

(No Model.)

C. A. BRYANT.
GLAZIER'S POINT.

No. 586,989.

Patented July 27, 1897.

Fig. 1.

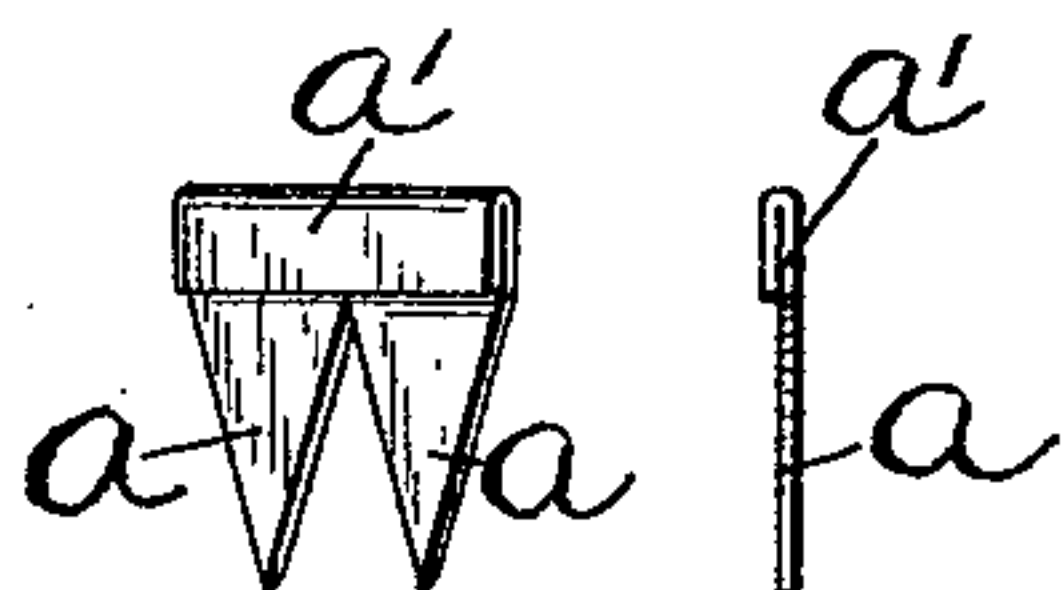


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

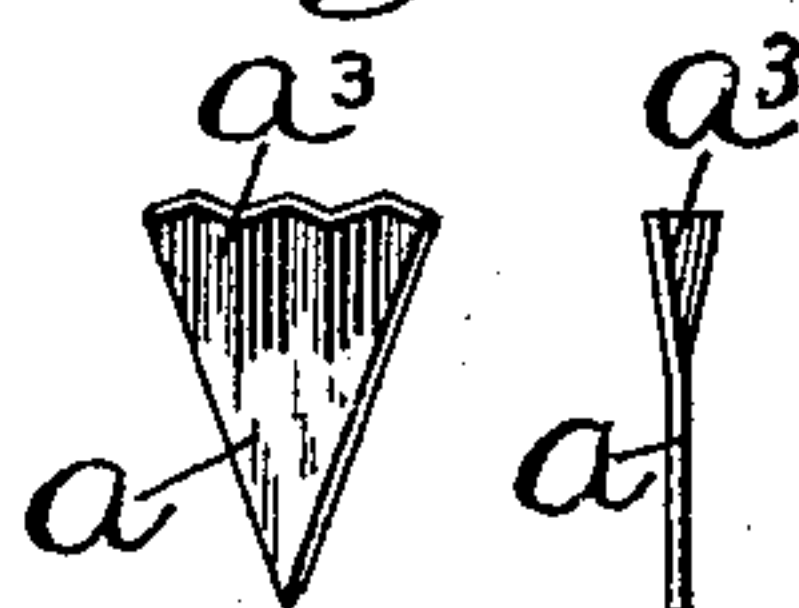
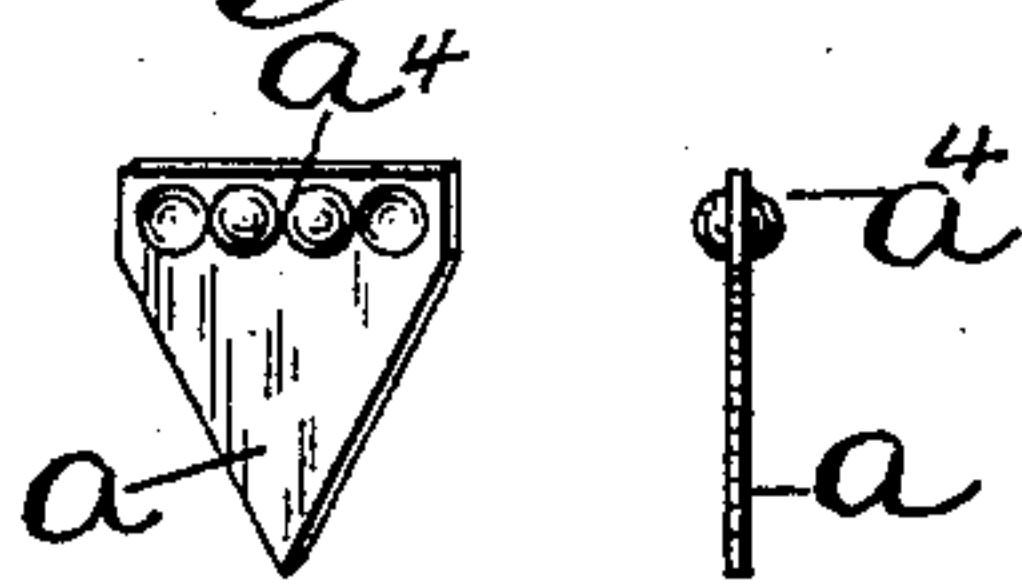


