

Nov. 3, 1942.

C. J. BRISTOW

2,300,485

PANEL SETTING DEVICE

Filed Feb. 12, 1940

Fig. 1.

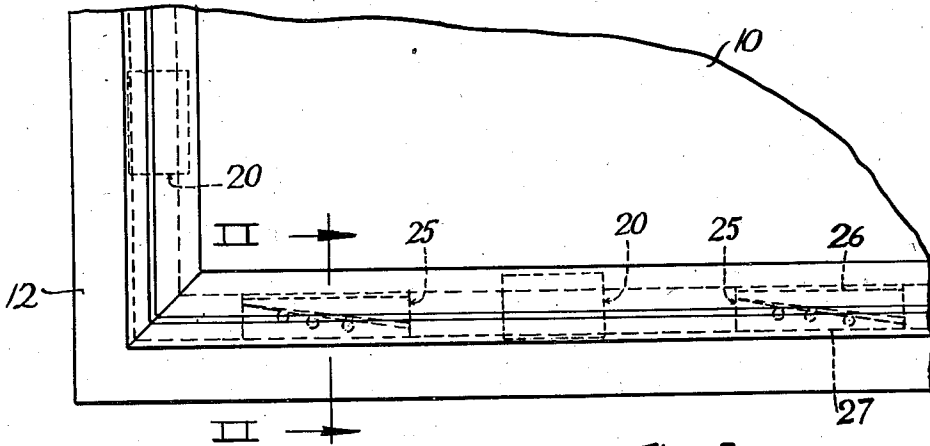


Fig. 2.

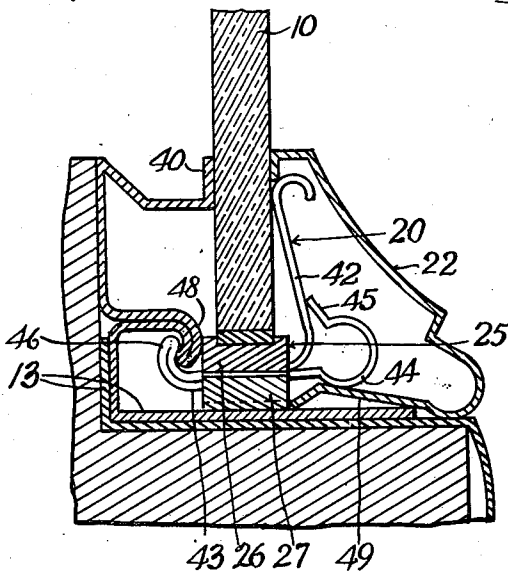


Fig. 3.

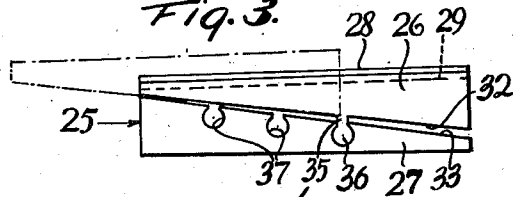


Fig. 4.

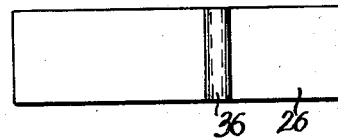


Fig. 5.

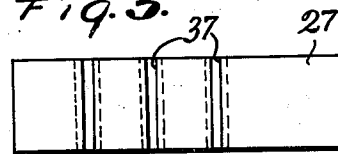


Fig. 6.

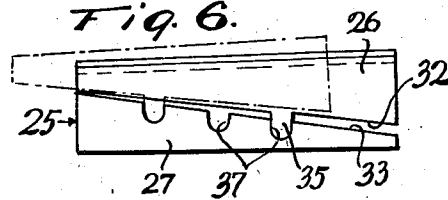


Fig. 7.

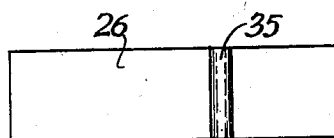
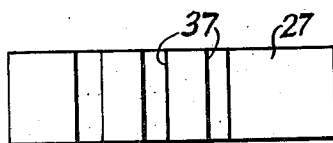


Fig. 8.



INVENTOR
CLYDE J. BRISTOW

BY
Olen E. Bee
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,300,485

PANEL SETTING DEVICE

Clyde J. Bristow, Kokomo, Ind., assignor to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Allegheny County, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania

Application February 12, 1940, Serial No. 318,431

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—56.4)

This invention relates to demountable panel installations and it has particular relation to panel setting or leveling devices adapted to be employed in store fronts, or the like.

