

W. H. JONES.
GLAZIER'S POINT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1903.

FIG. 1.

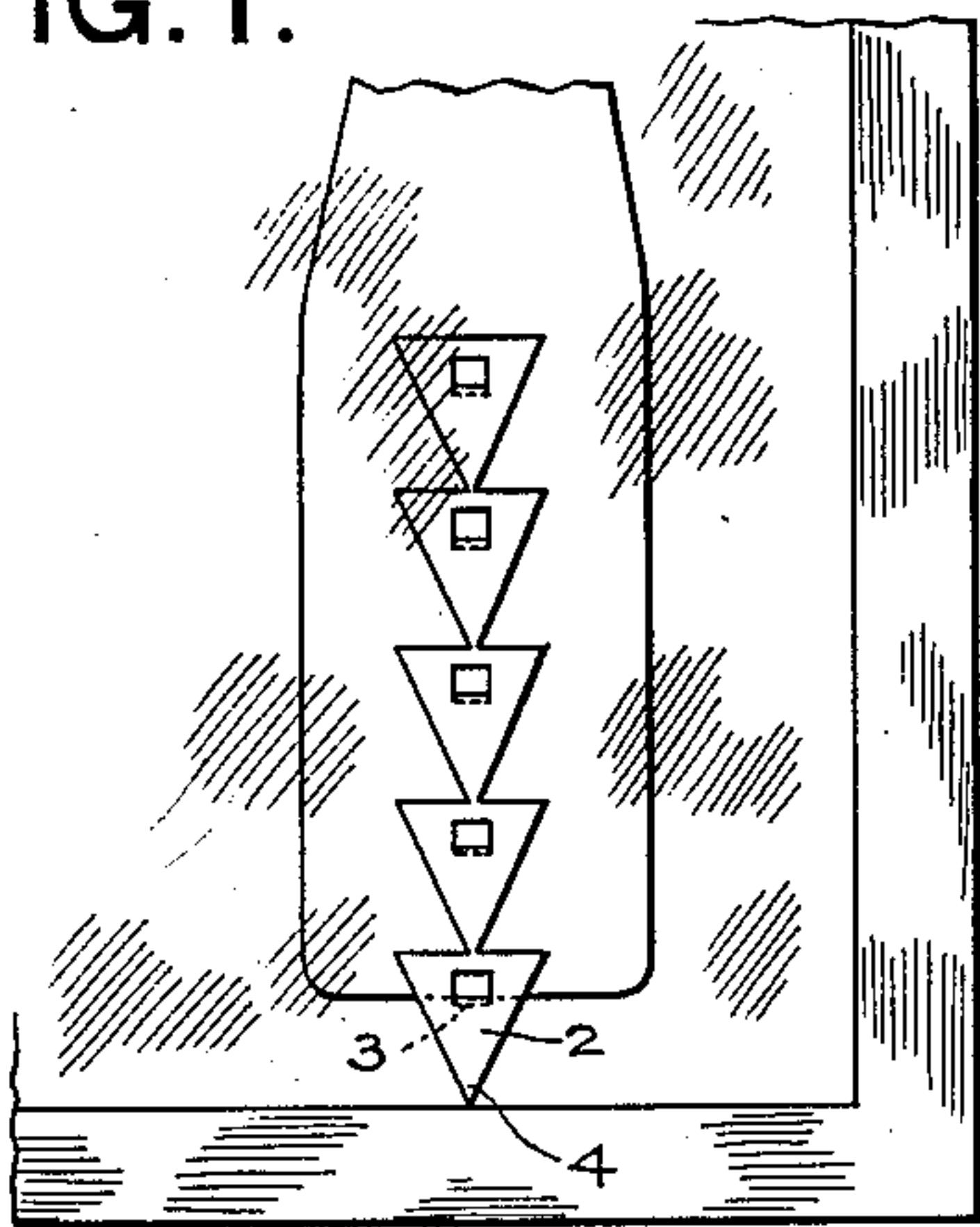


FIG. 2.

