

(No Model.)

B. B. CHANDLER.

IMPLEMENT FOR INSERTING GLAZIERS' POINTS.

No. 363,363.

Patented May 24, 1887.

Fig. 1.

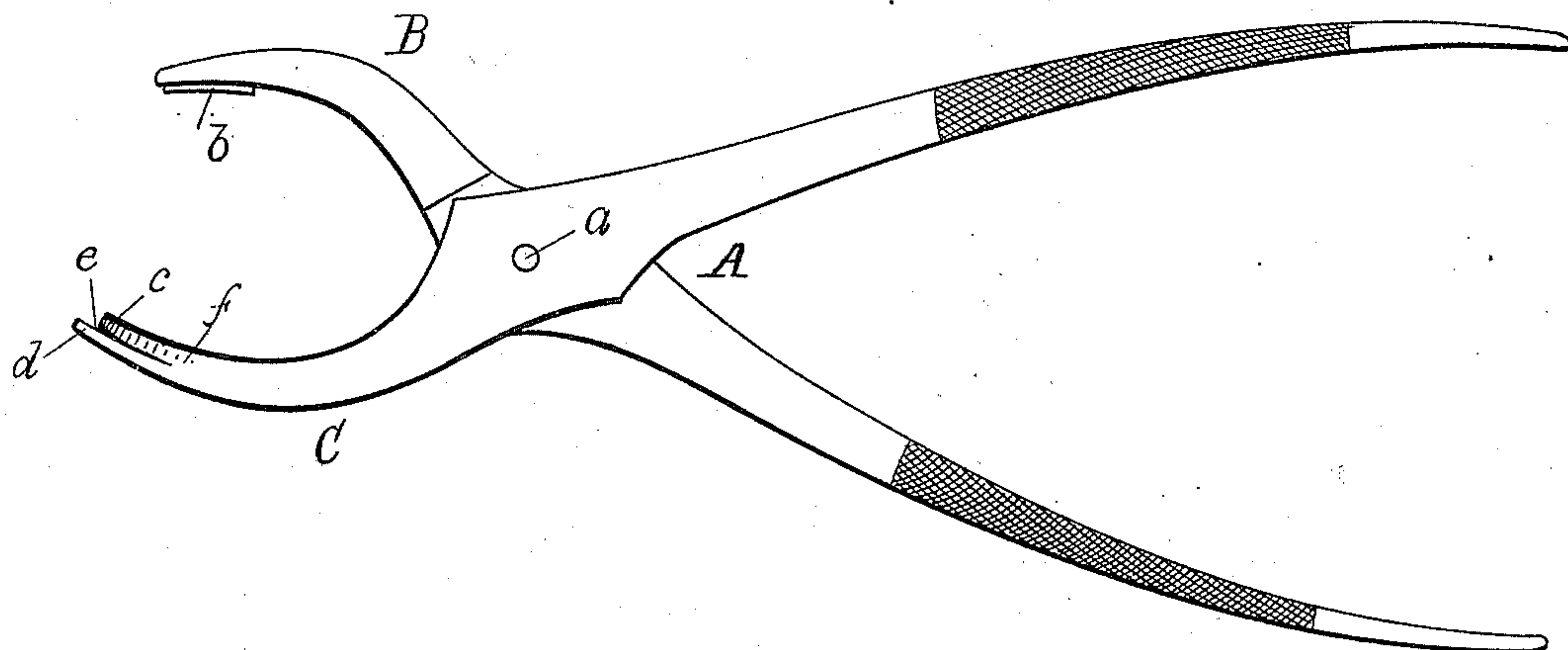


Fig. 2.

