and longitudinal strips of molding are covered by decorative corner pieces c^2. A cushion *d*, preferably of asbestos board, intervenes between the glass plate *a* and the board *b*. The bed is mounted upon a skeleton foundation to which it is secured by screws b^1, another asbestos board d^1 being desirably employed and which is located between the board *b* and the skeleton to which it is screwed.

The skeleton frame above referred to includes top rails *e*, bottom rails e^1, angle irons e^2 engaging the inner and top faces of the top rails *e* and angle irons e^3 engaging the inner and bottom faces of the bottom rails e^1. Uprights *f* intervene between and engage at their ends with the inner horizontal surfaces of the angle irons e^2, e^3 to which the uprights are secured. The skeleton frame work is shown as being provided with supporting feet *g* beneath the angle irons e^3 and that are secured in place.

The rails *e* and e^1 upon the front and those sides of the counter which appear to the customers are recessed to receive plates *h* of glass or other suitable material whose front faces are thus made flush with the front faces of said rails. The wooden uprights *f* intervene between adjacent plates *h* and are provided with recesses in their front faces that extend toward each other short distances and which insetting recesses receive the plates *h* to cause the front faces of plates *h* to be flush with the front faces of the wooden uprights.

Finishing plates or strips *i* desirably made of glass, are supported at their bottom edges upon the tops of the legs *g* and are spaced apart by cushioning strips of wood *k*. Short cushioning strips of wood *l* rest upon the adjacent ends of the plates *i*. Pilasters or vertical strips *m*, also preferably made of glass, rest upon the cushions *l*. Cushions *n* of wood rest upon the tops of the pilasters and finishing strips or plates *o*, preferably also made of glass, rest upon the cushions *n*. The strips *o* are spaced

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apart by cushioning strips of wood p. T-shaped holders q have their stems screwed over the cushion strips k and p by means of screws r that pass through said strips into the uprights or backing f. The heads of the T-shaped holders cover the strips l and n. It should be observed that these holders are omitted at the right hand end of Fig. 1 to reveal the cushion strips beneath. The stems and heads of the holders are broader than the cushion strips they overlie not only for the purpose of concealing these strips but also for the purpose of holding the elements i, m and o in their proper planes. The ends of the T-heads are inturned as indicated at q^1 to engage the vertical edges of the pilasters to hold them from sidewise displacement. The stem of the bottom holder q is inturned as indicated at q^2 to supplement the legs g in supporting the strips i and also to engage the rectangular tops of these legs to prevent them from turning.

From the description of the invention which has been furnished it will be observed that the counter is made in parts and sections that may be shipped in separated relation and be assembled after being received at their destination and that the portions thereof which are observed by the customers may be made of plates or strips of glass (opaque, opalescent or transparent as desired) or other brittle material held together by the structure described and spaced apart by intervening elements of wood or other cushioning material that enable the different sections of the counter to be flexibly connected without danger of breaking the glass and whereby the sectional counters may adapt themselves to reasonable inequalities in floor levels.

While I have herein shown and particularly described the preferred embodiment of my invention I do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction shown as changes may readily be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent the following:—

1. A panel structure including spaced apart plates; an upright of cushioning material intervening between said plates; strips at the tops and bottoms and in front of the aforesaid plates and spaced apart where the aforesaid plates are spaced apart; strips of cushioning material intervening between the spaced apart strips; a pilaster located where said plates and strips are spaced apart; cushioning material intervening between the top and bottom of the pilaster and said strips; and T-shaped holders secured to said upright at the top and bottom of the pilaster, the heads of the holders being inturned to embrace the pilaster, while the stem of the lower holder is inturned to underlie and support the lower spaced apart strips.

2. A panel structure including spaced apart plates; an upright of cushioning material intervening between said plates; strips at the tops and bottoms and in front of the aforesaid plates and spaced apart where the aforesaid plates are spaced apart; strips of cushioning material intervening between the spaced apart strips; a pilaster located where said plates and strips are spaced apart; and T-shaped holders secured to said upright at the top and bottom of the pilaster, the heads of the holders being inturned to embrace the pilaster.

3. A panel structure including spaced apart plates; an upright of cushioning material intervening between said plates; strips at the tops and bottoms and in front of the aforesaid plates and spaced apart where the aforesaid plates are spaced apart; strips of cushioning material intervening between the spaced apart strips; a pilaster located where said plates and strips are spaced apart; cushioning material intervening between the top and bottom of the pilaster and said strips; and holders secured to said upright and operating to hold the plates, pilaster, and strips in proper relation.

4. A panel structure including spaced apart plates; an upright of cushioning material intervening between said plates; strips at the tops and bottoms and in front of the aforesaid plates and spaced apart where the aforesaid plates are spaced apart; strips of cushioning material intervening between the spaced apart strips; a pilaster located where said plates and strips are spaced apart; and holders secured to said upright and operating to hold the plates, pilaster, and strips in proper relation.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this sixth day of February A. D., 1913.

WILLIAM SIEBERT.

Witnesses:
G. L. Gragg,
E. L. White.

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