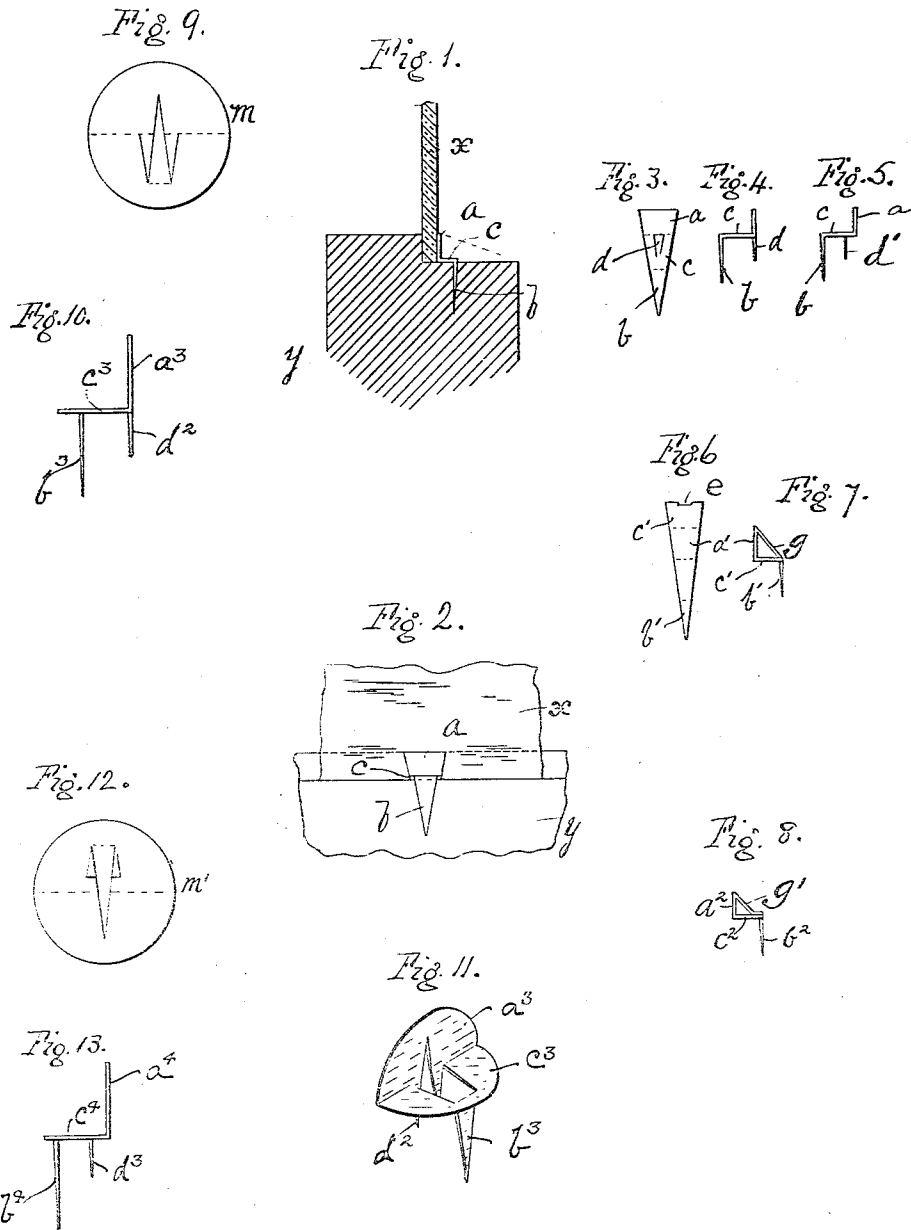


R. E. HUMBERT.
GLAZIER'S POINT.
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1,060,567.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.



