

No. 690,732.

Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

D. J. JARVIS, J. W. WADKIN & T. S. KING.

GLAZING BAR.

(Application filed July 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

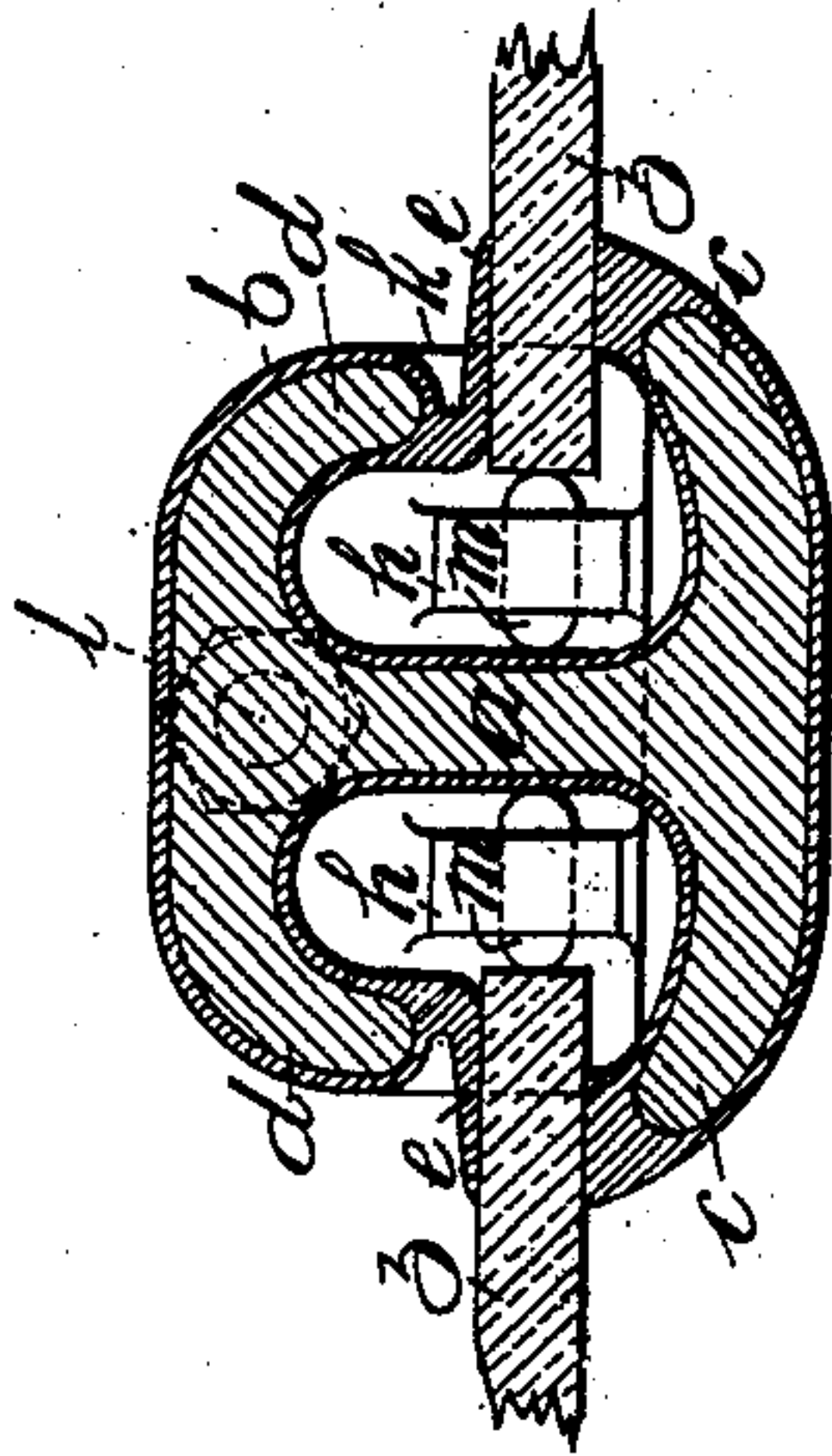


FIG. 1-

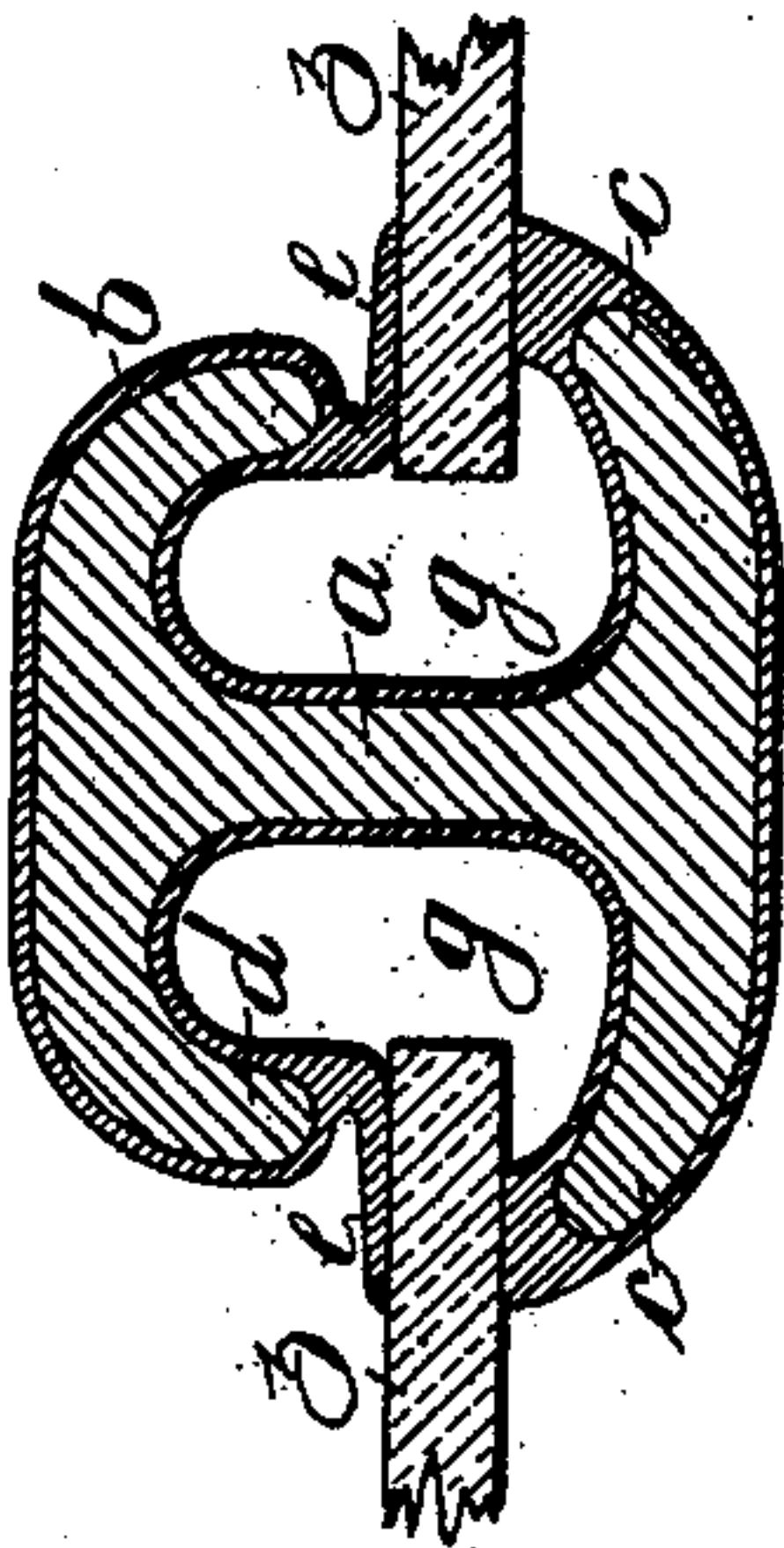


