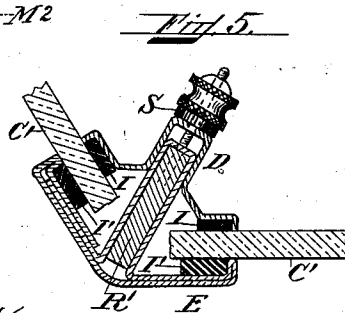
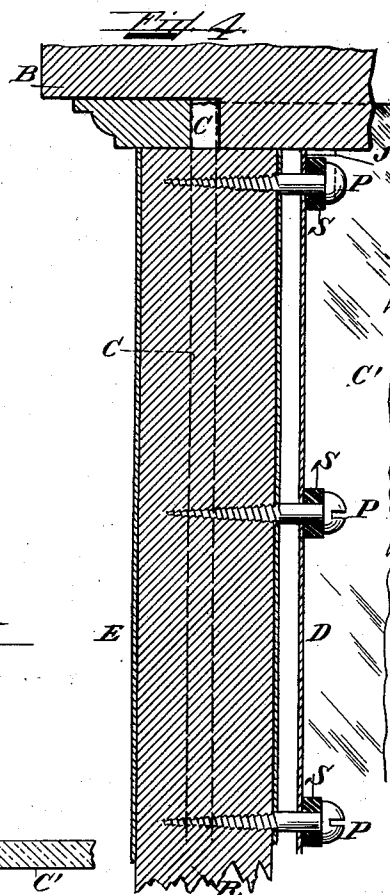
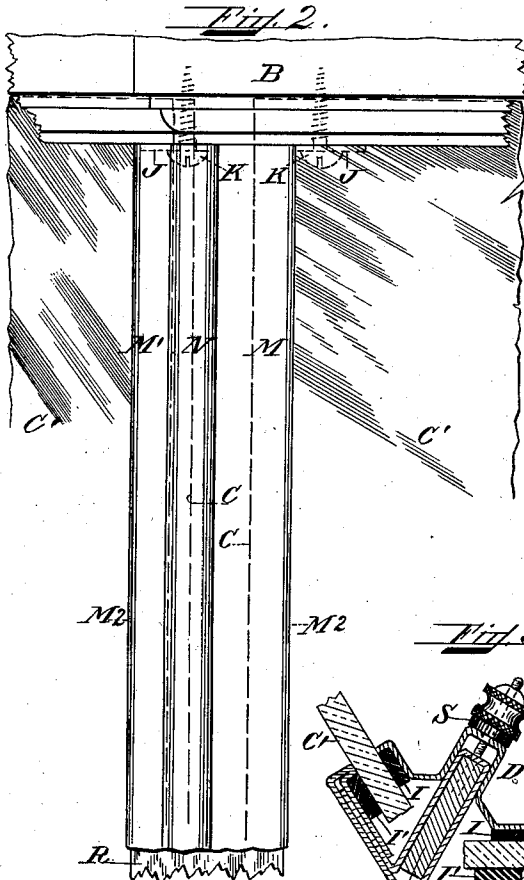
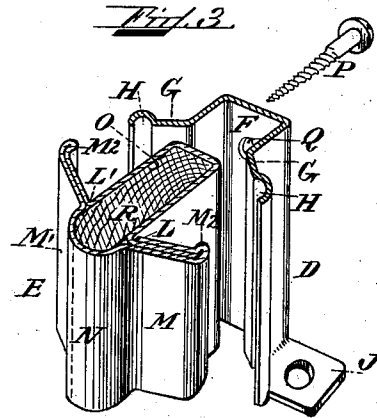
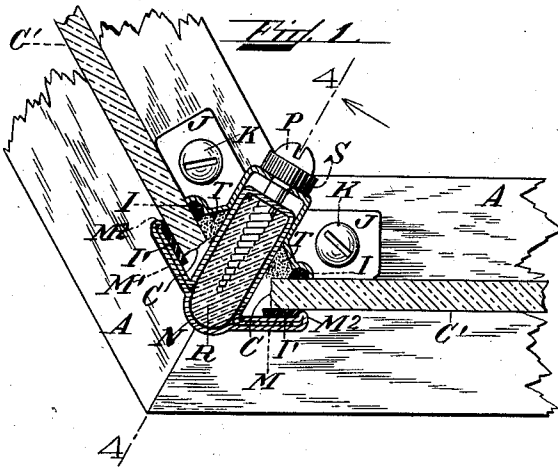


S. D. KELLEY.
STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1909.

1,021,871.