Witnesses:
L. H. Lytle
W. E. Klein

Inventor
Richard E. Humbert
By his Attorneys
Hudson and Hudson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD E. HUMBERT, OF MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

Application filed May 3, 1910. Serial No. 559,113.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD E. HUMBERT, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Milford, in the county of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and Improved Glazier's Point, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to glaziers' points and the special object of my invention is to provide a simple and inexpensively manufactured device in which the main securing point lies out of line with the bearing surface, is preferably resiliently connected to the latter, is readily applied in glazing and at the same time is simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a cross section of portion of a sash and window pane showing my improved point in one form; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a plan of a blank for a modified form of point; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the point made from this blank; Fig. 5 is a variation thereof; Fig. 6 is a plan of the blank for another modification; Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the point formed therefrom; Fig. 8 is a similar view of a variation thereof; Fig. 9 is a plan of another modified form; Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the point formed therefrom; Fig. 11 is a perspective of the latter; Fig. 12 is a variation of this point; and Fig. 13 is a side elevation thereof.

In applying the usual triangular glazier's point, it not infrequently happens that when driving it in, the pressure against the edge of the glass is so great that the latter is chipped or cracked. This is particularly apt to occur if the point is put in at a slight angle, to facilitate its insertion—an operation which at best is awkward without specially adapted tools for this purpose.

The present point obviates both the danger and the difficulty of the use of the customary point, by offsetting the point from the bearing surface. Thus in Fig. 1 the point comprises the bearing surface *a* and the point *b* connected thereto by the intervening offset shoulder *c*. It is obvious that inasmuch as the point *b* is spaced from the glass *x* and as the bearing surface *a* does not come in contact with the edge of the glass until the point is driven home in the sash *y*, no danger of cracking or chipping the glass is incurred, while the intervening shoulder *c* not only

affords a convenient surface for the application of the driving force which may even be the finger, but also act as a spring connection between the point and the bearing surface which, should the pressure against the glass become too great by reason of the insertion of the point at an angle, yields sufficiently to allow the point to enter with no injury to the glass and only a slight deformation of the point as a whole.

The point is shown in its simplest form in Figs. 1 and 2 as an angled blank. Obviously its form may be variously altered while still presenting the main features of my invention. Thus in Figs. 3 and 4 the blank, in addition to being angled, may have a supplemental holding point *d* struck down in line with the bearing surface *a*, though preferably slightly offset therefrom as at *d'* in Fig. 5. In Fig. 6 the blank is notched at *e* and folded around so that the upper end of the point *b'* lies in the notch. This affords a broad inclined surface *g* very convenient when the point is pressed in with the thumb or finger. Practically the same form may be made by folding down the broad end *g'* of the point over the shoulder *c'* as in Fig. 8. In the remaining figures the point is struck from a circular blank *m* or *m'* the main and auxiliary points *b''*, *b'''* and *d''*, *d'''* respectively being struck out from the body of the blank.

The precise proportions and forms shown may be varied in many ways without departing from my invention and I do not limit my invention to the details illustrated.

I am aware that glaziers' points with bearing surface and point lying in the same plane have been provided with offset driving shoulders. I am also aware that glaziers' points have been made with a supplemental lug struck off at an angle for facing the point against the glass and I do not pretend that such structures fall within the scope of my invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A glazier's point having an upwardly angled bearing surface to lie against the glass and a downwardly angled securing point lying in another plane substantially parallel thereto, together with a shoulder extending between and connecting said bearing surface and point and a supplemental securing point struck down from said shoulder, substantially as described.

2. A glazier's point having an upwardly

angled bearing surface to lie against the glass and a downwardly angled securing point lying in another plane substantially parallel thereto, together with a shoulder
5 extending between and connecting said bearing surface and point and a supplemental securing point struck down from said shoulder in a plane between said bearing surface and main securing point, substantially as described.
10

3. A glazier's point having an upwardly angled bearing surface to lie against the glass and a downwardly angled securing point lying in another plane, in combination
15 with an impact shoulder flexibly connecting said bearing surface and point, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. A glazier's point having an upwardly

angled bearing surface to lie against the glass and a downwardly angled securing
20 point lying in another plane, in combination with a shoulder connecting the lower edge of said bearing surface with the upper edge of said point, together with an integral inclined surface extending between the upper
25 edge of said bearing surface and the upper edge of said point, to form a finger rest, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of
30 two subscribing witnesses.

RICHARD E. HUMBERT.

Witnesses:

MABEL P. HUMBERT,
GEO. SMITH.