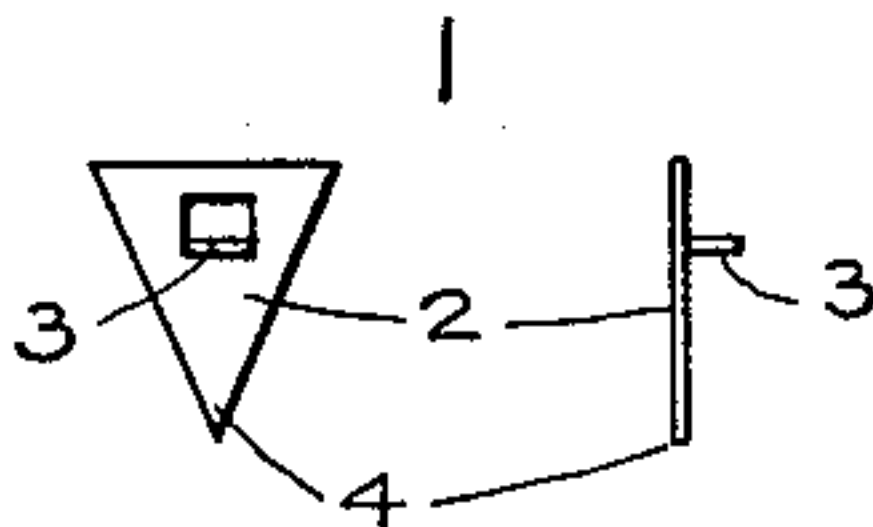


FIG. 3.

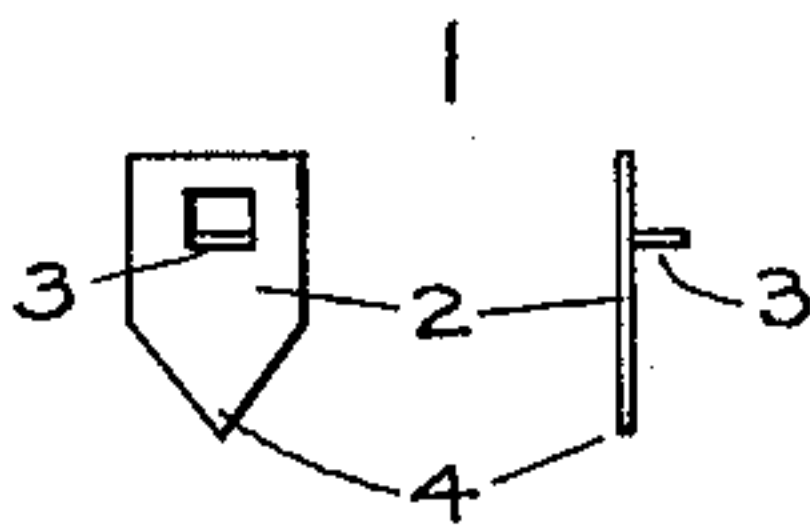


FIG. 4.

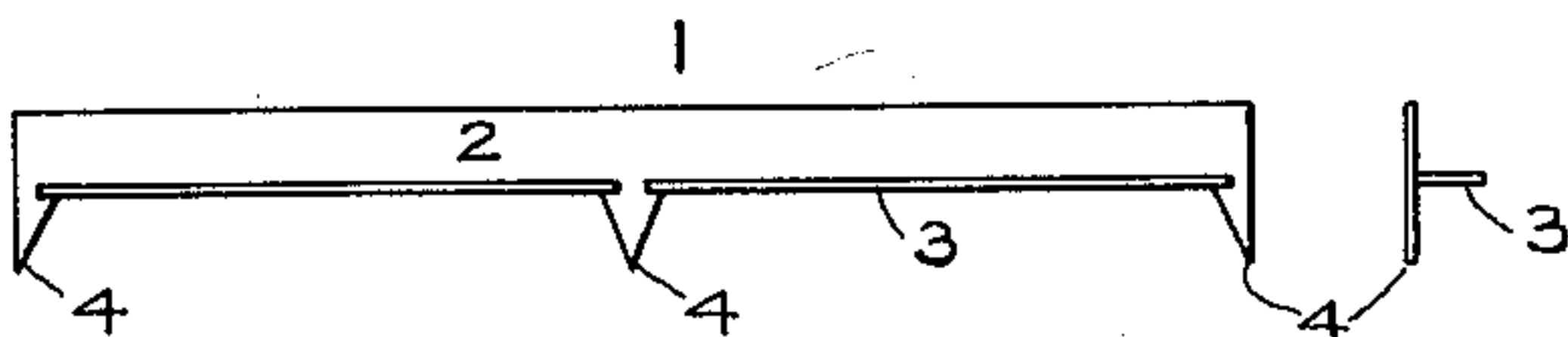


FIG. 5.

