Dec. 25, 1923. 1,478,425

G. DICKINSON

EXHIBITOR

Filed Feb. 15, 1923

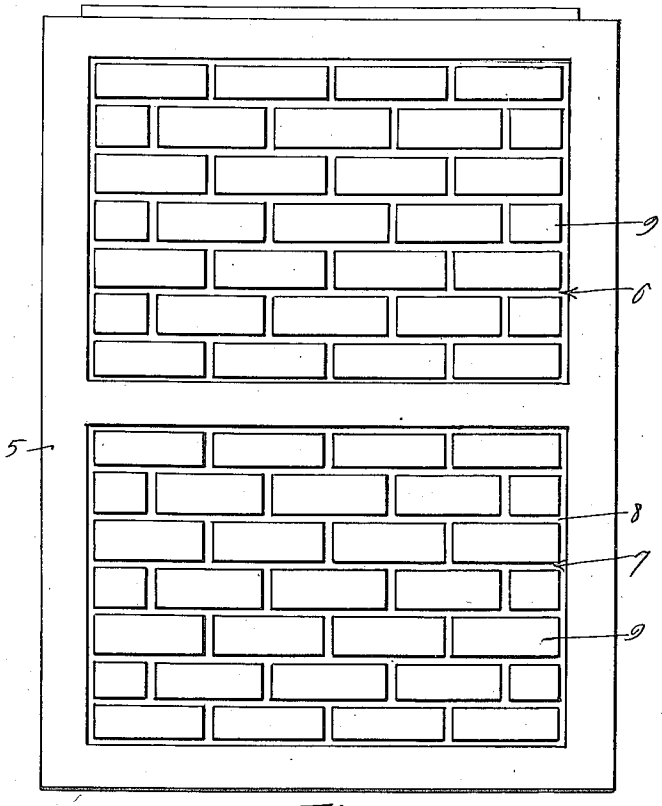


Fig. 1.

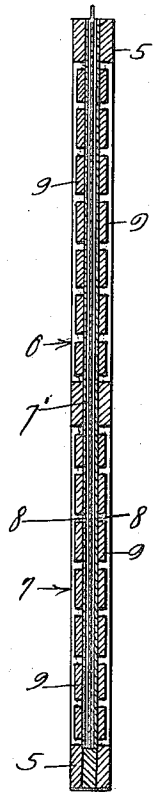


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUY DICKINSON, OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

EXHIBITOR.

Application filed February 15, 1923. Serial No. 619,186.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUY DICKINSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Exhibitors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to exhibitors for demonstrating effects attainable in masonry such as walls, mantle construction, and other objects where faced bricks are to be laid with raked joints, although the invention will also prove advantageous for demonstrating the effects of other masonry where the building material, such as the bricks, blocks or the like, is of certain shades or colors and the mortar is of a contrasting or like shade. In other words, this invention provides means whereby the building material such as the bricks may be shown as associated with joints when the mortar of the joints is of different colors in order that by its use, selection can be made as to the material to be employed in the construction of a certain object.

It is an object of this invention furthermore to produce an exhibitor of the character indicated in which that part of the structure indicating the mortar will have a natural granular appearance in order that the mortar may be more realistically displayed.

It is a further object of this invention to produce an exhibitor of the character indicated in which the elements relied on to give color to the spaces at the joints between the courses of building material may be expeditiously changed, so that a demonstrator may employ successively a number of colored elements.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this application wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a view in elevation of an exhibitor embodying the invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a vertical sectional view thereof.

In these drawings, 5 denotes a suitable molding constituting the frame, and the said frame may be constructed with a plurality of panels such as 6 and 7, it being understood that the number of panels may be changed to suit particular requirements.

The frame has a central channel or space in which the colored elements 7′ are located, and these colored elements are preferably in the nature of cards the surfaces of which are differently colored in order that their color may be exhibited through the openings of the frame or the panels, as will presently appear. The frame is provided with what may be termed backing strips or plates 8 preferably of translucent material such as celluloid, frosted glass or the like, although under certain conditions of use, transparent material might be used. However, the transparent material would not be as effective in giving the granular appearance to the material at the joints of the building blocks or material.

While heretofore the building material has been referred to in a general way, the invention is illustrated as being used to exhibit brick structures, the faces of the bricks being differently ornamented to show the effect of different types or designs, and in the further description the building material or blocks will be referred to as bricks; it being understood that the term may also embrace cement or other building blocks and the like.

The bricks 9 are applied to the outer surfaces of the translucent strips or plates, the said bricks being arranged in courses with broken joints as they would appear when they formed a wall of a building, with the proportionate spaces between them to simulate the joints as in a building.

The bricks 9 may be made of any material such as wood, burned clay, or the like, and they preferably have uneven surfaces, and those in one panel would have surface coloring different from that in another panel in order that the different effects produced by the use of a binder or mortar of a certain color might be studied. The fact that the bricks are relatively thick results in the production of a shadow between the courses of bricks similar to that resulting in a brick structure in which the joints between the courses are raked.

When the device is constructed in the manner indicated and a card is inserted back of

the translucent plate, the color of the card will be exhibited through the said plate at the joints, and the exposed color will represent the color of the mortar to be employed in a building in which the bricks are to be used and the color scheme of the job will thus be determined, and by changing the cards the different contrasts can be determined which will aid in the selection of the proper materials to produce the effect desired.

I claim:

1. In a masonry exhibitor, a plate, blocks applied to the outer surface thereof with broken joints and in spaced relation to one another, and a member at the rear of the plate adapted to be exhibited through the spaces forming the said joints.

2. In an exhibitor, a translucent plate, blocks on the outer surface of the said plate in spaced relation to one another, and a colored element adapted to be exhibited through the spaces between the said blocks.

3. In an exhibitor, a frame, a translucent plate in the frame, blocks on the plate in spaced relation to one another to produce open joints, and a colored card adapted to be stationed at the rear of the said plate.

GUY DICKINSON.