Jan. 12, 1932. E. L. ILSON 1,841,127

ORNAMENTAL STORE FRONT

Filed June 11, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

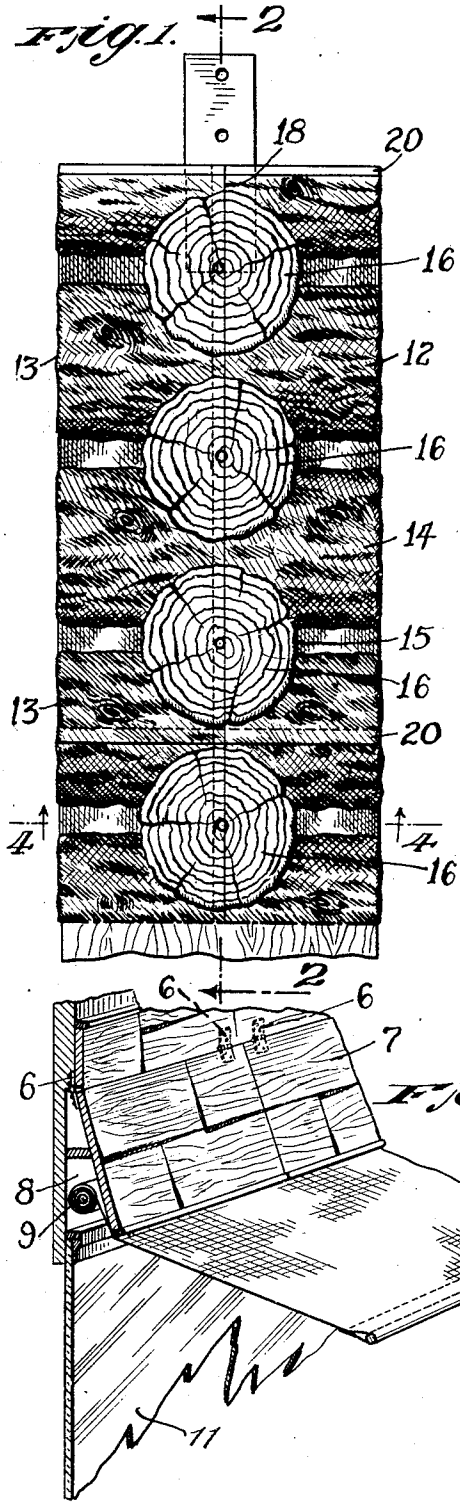


Fig. 2.

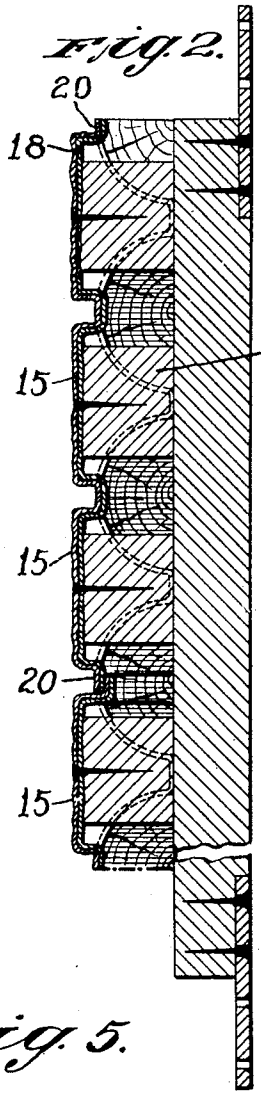


Fig. 3.

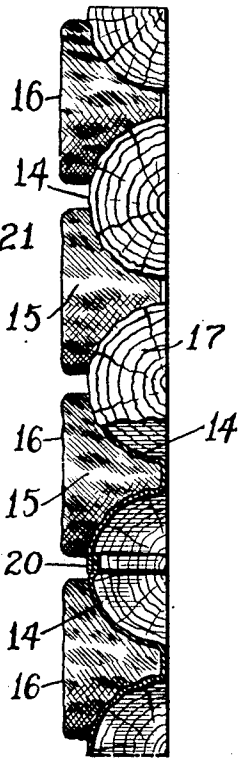
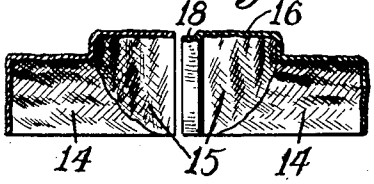