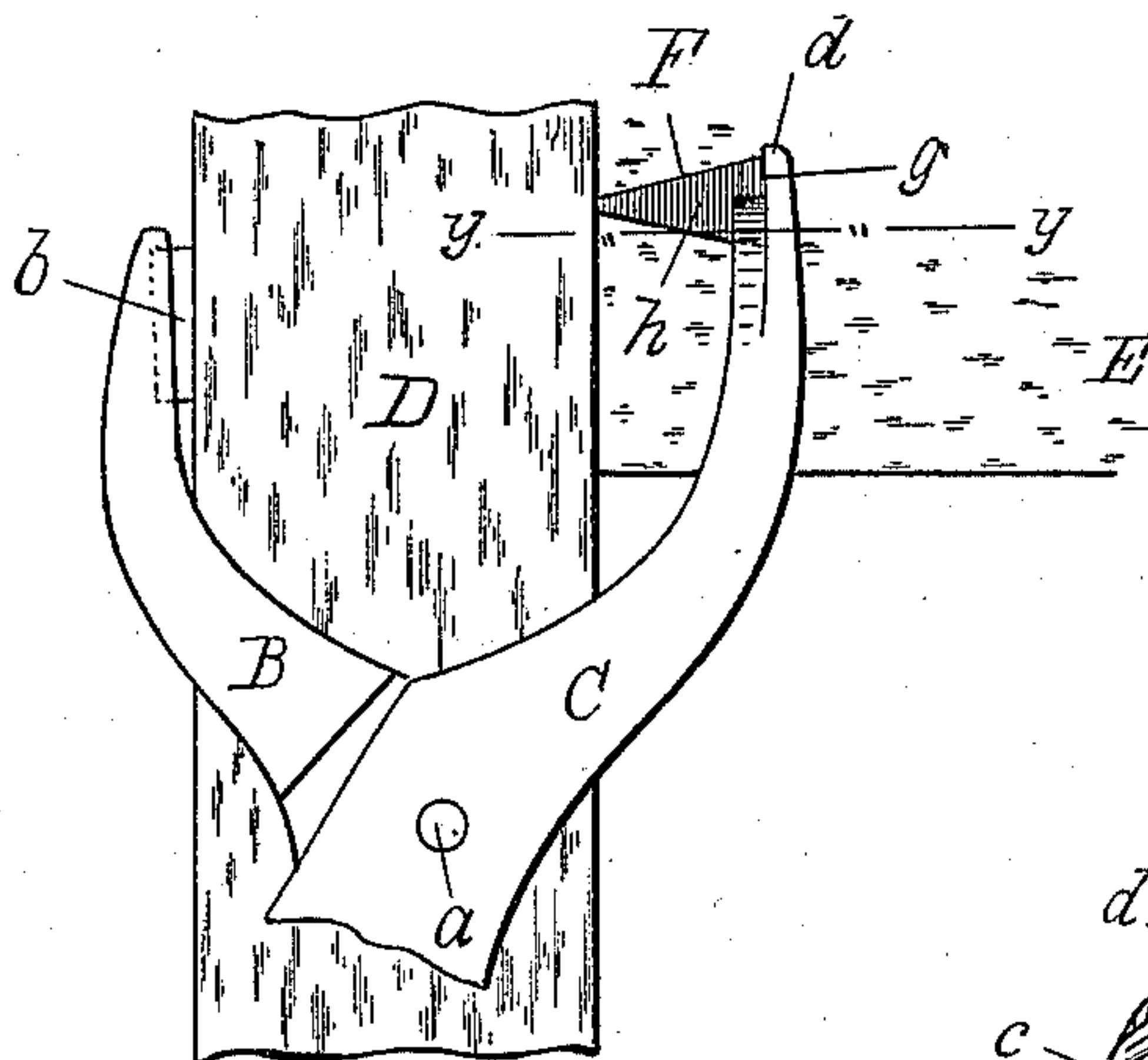


Fig. 3.

