(No Model.)

T. W. TAYLOR.

GLAZING.

No. 324,499. Patented Aug. 18, 1885.

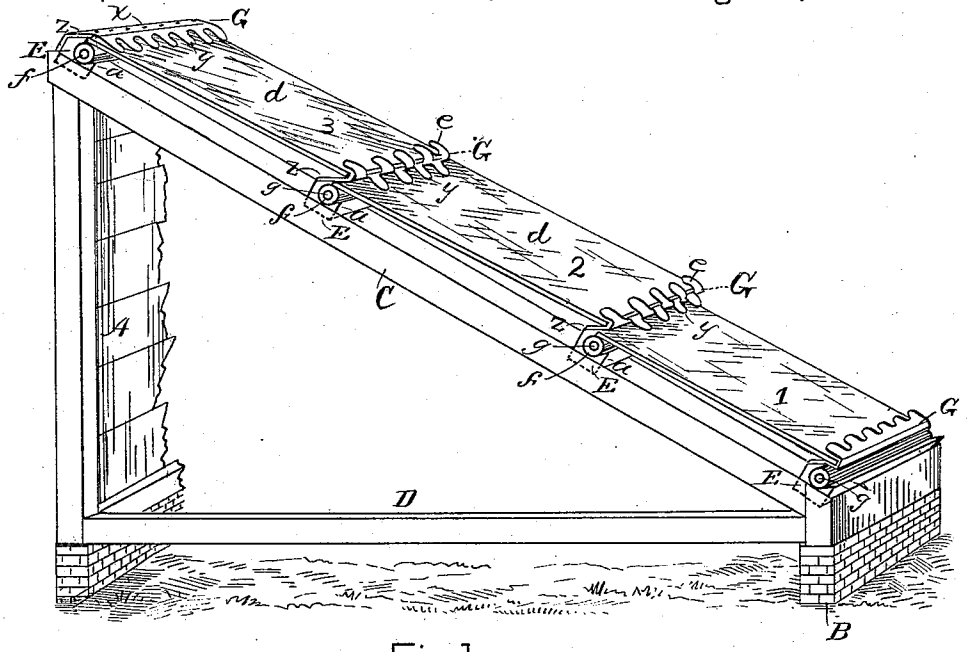


Fig. 1.

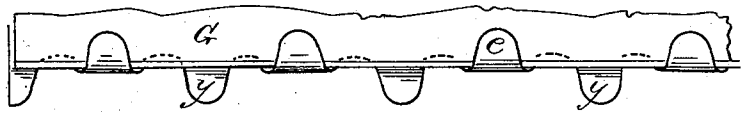


Fig. 2.

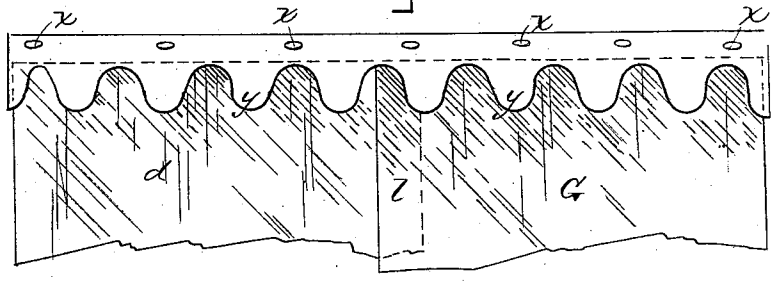


Fig. 3.

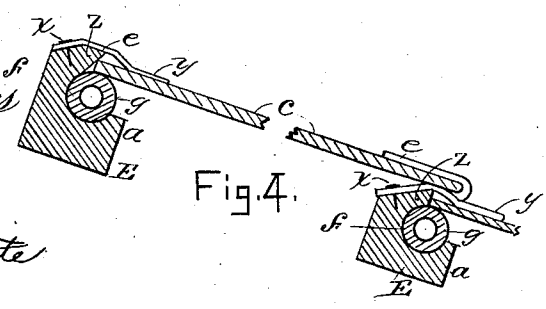


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WILLIAM TAYLOR, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND BERNARD LYNCH, OF SAME PLACE.

GLAZING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,499, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed April 25, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WM. TAYLOR, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Glazing, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view representing my improvement in use in connection with a conservatory or hot-house; Fig. 2, a top plan view of one of the intermediate or central clamps detached; Fig. 3, a plan view showing the top clamp and method of overlapping the glass, and Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to means for setting and protecting the glass from breakage in conservatories, hot-houses, skylights, &c.; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the rear wall; B, the front wall; C, the inclined roof-timbers, and D the floor of a conservatory or hot-house.

Disposed transversely at regular intervals on the timbers C there is a series of sash-bars or "muntins," E, which are grooved or rabbeted longitudinally on their upper sides, as shown at *f*, the bottoms of the grooves being curved or rounded. A small elastic rubber pipe, *g*, is placed in the groove *f* of each sash-bar E, a portion, *z*, of the bar extending above and overhanging the pipe, which is prevented from escaping or rolling out of the groove by the shoulder *a*. A clamp, G, is also attached by screws or nails *x* to the top of each bar, these clamps consisting of strips of sheet lead coequal in length with the bars, and provided on their lower edges or sides with a series of teeth or serrations, which for convenience of reference are marked *e y* in the drawings.

The roof or sash may be glazed by commencing to lay the glass at the top or eaves, as preferred, the panes *d* being overlapped at their adjoining edges in the usual manner, as shown at *l* in Fig. 3.

When commencing to glaze at the eaves, the lower end of pane 1 is placed on the lower sash-bar, its upper end being inserted beneath the projection *z* of the next or adjoining bar above and permitted to rest on the rubber pipe *g*. All of the teeth on the lower clamp G are then turned upwardly over the lower end of the pane, and the teeth *y* of the next clamp above are turned downwardly over the upper end of the pane, thus securing it firmly in position on the bars.

In setting pane No. 2 every alternate tooth, *e*, in the clamp G at the top of the pane 1 is turned upwardly over its lower end, and every alternate tooth, *y*, in the next clamp above is turned downwardly over its upper end, and so on through the series, in a manner which will be readily obvious without a more explicit description. All of the teeth *y* of the clamp which is at the top or ridge pole of the roof are turned downwardly over the tops of the upper panes of glass, and all of the teeth *e* of the clamp which is disposed at the eaves are turned upwardly over the lower ends of the lower panes, while the intermediate or central clamps have one-half of their teeth, *e*, bent upwardly and the other half, *y*, downwardly, as best seen in Fig. 1.

It will be obvious that the rubber pipes form elastic cushions for the panes, and thereby aid materially to prevent their breakage; also, that the sheet-metal clamps afford a ready means for securing the glass in position as well as for removing it in case of breakage or otherwise.

I am aware that rubber and other elastic packings for sash-bars are, of themselves, old, and I do not claim the same, broadly. Neither

do I confine myself to using cushions composed of the pipes *g*, as any other suitable elastic bearing may be employed.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a glazed roof or skylight substantially such as described, a sash-bar having an elastic cushion or bearing for the glass, and provided with a serrated metallic clamp having teeth adapted to be bent in opposite directions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The rubber pipe *g*, in combination with the sash-bar E, having the groove *f*, projection *z*, and shoulder *a*, substantially as specified.

3. In a glazed roof or skylight, the sash-bar E, having the groove *f*, the clamp G, provided with the teeth *e y*, the rubber pipe *g*, and panes *d d*, combined and arranged to operate substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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