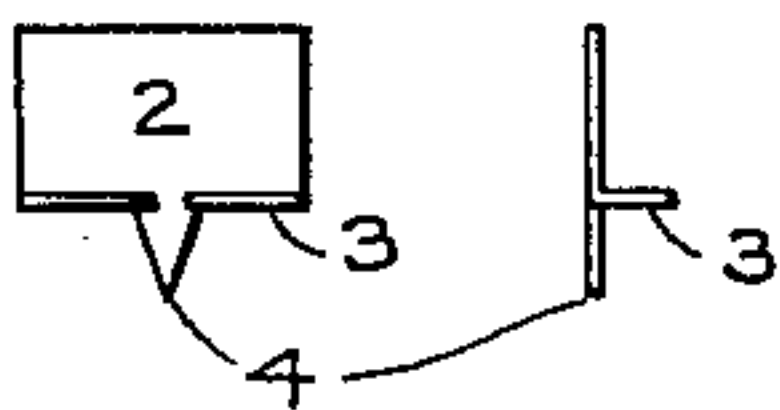


FIG. 6.

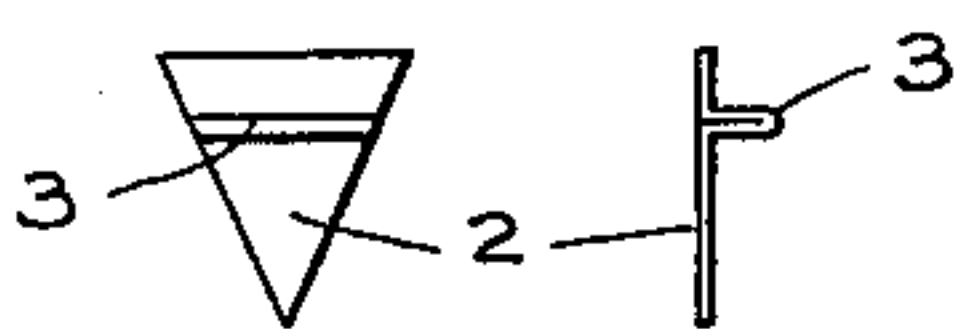


FIG. 7.

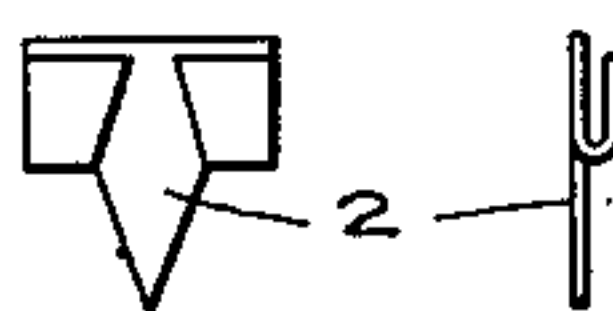


FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

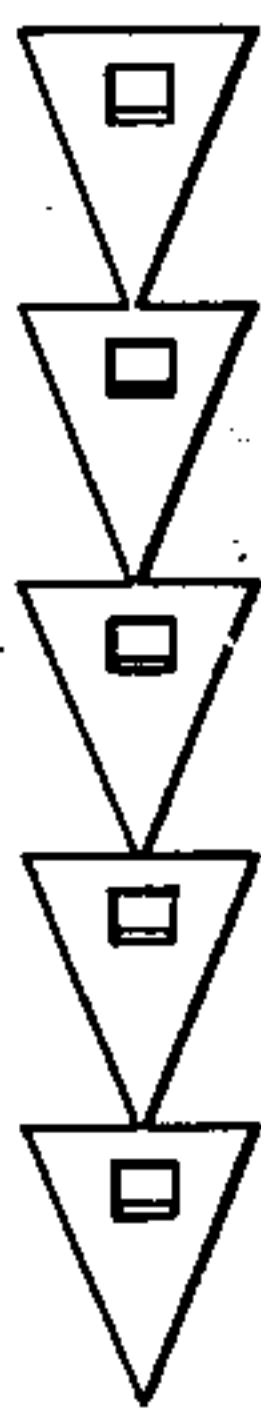


FIG. 10.



Witnesses
Adrian Moss.
Etelka Bercks.

Walter H. Jones,
Inventor,
By his Attorney Cha. H. Davids.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER H. JONES, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FREDERICK
TEDEN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

GLAZIER'S POINT.

