

(No Model.)

F. PECKHAM.
COMPOSITE MICA SHEET.

No. 305,956.

Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1.

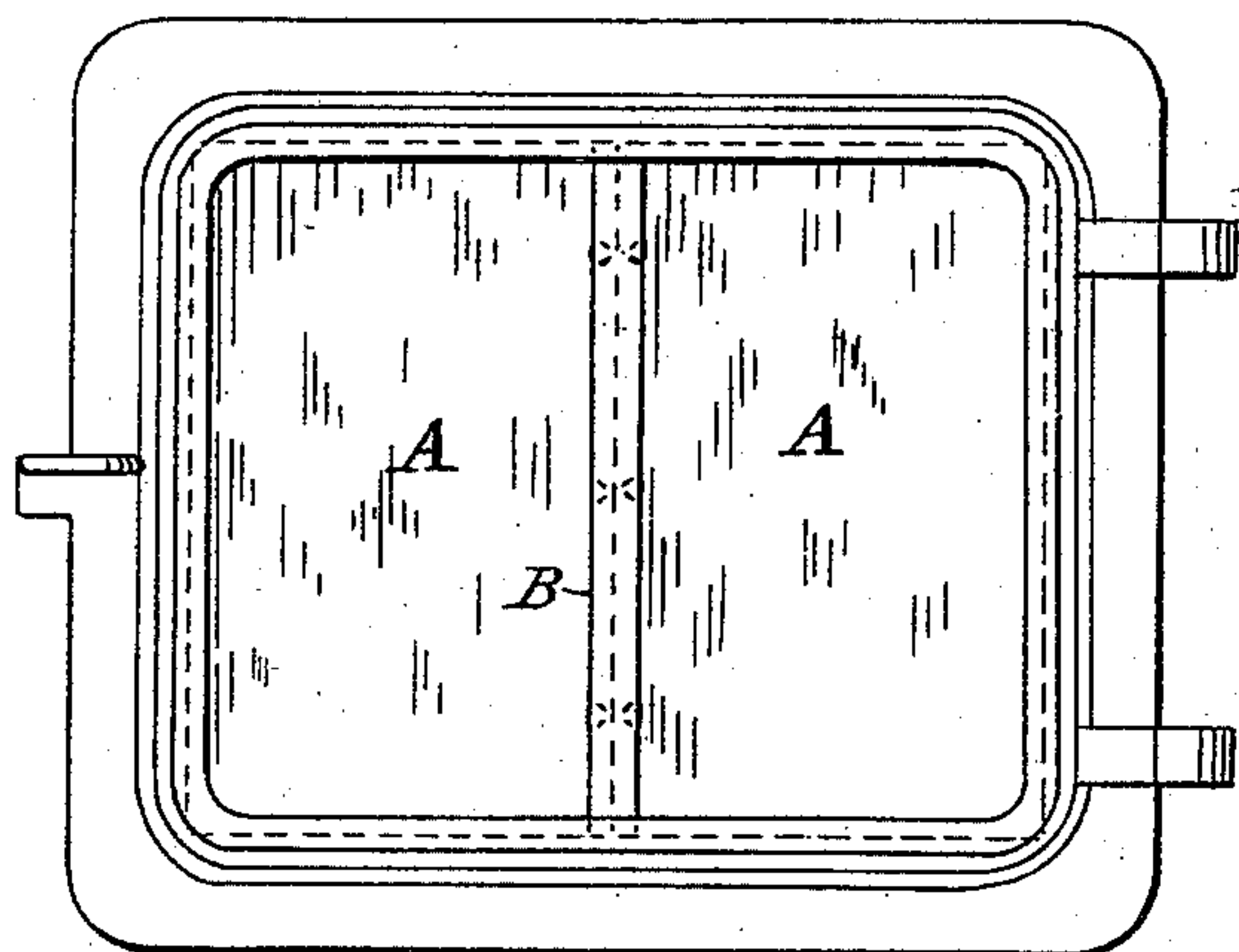


Fig. 2.

