

(No Model.)

W. H. WINSLOW.
MOUNTING TILES OR THE LIKE.

No. 586,260.

Patented July 13, 1897.

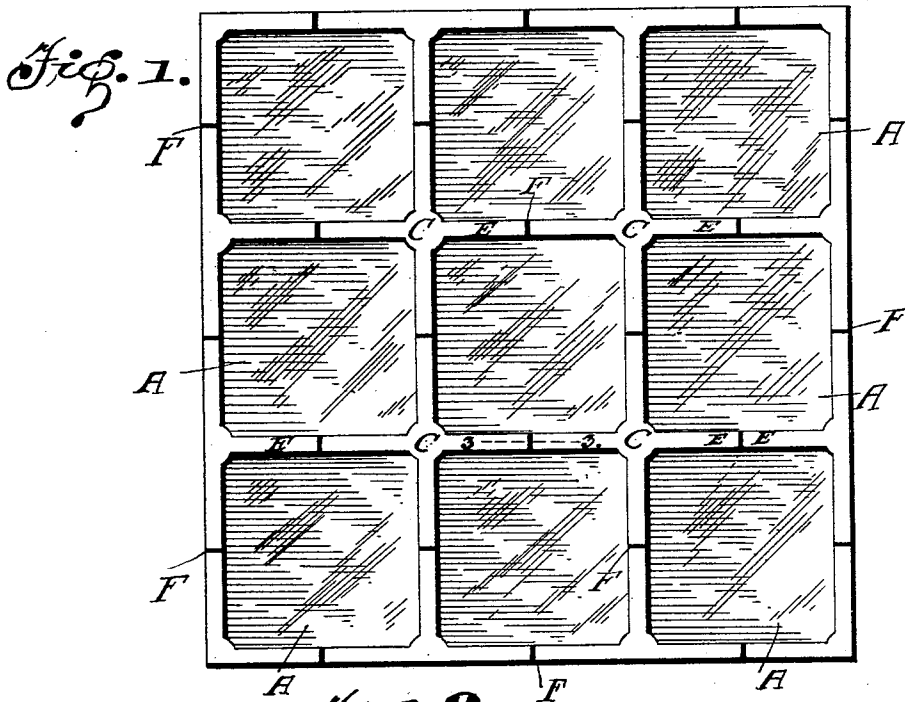


Fig. 2.

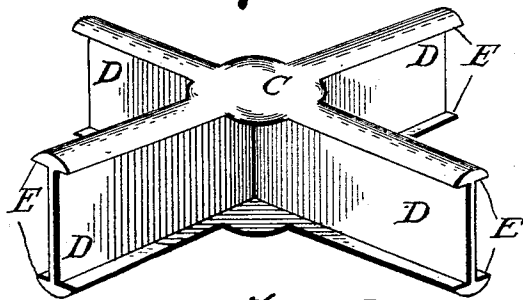
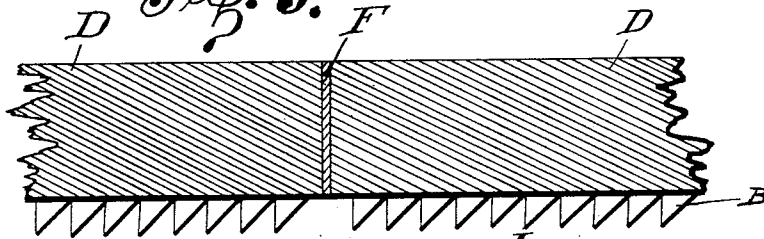


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-

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By James W. Parker, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

MOUNTING TILES OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,260, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed March 29, 1897. Serial No. 629,662. (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 Tiles or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in mounting tile, and by the word "tile" I mean to include particularly prism lights and plates and also prism-tiles for vaults, ornamental glass, stained glass, and tiles proper.

It will be seen that my inventions are particularly applicable, however, to all forms of window-glass.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a prism-plate composed of a series of prism-lights mounted by means of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the corner-piece of the grid or net which holds the prism-lights. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section through one of the prism-lights.

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

A A are the prism-lights; B B, the prisms, projecting from the prism sides thereof.

C C are the angle ends of the corner-pieces, which have each four projecting arms D D.

E E are the ribs or bead-like projections along the edges of the arms D. The corner-pieces which are used at the corners of the completed plate have, of course, but two arms, and those used along the margin of the plate have but three arms.

F is the solder, whereby the opposed ends of the arms are secured together to complete the net or grid. The corner-pieces here shown have four legs, but this is incidental to the fact that the tesseras are square. If these tesseras were hexagonal, for example, the corner-pieces would be three-legged, and there might be other shapes of these pieces to accommodate other forms of tessera. By the word "tessera" I mean to include not only prism-lights but all other such sections or pieces as may be suitable for the employment of my invention. Moreover, I do not wish to give the impression that the corner-piece should be of any particular size, shape,

or material. In some cases corner-pieces such as shown might be used along with other short connecting pieces or ties to connect the opposed or separated legs of said corner-pieces and be interposed between the edges of the tesseras.

Some of the principal results obtained by my invention are, first, that the corners of the tesseras are received into what are practically equivalent to sockets, where they may be securely and firmly seated and the danger of breakage be obviated; second, the unions of the parts of the grid or net are made at a distance from the corners, and hence at places where the strain on the grid or net is at a minimum, and, third, in soldering or otherwise attaching together the various parts of the net or grid the danger of breaking or injuring the tesseras is obviated to a great extent, because such operation takes place not at the corner but midway of the tesseras. This is particularly important in the case of mounting prism-lights. The bead-like parts E may be greatly reduced or wholly removed, except near the corner-plate C, and the whole when put together, if composed of proper material, can be subjected to my electroglazing process to stiffen the parts and make the plate wind and water proof. If these net parts are arranged so as to come together and be joined at the corners, there will necessarily be more or less irregularity in the opposed surfaces, as in the case of ordinary lead mounting. If continuous warps or strips running in one direction are used with transverse short pieces or ties, the difficulties incident to the irregularities of the opposed parts will be readily seen. In my device these difficulties are obviated. The forms of the legs are such that at every joint there are two, and but two, parallel surfaces opposed to each other, so that it is much easier to solder than in the case of such irregular surfaces.

I claim—

1. A net or grid for holding together prism-sections so as to make a complete prism-plate, comprising a series of corner-pieces with radiating arms I-shaped in cross-section, the ends of the arms on associated corner-pieces meeting each other at points along the edges of the prism-lights between the corners there-

of, and means for connecting such pieces together at such points.

2. A net or grid for holding prism-sections together to make a complete prism-plate, consisting of corner-pieces with socket-like formations to receive the corners of the prism-lights, and radiating arms which project between the sections and meet and are secured

to similar arms from other corner-pieces at points along the sides and between the corners of such prism-lights.

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Witnesses:

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