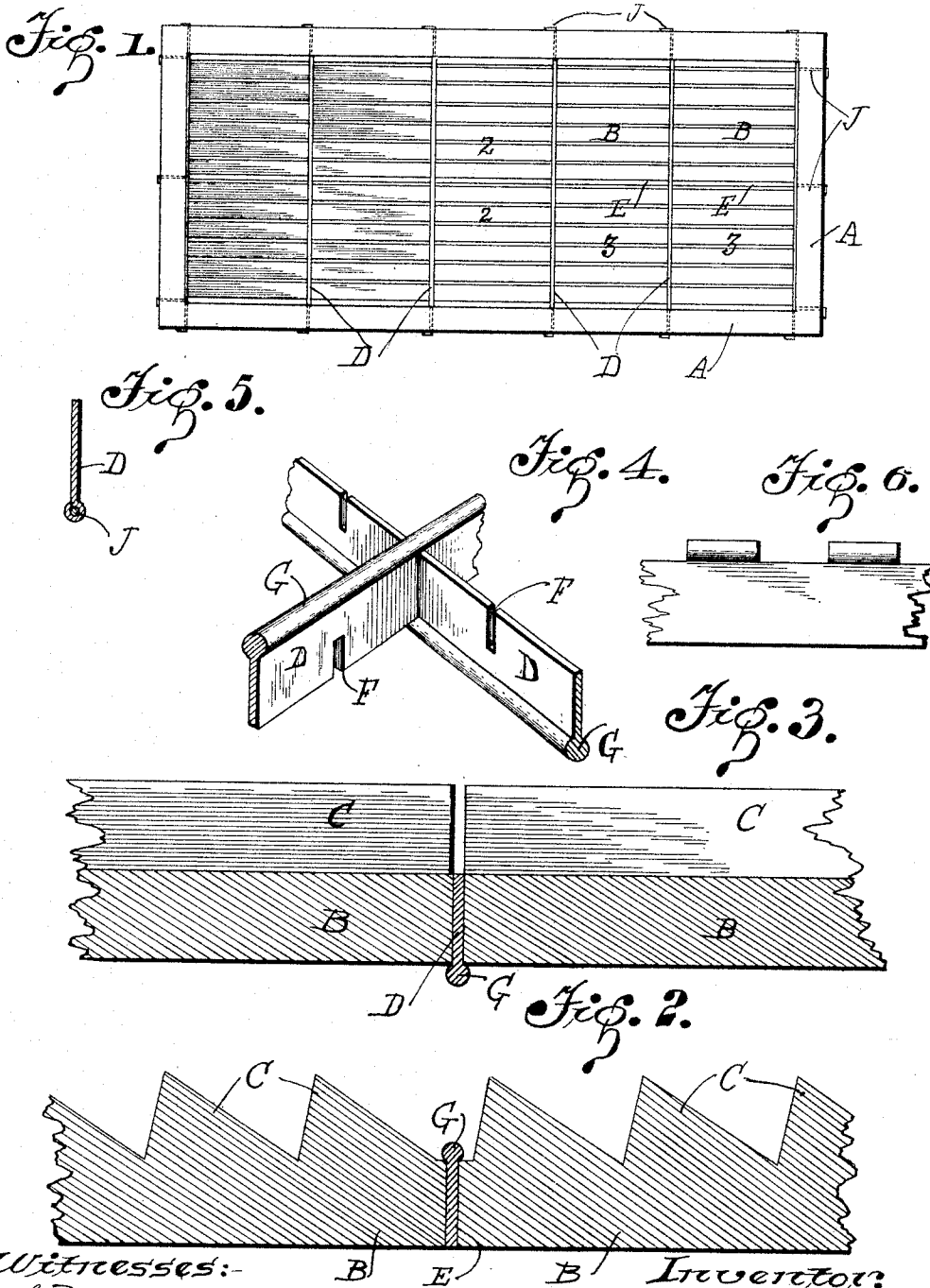


(No Model.)

W. H. WINSLOW.
MOUNTING TILE SECTIONS.

No. 586,257.

Patented July 13, 1897.