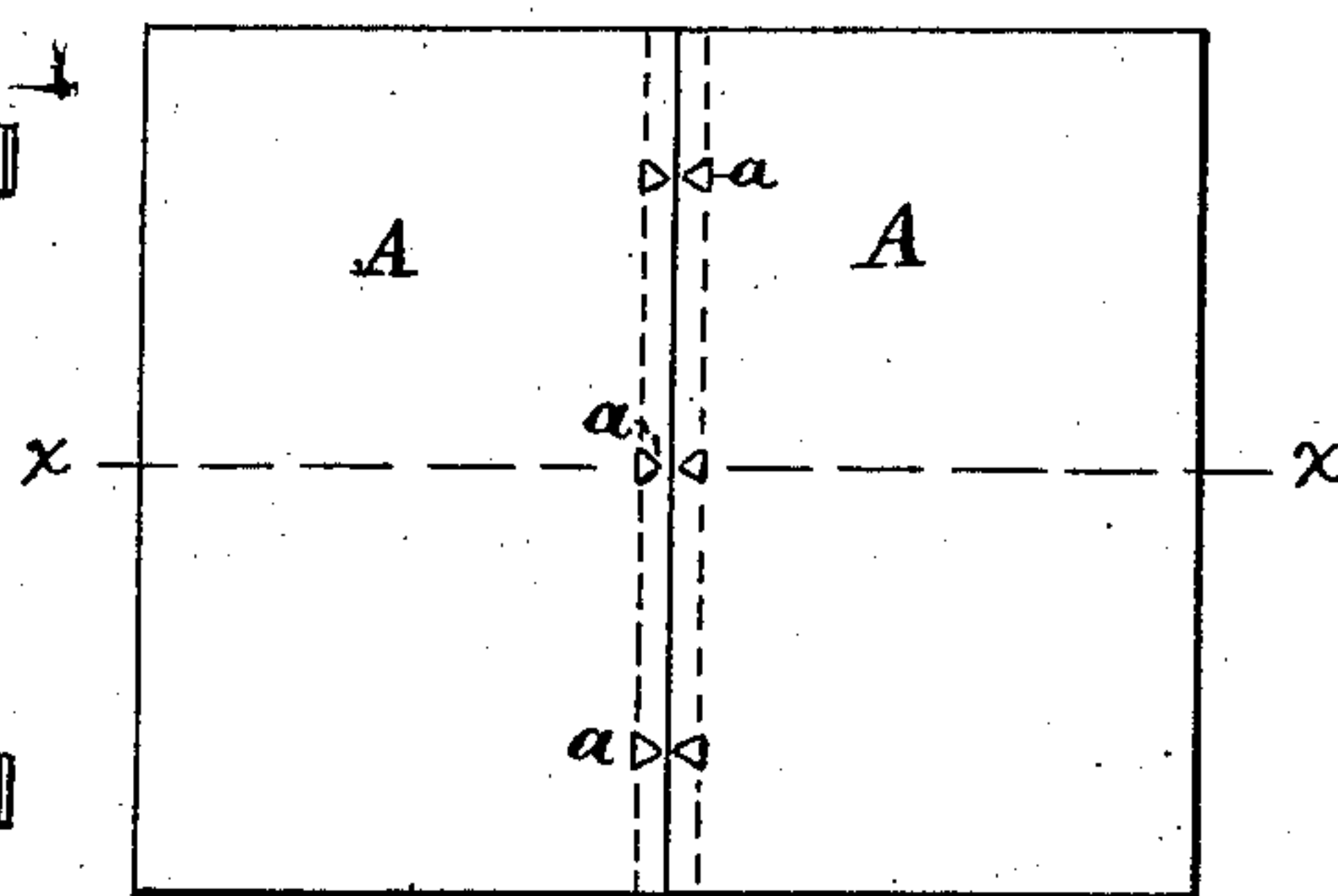


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

