

(No Model.)

C. C. TRACY.
CAME.

No. 598,827.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

Fig 1

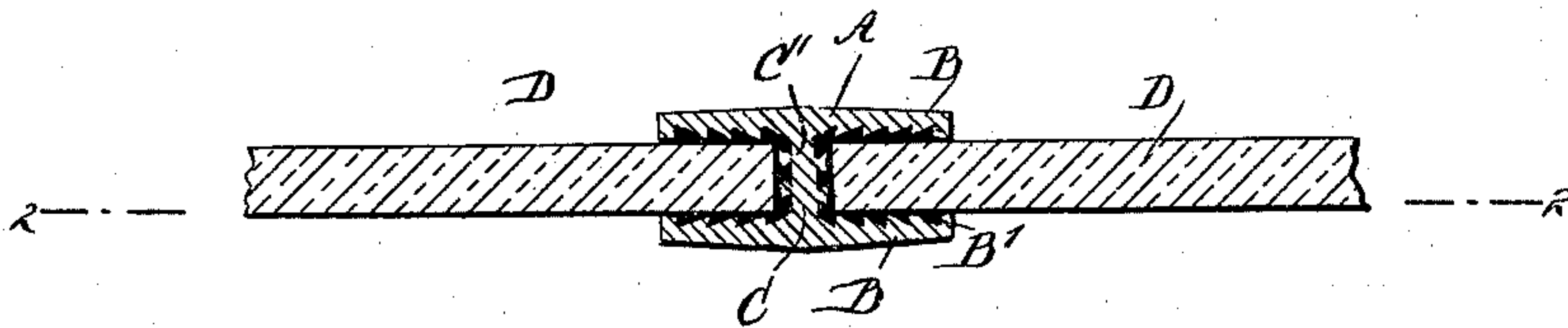


Fig 2

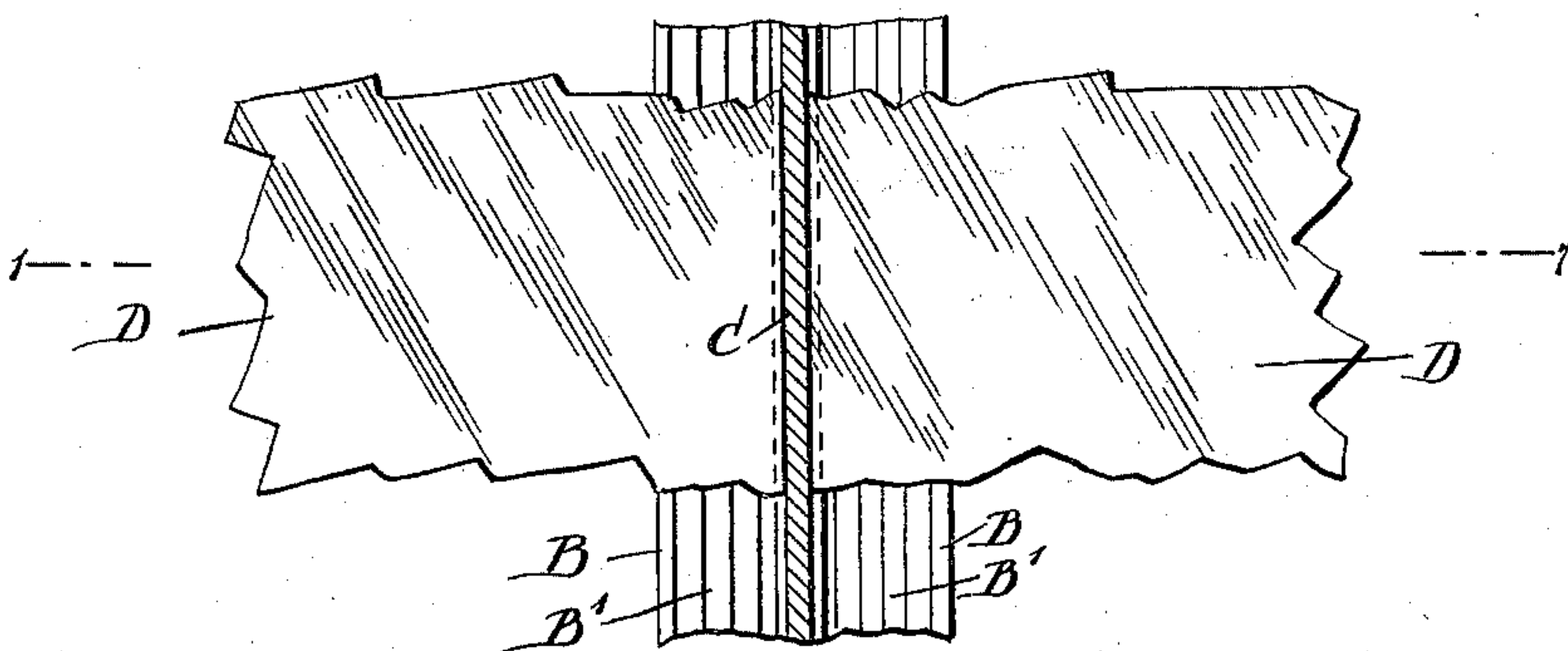


Fig 3