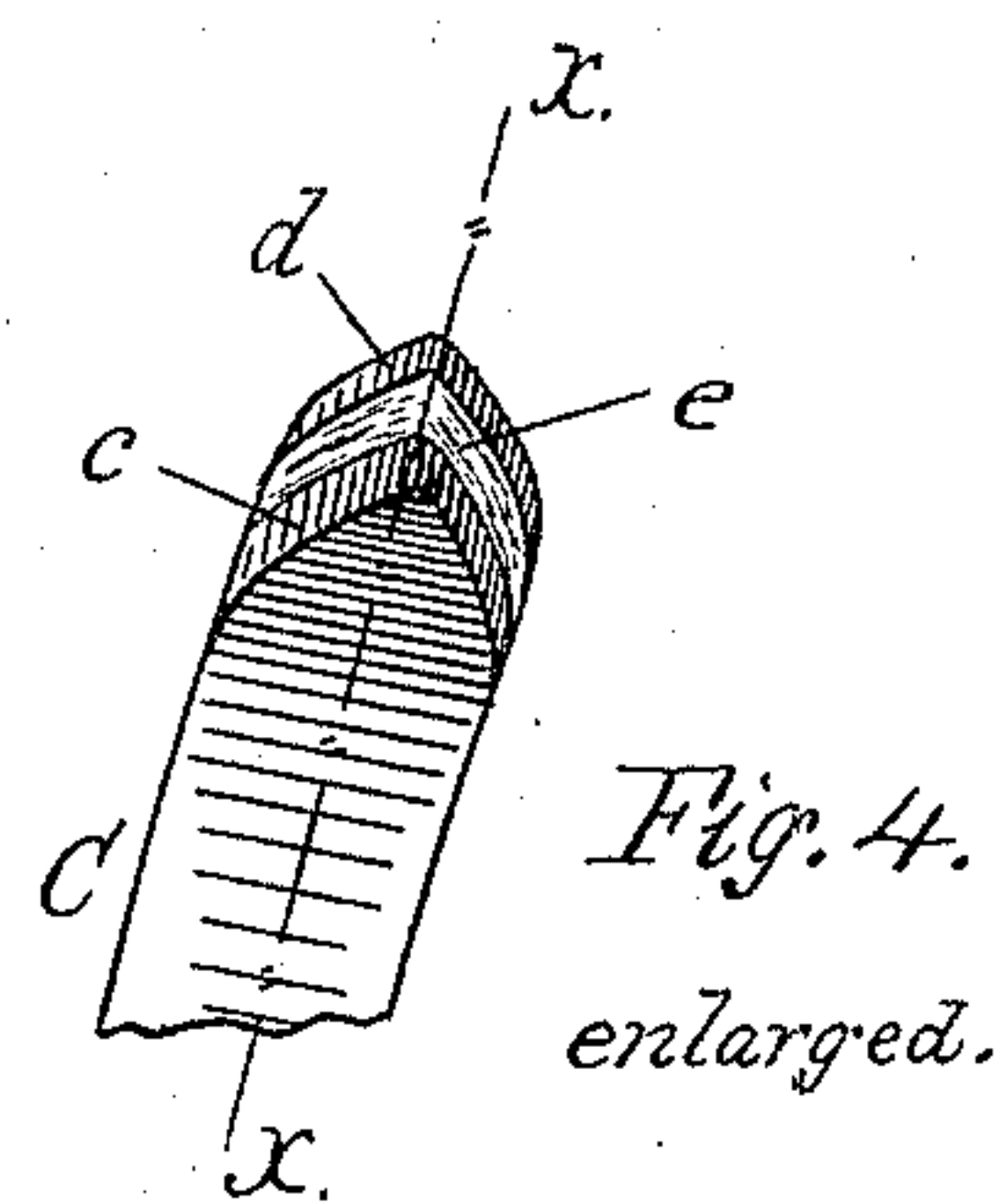
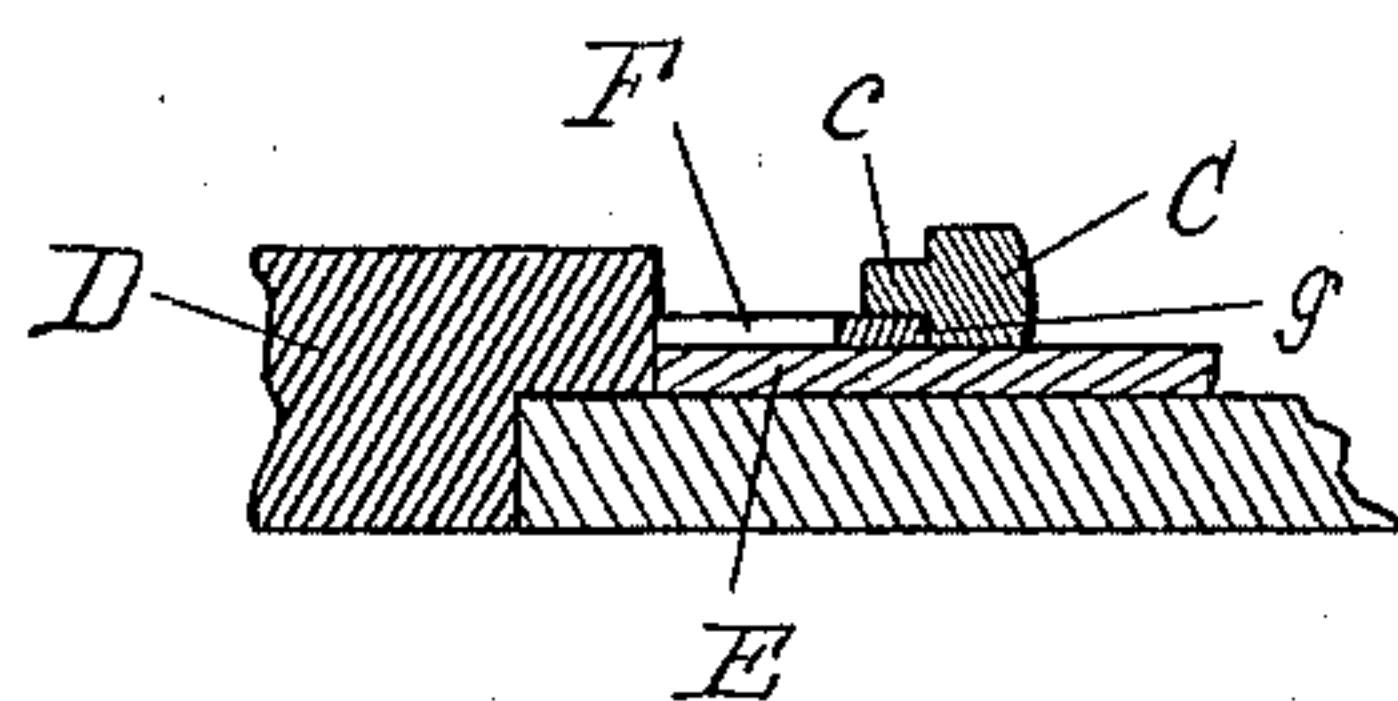


