C. E. CLOSSON.

ADVERTISING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1920.

1,416,267.

Patented May 16, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

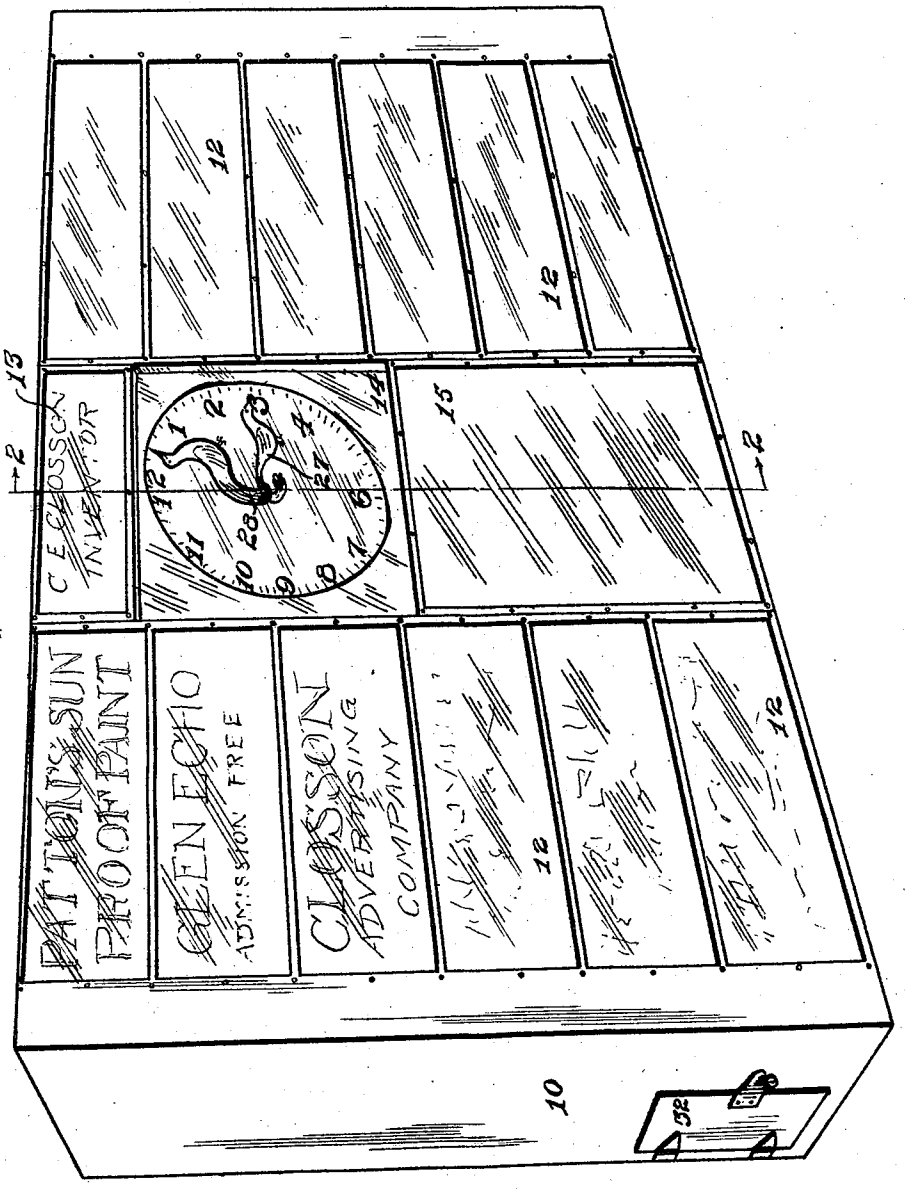


Fig 1.

C. E. Closson INVENTOR.

BY Lacey & Lacey ATTORNEYS

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig 2.

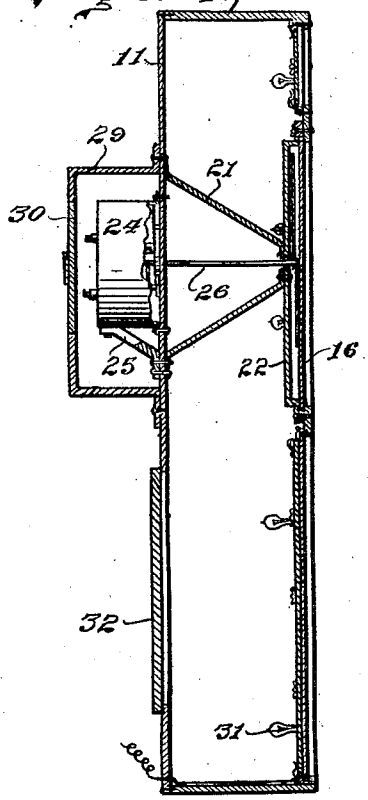


Fig 3.