Fig. 4.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLAZIER'S POINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,989, dated July 27, 1897.

Application filed April 12, 1897. Serial No. 631,685. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BRYANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glaziers' Points, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 This invention relates to the sheet-metal points or tacks such as are commonly used for securing sheets of glass in their frames. These tacks or points are usually perfectly flat triangular pieces of thin sheet metal, and one point is forced into the wood by striking the opposite side with a suitable tool, the flat metal lying closely against the glass. It is necessary that they should be driven easily and should enter the wood readily, wherefore it is practically necessary that the body should be perfectly flat. It is well understood, however, that if the whole device be of uniform thinness the outer or driving side affords very little surface for engagement with the tool, and considerable care must therefore be exercised in the driving. I have sought to produce a glazier's point or tack the outer side of which shall offer a better surface for engagement with the driving-tool and shall therefore be driven more easily and readily, without, however, losing the advantage of a flat entering point. Furthermore, when the outer side is thickened, as in any of the forms referred to hereinafter, the outer portion of the point or tack is raised somewhat from the glass, so that the putty will be forced under the same and will not be so apt to flake off if it ceases to adhere to the glass, as it is when applied over the ordinary points which lie flat against the glass.

40 The invention will be fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 presents a perspective and an edge view of a twin or double point with its outer side thickened by being turned over upon itself. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 present similar views of as many different forms of points in which my invention will be embodied, these being chosen merely as examples.

Referring to the drawings, the glazier's point shown in Fig. 1 has twin driving-points $a a$, which are flat and are integral with a wide back a' , which is thickened to afford a suitable surface for the engagement of the driving-tool by folding the side over upon itself with a narrow fold.

In the construction shown in Fig. 2 the twin points $a a$ are also formed integral with a wide back a^2 , which is not only folded over upon itself, substantially as shown in Fig. 1, but is also corrugated to still further increase the thickness—that is to say, the surface for engagement with the driving-tool.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 the single point a has a back or outer side which is thickened by corrugations, as at a^3 , without being folded over upon itself.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the single point a has its back or outer side thickened by being embossed or punched up, as at a^4 , from opposite sides, so that the edge of the point shall be held up from the glass no matter which side of the point is toward the glass.

The most desirable form of the four shown in the drawings is perhaps that shown in Fig. 3, not only because of its cheapness in manufacture, but because the corrugations of the head or back permit the putty to be more firmly engaged with it. It will be obvious that the thickened back not only serves the purposes referred to above, but serves also as a guide and stop to prevent the point from entering too far into the wood.

I am aware that horseshoe-nails have been made with grooves extending along the shank and head for the purpose of increasing the frictional surface, although the thickness of the head is not thereby increased, and I do not seek herein to claim such a device, since my invention relates to glaziers' points which are made of thin metal, the object of the corrugations being to increase the thickness of the head to afford proper driving-surface.

I claim as my invention—

1. A glazier's point of thin, flat metal, substantially triangular in outline, having one side or edge corrugated and a flat point and body, substantially as shown and described.

2. A glazier's point having one side folded over upon itself and corrugated and a flat point and body, substantially as shown and described.

5 3. A glazier's point of thin, flat metal, substantially triangular in outline, having a wide back corrugated and flat, twin driving-points, substantially as shown and described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 7th day of April, A. D. 1897.

CHARLES A. BRYANT.

In presence of—

ALVIN L. VANNAH,
RUFUS F. DRAPER.