

No. 813,634.

PATENTED FEB. 27, 1906.

S. FEUST.
SHOW WINDOW.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1904.

Fig. 1.

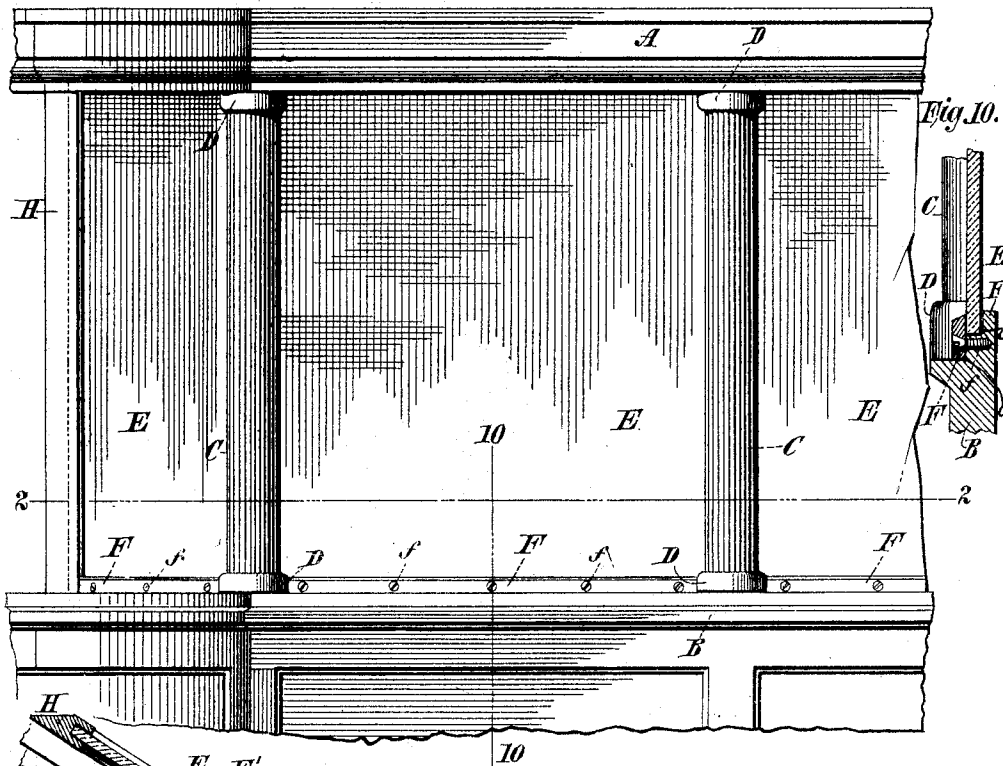


Fig. 10.

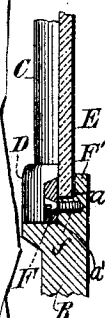


Fig. 2.

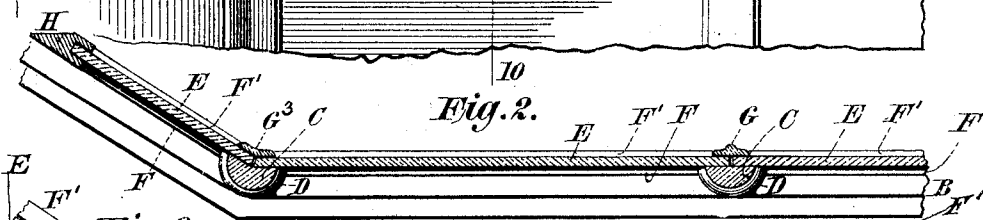


Fig. 3.

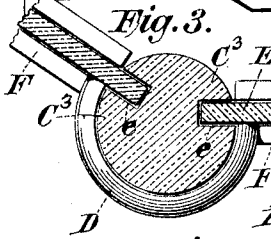


Fig. 4.

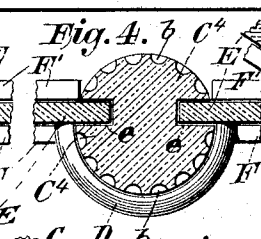


Fig. 5.

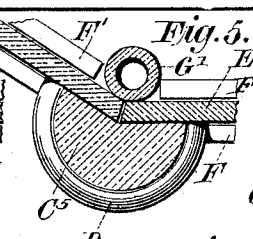


Fig. 6.

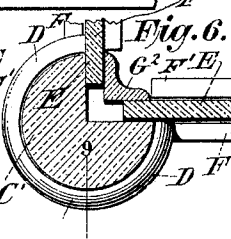


Fig. 9.