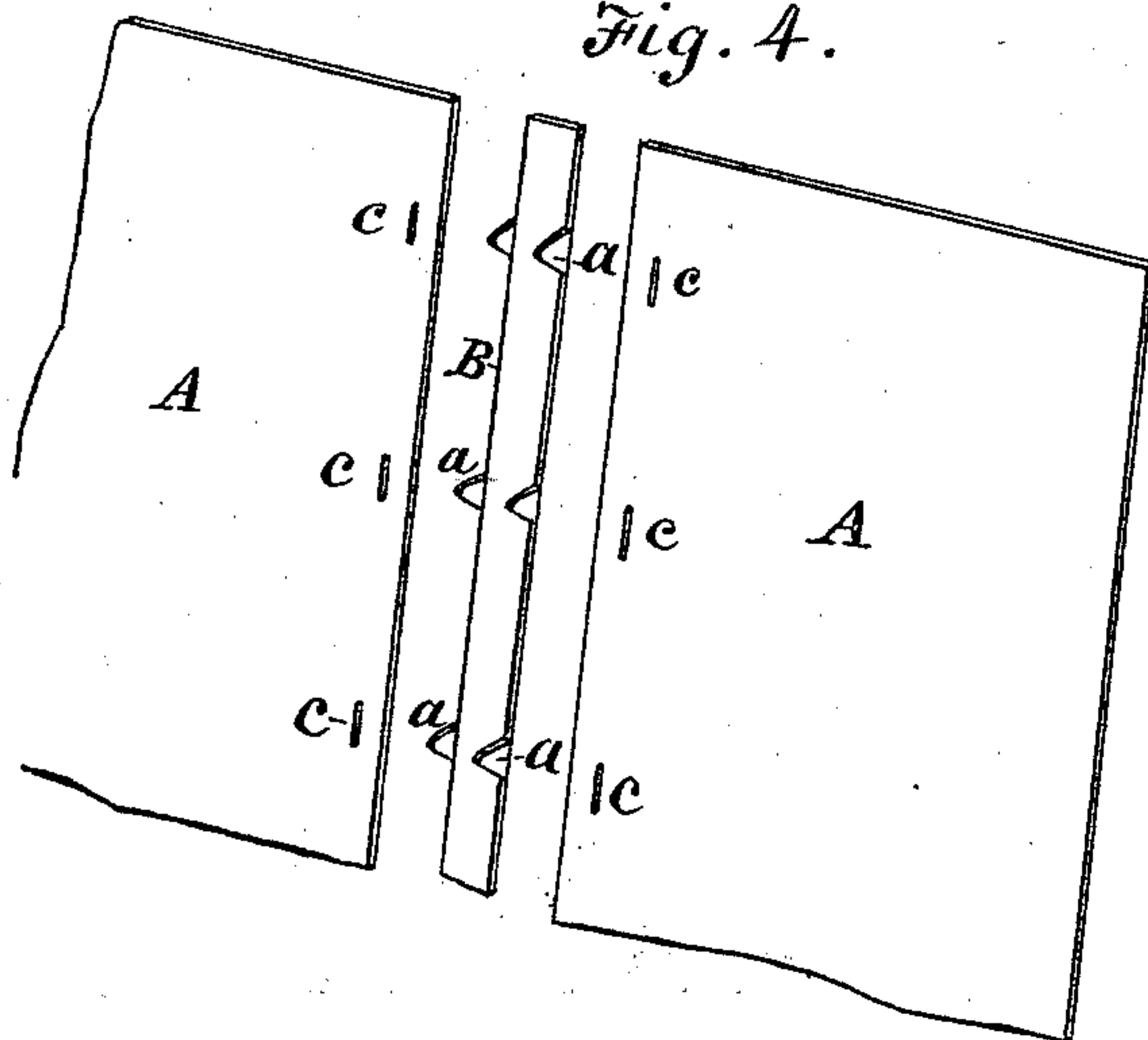


Fig. 6.

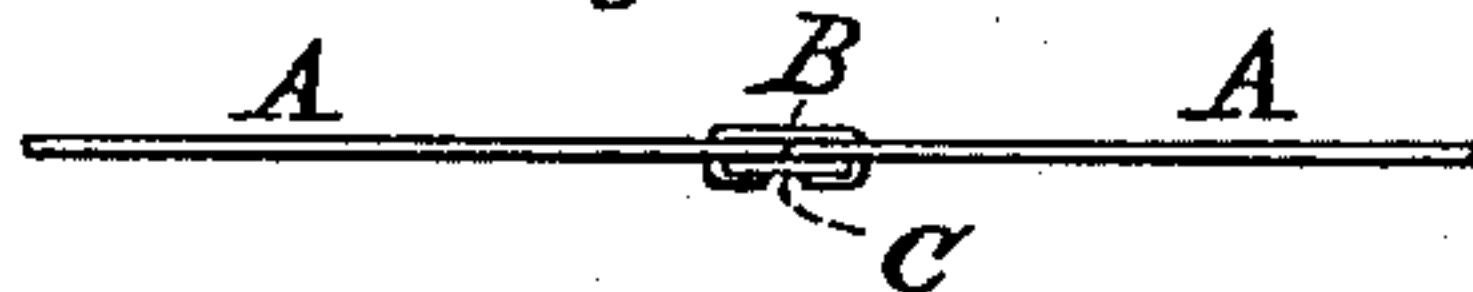


Fig. 7.