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



INVENTOR
Edward L. Ilson
BY
A. Lee Helms
ATTORNEY

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ORNAMENTAL STORE FRONT

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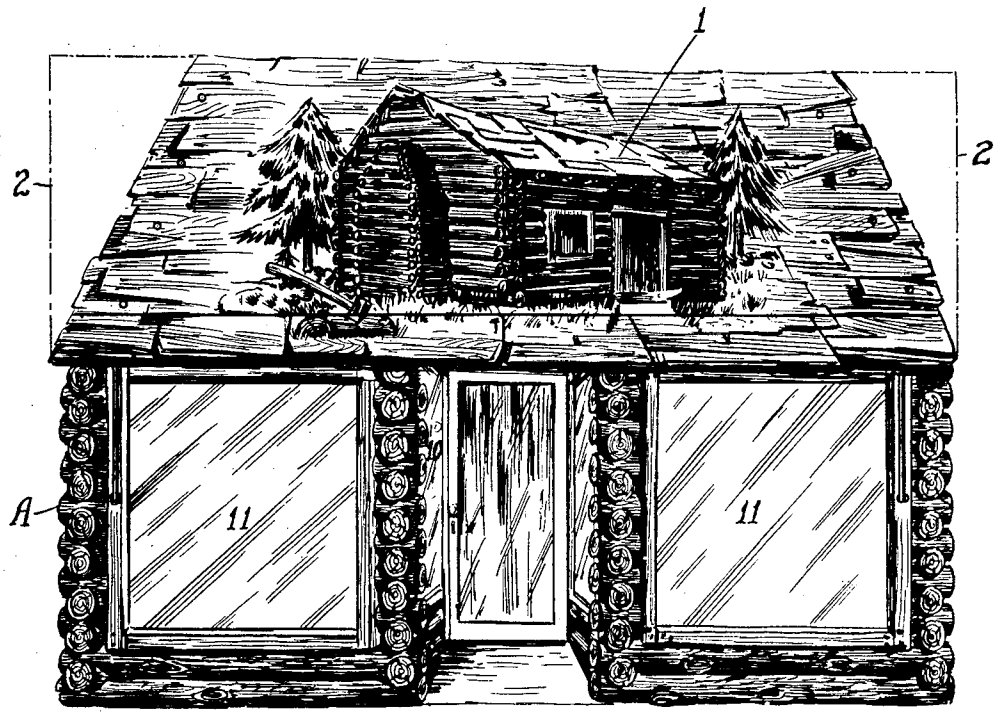


Fig. 6.

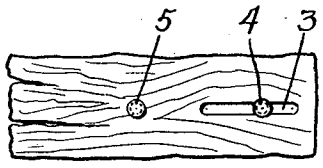


Fig. 7.

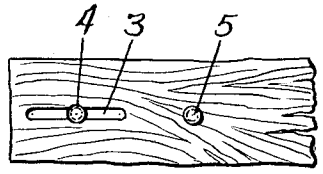


Fig. 8.

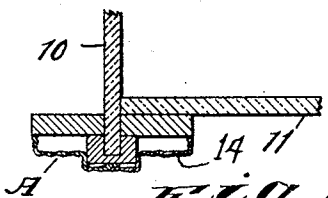


Fig. 9.

INVENTOR
Edward L. Ilson
BY
H. Lee Helms
ATTORNEY

Patented Jan. 12, 1932 1,841,127

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDWARD L. ILSON, OF PATCHOGUE, NEW YORK

ORNAMENTAL STORE FRONT

Application filed June 11, 1929. Serial No. 370,095.

The object of the present invention is to provide an ornamental store front structure having the appearance of a log cabin and having a novel form of metallic sheathing used in conjunction with a false-roof having its lower section hinged so as to form an awning receptacle.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the store front sheathing;

Figure 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is an end elevation, partly broken away;

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1, with the two members, normally connected, slightly separated to better illustrate the construction;

Figure 5 is a detail view, in perspective, showing the roof structure, in part, and the awning receptacle thereunder;

Figure 6 is a view in elevation of the ornamental store front construction in assembled position;

Figures 7 and 8 are detail views in plan of the adjustable shingle device, and

Figure 9 is a horizontal section through a corner of the assembled structure.

