

No. 670,649.

Patented Mar. 26, 1901.

J. O. THILOW.
GLAZIER'S POINT.

(Application filed June 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

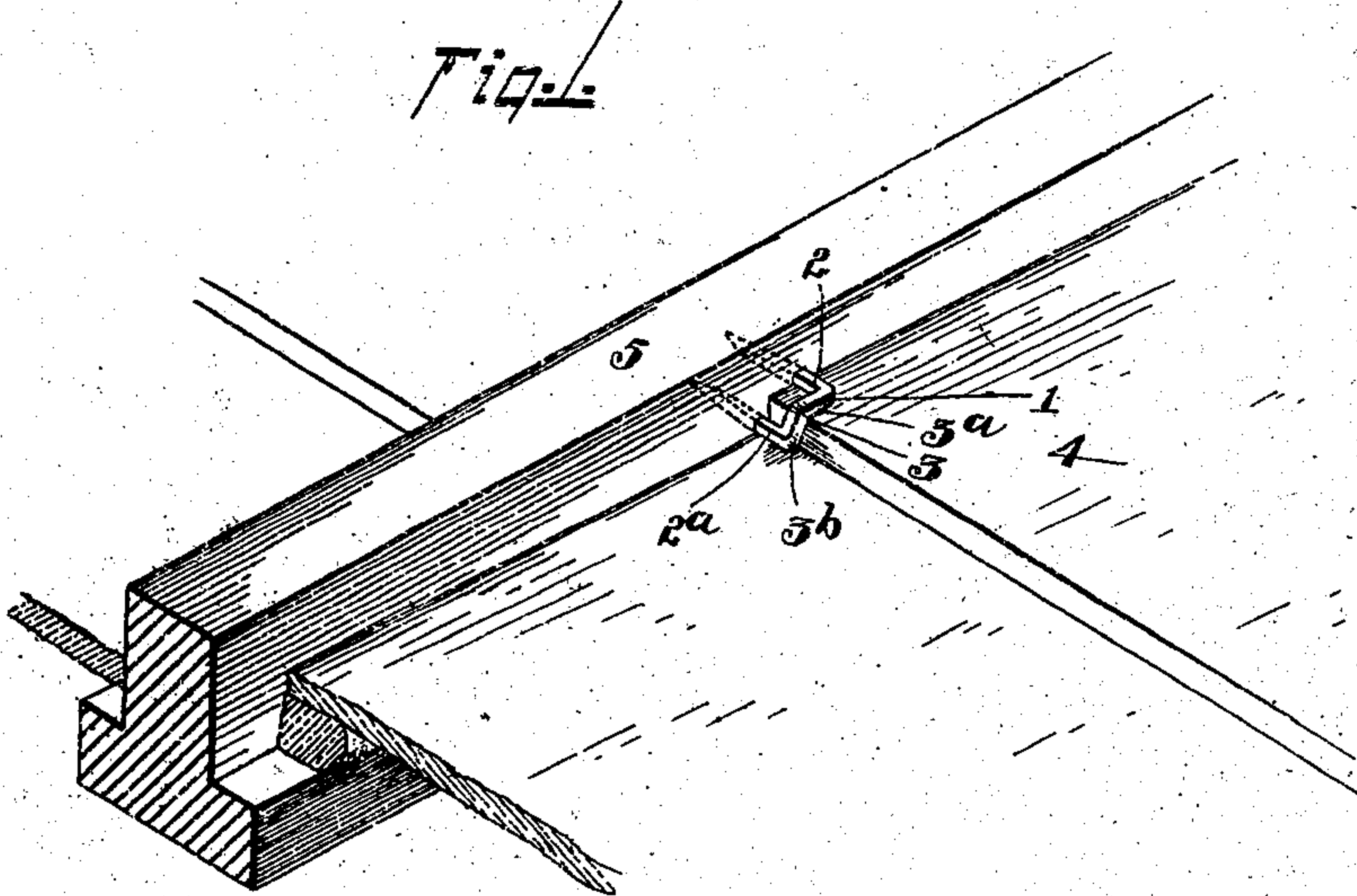


Fig. 2.

