F. VAN ASSCHE.

GREENHOUSE GLAZING.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1913.

1,068,287.

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Fig. 1.

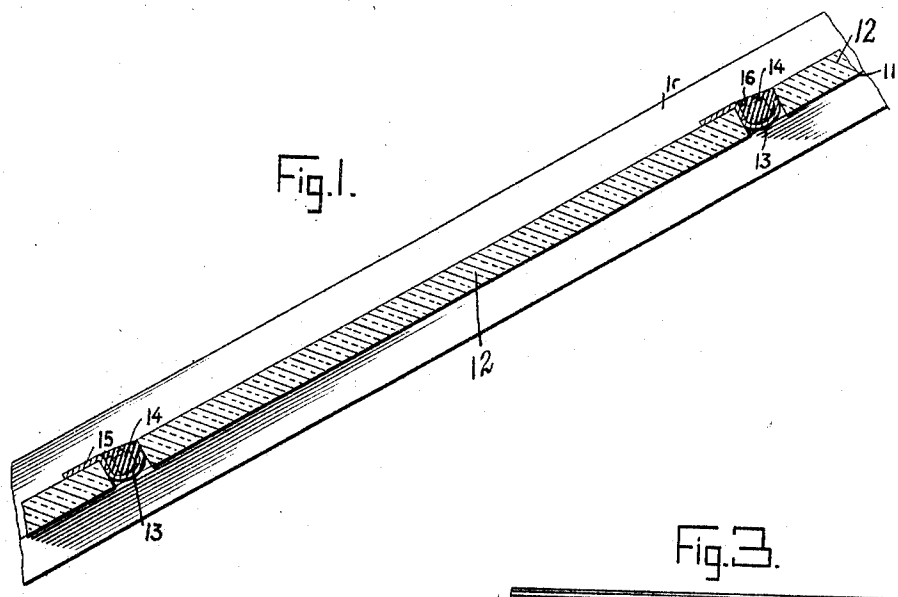


Fig. 2.

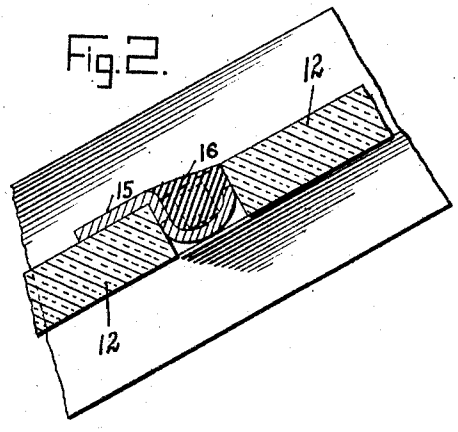
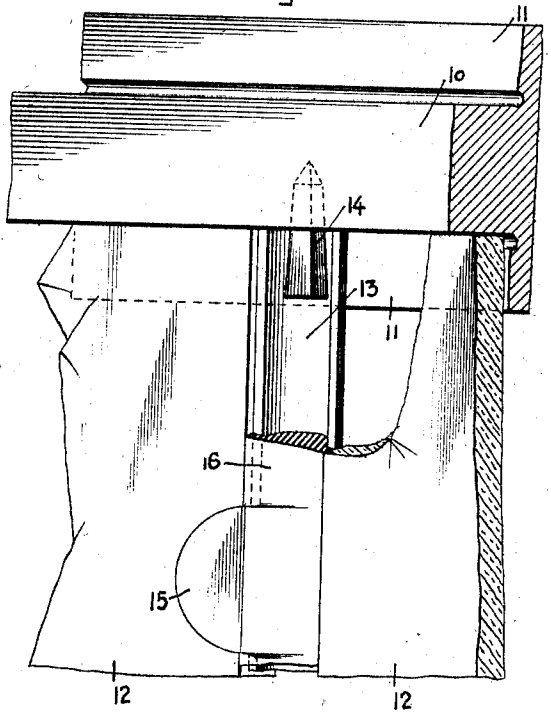


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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GREENHOUSE-GLAZING.