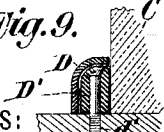


Fig. 7.

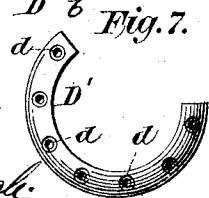
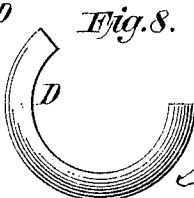


Fig. 8.



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SHOW-WINDOW.

No. 813,634.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1906.

Application filed April 27, 1904. Serial No. 205,228.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIGMUND FEUST, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of the Bronx, in the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Show-Window Rods, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to show-windows for store-fronts; and the object of my invention is to provide sash-rods which will not obstruct the light and will add to the beauty and brilliancy of the store-front, especially when the windows are lighted up at night. I attain this object by using in the construction of the window-sash rods made wholly or partly of translucent glass.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an exterior view of a part of a show-window. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are enlarged detail sections of modified forms of construction of the rod. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the molding, and Fig. 8 a plan view of the shield. Fig. 9 is a detailed vertical section taken on the line 9 9 of Fig. 6, and Fig. 10 is an enlarged detail section on the line 10 10 of Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 1 is shown two of my improved window-rods in position, one at the angle of the sash in a window formed with a return and the other in that portion of the sash which forms the front of the window. The rod is constructed of the main shaft C, which is made of translucent glass, two moldings D' and D' partly surrounding said shaft and forming, respectively, a base and capital for the same and furnished with screw-holes d for the reception of screws, nails, or other devices to secure the shaft to the top and bottom rails of the sash, a secondary shaft G³, made of glass, and two shields D and D, preferably made of metal, adapted to be sprung upon and to fit the said moldings. These shields when in place are to cover the heads of the screws, nails, or other fastening devices inserted in the moldings.

As shown in the drawings, my rod may be placed in a sash made with a return at the angle of such return or it may be placed in such a sash or a flat sash elsewhere. It may also be used as a stile at either side of the sash, and it may be placed in the sash horizontally or perpendicularly. My rod when

it is to be used at the angle of a window made with a return should have two flat bearing-surfaces longitudinally along the rod and at an angle to each other, as shown in Figs. 2, 5, and 6. When it is to be used not at an angle, but in the plane of the sash, it should have a flat bearing-surface along its length, as shown in horizontal section in Fig. 2.

The secondary shaft is made of less width than the width of the shaft C and is placed against the panes of glass E E within the arris formed by their bearing edges in the rabbet of the main shaft when the rod is located at the angle of a sash, as shown by G³ in Fig. 2 and G' and G² in Figs. 5 and 6, respectively, or against the opposing edges of the panes of glass when such edges bear against a plain bearing-surface of the main shaft, as shown by G⁴ in Fig. 2. Both shafts are made of equal lengths. The secondary shaft may be made of transparent or colored glass, or its surface may be silvered or amalgamed. I prefer to make it with the face or faces which bear against the panes of glass flat, as shown in section in Figs. 2 and 6; but it may also be made cylindrical, as G'. (Shown in section in Fig. 5.)

G⁴ is a horizontal section of a secondary shaft with one flat bearing-surface to cover the opposite ends of panes of glass in the center of a sash.

The moldings and shields forming the base and cap of the rod are of like construction, and a plan view of the same for rods at the angles of a window-sash are shown in Figs. 7 and 8, respectively.

The rod may be made exteriorly of its bearing-surfaces of a round, square, triangular, or any other desired section. Its exposed surface may be made plain, fluted, beaded, or of fanciful design. The outside surfaces of the shields may be made plain or be ornamented, and sections of the shields and moldings may be varied, but not so as to prevent them fitting the shaft or to interfere with the insertion of the fastening devices in the moldings.

Fig. 3 shows in section a circular shaft C³, constructed with the two longitudinal slots e holding the edges of the panes of glass E E; F' and F', the flanges of the bottom rails; F and F, the fastening-strips, and D the shield covering the molding.

Fig. 4 shows in section a circular shaft C⁴, the longitudinal grooves or flutes upon the exposed surface of such shaft; e e, longi-

tudinal slots in the shaft containing the edges of the panes of glass E E; F' and F', the flanges of the bottom rails; F and F, the fastening-strips, and D the shield covering the molding.

Fig. 5 shows in section a shaft C⁵, having two flat bearing-surfaces forming an angle or rabbet supporting the panes of glass E E; F' F', the flanges of the bottom rails; F F, the fastening-strips; D, the shield covering the molding, and G¹ a cylindrical secondary shaft.