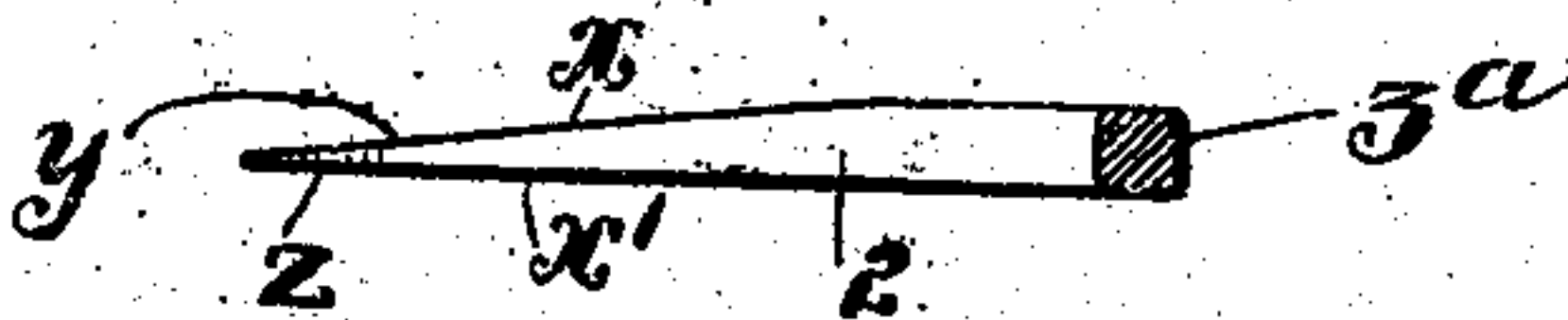
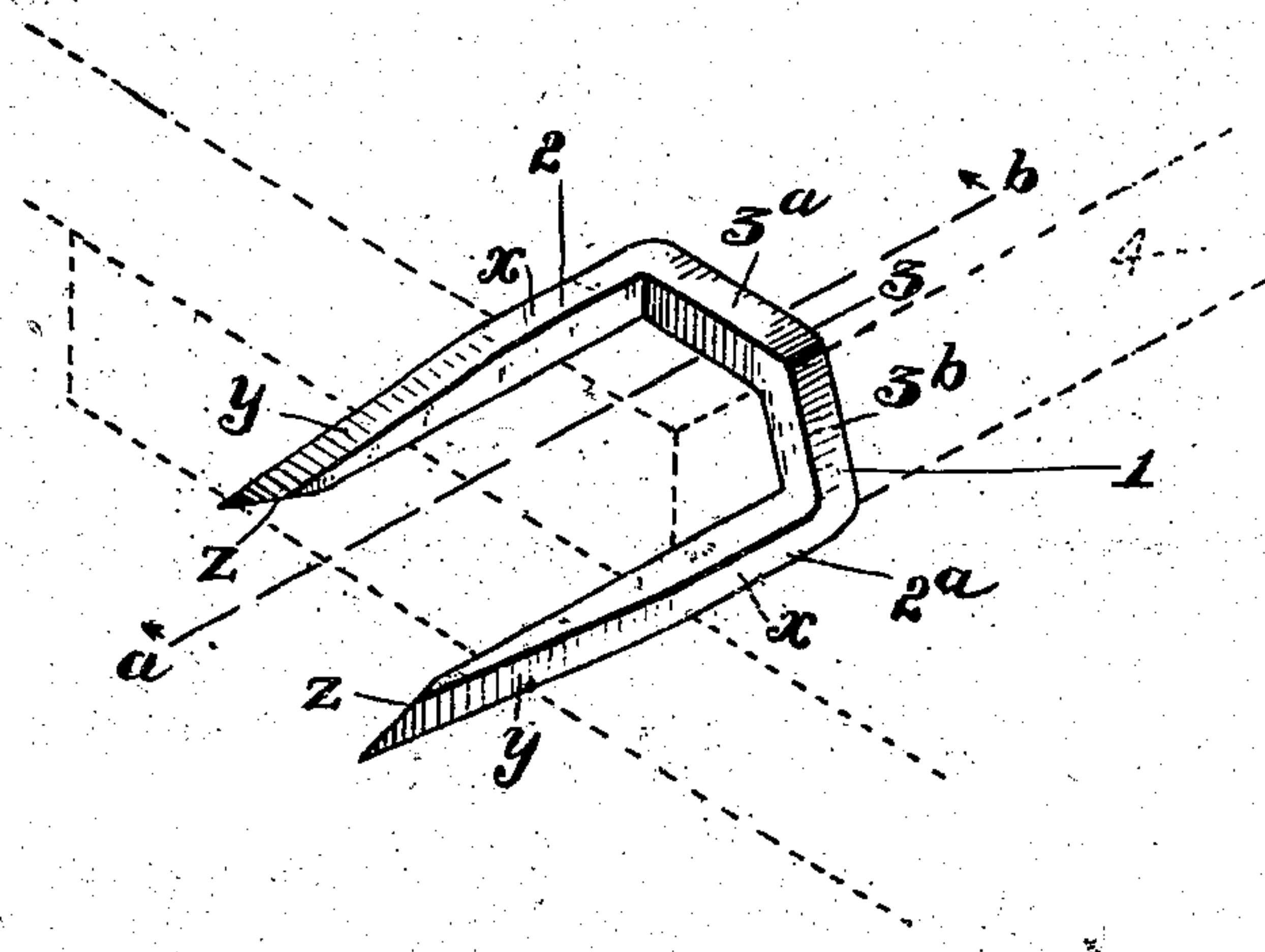