1,068,287. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 22, 1913.

Application filed January 28, 1913. Serial No. 744,605.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK VAN ASSCHE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Greenhouse-Glazing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has for its object an inexpensive, simple and efficient glazing for greenhouses, in which the roof formed by the panes of glass is smooth between the sash bars receiving the glass, and in which the panes of glass can be replaced without disturbance to the panes lying between the same sash bars. This I obtain by providing a channeled bar between every two consecutive panes of glass lying between the same pair of sash bars. This metallic channeled bar is attached to and supported by the sash bars, and constitutes a bed for putty which forms a seal between the juxtaposed ends of the panes of glass.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the roof of a greenhouse embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the joint in which the channeled bar is magnified in thickness; while Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of a greenhouse embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawings, 10 represents one of the sash bars forming the glazing structure of a greenhouse, Fig. 1 indicating the slope of the bar forming the glazing structure. The sash bar 10 has on each side a cutout portion forming a shoulder 11 which receives one side of the pane of glass 12, the other side of the same pane lying in a similar shoulder of the opposite and parallel sash bar. A channeled bar 13, preferably of galvanized iron, also rests on the shoulders of the sash bars 10 between two consecutive panes of glass. The channeled bar 13 has its portion resting on the shoulder 11 preferably convexed, so that the opposite surface is concave, and a brad 14 resting in this concave surface and engaged in the sash bar 10 prevents the displacement of the said channeled bar 13. It is understood that a brad 14 is provided at each end of the said channeled bar. The channeled bar 13 is also provided with an extending portion 15, which is bent so as to contact with the upper surface of a pane of glass resting on or supported by the shoulder 11 of the sash bar 10. The lower pane of glass being placed between a pair of sash bars 10 is then provided with a channeled bar 13, which is made to rest with its convex surface on the shoulder 11, its projecting portion 15 resting on the surface of the pane of glass, while the edge of the curved portion of the bar 13 rests against the edge of the pane. A brad 14 is then forced in place, fitting tightly into the concave surface of the channeled bar, to prevent the displacement of the said bar. Another pane of glass is then placed on the shoulders 11, with its end abutting against the free edge of the channeled bar 13. Then the next channeled bar is placed on the upper end of the pane of glass, as before described, and so on, until the space between the two sash bars is covered. Then putty 16 is placed into the channeled bars, thereby forming a tight joint between the panes of glass.

The curved portion of the channeled bar 13 lying transversely between the sash bars is substantially flexible, in a direction perpendicular to its length, so that the expansion of the glass panes will cause an increase of the curvature in the curved portion of the bar, and when contraction takes place the bar itself will reduce its curvature and contact with the ends of the panes of glass.

It will be seen that in my construction for glazing there is a great saving in glass, as the panes do not overlap one another, as at present; also, the surface of the glazing is made smooth, and consequently there is less resistance to a blowing wind. The wind will not have an easy entrance or passage between the panes in view of the putty 16 sealing the space between the panes. Another advantage of my construction is that when a pane of glass is broken the panes lying above the broken one cannot slip down the slope, as each pane of glass is supported by one of the channeled bars 13. The reparation of the structure is also made easy, as any one of the panes can be readily replaced without disturbing the other panes of glass.

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

In greenhouse glazing, sash bars adapted to receive panes of glass, and channeled bars

disposed transversely to said sash bars, said channeled bars being formed of a curved portion extending to the entire length and contacting with the juxtaposed ends of the panes of glass, and a projecting portion resting on the upper surface of one of the panes of glass, a brad at each end of said channeled bars in said curved portion and engaged in the sash bar on which the end of said channeled bar is resting, and putty in the curved portion of said bar between the juxtaposed ends of the panes of glass, the said putty forming a seal between said ends.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK VAN ASSCHE.

Witnesses:

PAUL A. SCHOLL,

MARTHA F. ROSS.

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