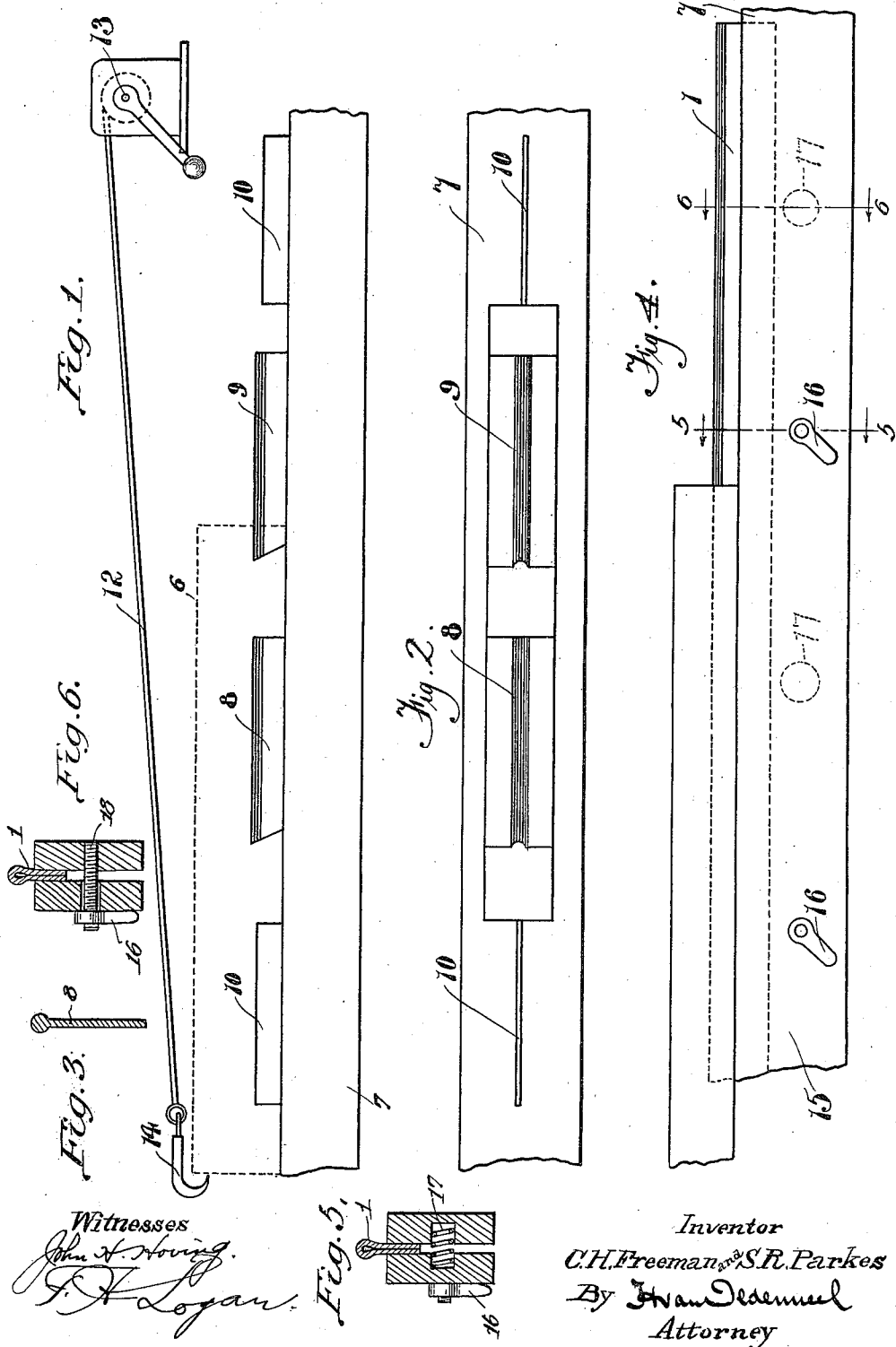


C. H. FREEMAN & S. R. PARKES.
 APPARATUS FOR GROOVING THE WOODEN MEMBERS OF GLAZING BARS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1912.

1,052,908.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.