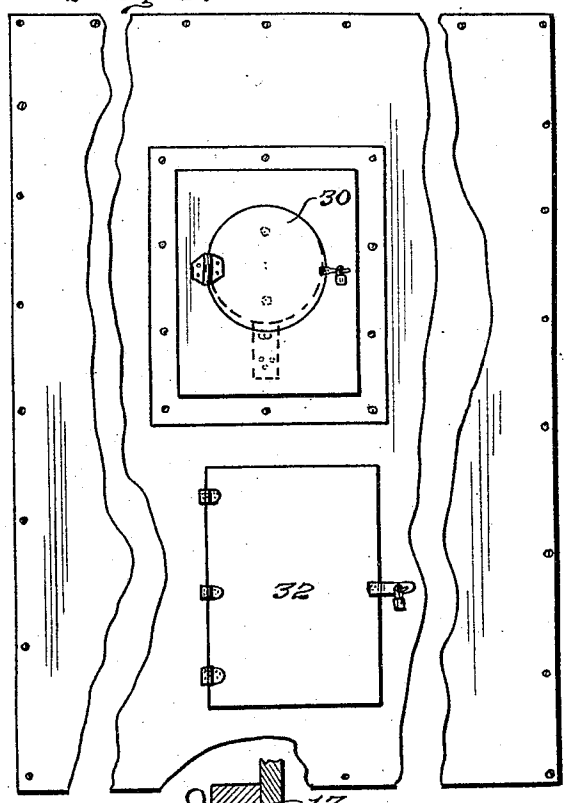


Fig 4.

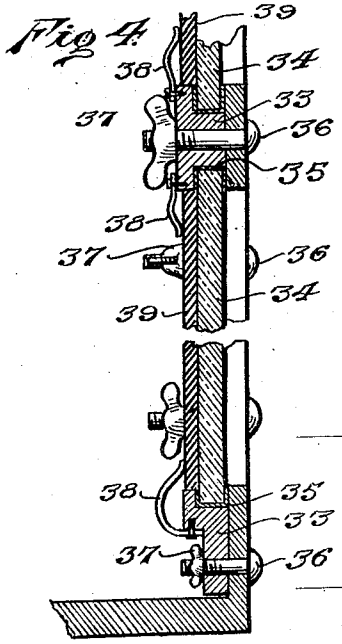
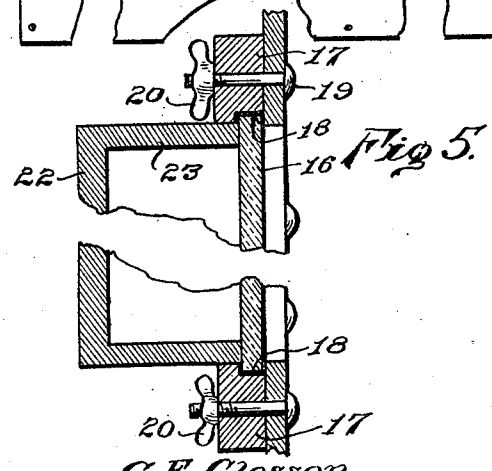


Fig 5.



C. E. Closson INVENTOR.

BY Lacey & Lacey, ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE E. CLOSSON, OF POTLATCH, IDAHO.

ADVERTISING CABINET.

1,416,267. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 16, 1922.

Application filed September 20, 1920. Serial No. 411,520.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE E. CLOSSON, citizen of the United States, residing at Potlatch, in the county of Latah and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Advertising Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved advertising cabinet and has as one of its principal objects to provide a device of this character particularly adapted for displaying advertisements along highways to the view of people traveling thereon.

The invention has as a further object to provide a cabinet which will include a clock so that the attention of the public will be directed to the cabinet by reason of the convenience of ascertaining the time by the clock.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a cabinet adapted to display a plurality of advertising signs and wherein said signs may, when desired, be readily removed.

And the invention has as a still further object to provide a cabinet wherein the advertising signs displayed will be effectually protected from the weather and wherein, at night, the signs may be illuminated.