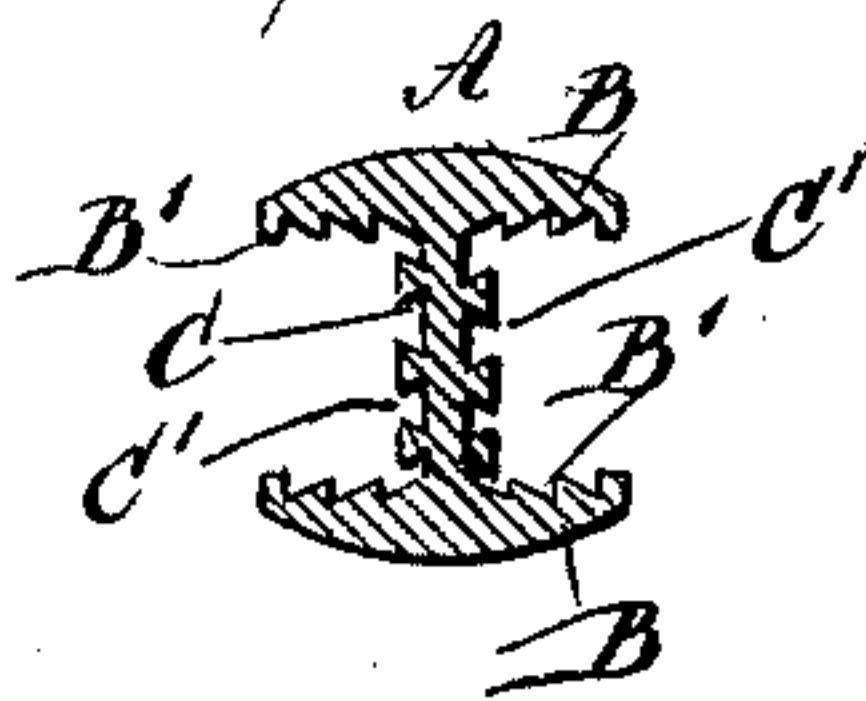


Fig 4

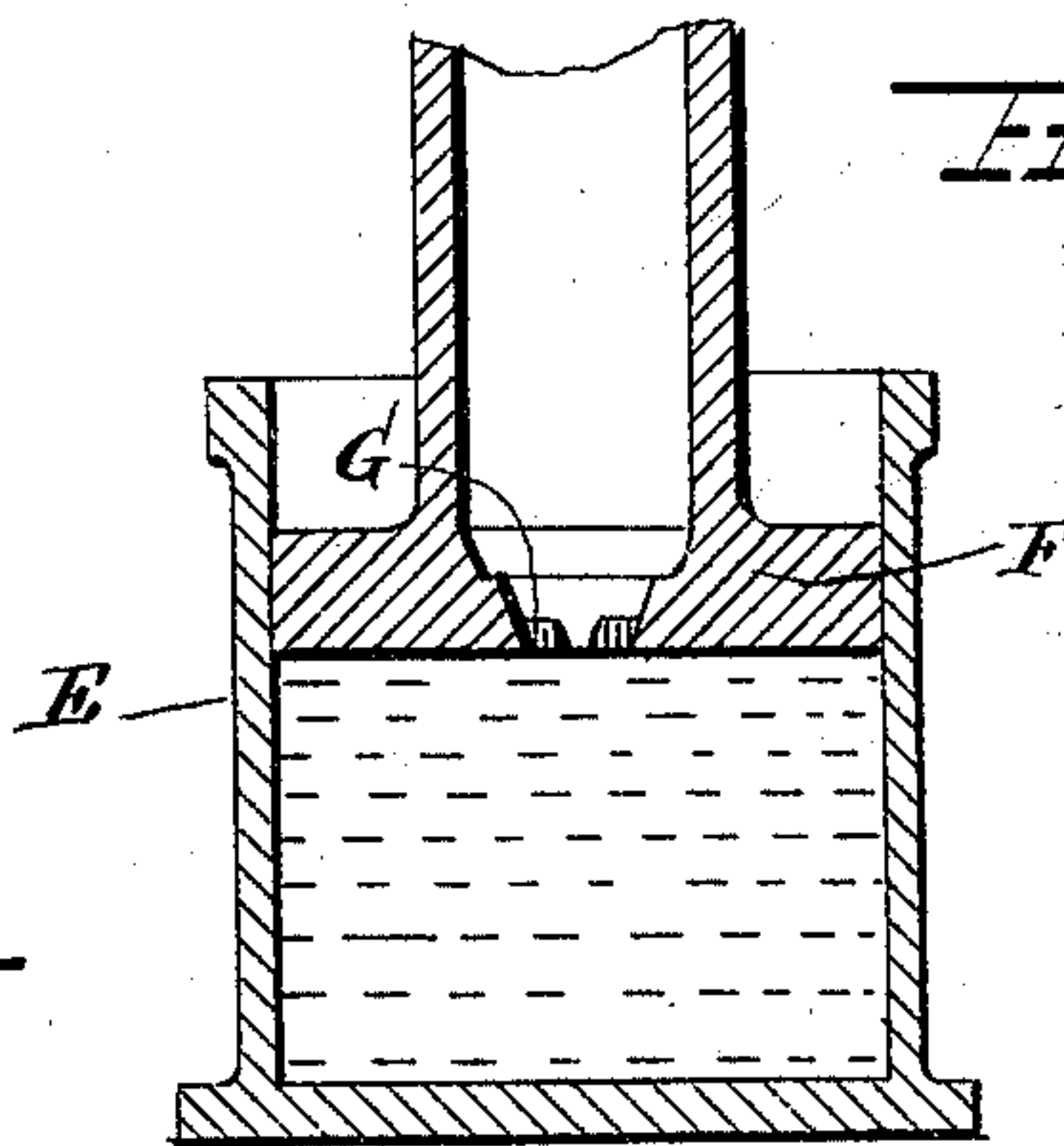
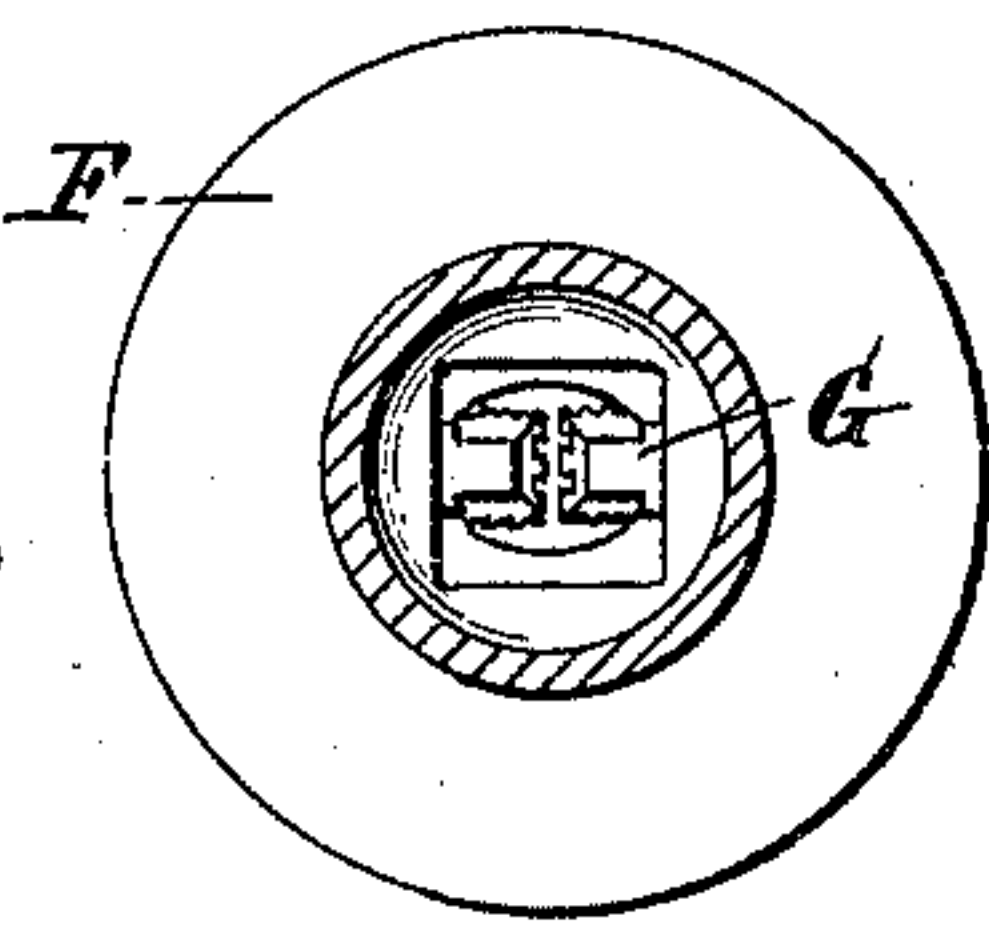


