No. 787,122. PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

P. SEMMER.

PROCESS OF SPLITTING LONGITUDINALLY SCORED GLASS STRIPS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1903.

Fig. 1.

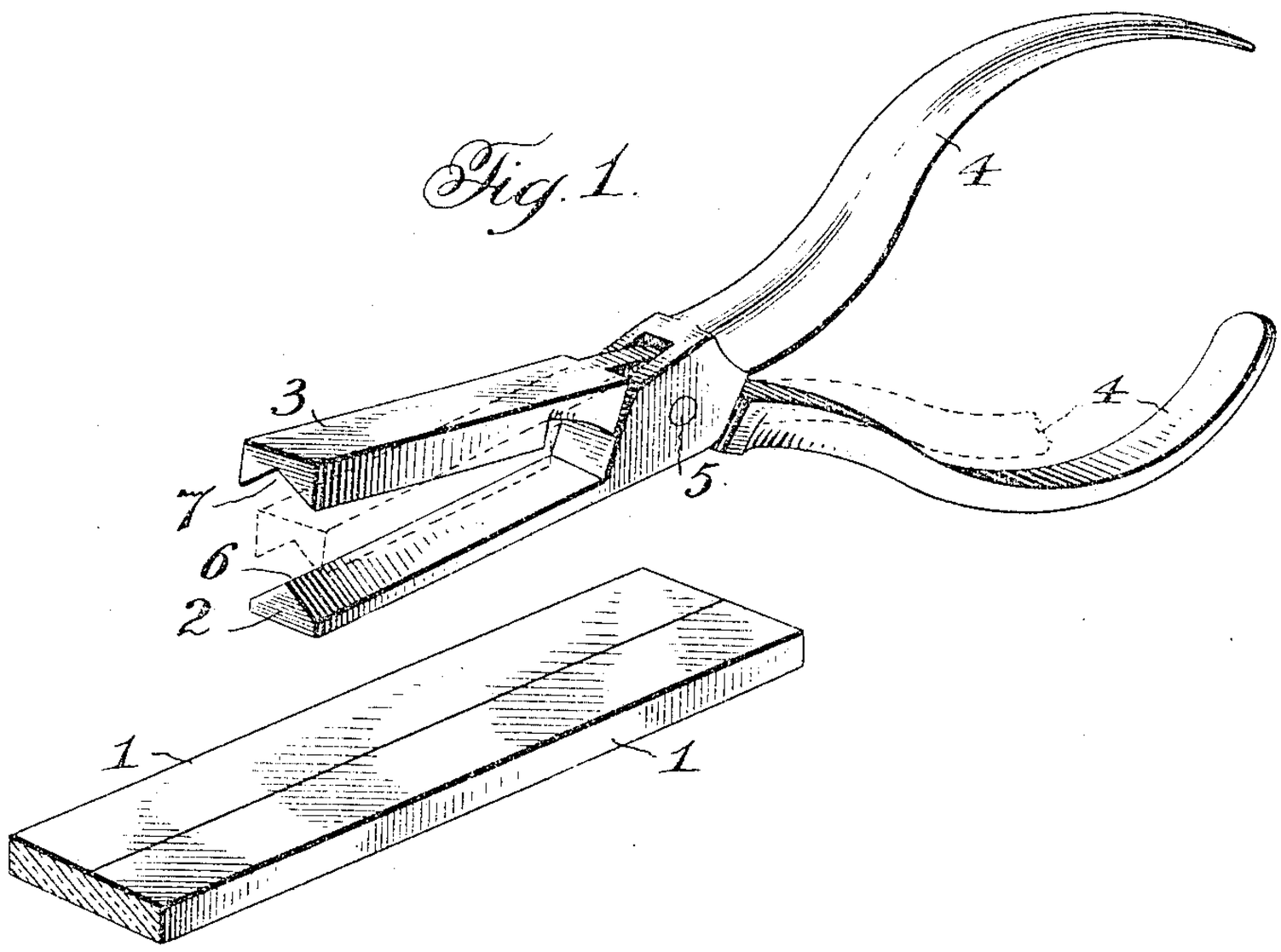
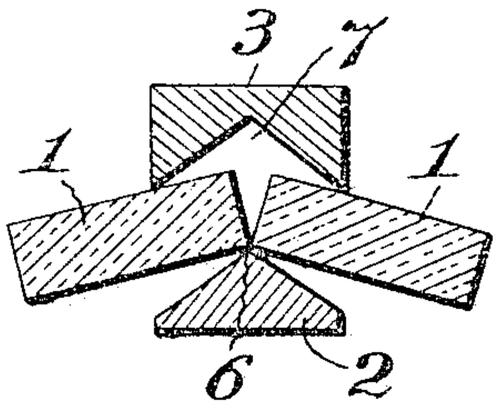


