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PATENTED AUG. 22, 1905.

J. C. DAVIDSON.  
CORNER POST, TRANSOM BAR, AND THE LIKE.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1905.

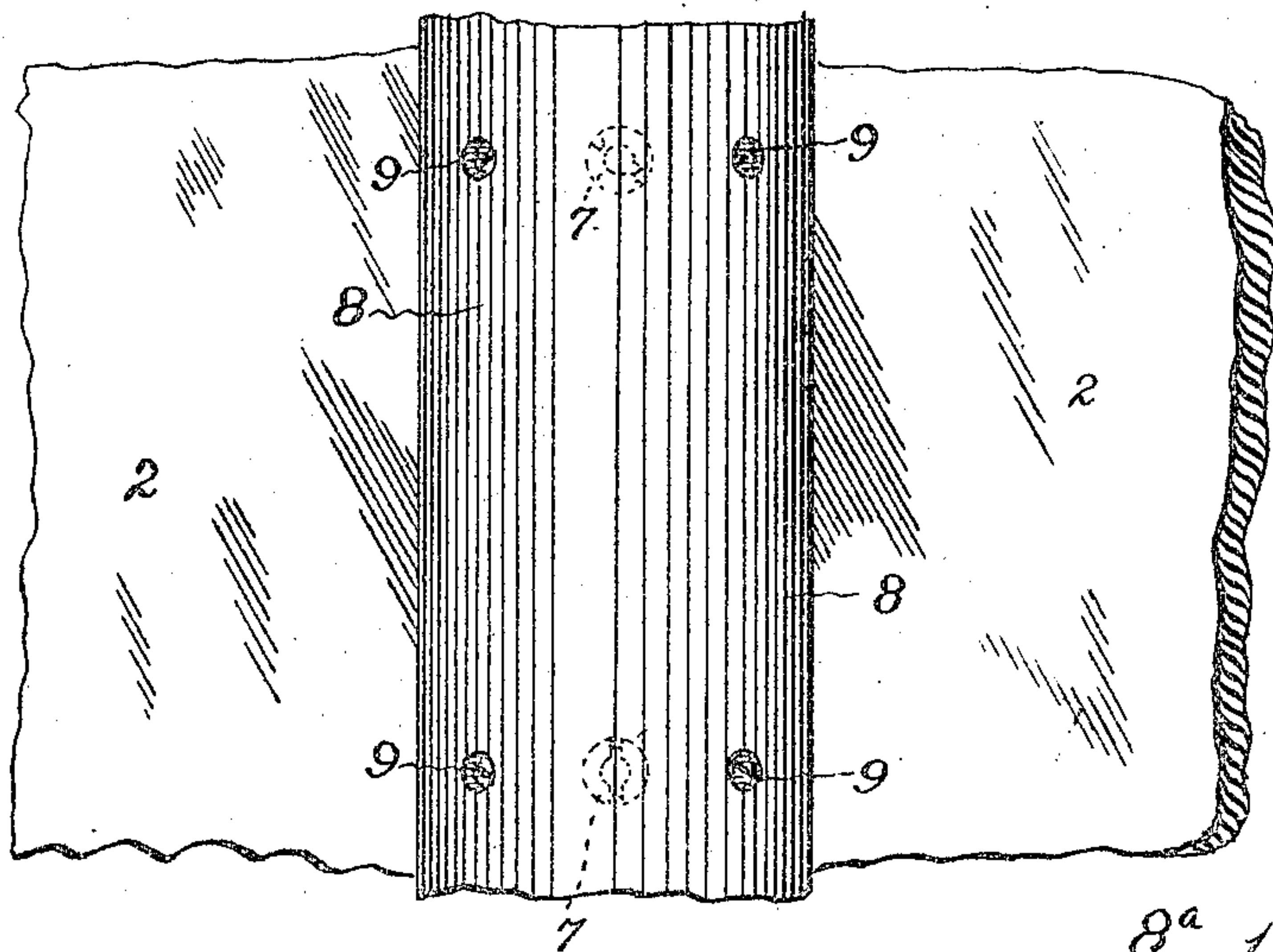


Fig. 1

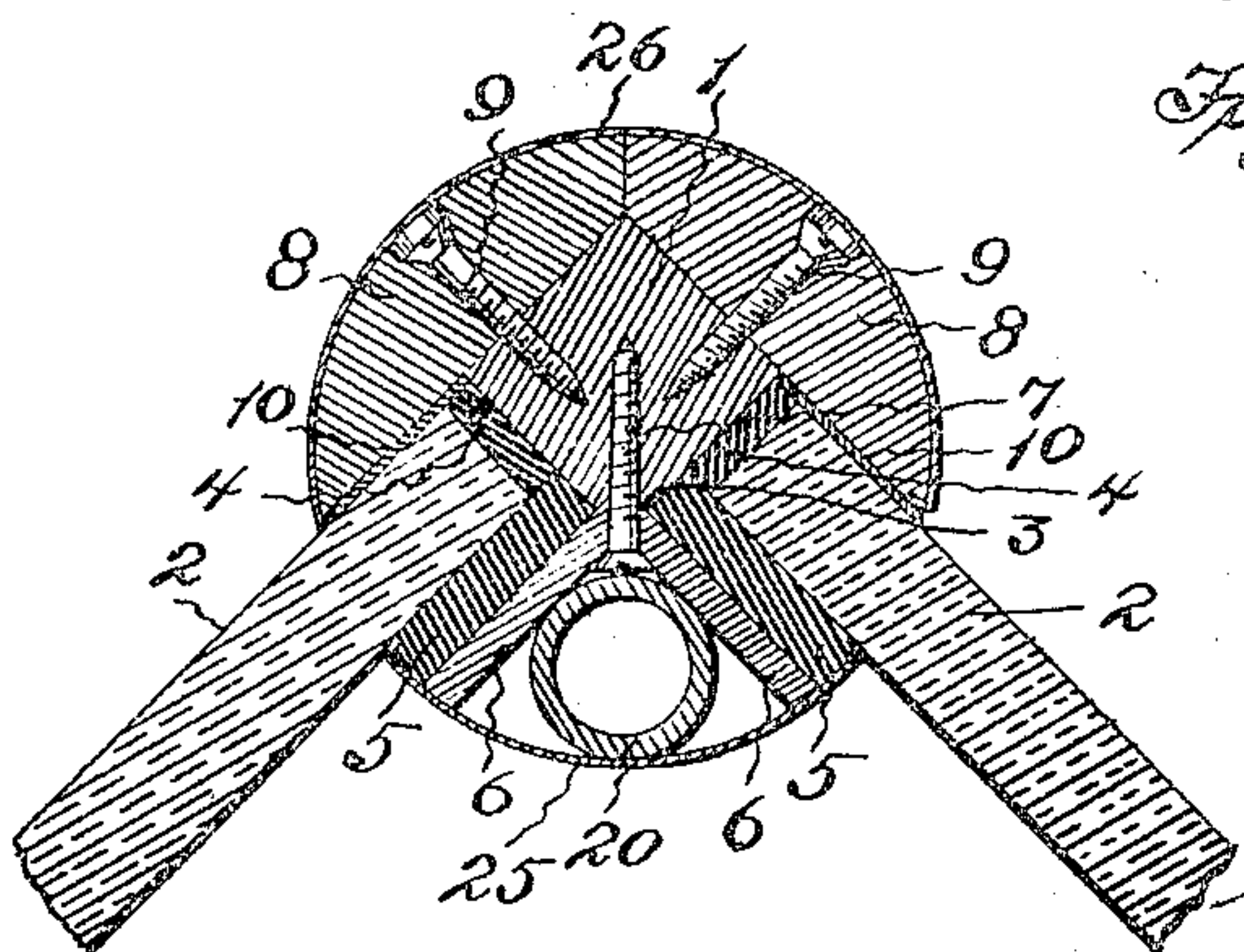


Fig. 2

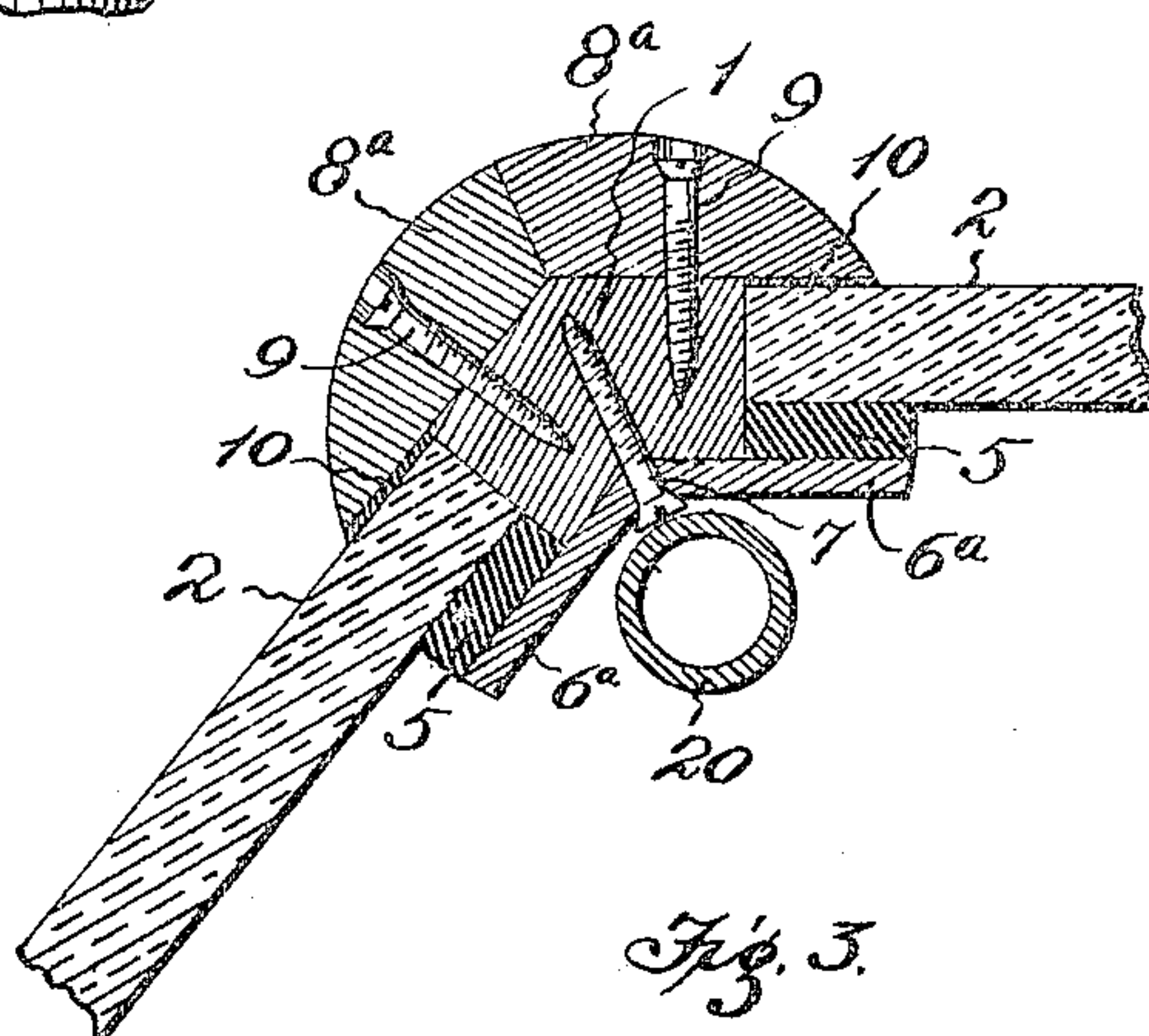


Fig. 3

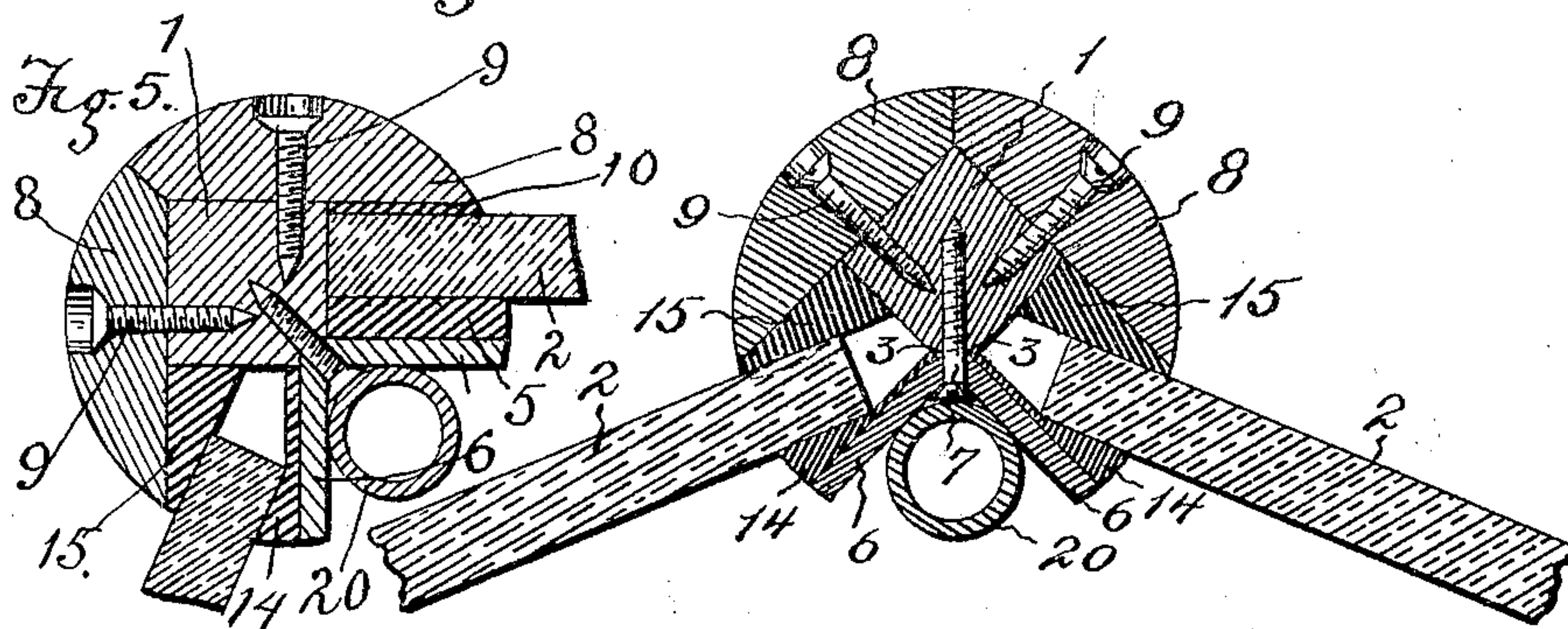


Fig. 4

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CORNER-POST, TRANSOM-BAR, AND THE LIKE.

No. 798,017

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1905.

Application filed April 18, 1905. Serial No. 256,266.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. DAVIDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Posts, Transom-Bars, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in