FIG. 2-

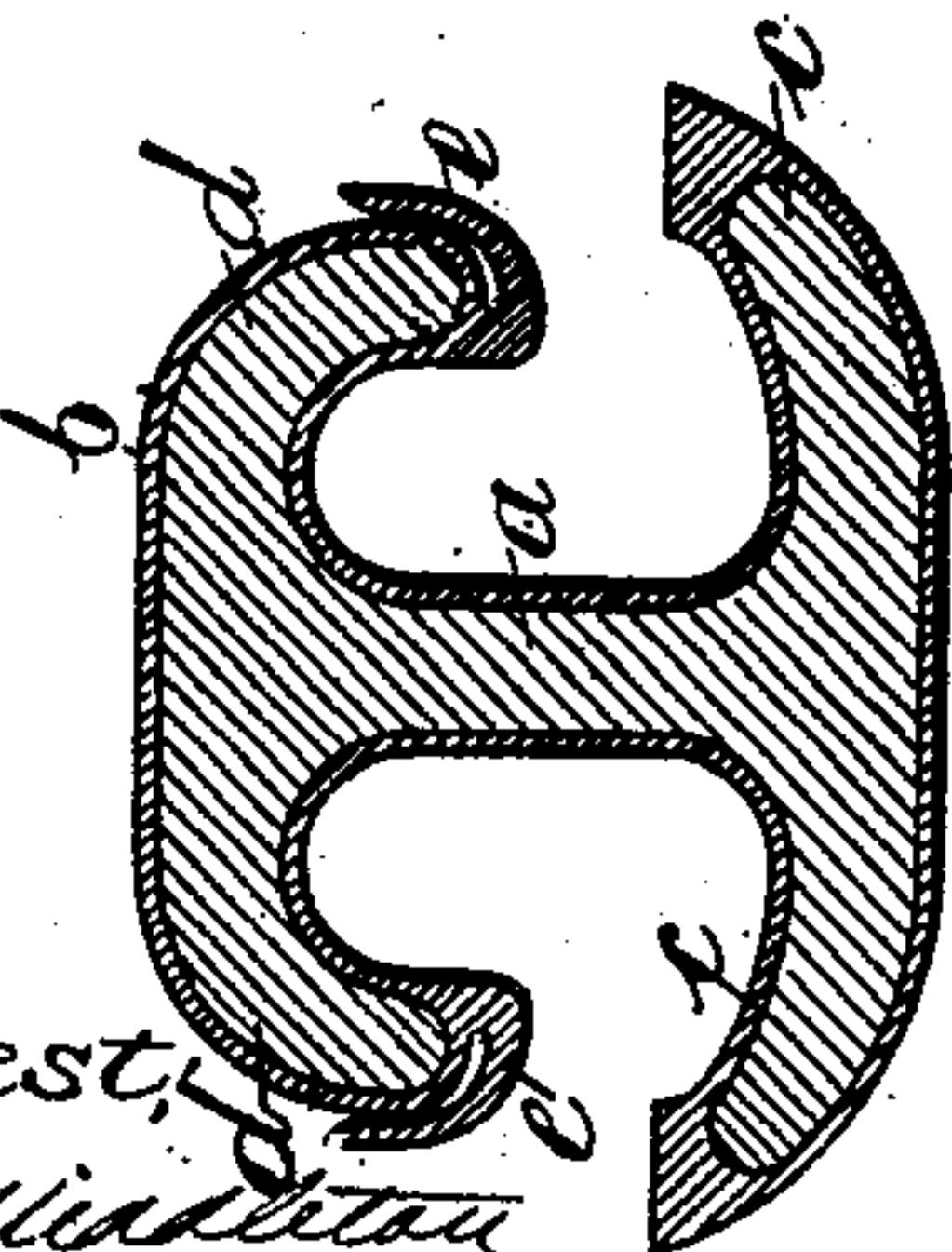


FIG. 3-

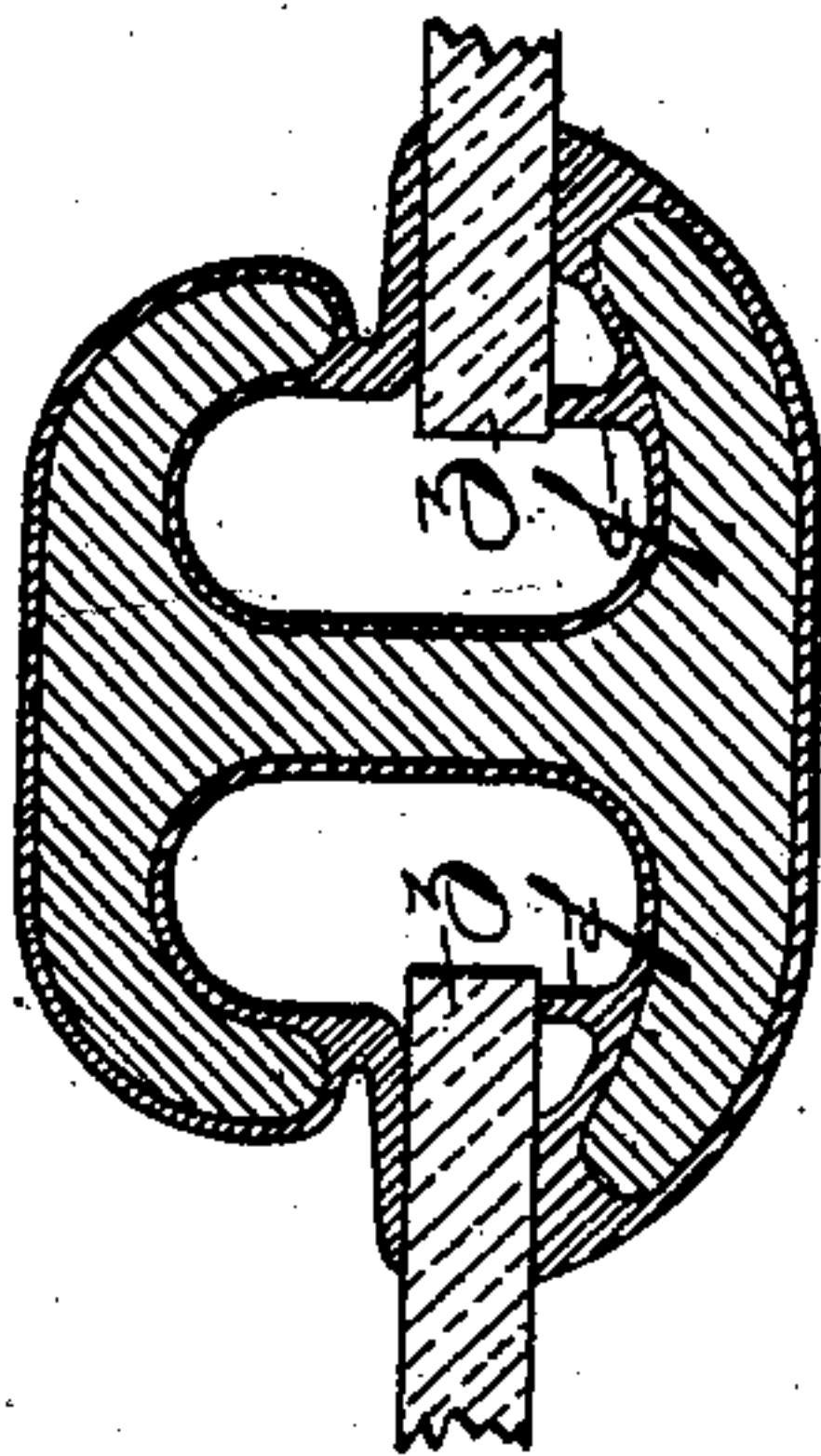


FIG. 4-

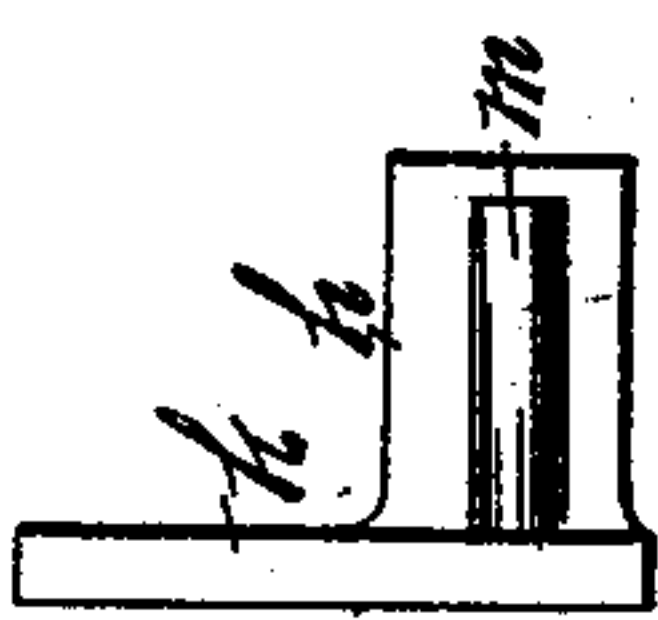


FIG. 5-

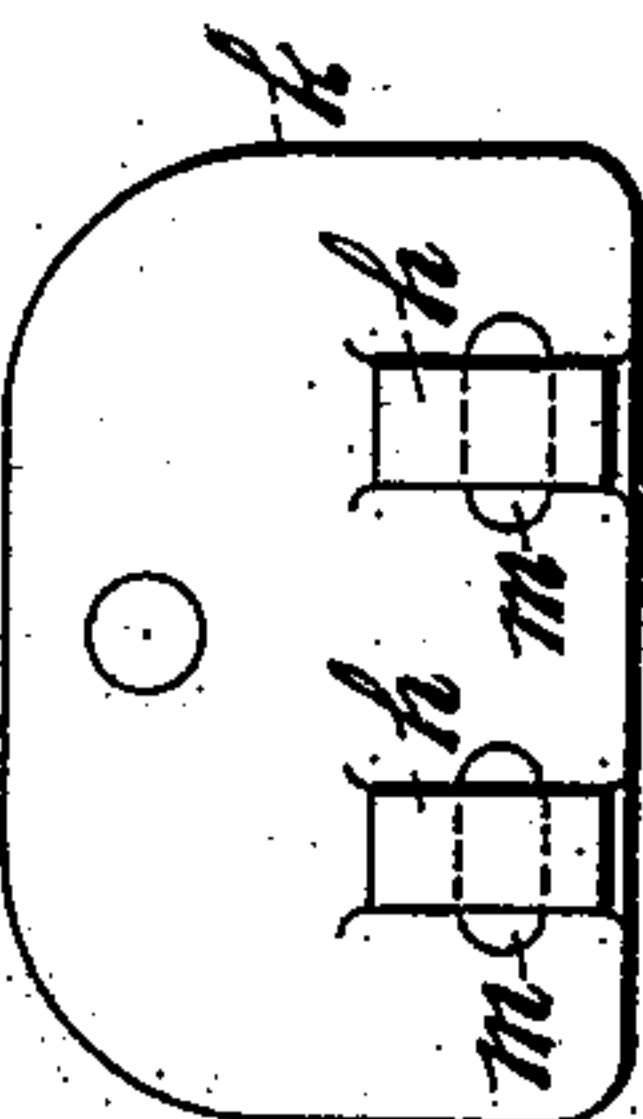


FIG. 6-

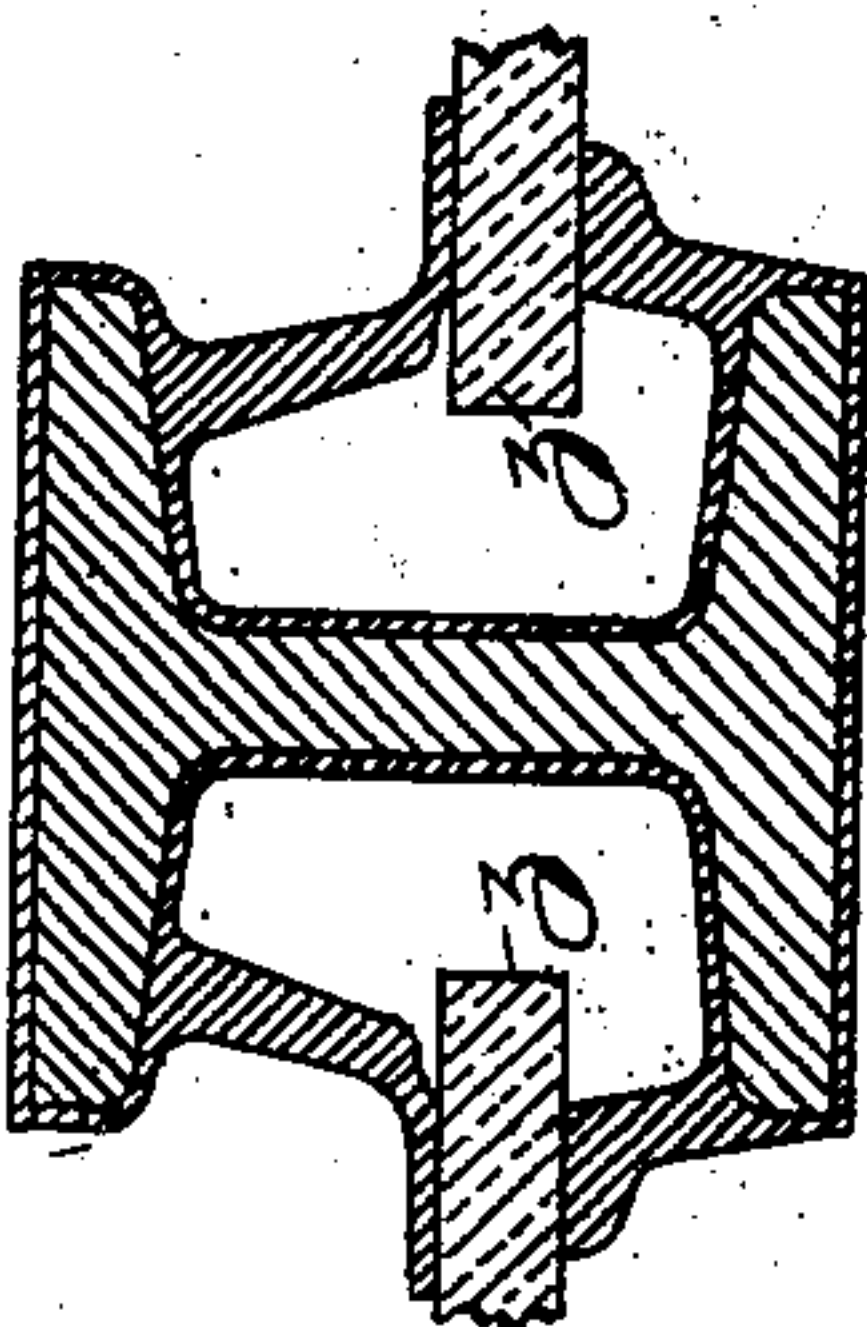


FIG. 7-