Witnesses:-

A. R. Appleman
Olin H. Basquin

Inventor:

William H. Winslow
By Francis W. Parker, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WINSLOW, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LUXFER PRISM PATENTS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MOUNTING TILE-SECTIONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,257, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed March 24, 1897. Serial No. 628,996. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WINSLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mounting Tile-Sections, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mounting prism-tiles. It is, as will be evident, applicable also to the mounting of any sort of window-lights or tile-sections into plates; but I have particularly intended it for application to the objects of mounting prism-lights into prism-plates for windows. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan of a prism-plate composed of ten prism-lights. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through two of such lights, enlarged, on the line 2 2. Fig. 3 is a cross-section in the opposite direction on the line 3 3. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail of the crossing or junction of the warps, and Fig. 5 is a detail of a modification. Fig. 6 is a detail of a modification. The figures are not to be taken as being drawn to a scale or showing the parts in their proper proportions.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the figures.

A A are the members of the surrounding frame; B B, the prism-lights having each a series of prisms C C.

D D are the warps or ribbon-like strips which extend from one side of the frame to the opposite side and together with the ties E E, which span the spaces between them, or the warp D passing in the opposite direction constitute the net within the meshes of which the prism-lights are secured. The ties and warps are substantially the same in cross-section, but where warps are used to the exclusion of ties, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the warps are oppositely notched or halved, as at F F, so as to come together in the manner indicated. Each warp and each tie has an enlarged head or bead G along one edge, and if they are formed as indicated in Fig. 5 and this bead is composed of metal turned over so as to be hollow then a strengthening-wire J may be inserted within this bead and securely fastened at its extremities to the opposite frame-pieces.

I do not here make any attempt to describe minutely the manner in which these several parts are made or the manner in which they may be most conveniently put together, as any skilled mechanic will readily understand what is the best thing to be done under each particular set of circumstances as they arise. The warps may be set in the frame, being secured in any desired manner at their ends, with the bead G projecting beyond the plane side of the prism-lights, and thus serving as a sort of shoulder to hold them in position. The ties are then placed in position between the prism-lights, their beads projecting on the prism side of the prism-lights and forming a shoulder in the same manner. When these several parts are firmly secured together, it is evident that all of the prism-lights will be secured within the net so as to form a prism-plate of the desired size. If the ties are not used, then the warps should be notched, as indicated, and transverse warps notched should be employed, whereby the result indicated in Fig. 4 is secured. If the strengthening-wires are employed, they may pass through the frame-pieces and be turned over and secured at the outer edge, as indicated.

When the parts have all been put into position, or during the process of assembling them, the plate may be made water-tight or air-tight by any of the well-known methods—as, for example, by the use of cement or the electroglazing process. In thus mounting prism-lights, if the prisms extend, as indicated and as they should, to the edge of the body of the light, the bead cannot be used on the warp which runs transversely to the prism, for, as shown in Fig. 3, the space between the prisms will not permit; but this bead can be used on the transverse ties or warps, as indicated in Fig. 2, and hence this method of mounting is peculiarly applicable to prism-lights. The bead need not of course be continuous, and can be broken up into sections, and indeed it is only perhaps essential that the bead-section should occur at the crossing or intersection of the warps or the warp and tie.

I prefer of course to make the warps and ties of thin metal, so that they are practically ribbons; but they might be made heavy and

stiff enough to form when put together a sort of grid, rather than the lighter construction which I have described as a net. In the latter case, if the device were to be used where
5 not exposed to wind and water, it might be unnecessary to in any manner further treat the product for the purpose of making it water or wind tight. Of course, as previously suggested, this method and these appliances
10 for mounting may be employed in connection with any sort of tile or prism sections, and I use the term "tile-sections" broadly, so as to include not only prism-lights, as shown, and prism-tile, but also all other kinds
15 of sections for which they are applicable.

I have shown the strips of the net as running at right angles to each other; but obviously this need not always be true, and will depend upon the form of the prism lights or
20 sections. For example, in the case of prism-lights of hexagon shape the warps would be zigzag in shape.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—
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1. A prism-plate comprising a series of

prism-lights each having a receiving-surface on one side and a prism-surface on the other, and a supporting net or frame composed of strips beaded on one edge, the beads on one
30 set of strips being placed on the receiving side of the prism-lights at an angle to the prisms, and the beads on the other set of strips placed on the prism side of the sections parallel to such prisms.
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2. A plate comprising a series of substantially flat sections combined with a supporting net or frame consisting of strips beaded on one edge, the strips running in one direction having the beads on one side of the sections, and the strips running across the first-mentioned strips having their beads on the opposite sides of said sections, and the whole secured together substantially as shown and described.
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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of March, 1897.

WILLIAM H. WINSLOW.

Witnesses:

EDWARD C. WALLER,
HENRY WALLER.