Witnesses
John H. Hoving
F. A. Logan

Fig. 5.
 1
 16
 17

Inventor
 C. H. Freeman & S. R. Parkes
 By *Ivan Deemuel*
 Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HENRY FREEMAN, OF WOLVERHAMPTON, AND SAMUEL ROWLAND PARKES,
OF WILLENHALL, ENGLAND.

APPARATUS FOR GROOVING THE WOODEN MEMBERS OF GLAZING-BARS.

1,052,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

Application filed March 12, 1912. Serial No. 683,243.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES HENRY FREEMAN and SAMUEL ROWLAND PARKES, subjects of the King of Great Britain, residing at 30 Stephenson street, Wolverhampton, and Pretoria Works, Willenhall, respectively, both in the county of Stafford, England, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Grooving the Wooden Members of Glazing-Bars; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to the manufacture of glazing bars and has for its object to provide an easily worked apparatus for providing in the wooden members of glazing bars a longitudinal groove having an enlargement at its deepest part for the reception of the beaded lead strip of the glazing bar.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 shows an elevation of the apparatus and guides with a glazing bar connected to a winch by means of which the bar is drawn across the grooving apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan of the apparatus and guides in position. Fig. 3 is a section of a grooving tool removed. Fig. 4 shows a lead strip held in position in a clamp with a glazing bar partly drawn on same. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional views taken on the lines 5—5 and 6—6 respectively of Fig. 4, said wooden member being removed.

The apparatus is adapted to provide a groove for the lead strip 1 shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6.

The glazing bar 6 is first provided with a longitudinal saw cut and is then grooved to correspond with and to receive the lead strip in the following manner: To a draw bench 7 or the like is secured grooving tools 8 and 9, the tool 9 being slightly larger than 8, a cross section of the grooving tool being shown by Fig. 3. Secured also in the draw bench 7 are two guides 10 which will be hereinafter explained. The glazing bar 6 is turned down on its face and the saw cut is placed into engagement with the first guide 10 and then the bar is drawn into engagement with the first groove cutter 8 by the cable 12 of the windlass 13 which is provided with a clip 14 engaging the end of the glazing bar. On the rotation of the wind-

lass which may be by hand or power the glazing bar 6 is engaged by the cutters 8 and 9 which cut a groove corresponding with the section of the lead strip 1, the last guide 10 clearing the groove of shavings.

The method of drawing the glazing bar on to the lead strip is shown in Fig. 4. The lead strip 1 is secured in a clamp 15 composed of two members, said clamp being provided with transverse bolts 18 secured in one member, said bolts projecting through the other member and being threaded. Thumb nuts 16 are provided to screw onto the threaded ends of the bolts to draw the two members composing the clamp 15 together and thereby hold the lead strip in position. Transverse spiral compression springs 17 are inserted between the two members composing the clamp 15, these springs tend to force the jaws of the clamp apart when the thumb-nuts 16 are released.

What we claim then is:—

1. An apparatus for grooving the wooden member of a glazing bar, consisting of a blade having a solid beaded edge beveled backward from the beaded edge and the arrangement of a succession of these, each so little larger than the preceding one, or the plane guide in advance, that each removes hardly more than a scraping, which is directed by the beveled edge outward through the slot in the work, the tools being spaced sufficiently to allow this to escape.

2. In an apparatus for grooving the wooden member of a glazing bar, the combination of a plurality of blades arranged to successively act upon the groove and each having a solid beaded edge, each blade being so little larger than the preceding one that each removes hardly more than a scraping from the wood, and beveled edges being provided on said blades to direct the scrapings outward through the slot in the work, the tools being spaced sufficiently to allow this to escape.

3. In an apparatus for grooving the wooden member of a glazing bar, the combination of a horizontal series of blades each having a beaded upper edge and a downwardly and backwardly beveled forward end, the blades arranged to act successively upon the groove and each only enough

larger than the preceding one that each re-
moves only a very fine scraping of wood,
said bevel edges being adapted to assist
gravity and direct the scraping downwardly
5 through the slot, the blades being spaced
sufficiently from each other to allow this to
escape.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our

names to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES HENRY FREEMAN.
SAMUEL ROWLAND PARKES.

Witnesses:

HAROLD J. C. FORRESTER,
NORMAN S. BARLOW.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