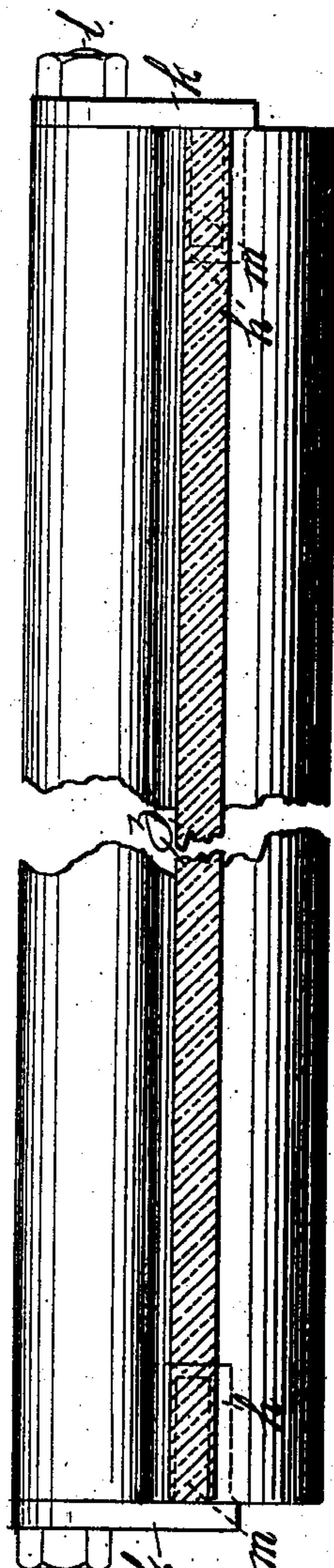


FIG. 8-

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DENZIL JOHN JARVIS AND JOSEPH WILLIAM WADKIN, OF LEICESTER,  
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## GLAZING-BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,732, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed July 8, 1901. Serial No. 67,497. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, DENZIL JOHN JARVIS, manufacturer, residing at Humberstone road, Leicester, JOSEPH WILLIAM WADKIN, engineer, residing at 49 Mere road, Leicester, in the county of Leicester, and THOMAS SCOTT KING, engineer, residing at 8 Old Heath road, Colchester, in the county of Essex, England, subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glazing-Bars, (for which we have made application for Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 23,499, and dated December 10, 1900,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in connection with mechanical glazing, the object being to provide a glazing-bar which will hold glass securely against any pressure which may be exerted either internally or externally.