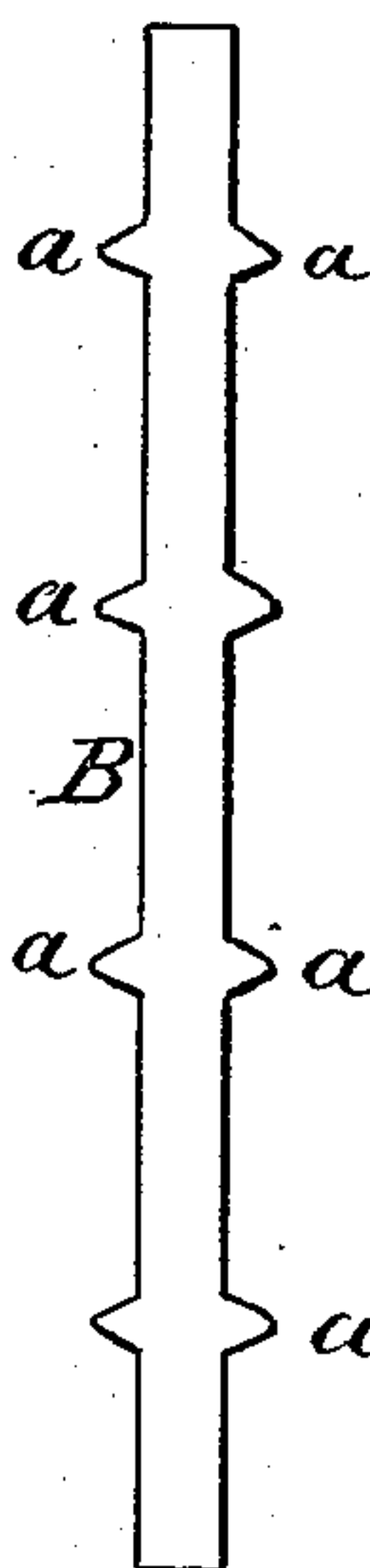
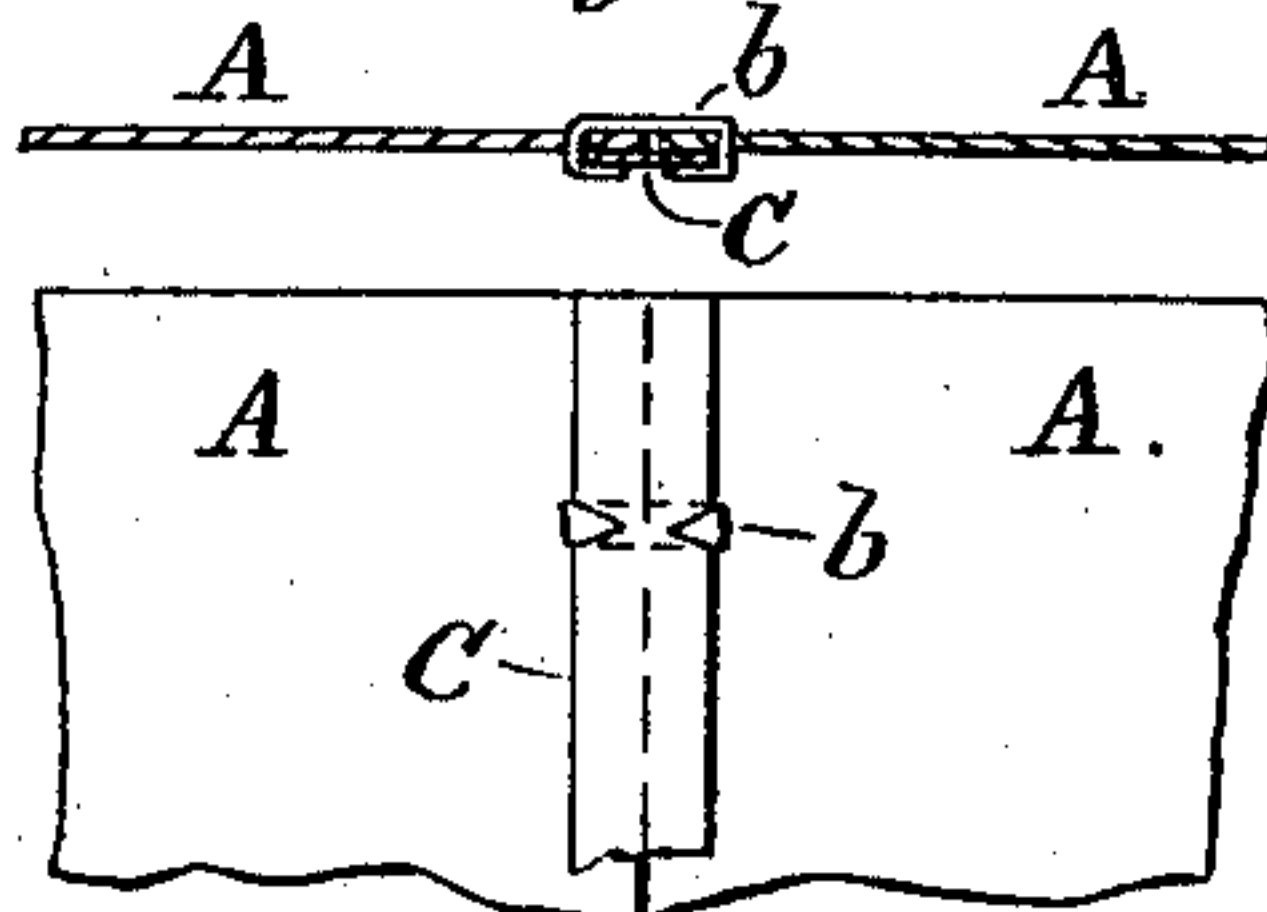


