

M. S. CRANE.
STORE FRONT SETTING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1908.

1,007,675.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Fig. 1.

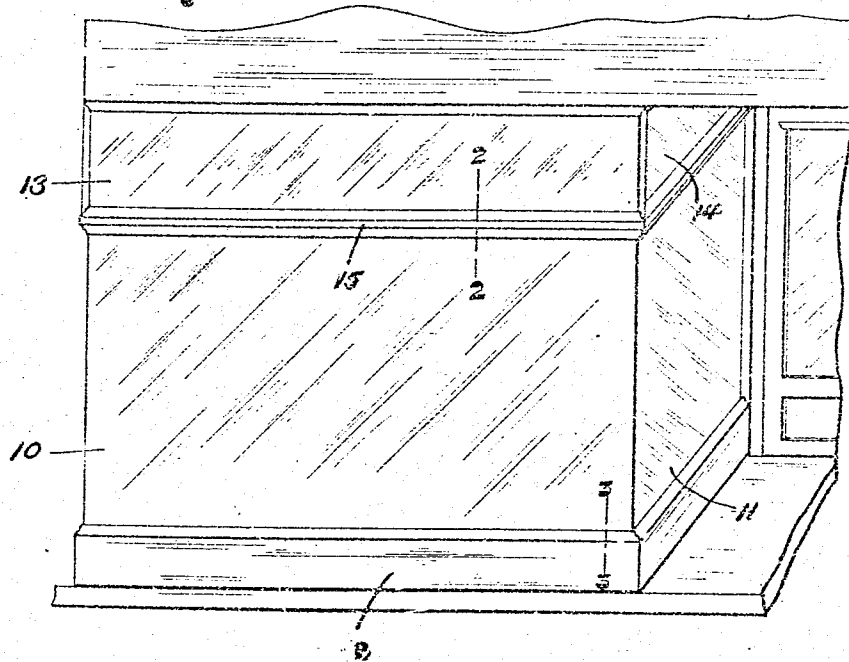
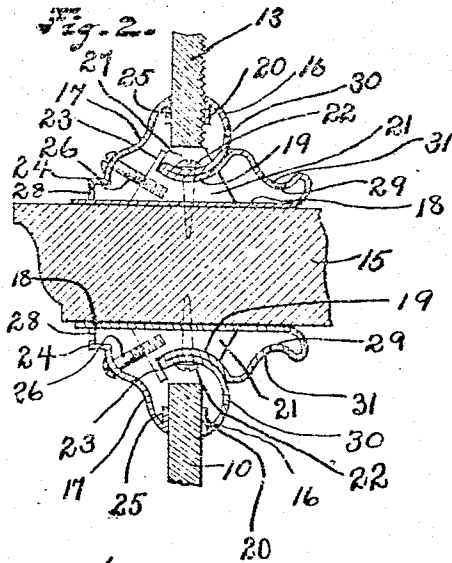
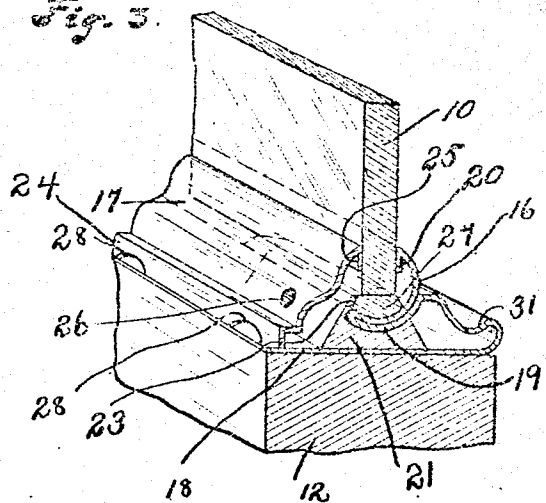


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
A. S. Gettins.
B. L. Brown.

Fig. 3.



Inventor:
Martin S. Crane
by Lynch & Dorer,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN S. CRANE, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

STORE-FRONT SETTING.

1,007,675.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed November 30, 1908. Serial No. 465,117.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, MARTIN S. CRANE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Store-Front Settings; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in plate glass and particularly store front settings, and has for its object the provision of a glass setting which will hold the glass securely in position regardless of whether the frame or woodwork is true or square, which can be easily placed in position and assembled without danger of breaking the glass, which will not require adjustments in the assembling, and in which ample provision is made for ventilation and drainage.

In carrying out my invention I employ metal moldings, the inner of which is provided with a base which extends outwardly beyond the glass, with a flange extending outward beyond this base and the glass, and with a portion which extends outward away from this flange and is adapted to engage the glass. Supporting blocks preferably of metal are inserted at intervals between the base and the flange referred to, and the inner molding and the blocks are secured in position against the sill, frame, or transom bar, as the case may be, by screws which preferably pass through the flange and base of the molding and through the supporting blocks intermediate the same.

The outer molding is preferably provided along one edge with a lip or flange which engages the glass and at its other edge bears upon or engages the outwardly projecting portion of the base of the inner molding. This outer molding is clamped firmly against the glass by screws which pass through the same into the supporting blocks carried by the inner molding.

The glass is supported on non-metallic members, such as wood, leather, felt or the like, which rest upon the outwardly extending flange of the inner molding and may be held in place in any desired manner. Both the inner and outer moldings are provided with openings for ventilation and

drainage, the passage of the air to or from the interior of the building and the passage of the water to the exterior taking place between the supporting blocks which as before stated are arranged at intervals.

My invention may be further briefly summarized as consisting in certain novel details of construction and combination and arrangement of parts which will be described in the specification and set forth in the appended claims.