In carrying our invention into effect we construct a metal bar with a core of wrought-iron or other suitable material and provide it on its outer surface with lead, lead alloy, or other yielding and non-corrodible envelop material which is pressed by hand or drawn or forced on by machinery or by other well-known processes.

In the accompanying sheet of explanatory drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of one form of our improved bar with the binding-flaps in one position. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the glass in position. Fig. 3 is a similar view with our end stops in position. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of such end stops. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a bar with the end stops on each end. Figs. 7 and 8 are modified forms of our improved glazing-bars.

We make the core *a* with projections both on the upper and lower surfaces, the lower projections *c* being to form a bed or support for the glass plate *z*, while the upper, *d*, serves as a keep or carrier for the flaps or binding-strips *e*, of envelop material, which we form thereon for holding in position the upper surface of the glass plate *z*.

We thicken our envelop or metal casing *b*, inclosing the core on each of the lower projections *c*, which receive the glass, so as to provide a correct and true bed for the same.

We sometimes provide independent rib-like projections *f*, of envelop metal, upon the lower carrying-surfaces of the bar, so as to give additional support to the plate when placed in position, as shown in Fig. 8. Upon the upper projecting members of the bar we form extending flaps or strips *e*, which are capable of being bent in an upward direction, as shown in Fig. 1, to admit of the introduction of the glass plate, and then to be readily bent and pressed down onto the upper surface of the glass sheet *z* when such is in position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to secure it against upward movement when pressure is exerted on the undersurface. We form these projecting flaps or upper binding-strips *e* of envelop metal in such a manner that they may be readily pressed down onto the top of the glass and to make a joint sufficient to prevent rain and the like passing into the inner spaces on each side of the bar in addition to their function for holding down the glass upon its lower bed. By this improved arrangement of covering the metal cores *a* and the special form of bed which we thereby produce we are enabled to transmit the external pressure onto the glass directly to the bearing-pads and onto the lower part of the core-bar, while any internal pressure which arises is transmitted directly through the root of the binding-flaps to the upper part of the bar or core, thus securing the glass equally against internal and external movement.

We insert the glass onto the bar preferably in one of two ways—by sliding it endwise between the two bars or putting it in from the face in a manner to admit of its being pushed under the lead flap until the edge of the glass touches the center web of the glazing-bar and then being drawn out to admit of its insertion on the opposite bar until a clearance-space *g* between the edges of the glass and the inner portions of the center webs of the bars is equalized. To facilitate the equalization of this clearance-space, we provide projecting snugs *h* on the end stops *k*, which we secure, by means of a screw or the like, on the ends of the bars. We provide pads *m*, preferably of lead, on the stops for the glass sheet to bed against.

We modify the sectional shape of the core



which is to be produced to suit the strength and type of bar that is required, providing, however, binding flaps or edges to press downward upon the upper surface of the glass, 5 while arranging extended bed-like supports on the envelop material on the lower members of the bar similarly to the manner hereinbefore described.

Having thus described our invention, what 10 we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A glazing-bar having a core of hard metal, said core being formed with a web, the lower projections *c* and the overhanging projections 15 *d* extending from said web and a soft-metal covering for said core having flaps extending therefrom at the points where the upper parts of the core overhang, substantially as described.

2. In a glazing-bar, a stop plate or bracket 20 attached to the end of the bar, projections on such plate or bracket for entering between the web and the edge of the glass, as described and illustrated.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our 25 hands in the presence of witnesses.

DENZIL JOHN JARVIS.  
JOSEPH WILLIAM WADKIN.  
THOMAS SCOTT KING.

Witnesses to the signatures of Denzil John Jarvis and Joseph William Wadkin:

WALTER W. BALL,  
Y. HOOD.

Witnesses to the signature of Thomas Scott King:

WALTER J. SKERTEN,  
ALBERT E. PARKER.