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Walter C. Pusey,
My Attorney

INVENTOR:

Julius O. Thilow,
BY
Joshua Pusey,
ATTORNEY,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS O. THILOW, OF PALMYRA, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY A. DREER, INCORPORATED, OF RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

GLAZIER'S POINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,649, dated March 26, 1901.

Application filed June 15, 1900. Serial No. 20,414. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS O. THILOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, Burlington county, in the State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glaziers' Points, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a hothouse-roof having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the device detached. Fig. 3 is a section as on line *a b*, Fig. 2.

This invention relates especially to that kind of glaziers' points designed more particularly for use in retaining in place the superposed panes of glass of hothouses and the like. A point of this character is shown and described in United States Letters Patent No. 330,444, granted November 17, 1885, to Edwin J. Van Reyper. Such points have two pointed shanks extending from a crown bent transversely about midway thereof at an angle, one part of the bend being adapted to engage the edge of a superposed pane and the other part to extend over the top of the pane when the shanks are driven into the side of the wooden sash.

The object of my improvement is to provide means for always insuring the close contact with the upper surface of the pane of the part of the device which when the shanks are driven into the sash overlies the pane, whereby the latter will be firmly retained in place.

The improvement and invention consists in making corresponding sides of the shanks beveled to a sharp edge or point and leaving the sides opposite to the bevel straight, so that when the device is placed in the proper position the beveled side of the shank overlying the top of the pane will be uppermost, and when the shanks are driven or forced into the sash the said overlying shank and the part of the crown to which it is connected will by reason of the relative position of said beveled side be caused to be forced into close contact with and thus securely retain the pane in place, as hereinafter described.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, 1 is the point, composed of the two shanks 2 2^a and the angular crown 3, having the limbs 3^a 3^b, adapted to receive the corner

of a pane of glass 4, as seen in Fig. 1 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

These glaziers' points are usually made from a straight piece of wire, rectangular in cross-section, bent into the required form.

In carrying out my invention I bevel the corresponding or outer sides *x* of the shanks to a straight edge at *y*, leaving the opposite or inner sides *x'* straight.

When the device is applied in proper position to the sash-bar 5 to the left, as in Fig. 1, the under or inner straight side *x'* of the shank 2 and the limb 3^a of the crown will overlie the top of the superposed pane 4 and the beveled outer side of the said shank will be uppermost, and it will be obvious that when the shanks are driven into the sash the bevel of the shank 2 will prevent the said shank and the limb from rising, and in fact cause the same to lie closely against the pane. It will also be obvious that when the device is similarly applied to a sash-bar on the right the shank 2^a, with its beveled side uppermost, and the limb 3^b of the crown will overlie the top of the pane, and the same described result will take place as when the device was applied to the left.

The beveling of the shanks may be done by cutting off the wire at a suitable angle and then bending the same in such manner as to form the angular crown and to bring the beveled sides into the described proper relation to effect the purpose of the invention.

In order to facilitate the starting of the shanks into the sash-bar, I usually bevel off their free ends sharply at *z*, as shown.

I further remark that it is not essential that wire rectangular in cross-section shall be used in making the points.

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

A glazier's point having an angular crown and shanks beveled on the outer side to a point and straight on the inner side, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 16th day of May, A. D. 1900.

JULIUS O. THILOW.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. SMITH,
WALTER C. PUSEY.