No. 631,856. Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

G. A. MARSH.

GLASS HOLDING TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

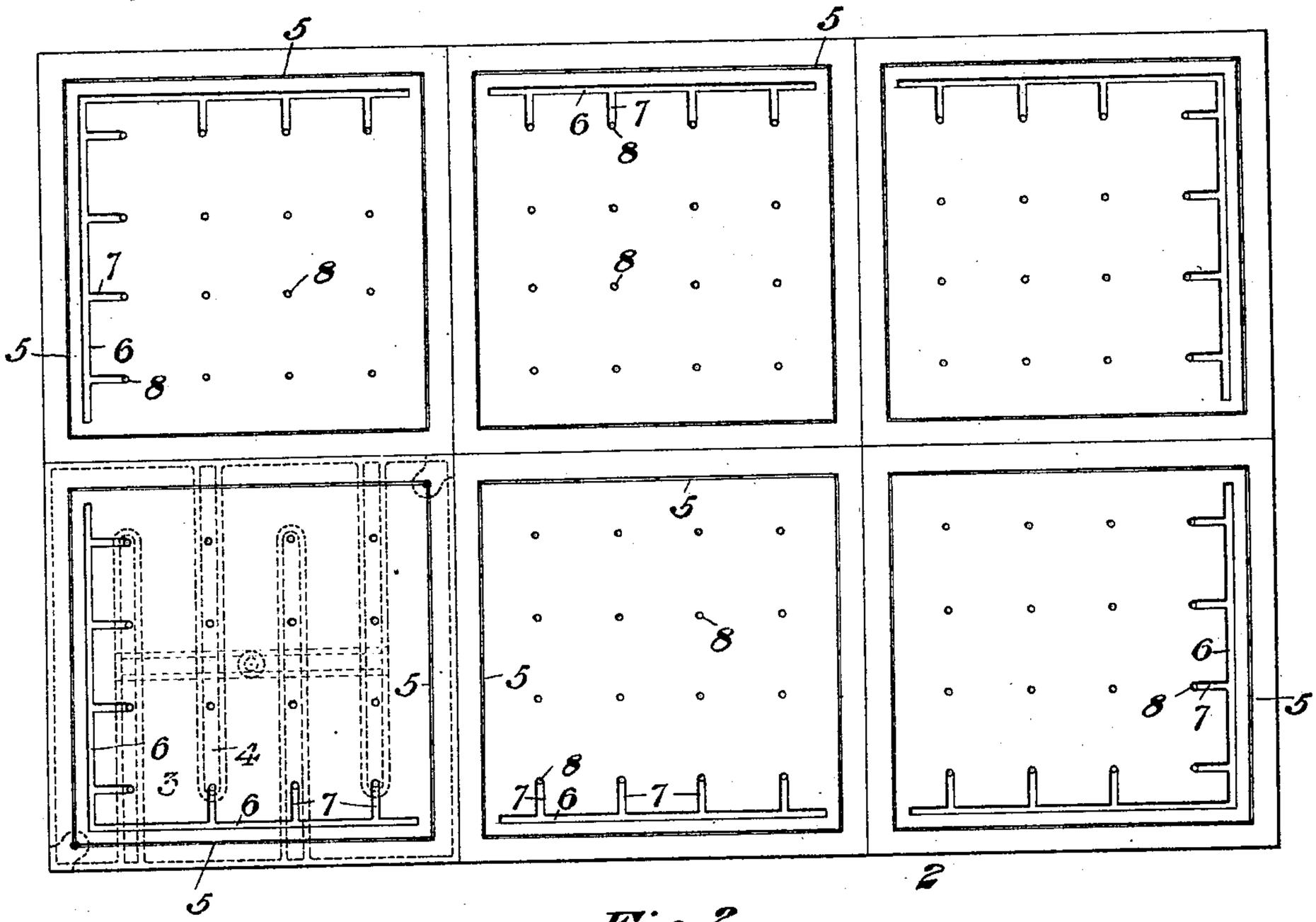


Fig. 2.