Fig. 4.
enlarged.

Witnesses:
E. W. Chase
H. E. Long

Inventor.
Bartlett B. Chandler.
H. Curtis, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARTLETT B. CHANDLER, OF HYDE PARK, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPLEMENT FOR INSERTING GLAZIERS' POINTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,363, dated May 24, 1887.

Application filed November 9, 1886. Serial No. 218,410. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARTLETT B. CHANDLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hyde Park, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implements for Inserting Glaziers' Points; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an implement for the insertion of "glazier's points," so called; and it consists in the peculiar construction of one of the jaws thereof by which the "points" are held in position and then forcibly pressed and driven into the sash by one continuous effort.

The drawings accompanying this specification represent, in Figure 1, a plan of the implement embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the jaws in active operation, while Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the end of the active jaw on line *y y*, which also cuts the glaziers' point. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the peculiar construction of the active jaw.

Hitherto "glaziers' points," so called, which are employed to retain panes of glass within the sash, have been inserted in the latter usually by repeated blows from a hammer or other tool. In this operation as the tool is wiped across the surface of the pane of glass there is liability of scratching or breaking the glass, as well as of defacing the wood composing the sash, in the event of the head of the point not being squarely struck.

My invention has for its object the insertion of glaziers' points by a continuous forcible thrust, in lieu of repetitive blows, as hitherto practiced. To accomplish this result I employ a pair of pinchers, A, composed of two lever-arms pivotally united at *a* and terminating at one end in curved jaws B C. The former of these I term the "holding-jaw," since it is adapted to rest and bear against the exterior of the sash-frame D. Thus it serves as a fixed point or fulcrum, by means of which the active

jaw C, turning on its pivot, is rendered operative. This active movement is effected by causing the opposite or handle extremities of said arms to be forcibly brought toward each other in the act of inserting a point. The jaw B is preferably provided with a cushion or pad, as shown at *b*, to prevent injury to the sash; but this may be omitted.

The active jaw C is of peculiar form, somewhat longer than its opposite and corresponding jaw, B, and terminates in a holding-lip, *c*, pointed and approximately V-shaped. The exterior portion thereof is extended, and forms a driving-lip, *d*. Thus a notch, *e*, is formed, which is deepest upon the line *x x*, or on the longitudinal axis of the jaw, and diminishes outwardly to nothing, as shown at *f*.

Now, in the active employment of this implement A, (see Fig. 2,) the sash is shown at D, with the holding-jaw B resting upon the opposite side of the sash, while its active and co-operating jaw C is interiorly disposed and rests upon the surface of the glass E. The glazier's point F is now laid upon the pane and properly positioned, when the extremity of the jaw C, which rests upon the glass, is moved toward it until contact takes place, when the driving-lip *d* bears against the head *g* of the point, and the holding-lip or extremity *c* of said jaw now rests upon the upper side surface, *h*, of said point; hence it is evident that the point is held down firmly against the glass by the holding-lip *c* of the jaw, and thus prevents said point from rising. This causes it to enter the wood of the sash in a line parallel with the surface of the glass. On the other hand, the driving-lip *d*, now resting against the head *g* of the point F, is in the position to thrust and drive the point into the sash upon the forcible compression together of the hand portion of the arms B C. This is done very rapidly and easily, since the point F, once grasped by the jaw C, is firmly held while being driven in by one continuous sustained effort. The jaw C is symmetrically formed upon each side of the line *x x*, and thus the implement may be made to work either right or left, as circumstances may require.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the jaw B, of the jaw C, pivotally connected therewith, and con-

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structed with the holding-lip *c* and driving-lip *d*, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the jaw B, having the cushion *b* engaging the sash D, the jaw C, 5 co-operating therewith, and constructed with the notch *e*, formed by the lips *c* *d*, whereby the point F is grasped, substantially as herein stated.

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

BARTLETT B. CHANDLER.

Witnesses:

H. E. LODGE,

RICHARD SMITH.