

(No Model.)

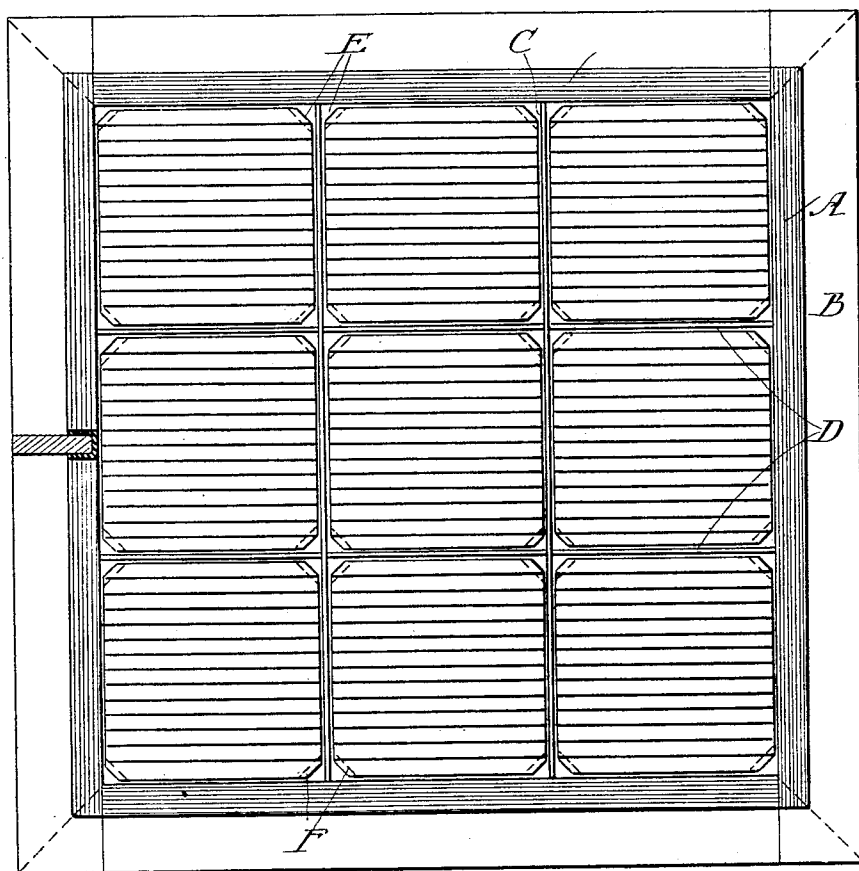
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. WINSLOW.
PRISMATIC PLATE AND FRAME FOR SAME.

No. 586,261.

Patented July 13, 1897.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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Donald M. Carter

Inventor:

William H. Winslow

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(No Model.)

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Fig. 2.

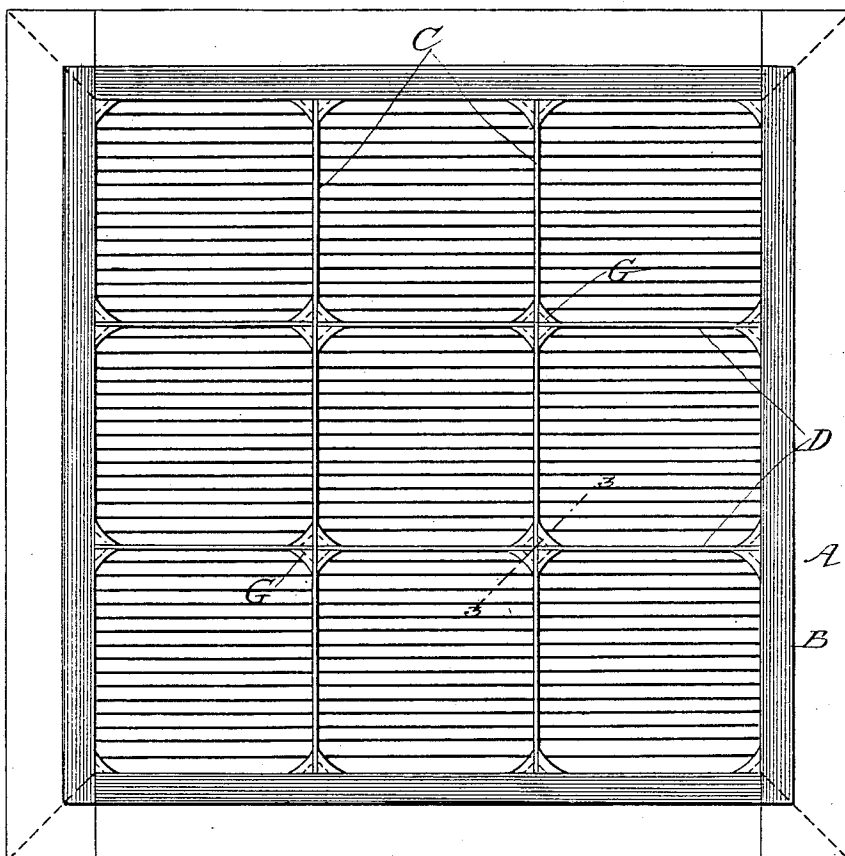
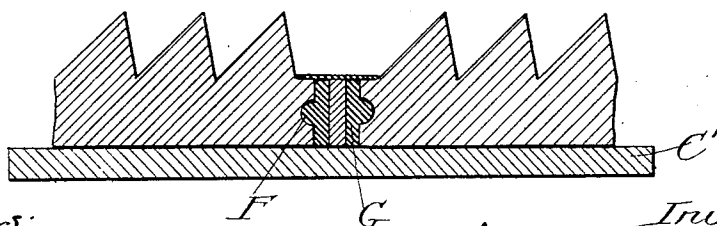