corner-posts, transom-bars, and the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a post or bar of simple construction provided with yieldable or elastic strips for receiving the glass, and thus while firmly holding the same in place at the same time relieving the glass of all strains and obviating any detrimental effects occasioned by the warping or settling of the wooden parts of the posts, also producing air-tight and dust-proof joints.

Another feature resides in the provision of a longitudinal metallic reinforcing or stiffening iron so shaped as to draw the parts of the posts together and to provide a suitable recess or depression for the reception of an air-conducting pipe or electrical conductor.

Finally, the object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described that will be strong, durable, and efficient and one in which the several parts will not be liable to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and operation, a preferable embodiment of which is described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a partial front elevation of my improved corner-post. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view showing a modified form of corner-post. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of another modified form of corner-post. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view of still another modified form of corner-post.

The post and bar consists generally of an inner or central longitudinal core, preferably formed of wood, and is indicated throughout the several figures of the drawings by the numeral 1. In Figs. 1 and 2 I have illustrated what is known as the "forty-five-degree" post, the glass plates 2 being set at an angle of forty-five degrees. The core 1 in these figures is substantially rectangular in cross-

section and is provided in the rear corner with a longitudinal recess 3 for purposes herein-after described. The glass plates 2 preferably have their ends abutting rubber strips 4, secured to the rear sides of the core. It is to be understood that although I have herein described rubber as the material placed about the glass plates 2 felt or any other suitable elastic or cushioning material may be used and that this optional use is to apply throughout the specification and claims wherever rubber strips are mentioned. The rubber strip 4 may be eliminated and the glass ends allowed to abut the sides of the core.

