

A. J. POST.
 Skylight-Bar.

No. 159,353.

Patented Feb. 2, 1875.

Fig: 1.

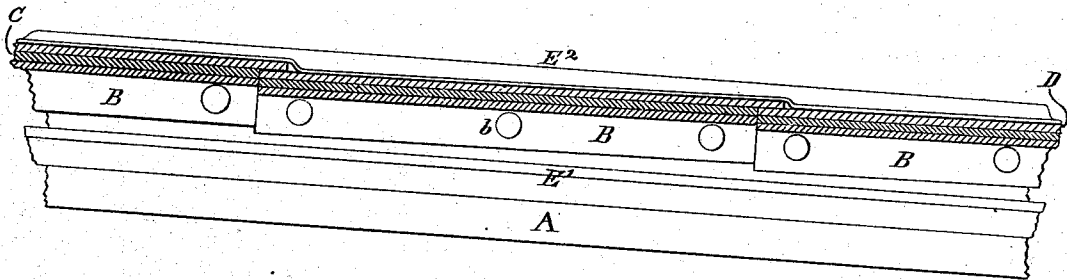


Fig: 2.

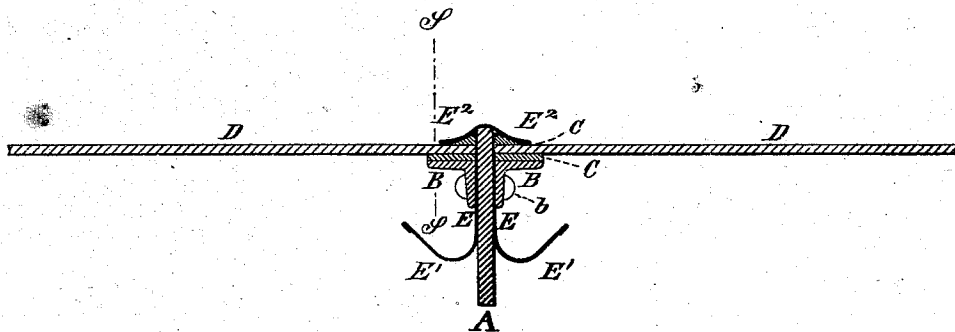
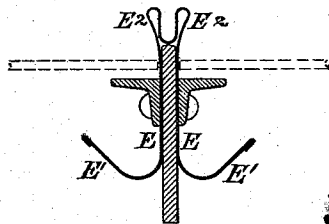


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:

M. A. Van Namee,

Wm C. Day

Inventor:

A J Post
 by his attorney,
Thomas L. Nelson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ANDREW J. POST, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SKYLIGHT-BARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,353**, dated February 2, 1875; application filed January 8, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. POST, of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements relating to Sash-Bars for Skylights and analogous situations, of which the following is a specification:

It provides cheap and expeditious means of securing the joints against leakage, without the necessity for any high ridges likely to cause the lodgment of snow.

The following is a description of what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the glass and adjacent parts, on the line S S in Fig. 2, with a side elevation of the main bar and drip-gutters below. Fig. 2 is a section at right angles to the section in Fig. 1. Both these figures show the construction in its complete form. Fig. 3 shows the position of the folds of the thin sheet metal before they are bent down upon the glass.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is a stout bar of rolled iron. B B are lengths of angle-iron riveted thereon. C is the putty, and D D are the adjoining edges of plates of glass.

The bar A is inclined according to the general inclination of the skylight or roof, and the plates of glass, D, are a little less inclined, so that the lower edge of one overlaps a little upon the upper edge of the next below.

The angle-irons B B are in short lengths, and set in corresponding positions, so as to favor that disposition of the glass.

A considerable width of thin sheet metal, preferably soft brass, is peculiarly folded by machinery or otherwise, and made to perform important functions in the structure. It is fitted upon the bar A previous to the application of any of the other parts, and is held in place by its form, and also by rivets *b*, which attach the angle-irons B.

I will designate different parts of this sheet metal by different marks. E E represent

plane portions, which apply against the two faces of the bar A. E¹ E¹ represent gutters formed at the lower edge; and E² E² represent folds, which stand in a vertical or nearly vertical position, as shown in Fig. 3, until all the other parts are in position and the glass has been duly fitted with putty. Then, as a finishing operation, the folds E² E² are bent apart by pushing along one or more suitably-shaped wedge-like instruments or plows, or by the aid of one or more rollers, and are bent down, so as to apply closely upon the glass and putty, as shown in Fig. 2.

The metal E E¹ E² may serve, if of common tinned iron, (or various alloys may be employed,) to secure sufficient strength and pliability, with the quality of withstanding the weather.

At the lower edge of each sheet of glass, D, the folds E² E² should be correspondingly jogged or offset, so as to make as close a fit as is practicable along the entire face of the skylight.

Any want of fit must be accommodated by the plastic putty, which, when it hardens, will make a tolerably-perfect joint, even if the metal is not applied with sufficient skill and care.

I have tried cutting in a little at each edge of the folds E², opposite to the lower edge of each sheet of glass. This allows the metal to be bent down below the cut, and fitted to the glass more perfectly; but my experiments have not assured me that this is generally desirable.

The sash-bars A need not extend but a little above the upper face of the glass.

When the folds E² are properly bent down, but a slight ridge remains along the upper side of the sash-bar.

The bar and the joint between it and the glass are effectually covered, and without the employment of any separate piece of metal for the purpose.

The gutters E¹ catch and conduct away any drip which accumulates from the condensation of vapor, and also takes care of any leakage which may occur through any imperfections; but the chances for leakage are slight.

One continuous piece of thin sheet metal forms the two drip-gutters E^1 , and also the protecting material E^2 of the top.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the folded sheet metal E^2 E^2 with the bar A, glass D, supporting-bars B, and cement or putty C, as and for the purposes specified.

2. The drip-gutters E^1 E^1 , formed, as specified, in a single continuous sheet of metal, E E^1 E^2 , and arranged to serve, in combination

with the main bar A, glass-supports B, rivets b, glass D, and putty C, as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of December, 1874, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDREW J. POST.

Witnesses:

EDWIN B. MORGAN,
JOHN H. DRAKE.