Fig. 6 shows in section C' a rabbeted shaft; E E, the panes of glass bearing against the faces of such rabbet; F' and F', the flange of the bottom rails; F F, the fastening-strips; D, the shield covering the molding, and G² a secondary shaft, with its bearing-surfaces at right angles to each other, so as to fit into the arris formed by the bearing ends of the panes of glass E E.

Fig. 10 illustrates in detail the means shown in Fig. 1 for securing in position the pane of glass in the bottom rail. In this figure the upper portion of the bottom rail B is shown in vertical section. The rail B is made with a double rabbet. *a* is the upper rabbet, and *a'* the lower one. E is the pane of glass, shown in section and broken; F, the fastening-strip, shown in section. *f* is the screw, and F' the flange of the bottom rail, shown in section. In this construction the lower edge of the pane of glass when placed in the sash rests upon the seat of the rabbet *a*. The fastening-strip F, which may be made of wood or any other suitable material, is set upon the seat of the rabbet *a'* and is secured in position by means of the screws *ff*, so that it presses against the face of the rabbet *a'* and as much of the pane of glass as it covers.

I do not lay stress upon any form of construction of the rods or any of the parts thereof, as the substance of my invention consists of using in framing show-window sashes rods made wholly or partly of translucent glass instead of rods made of material other than glass.

The panes of glass may be set in the sash in any of the customary ways and may be fastened therein by putty, cement, or by any of the other familiar means.

In constructing a window with an angle I prefer to secure first in place the panes in the returns. If the corner-rods are rabbeted, I then secure such rods in position. If the corner-rods are slotted, I set the front panes in the rods and in the front top and bottom rails and then connect the frame so formed with the top and bottom rails of the returns, previously secured and glazed in the window, and fasten the rods in position.

Window-rods of show-windows have heretofore been made of wood or metal or a combination of both and when made of such opaque substances obstruct the passage of the light. My rods being made wholly or partly

of translucent glass, the light within the window can freely pass or be reflected through them and by being fluted upon their outer surface or otherwise molded or cut can be made to produce, especially when the window is lighted up at night, a brilliant effect, so as to attract the eye of the passer-by and cause his attention to be drawn to the goods displayed in the window.

I am aware that arch-supporting columns have heretofore been made of glass. I do not, therefore, broadly claim as my invention a glass column.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a show-window the combination with top and bottom rails and panes of glass of ordinary construction a rod made of translucent glass having a flat surface or surfaces along its length for the panes of glass to bear against and having its exposed surface cut or molded, said rod being so located in the sash that the light can pass through it from within or without the window and be refracted.

2. In a show-window the combination consisting of a shaft of translucent glass having a flat surface or surfaces along its length for the panes of glass to bear against when placed in position, two moldings following the line of the perimeter of said shaft exclusive of said bearing-surface and provided with holes for attaching devices, one molding being adapted to hold said shaft in position at one end and the other, at the other end, two shields adapted respectively to fit one upon the base-molding and the other the top molding and cover the heads of the attaching devices therein.

3. In a show-window the combination with top and bottom rails and panes of glass of ordinary construction, a window-rod made of translucent glass and having a surface or surfaces along its length for the panes of glass to bear against two moldings one partly surrounding the top and the other the bottom of the rod and each furnished with holes for attaching devices to secure the rod in position in the sash and two shields respectively fitting upon the moldings and covering the heads of the attaching devices therein.

4. In a show-window the combination of a sash-rod consisting of a shaft of translucent glass having a flat surface or surfaces along its length for the panes of glass to bear against when placed in position, two moldings following the line of the perimeter of said shaft exclusive of said bearing-surface and provided with holes for attaching devices, one molding being adapted to hold said shaft in position at one end and the other at the other end, a secondary shaft made of glass and narrower than but of equal length with the main shaft and placed longitudinally along the opposing edges of the panes of glass set between such shafts, two shields adapted respectively

to fit one upon the base-molding and the other the top molding and cover the heads of the attaching devices therein.

5 5. A window-sash rod of translucent glass made with a flat surface or surfaces along its length for panes of glass to bear against and having its exposed surface cut or molded so that the light passing either from the outside or inside through the rod when located in
10 the sash will be refracted.

6. A window-sash rod of translucent glass

made with a flat surface or surfaces along its length for the panes of glass to bear against and having its exposed surface fluted and being adapted to be located in a sash so that the
15 light passing through it from within or without the window will be refracted.

SIGMUND FEUST.

Witnesses:

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