The glass plates 2 on their rear sides are engaged by longitudinal strips of rubber 5, having sufficient thickness to firmly impinge the glass plates and the outer sides of a longitudinal angle-iron 6, which latter has its apex engaging in the recess 3. One or more suitable screws 7, passed through the apex of the iron 6, are driven into the core 1, thus drawing the iron in and forcing the rubber strips 5 into firm contact with the glass plates. The plates are fastened on their front or outer sides by rounded filling-pieces 8, which when assembled give to the exterior of the post a circular appearance. The filling-pieces are generally formed of wood and in two pieces. However, they may be made of marble, metal, glass, or any other suitable material and also formed in a single piece, if desirable. These pieces meet at the corner or point of intersection of the front or outer sides of the core, thus lying flush with the said sides. Suitable screws 9 are passed through the pieces and driven into the core to fasten the strips in place. Thin rubber strips 10 are arranged longitudinally between the pieces 8 and the front sides of the plates, so as to prevent the pieces from coming into direct contact with the glass plates. The thickness of the rubber strips 5 and 10 will depend upon the thickness of the glass, and they can be proportioned, as desired, to rigidly hold the plates between the pieces 8 and the angle-iron 6, but yet yieldably securing the same. By the tightening up of the screws 7 and 9 the parts may be drawn together and toward the core, which action causes the rubber strips 5 and 10 to firmly grasp the glass plates and hold them against displacement. It will be apparent that the glass plates being closely engaged by the rubber strips, as described, air-tight and dust-



proof joints will be had, and owing to the elasticity of the said strips the glass plates will not become loose and wabble and rattle when the wooden portions of the post or bar warp or allow the dust and air to enter between the joints, as is commonly the case.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the core 1 is made in an angular form so as to allow the glass plates 2 to be set at an obtuse angle or greater than an angle of forty-five degrees. The angle-iron 6<sup>a</sup> is bent to conform to the inner angle of the core, while the strips 5 and 10, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are employed, the change in the angle not affecting the same. The filling-strips 8<sup>a</sup> in this form are substantially the same as the strips 8 except that they are narrower horizontally. The parts are fastened together in the same way as in Figs. 1 and 2 by the screws 7 and 9.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 4 the core 1, the angle-iron 6, and the filling-strips 8, together with the screws 7 and 9 of Figs. 1 and 2, are employed. The glass plates 2 are held between irregular-shaped longitudinal strips of rubber 14 and 15, which firmly engage both sides of the same. The plates 2 in this construction do not abut the core; but as the engaging faces of the rubber strips lie parallel it will be apparent that the plates are securely fastened. By changing the shape of the rubber strips the plates may be set at various angles.

Fig. 5 shows a modified form, which is a combination of the constructions shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 and allows the glass plates to be set at the same angle illustrated in Fig. 3. One of the glass plates 2 is set at right angles and the other plate is set at an obtuse or great angle and projects outwardly. It is obvious that by reversing the rubber strips 14 and 15 the glass plates in either the constructions shown in Figs. 4 and 5 may be caused to project inwardly, it being understood that the angle-iron is always positioned on the inside of the inclosure formed by the plates.

I wish it understood that my invention, while more especially designed to be used in connection with window and store-front constructions, may be employed in constructing show-cases and various other inclosures.

Where a single angle-iron is used, as in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, the same will provide a suitable longitudinal recess for the reception of an air or electrical-wire conducting pipe 20. As shown in Fig. 2, a rounded metallic casing 25 may be arranged on the inner side of the

post and its sides bent in about the rubber strips 5, thus completely concealing the angle-iron 6 and the said strips and adding to the attractive appearance of the post. The usual outer metallic casing, as indicated at 26 in Fig. 2, may be employed when desirable.

Among the important features of the present invention it will be noted that the glass plates are not pierced by fastenings. The front strips 8 afford surfaces for any desired ornamentation. Either of the glass plates may be removed by taking off or loosening the adjacent front strip only without disturbing the other plate and its clamping means, while both plates may be conveniently removed by first removing the angle-bar 6 without disturbing the front strips 8 and their fastenings.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a pair of angularly-disposed plates, of a connection therefor including a core interposed between adjacent edges of the plates, a separate angle-iron having its apex secured to the back of the core with its sides overlapping the respective plates, front strips applied to the front of the core and overlapping the plates, cushion-strips interposed between the plates and the front strips and also between the plates and the angle-iron, and adjustable fasteners piercing the front strips and the core to clamp the plates between the front strips and the angle-iron.

2. The combination with a pair of angularly-disposed plates, of a connection therefor including a wooden core interposed between adjacent edges of the plates and having a polygonal cross-sectional shape, and provided in its rear side with a longitudinal recess, an angle-iron having its apex fitted in the recess of the core with its sides overlapping the respective plates, fasteners securing the angle-iron to the core, segmental strips applied to the front faces of the core and abutted at the front edge thereof, adjustable fasteners piercing the front strips and the core to clamp the plates between the strips and the angle iron, and cushion-strips interposed between the front strips and the plates and also between the plates and the angle-irons.

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

JOHN C. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

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