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

PRISMATIC PLATE AND FRAME FOR SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,261, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed April 19, 1897. Serial No. 632,709. (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 and produced new and useful Improvements in Prismatic Plates and Frames for Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to prismatic plates or plates comprising a series of prism-lights and to means for framing the same. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of a series of prism-lights gathered together within a frame, the parts being placed in position ready to be secured together. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a complete prism-plate. Fig. 3 is a section therethrough on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

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

A is a surrounding channel-bar frame-piece into which a filler-frame of wood B may be let, the latter being made of any desired size or shape, so as to cause the complete device to properly fill the window or aperture. This frame may be put together by mitering the corners or otherwise, as indicated, the parts being properly secured together in any desired manner. It is then laid down upon a suitable table or bed C'. The several prism-lights are then arranged in the proper position within the frame, and the warps or ribbon-like strips C, running in one direction, are laid in position between the prism-lights, and the ties D or similar short strips are laid in the opposite directions between the prism-lights. Thus the parts are brought into the relation shown in Fig. 1. The corners of the prism-lights are cut off slightly, as indicated at E, and then indented, as indicated by dotted lines at F. This leaves a little square aperture or opening about the point of junction of the warps and ties. Of course these warps and ties may be each made of a long strip, each being cut half-way across and the shorter parts being fitted together, if desired, though in some cases this would not be the best form.

The frame, or, as I have called it, "net," in the meshes of which, so to speak, the prism-

lights are laid, may be made up in any desired manner from warps and ties or from short and long strips or otherwise. The indentation in the surface of the edge of the prism-light having been formed, it is evident that if a substance, such as solder, be deposited or forced into the aperture about the junction of the warps and ties it will fill the square opening, unite the warps and ties, and enter the indentations or grooves, thus holding everything in position and making a complete plate by uniting the several parts of the frame so as to form a sort of grid or net and by uniting to such net the several sections or prism-lights. I prefer to use solder for this purpose, and this when used on the points where the warps and ties engage the inside edge of the middle frame will result in fastening the parts together at that point also. If now, after the parts have been so united to form the prism-plate, it is thought best to further secure the joints, the entire product may be immersed in an electrolytic bath and be there treated in any of the well-known ways for the application of the electroglazing process. While this method is applicable to any sort of glass or tile sections intended to be united into a plate, it is peculiarly applicable to prismatic lights and is intended by me particularly for that purpose.

I have illustrated prism-lights rectangular in cross-section, but it is evident that my invention is equally applicable to various shapes of prism-lights. The squares here shown as cut out or formed at the corners of the prism-lights may be of any desired size, but probably ought to be much smaller than indicated in the proportions of the drawings. Moreover, the solder is shown in an excessive quantity. It need not extend beyond the surface of the body of the prism-light on either side. When the parts are all laid securely on a table, it will not of course form in any considerable quantity on the plain sides of the prisms, and if it so forms there it can be removed without danger to the plate, so as to leave that surface smooth and plain. By leaving this aperture or cavity between the corners of the prism-lights and about the members of the grid, net, or frame there is room for the introduction of solder in the indenta-

tions, resulting in the formation of a mass at this point which will hold the parts together without projecting on either side of the surface of the body of the prism-lights. I have shown indentations F, but of course projections could be employed. The main point is that this mass of material or solder secures a hold on the prism-lights between the two opposite surfaces of each of such lights.

10 In Fig. 2 I have shown the mass of solder as not even covering the outer edges of the members of the grid, while in Fig. 3 I have shown this mass as covering such outer edges and extending over onto the surfaces of the prism-light bodies. In some cases of course there would be some solder on the surfaces of the grid members, but in most cases this would be very slight.

I claim—

20 1. A prism-plate comprising a series of prism-lights having corners each cut off and indented at the corners and a grid or frame with a mass of material at each corner, said material binding the portions of the grid together and projecting into the indentations of the prism-lights to hold them in position.

25 2. A prism-plate comprising a series of prism-lights, having corners, a net-like frame in the meshes of which the prism-lights lie, said prism-lights reduced and indented at the corners, a mass of solder about the corners of

the lights and meshes and filling the space between the same and lying in the indentations of the lights.

3. A prism-plate comprising a series of prism-lights, a net-like frame in the meshes of which the prism-lights lie, said prism-lights reduced and indented at the corners of such meshes, a mass of solder about the corners of the meshes and filling the space between the same and the lights and in the indentations, and a mass of electrically-deposited metal between the sections of the net and the edges of the prism-lights and over the surface of such solder.

4. A prism-plate comprising a series of prism-lights, and a frame, and a surrounding outwardly-bent channel-bar edge, and a wood-filling frame adapted to be received within the channel-bar and thus to complete the plate.

5. A prism-plate comprising a series of prism-lights and a series of frame-pieces, said prisms reduced at the junction of the frame-pieces, and indented and deposited metal about the junction of the frame-pieces, and in such indentations so as to hold the parts together.

WILLIAM H. WINSLOW.

Witnesses:

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