Referring to the drawings it will be seen that the ornamental store front structure has, as shown in Fig. 6, the appearance of a log cabin on the roof of which may appear a decoration in the form of a painted, plastic or carved cabin 1, for decorative purposes. The roof has the appearance of a roughly constructed cabin roof. It may normally be vertical or substantially so, and to give the appearance of a sloped roof the marginal edges may be arranged in lines which converge. In other words, the roof at its top is of less length than at the bottom, as indicated by the dotted lines 2.

The roof at its margins may be formed of adjustable shingles so arranged that the roof may be lengthened or narrowed according to the size of the store front to which it is applied. To this end the marginal shingles are slotted as at 3, Figs. 7 and 8, and holding studs 4 are employed to anchor them in position upon the roof supporting means. If desired knobs 5 may be carried by the shingles so that they may conveniently be adjusted. The headed studs 4 may hold the shingles firmly so that movement of the shingles by means of the knobs will be against such pressure of the studs upon the shingles as to normally hold them against movement by wind or vibration.

The lower marginal portion of the roof may be hinged, as by the hinges 6 and back of this hinged roof section 7 may be provided a compartment 8 for receiving an awning roll 9. In this manner the awning may be concealed and protected when not in use and yet may readily be moved outward into position as indicated in Fig. 5.

The store front is shown with side windows 10 and front windows 11, these windows being surrounded by metallic elements which, when assembled, create the appearance of superimposed logs embodying crossed logs at the corners to give the appearance of a log cabin.

Considering one corner structure as shown generally at A, Fig. 6, it will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive that such corner structure has the appearance of comprising a plurality of superimposed parallel logs extending in one direction and a plurality of superimposed parallel logs, the ends of which are seen, extending at right angles thereto. These logs are formed by like plates, one of which is shown at 12, Fig. 2, and one of which is shown at 13, Fig. 2, reversed in position. Each plate has impressed thereon a plurality of troughs 14, the outer rounded surface of each trough representing a log and being embossed to simulate the bark structure of the log. At one end each plate is provided with flanges 15 extending at right angles to the troughs 14, which flanges are curved and have applied thereto the integral or separate semi-circular plates 16 forming one-half of a log-end.

To the end of each trough is applied the semi-circular plate 17 which is embossed to have the appearance of one-half of a log-end, as shown in Fig. 3.

When two of the plates are reversed in position they may be joined together, inasmuch as one plate may be so cut as to have a flange 18, Fig. 4, to lie under the second plate, and the two when assembled will have the appearance of the completed structure as shown in Fig. 1. By reference to Fig. 4 which is a longitudinal section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1, it will be seen that the flanges 18 conform with the curvature of the troughs and when the plates 12 and 13 are assembled the flange 18 of plate 14 may lie in the adjacent marginal edge of plate 18 and be soldered or otherwise secured in position. Of course, that portion of flange 18 which forms the margin of the log-end plate 16 will be straight, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1. In practice the plates will be arranged in sections to be connected vertically as by the flanges 20, Fig. 2, so that the dies may not be of excessive size.

To strengthen the structure when it is applied to the wall of the building, blocks 21 may be secured to the building front in spaced relationship so as to lie in register with the log-ends 15 for securing thereto, as indicated in Fig. 2.

The metallic structure may be made of any suitable metal and painted or finished as desired.

The invention is characterized by the provision of two embossed plates, which plates are symmetrical in that they may be reversed in direction and, when connected together, will form a plurality of parallel logs extending in one direction and lying intermediate a plurality of logs extending at right angles thereto, the latter logs being shown with annular ends and the first logs being shown with semi-circular ends, the arrangement being such that each plate may be readily formed by dies in such manner that the log-ends 17 or 15, as the case may be, can be formed integrally with the plates or be formed separately and soldered in position.

The invention provides a light portable ornamental store front which may be inexpensively constructed and yet have the appearance of a solid-log combination.

Having described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:—

An ornamental store front structure having the appearance of a log cabin and comprising corner units separated by window spaces, each corner unit having the appearance of a plurality of superimposed parallel logs extending in one direction and the ends of a plurality of superimposed parallel logs extending at right angles to the first-named parallel log, each corner unit comprising two metallic plates of like formation, each plate having impressed thereon a plurality of troughs, the outer rounded surface of each trough representing a log and being embossed to simulate the bark structure of the log and each plate being formed with a plurality of curved flanges extending at right angles to the troughs and having applied thereto semi-circular plates representing one-half of the log-end, and each trough being provided at its opposite ends with semi-circular plates, each plate representing one-half of a log-end.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

EDWARD L. ILSON.