Other and incidental objects will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved advertising cabinet,

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows,

Figure 3 is a rear elevation of the device,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary vertical section showing the mounting of the closure panes for the panels of the device as well as the mounting of the advertising signs, and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional view particularly showing the mounting of the clock face employed.

In carrying the invention into effect, I employ a preferably oblong cabinet body or casing 10. This cabinet body may be formed of sheet metal or other approved material and is closed at its rear side by a back wall 11. The front wall of the cabinet is cut away to define a plurality of panels. Near each end of the cabinet is a vertical tier of panels 12, all of similar size while between these tiers of panels are panels 13, 14 and 15. The panels 13 and 15 are similar to the panels 12 but of different size. Closing the panel 14 is a transparent pane 16 which, as shown in detail in Figure 5, is secured by cleats 17 abutting the strips of the panel at the rear side thereof and extending along the sides and ends of the pane. The cleats are recessed at their confronting edges to overhang the pane and bearing between said cleats and the pane are suitable channel shaped gaskets 18. Engaged through the panel strips and through said cleats are clamping bolts 19 equipped at their inner ends with wing nuts 20. Thus, it will be seen that should the pane 16 become broken, the cleats 17 may be readily removed and a new pane substituted. Secured at its base to the back wall of the cabinet body opposite the pane 16 is a cone-shaped bearing sleeve 21 and secured to the smaller end of said sleeve is a transparent clock face 22. This clock face is, as shown in detail in Figure 5, provided with marginal flanges 23 fitting within the cleats 17 abutting the pane 16 at its rear side and, as shown in Figure 1, the clock face is provided with suitable numbers visible through said pane. Mounted upon the back wall of the cabinet body at the base of the bearing sleeve 21, is a clock 24. This clock may be of any preferred construction and is supported by a bracket 25. Extending from the clock forwardly through the back wall of the cabinet body are the hour and minute hand arbors 26 which, at their forward end portions, are journaled through the smaller end of the sleeve 21 and extend freely through the clock face. As is usual, these arbors are arranged one within the other and to one of said arbors is secured an hour hand 27 while to the other of said arbors is secured a minute hand 28. As particularly brought out in Figure 1, these clock hands are preferably each formed to represent a bird and by properly coloring the hands, attention will be directed to the clock and accordingly to the advertising matter displayed by the cabinet. Suitably secured to the back wall of the cabinet body is a clock case 29. This clock case may also be formed of suitable sheet metal and said case is provided with a door 30 which may be locked closed. Thus, access may be readily had to the clock and by providing elongated arbors, a relatively small clock may be employed for driving the clock hands 27 and 28, even though these hands are larger than

usual. Secured to the end margin of the front wall 11 is a plurality of electric lamps 31 to which current may be supplied from any suitable source. Thus, the clock face may, at night, be readily illuminated, and in order to permit access to the lamps the rear and one end wall of the cabinet body are provided with doors 32 which, like the door of the clock case, may also be locked closed.

The panels 12, 13 and 15 are all preferably employed for displaying advertising signs. Secured to the side and end strips of these panels at their inner faces, are, as shown in Figure 4, cleats 33 and secured by said cleats are transparent panes 34 closing the panels. Like the cleats 17, the cleats 33 are recessed or cut away to overhang the panes 34 and embracing the margins of the panes are channel shaped gaskets 35. The cleats 33 are secured by clamping bolts 36 extending through the side and end strips of the panels as well as through said cleats and threaded upon the inner end portions of said bolts are wing nuts 37. Thus the cleats may be readily displaced to permit the removal of the closure panes 34.

Secured to the cleats 33 at suitable points therealong are bowed resilient clips 38, the free end portions of which overhang the closure panes 34 and clamped by said clips against the panes are advertising signs 39. These signs are respectively formed to fit snugly within the cleats surrounding each pane and are preferably of suitable transparent or translucent material. Upon the front faces of said signs is painted or otherwise imposed suitable advertising matter which, during the daytime, will be readily visible through the panes 34 while, at night, the illumination provided by the lamps 31 will serve to illuminate the signs so that the signs will then also be readily visible. As will be seen, the signs may be readily removed so that any one or all of the signs may be displaced and new signs substituted therefor, as desired.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

An advertising cabinet including a cabinet body provided in a wall thereof with a panel, cleats secured to said wall in the rear of the panel, a closure pane for the panel held by said cleats, an advertising sign visible through the pane, and resilient clips secured to said cleats and bearing against the sign clamping the sign against the pane.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CLARENCE E. CLOSSON. [L. S.]