One object of the invention is to provide an improved setting device for equalizing forces to which edge portions of a panel are subjected during or after its installation.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved panel installation in which forces applied to the edges of the panel are uniformly distributed upon supporting means.

In mounting panels in store fronts, or other types of windows, especially those in which heavy sheet glass is employed, considerable forces are imposed upon the panel edges, and the primary features of this invention are embodied in a setting device which is self-aligning along an edge portion of the panel, and is also adjustable to compensate for variations in size of different panels. One form of setting device includes a sectional block structure, in which opposing sectional faces are inclined and provided with spacing and pivoting means whereby one section which is adapted to engage a panel edge can be pivoted or locked upon the other section to adapt itself to the differences in alignment of the edges of the panel and surrounding supporting frame.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a panel and frame construction in which the invention has been incorporated; Fig. 2 is a cross section, on a larger scale, taken substantially along the line II—II of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a sectional leveling or equalizing device; Figs. 4 and 5 are plans of complementary opposed faces of sections of the device shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is a side elevation of another form of equalizing device; and Figs. 7 and 8 are plans of complementary opposed faces of the sections of the device shown in Fig. 6.

In one arrangement in which the invention has been incorporated, a panel 10 of translucent material, such as glass, or the like, is supported in a frame construction 12, which is provided with a sheathing 13 forming a part of the frame and secured thereto in a conventional manner.

Although various securing means preventing displacement of a panel from a frame can be employed, a suitable form of such means is illustrated in the copending application of Edward F. Toney et al., Serial No. 254,496, filed February 3, 1939. In this arrangement, demountable securing clips 20, over which a cover strip or molding 22 is applied, are provided for maintaining

the panel 10 against displacement from the frame.

The panel is carried along its lower edge upon sectional setting or equalizing devices 25, each of which includes an inner section 26 and an outer section 27. If desirable, a pad or cushion 28 of leather, rubber or the like, can be secured in a groove 29 formed in the upper side of the section 26. The upper side of the section 26 which includes the cushion is thus directly engageable with the edge of the panel. Opposed complementary surfaces 32 and 33 of the sections are inclined with respect to the panel edge and the surrounding frame and are disposed in spaced relation. The inner section 26 has a projection 35, the outer end of which is enlarged in the form of a head 36, normally fitted into one of a series of recesses 37 formed in the opposed face of the other section. These openings are restricted adjacent the surface 33 and thus maintain the head 36 therein so long as the sections are not moved laterally relative to each other. The length of the projection 35 is such that it spaces the opposed faces and provides for pivotal or teetering action of the inner section 26 upon the outer section 27. There is thus formed a pivotal connection between the inner section 26 and the surrounding frame and this pivotal connection compensates for whatever differences or discrepancies there may be in centering the panel in the frame and also in response to pressure applied in setting the edge of the panel upon the panel engaging side of the inner section. The plane surface of the section 26 conforms to the opposed edge surface of the panel and the weight or other pressure applied by the panel is equalized or uniformly distributed along the engaging surfaces of the panel edge. Inasmuch as the forces or weight of the panel are uniformly distributed upon the upper sides of the sections 26, the panel is protected from breakage or undesirable strains which might otherwise occur.

The sheathing 13 is provided with an inwardly turned flange 40 upon which one side of the panel is abutted. Each clip 20 is provided with upper and lower arms 42 and 43, together with a seating portion 44 integral therewith. The lower clip arm 43 is in replicated form and includes a resilient section of double thickness extended in one direction to provide a lip or flange 45 along its marginal portion and is extended in the opposite direction to form a hook or lip 46 that is insertable behind the lip 48. In assembling these elements, a flange 49 of the cover 22 is sprung underneath the seating portion 44 of the clip 20.

In the form of sectional block 25 shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the projection 35 does not have an enlarged extremity and can be mounted directly in any of the recesses 37 formed in the upper section. These recesses do not have restricted entrances like those of the corresponding recesses in the sections shown in Fig. 3.

Although practical construction illustrating the invention has been shown and described in detail, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention is not so limited, but that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention or from the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

In a store front construction having a vertical

plate glass panel and a surrounding supporting frame, a setting device including an inner block section for engaging the panel edge, an outer block section for engaging the frame, said sections having opposed surfaces disposed in spaced relation, one of said sections having a recess opening toward the other section and said recess being restricted toward the section surface along which it is formed, and a projection on said other section having an enlarged portion disposed in said recess but being too large to be withdrawn through the restricted portion of the recess and holding the sections in spaced and teetering relation.

CLYDE J. BRISTOW.