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Jas. L. Hutchinson.
F. R. Fitton.

Inventor:
Philip Semmer
By F. P. Connolly Attorney

No. 787,122. Patented April 11, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILLIP SEMMER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCESS OF SPLITTING LONGITUDINALLY-SCORED GLASS STRIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,122, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed December 24, 1903. Serial No. 186,420.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILLIP SEMMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Splitting Longitudinally-Scored Glass Strips; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improved process for splitting longitudinally-scored glass strips. In the manufacture of glass mosaics it is customary to form the same from strips of glass, which are afterward scored to produce the desired shape of tessera. Great difficulty, however, is experienced in forming the strips, the same usually being done by scoring a plate of glass and then individually separating the so-formed strips one from the other. This operation, however, is extremely tedious, and, moreover, is expensive, and only inferior results are secured thereby.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a process whereby the scored strips may be quickly and easily split apart by the employment of suitable mechanical means, thus overcoming the existing objections relative to the process referred to and greatly increasing the quality of the split strips, as well as reducing the cost of their production.

With these general objects in view and others which will appear as the nature of the improvements is better understood the invention consists substantially in the novel process hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of tool for practicing the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the jaws thereof, illustrating the same as applied to a pair of strips, the latter being partially separated from each other.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a series of glass strips to be separated, and, as has been premised, the usual practice is to separate the strips from the series by acting upon each one individually. In the present invention, however, this is not the case, and to effect a separation or splitting of the strips the tool illustrated is employed when it is desired to practice the process by hand; but it is obvious that if it is desired to utilize power a suitably-constructed press having incorporated therein the herein-described separating means may be employed. These separating means comprise a pair of oppositely-arranged jaws 2 and 3, which jaws are carried by a pair of operating-handles 4, suitably pivoted together, as at 5; but, as explained, the invention is not limited to the use of a tool of this character, but might be practiced by the employment of a machine. It will be observed, however, that the jaw 2, which is the lower jaw, is provided with an engaging edge 6, which edge is adapted to contact with the under side of the strips at a point directly beneath the line of scoring, and by reason of this edge the upper surface of the jaw 2 is substantially convex. The under surface of the upper jaw 3 is hollowed out to provide a concavity 7, and through the medium of the latter it will be seen that the jaw 3 bears upon the strips 1 only at its edges, which latter contact with the strips at the sides of the line of scoring, and the concavity 7 thereby bridges the line of scoring, so that as the jaws approach each other the edges of the jaw 3 exert downward pressure at the sides of the scoring, while the edge 6 of the jaw 2 exerts an upward pressure along the line of scoring. It is thus obvious that the strips 1 will be readily separated from each other and in an expeditious and easy manner. It is thus unnecessary to separate each strip individually; but be the number of strips what they may, as formed in the glass plate, the same may be quickly and readily separated by the herein-described process and without liability of fracturing the strips or in any manner impairing their commercial value.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

In the art of producing glass mosaics for the formation of art shades and the like, the

process of forming strips of narrow width for the production of small tesseræ which consists in scoring a plate, and subjecting the plate so scored to pressure applied at one end and the opposite faces thereof and also at points not coincident with each other, the pressure at the scored face of the plate being rigidly applied at both sides of the line of scoring, while the pressure at the unscored face is rigidly applied at said line of scoring.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PHILLIP SEMMER.

Witnesses:
HENRY E. COOPER,
FANNIE R. FITTON.