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMPOSITE MICA SHEET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,956, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed February 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK PECKHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joining Mica Plates for Stove-Doors and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to the use of plates of mica for the doors and windows of stoves, lamp-shades, and lamp-chimneys, and other articles to which the improvement is adaptable; and it consists of an improved construction of joint for mica plates, the plates being
15 connected and held closely together edgewise, and a close joint being formed, as hereinafter set forth and described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
20 represents a front view of a stove-door with two plates of mica provided with my improved joint. Fig. 2 represents in rear view the two plates of mica joined. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents the parts before being joined and ad-
25 justed. Fig. 5 represents a blank of the strip used in forming the joint. Figs. 6 and 7 show modifications in construction of joint.

30 A designate two plates of mica, such as are commonly set in the doors and windows of stoves.

B indicates a thin strip of metal, which is formed with the barbs or points *a* on opposite edges, as seen in Fig. 5. When the joint is
35 formed, the said metallic strip covers one edge of each plate of mica, the points *a* passing through holes or slits in the mica plates and being bent or clinched.

In forming the joint the points *a* on the strip

B are turned to the position shown in Fig. 4, 40 and the plates A being placed together edgewise, with their edges abutting, the strip B is applied to the joint of plates, and the points *a* are passed through the holes *c* and bent to-
45 ward each other and clamped, thus connecting the mica plates in a close, firm joint, without the edges of the plates lapping on each other. For some purposes it is expedient to make the joint more substantial than it is usu-
50 ally made, and two plates or strips of metal are used, one covering the joint on the outside and the other on the inside, the outer strip having the points *a*, which are bent and clinched over the edges of the inner strip, C,
55 as shown in Fig. 6. The joint may also be formed by means of the clips or fastening-pieces *b*, in connection with a plain strip of metal, without the points *a*, the clips being
60 passed through the plates, and being clinched over the edges of the strip, as shown in Fig. 7.

I am aware of Patent No. 106,247, issued August 9, 1870, and do not claim the construction therein shown; but such construction does not answer the purpose of my invention, no abutting edges and vertical strip to
65 cover them being shown.

I claim as my invention—

A joint of plates of mica formed by means of a plate or strip which covers the joint, and is formed with points which are passed through
70 the mica plates and clinched, substantially as set forth and described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK PECKHAM.

Witnesses:

FLORUS J. COOK,

WILLIAM C. WALKER.