For a better understanding of my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a store front constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a partial transverse section taken through the transom bar substantially along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a partial section taken through the base of the store front substantially along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the figures of the drawing, 10 and 11 represent the main plates of glass, 12 the base or sill upon which the plates 10 and 11 are supported, 13 and 14 the transom glass plates, and 15 the transom bar which supports the latter.

Reference is now had to Figs. 2 and 3 showing the detail construction of the store front setting, and in these figures it will be seen that each plate of glass is held in position by an inner molding 16 and an outer molding 17, both of which are formed from sheet metal. The inner molding is provided with a base 18 which extends outward beyond the glass and rests upon the sill 12, transom bar 15, or frame. Fig. 2 showing the bases of the inner moldings resting on the transom bar, and Fig. 3 showing the base resting upon the sill, it being understood that the construction of the molding is the same along the sides, top and bottom of the glass. The base also extends inward beyond the glass for a suitable distance. The base also extends inward beyond the glass for a suitable distance and is then curved away from the base, thence again outwardly toward the glass where a curved flange 19 is formed by bending or doubling the metal upon itself and thence the metal extends with a curve in a direction away from the base and toward the glass, having at the edge a flange or lip 20 parallel to

the glass and engaging the latter. The inner molding 16 is braced and secured in position by supporting blocks 21 which are inserted between the base 18 and the flange 19 and by screws 22 which pass through the flange, the supporting blocks 21 and the base 18 and into a member upon which the molding rests. The supporting blocks 21 are each provided in this case with inclined sides, a flat base which engages the base 18 of the molding, and with a face opposite the flat base which is curved and conforms in shape to the shape of the flange 19 of the molding, and as here shown each block is provided on its outer side with a lip 23, the purpose of which will be explained later. These supporting blocks are preferably of metal and are arranged at intervals leaving spaces between the same for ventilation and draining as will be explained.

The outer molding is provided along one edge with a flange 24 which engages the outwardly extending portion of the base 18 of the molding 16 and at its opposite edge with a flange or lip 25 which is parallel to the lip 20 of the inner molding and engages the outer surface of the glass, thus holding the latter in place. The outer molding is secured firmly in position simply by screws 26 which extend through openings in the molding into the faces of the supporting blocks 21.

The bottom edge of each glass whether the main glass plates or the transom glass rest upon non-metallic supporting members 27, which may be formed of wood, rubber, felt or leather, or in fact any comparatively soft material which will not endanger the breaking of the glass at any time. These supporting members 27 are also arranged at intervals, one at each supporting block 26, and are held in position by the lips 23 of the supporting blocks 21 if said lips are provided. Displacement is also prevented particularly inward by the shape of the molding itself.

It will be seen that the outer molding is provided in the flange 24 adjacent the base 18 with drainage and ventilating openings 28, and that the inner molding is provided with drainage and ventilation openings 29, and may also be provided with further ventilation openings as shown at 30. It will be seen by referring to the upper part of Fig. 2 and to Fig. 3 that the inner molding along the bottom of the transom glass or along the main glass plates has a trough-like depression 31 in which the openings 29 are located, and these depressions will catch any water that may flow down on the interior of the glass, either from condensation, or when water is applied for washing.

The flanges or lips 20 and 25 of the molding engage the glass at a sufficient distance from the edges that a deep rabbet or groove is provided so that said engaging lips or flanges will securely hold the glass in posi-

tion at all points regardless of any irregularity in the surrounding frame or if the frames or other woodwork are not true and square. Furthermore the parts can be very easily assembled and no skilled metal mechanic is required, the construction being so simple that no adjustment or alterations are necessary. Also the construction is thoroughly fireproof and will not rust to any extent particularly since drainage is amply provided for.

I do not desire to be confined to the exact details shown, but aim in my claims to cover all modifications which do not involve a departure from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is:—

1. In a glass plate setting an inner molding having a base extending forwardly with respect to the glass, a flange formed integral with the base and extending forwardly intermediate the glass and the base, a flange formed integral with the first-mentioned flange and adapted to engage the inner face of the glass, supporting blocks arranged between the base and the first-mentioned flange immediately below the edge of the glass, means for securing said blocks and molding to the window-frame, an outer molding engaging the glass and the outer portion of the base of the inner molding, and means for securing the outer molding to the supporting blocks.

2. In a glass plate setting an inner molding having a base extending forwardly with respect to the glass, a flange formed integral with the base and extending forwardly intermediate the glass and the base and forming a support for the lower edge of the glass and a trough for receiving the drainage from the inner face of the glass, a second flange formed integral with the first-mentioned flange and adapted to engage the inner face of the glass plate, said flange being concave in cross-section so that a space is provided between the lower edge of the plate and said flange, supporting blocks arranged between the base and the first-mentioned flange immediately below the edge of the glass, means for securing said blocks and molding to the window frame, an outer molding engaging the glass at the outer portion of the base of the inner molding, and means for securing the outer molding to the supporting blocks.

3. In a glass plate setting an inner molding having a base extending forwardly with respect to the glass, a flange formed integral with the base and extending forwardly intermediate the glass and the base, a flange formed integral with the first-mentioned flange and adapted to engage the inner face of the glass a short distance above its lower edge, supporting blocks arranged between the base and the first-mentioned flange im-

mediately below the edge of the glass, means for securing said blocks and molding to the window-frame, an outer molding engaging the glass and the outer portion of the base of the inner molding, and means for securing the outer molding to the supporting blocks.

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing specification, in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN S. CRANE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD F. CRANE,
LUKE F. MALLOY.