Patented Apr. 2, 1912.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL D. KELLEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

STORE-FRONT CONSTRUCTION.

1,021,871.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

Application filed March 6, 1909. Serial No. 481,680.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL D. KELLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Store-Front Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in "store front construction," and it preferably applies to the method of glazing window sashes with plate glass.

The objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a corner post or standard combining lightness and strength; second, to exclude dust and moisture; third, to afford an elastic contact; and, fourth, to provide for the contraction and expansion of the glass.

I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the annexed drawing forming a part of this specification, in which,

Figure 1, is a transverse section contiguous to the sill of the window. Fig. 2, denotes an exterior elevation in part. Fig. 3, is a transverse section in perspective of the members before their assemblage. Fig. 4, designates a longitudinal vertical section in part as viewed on dashed line 4-4 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5, a modified construction of my improvement.

Corresponding letters of reference indicate similar features throughout the drawing, referring to which:

A, is the window sill, and B the window sash, below which is the stop-bead comprising the support for the window pane as ordinarily. The vertical edges of this glass to which my invention particularly applies, are noted at C C, (Fig. 1.) and are embraced by the inner and outer vertically positioned standards D and E respectively. These are composed of non-corrodible metal, preferably sheet copper. The formation of said standards is well observed in Fig. 3, wherein the inner or female member D is reflexed at a right angle to form the receptacle or inclosure F, centrally and of a width to receive its associate member E when allied. The sides or extensions G G are then bended to conform to any angle for which the sash may be designed and constructed, the vertical edges of these sides are channeled as at H, H, to receive the cushions I, I, (Fig. 1.) of rubber, felt, or analogous material which will furnish an elastic bearing for the glass. The upper

and lower ends of these sides G G are then bent outwardly to furnish right and left flanges J J, which are pierced for the reception of the fastening screws K K, securing the organized standard to the sill and to the sash.

The formation of the male member E is as follows: Starting from the edge L, (Fig. 3.) the metal is reflexed obliquely as at M to form one side of the front; thence it is given centrally the semi-circular design N, and further projected to form the similar front M¹, each of which have the inturned edges M². From L¹ it is again bent back to the point L, and beyond sufficiently to be compressed or interlocked between the two folds, thus forming the front in its entirety as illustrated. With this manner of formation I provide the oblong inclosure or chamber O, the width of which is dimensioned to fit within the inclosure F, and there retained by compressing screws P, (Fig. 1,) passing through perforations Q and into the strengthening core R, of wood or other suitable material filling said chamber O. The function of these screws aside from uniting the said standards D and E, is to regulate the pressure of the several surfaces against the glass C, and to this end they are provided with the yielding collars S of like material. Intervening the outer surfaces of the panes C¹ C¹, and the inner surfaces of said members M M¹ (Fig. 1.) will be observed the cushions I¹ I¹ of the material and for the purpose already noted, and which are secured from extraction by the retaining edges M² while additional strength if required may be secured by back-puttying as at T T.

The several cushions, aside from their resiliency to prevent fracture, completely exclude the dust and moisture from both the exterior and interior, thus substantially obtaining a sealed apartment for window exhibited fabrics and general display.

In the modified form (Fig. 5.) I would add that a metal core or reinforcement R¹ with an integral compressing screw and a co-acting finger nut, comprises the difference in construction. I would further observe that my improvement combines great rigidity, compactness, and exemption from breakage, and assures absolute cleanliness, with inexpensive construction; and, while there may be other modifications structurally departing from the manner illus-

trated, I desire not to be held to a strict interpretation thereof, but may use such equivalents therefor as will come within the fair scope of my invention, which, having
5 thus described, I claim:

In a store front construction, a means for receiving the edges of the glass panes, said means comprising two interfitting members of sheet metal, one of said members being
10 formed around a wooden core and so bent upon itself to form a substantially T-shaped member, the other member being substan-

tially U-shaped in cross section, and having a constricted portion adapted to receive the core of the T-shaped members, and means 15 passing through the U-shaped member into the core of the T-shaped member for securing the two together in operative position.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL D. KELLEY.

Witnesses:

REGINALD C. STOKELL,
WM. MORGAN SMITH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