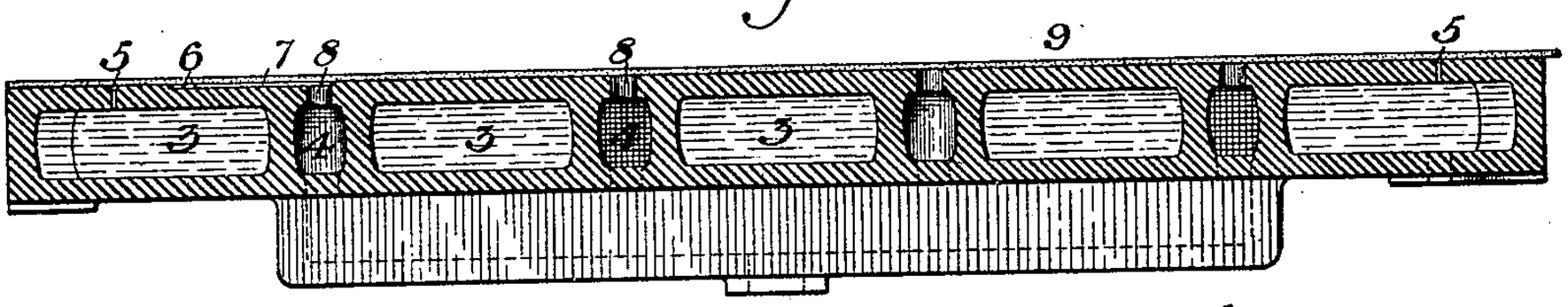
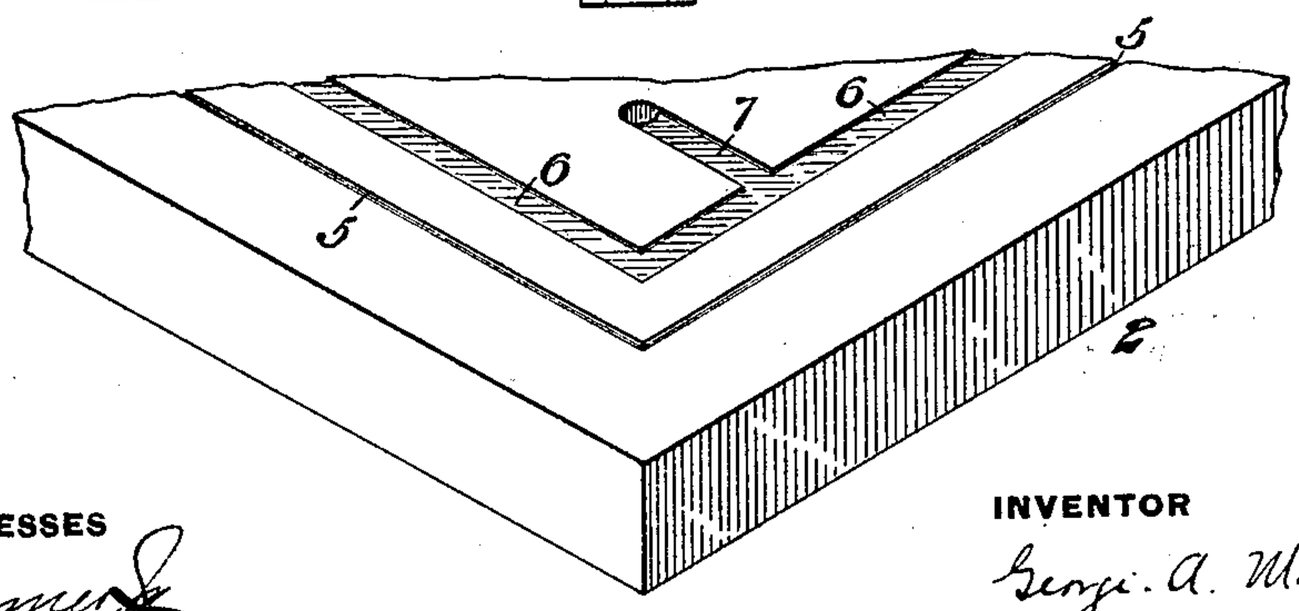


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

F. A. Sommers

S. D. Stockbridge

INVENTOR

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his attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. MARSH, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE MARSH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

GLASS-HOLDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,856, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed February 7, 1898. Serial No. 669,438. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MARSH, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Glass-Holding Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a glass-holding table constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same with the porous packing in place, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail showing the relative arrangement of the air and water channels at the corner of one section of the table.

My invention relates to that class of vacuum-tables described in my copending application, Serial No. 669,437, filed February 7, 1898, wherein a substantial portion of the face constitutes a flat supporting-surface, from between which and the glass sheets the air is exhausted, and it is designed to increase the gripping power of such table upon the sheets of glass laid thereon.

In the drawings, 2 represents a table which is cast in six sections, each having a flat top and provided with alternate interior water and vacuum chambers 3 and 4. The vacuum-chambers extend alternately from one end of the section to the points near the opposite end, thus giving a connection between the opposite ends of the fluid-chambers and affording a continuous circuit for the water or other fluid employed in each section. In the upper face of each section is provided a small groove 5, extending entirely around it near the edge and connected by small holes with the water-chambers. Inside this channel I provide a sunken channel or groove 6, which extends in parallelism with the water-channels and which in the end sections extends around two sides of the face, while in the intermediate sections it extends along the outer side only. The groove or channel 6 is connected by small branch channels 7 with certain of the holes 8, which lead into the vacuum-chambers, and is designed to increase the effective area for the vacuum, this increased vacuum-surface being preferably located near the edge portions of the table. The main portion of its face thus constitutes a plain flat surface with the small vacuum-holes and water-channels therein. With this table I employ a flat sheet of porous packing 9, which is laid over the entire top of the table, and upon this are placed the glass sheets with their edges spaced between the holes and table. With this construction the operation is the same as with the table of my application above referred to, the water seeping up through the channels sealing the edges of the glass sheets and moistening them, while at the same time this water controls the heat of the table. The advantages of this form of top or bearing face result from the use of the additional grooves which are connected with the vacuum-holes and which enable the vacuum to more firmly hold the glass sheets in place.

Many variations in the form and length of the grooved channels may be made without departing from my invention, since

What I claim is—

1. A glass-holding table having a substantial portion of its face constituting a flat supporting-surface and provided with perforations leading to a vacuum apparatus, said face having a groove near its edge and connected to the vacuum-holes.

2. A glass-holding table having a substantial portion of its face constituting a flat bearing-surface and having holes leading to a vacuum apparatus, said face having a groove connected with the vacuum-holes, and a sealing means surrounding said surface.

3. A glass-holding table having a substantial portion of its face constituting a flat bearing-surface and having holes leading to a vacuum apparatus, said face having a groove connected with the vacuum-holes, and a channel around the surface connected to a fluid-chamber.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE A. MARSH.

Witnesses:
G. I. HOLDSHIP,
C. E. MACKOWN.