Fig 5

WITNESSES:

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CAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,827, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed October 8, 1897. Serial No. 654,571. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. TRACY, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to latticed or stained-glass windows; and its object is to provide certain new and useful improvements in lead comes, whereby a pane is securely united with the came to prevent rattling and to render the joint between the came and pane waterproof.

The invention consists principally of a came formed at the inside with recesses or grooves for the reception of cement or other binding material to hold the pane securely in place between the flanges.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of the improvement as applied, the section being on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a came of slightly-different form. Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of the lead-press for forming the came, and Fig. 5 is an inverted plan view of the plunger and die for the press.

The came A is provided with flanges B and a middle rib or core C for separating the panes D from each other, the said panes extending between the flanges B, as is plainly indicated in the drawings.

In each of the flanges B at the inside thereof are formed longitudinally-extending recesses or grooves B' by providing the said flanges with longitudinal ratchet-teeth, so that the cement or other binding material is securely held in place in the recesses and at the same time engages the faces of the panes D to cement the latter in place in the came, thus forming a waterproof joint between the

came and the window-pane and at the same time preventing the pane from becoming loose in the came. In order to additionally secure the cement, and consequently the pane, in place, I form the rib or core with longitudinally-extending dovetail grooves C' for the reception of the binding material to firmly adhere to the edge of the pane. Now it is understood that by having the longitudinal recesses or corrugations in both flanges and core the came is greatly strengthened without adding to its weight. By the particular form of recesses shown in Figs. 1 and 3 the cement or other binding material is not dislodged upon lateral strain of the panes, and hence there is no danger of the said material dropping out of the comes and causing a consequent loosening of the panes, as is so frequently the case with the comes now used.

The press for forming the comes is provided with the usual cylinder E and the plunger F, carrying a die G, formed with an opening corresponding to the cross-section of the came, and the walls or inner edges of the die are serrated or notched, as is plainly indicated in Fig. 5, to cause the formation of the longitudinally-extending recesses B' and C' in the comes A, produced by forcing the plunger F inward against the molten metal contained in the cylinder E. Thus by the arrangement described the recesses are formed at the time the came is produced in the lead-press, and consequently the comes can be manufactured at the same price as the ordinary comes now in the market.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A came having a core, and side flanges extending integrally from each side of the came in opposite directions, the inside of the came being formed with a plurality of longitudinally-extending parallel recesses or grooves for the reception of the cement or other binding material to hold the pane in place in the came, substantially as shown and described.

2. A came formed at its core or rib with longitudinally-extending recesses or grooves for the reception of the cement or other bind-

ing material engaging the edge of the pane in the came, substantially as shown and described.

3. A came formed at its core or rib with
5 dovetail grooves for the reception of the cement or other binding material engaging the edge of the pane in the came, substantially as shown and described.

4. A came having its flanges or sides formed

at the inside with longitudinally-extending ratchet-shaped recesses for the reception of the cement or other binding material, substantially as shown and described.

CHRISTOPHER C. TRACY.

Witnesses:

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