No. 861,188.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 23, 1907.

Application filed March 25, 1903. Serial No. 149,472.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER H. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Glaziers' Points, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to means which are commonly used to secure and retain flat and relatively thin ibodies, such, for instance, as panes of glass, in position in sashes or other frames. The means thus referred to are commonly termed "glaziers' points", and will be so designated hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide an implement capable of being driven closely to, and when thus driven, capable of firmly and securely holding panes of glass in the sash or in a frame, and to this end my invention consists of the hereinafter more fully described improved glazier point, illustrated in several forms in the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a part of the glazed window sash, showing a continuous strip of such glaziers' point constructed according to my invention; the first of these points is shown in position to be driven into the frame by the blade of a putty-knife to secure the pane of glass therein; the drawing also shows the position of the putty-knife in the act of driving the point. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 are front and side elevations illustrating several forms in which such improved glaziers' point may be produced according to my invention; Fig. 8 is a front elevation of still another form of my improved glaziers' point, showing the points connected in a strip; Fig. 9 is a front elevation, showing glaziers' points of the form illustrated in Fig. 2, as made in a continuous strip.

As shown in the drawings, my invention is susceptible of being embodied in various forms of such glaziers' points all of which however, contain the following features common to all.

The base of the body 2 of my improved glazier point forms a flat or plane surface terminating on one end in one or more points 4, capable of being driven into wood or similar material, and there is one or more lugs or shoulders 3—3 projecting from the side of the body situated opposite to the flat or plane surface base; this lug or lugs are located between the point or points and the other end of the body.

The term "point" is used in this connection in its ordinary sense, though the "point" need not be acute, it being in fact preferable that it be roughly blunt somewhat like the point of a cut nail.

The lug or shoulder 3 is made to project from the

body of the glazier point at an approximately right angle thereto, though it might be more inclined from the pointed end and toward the end which might be referred to for the sake of distinction, as the head of the glazier point. The object of this lug is to enable an implement, such as for instance the blade of a putty-knife or a pusher or pushing device, to be placed against it to drive it while the part of the body, extending beyond the lug serves then to retain the pushing implement in position. The pressure exerted upon the implement thus also holds the glaziers' point closely to the pane of glass, while it is being driven in, whereas its effect upon the lug forces the point into the wood of the sash or frame.

Thus one result of my invention enables the driving of the point snugly adjoining the pane of glass, its base, the side turned toward the glass, being flat or forming a plane surface, and the described disposition of the lug affording means for holding the point closely to the pane while it is being driven. Therefore my improved glazier point, when thus driven in, holds the pane of glass securely and firmly against the flange of the frame or sash. This is very desirable in that it prevents its vibrating or rattling when the frame or sash are moved. It also dispenses with the necessity of using putty, except where it is desired for the sake of giving the frame or sash a more finished appearance.

When driving such glaziers' point made according to my invention, for securing a pane of glass in a frame or sash, it is placed with its flat or plane surface base against the pane of glass, and its point 4 set against the rail of the sash or side of the frame where it is to be driven. Though the point be blunt it may be readily forced into the rail or frame by setting any suitable pushing implement against the lug 3 as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing. The driving of the point is effected without any risk of breaking the pane of glass, in fact without producing any vibration. Thus also the noise, necessarily produced when glaziers' points requiring hammering are used, is wholly avoided. The point should be driven into the rail of the sash or side of the frame so that the lug 3 will come closely in contact with the wood. The lug resting then against the wood assists in retaining the point thus driven in its position and against displacement or accidental jolt against it.

My improved glaziers' point is absolutely safe against bending, and its holding capacity is very much greater by reason of its described construction, and therefore it is clear that with its facility of use, it combines also the advantage of well accomplishing its purpose and durability.

My improved glaziers' points are preferably manu-

factured of sheet metal by suitable machinery and are produced preferably in strips, connected as shown in Figs. 1, 8 and 9 of the drawing, for better convenience in handling them.

- 5 The lug 3 may be formed in various ways, as for instance by partly separating a portion of the body 2 and forcing the separated portion outwardly, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, or as shown in Fig. 6, the lug 3 may be formed by folding a portion of the body 2 and
10 fixing it at a suitable angle to the base.

My improved glaziers' point may also be produced of wire, by suitable machinery, as for instance in the form shown in Fig. 10.

- 15 Glaziers' points connected in strips are in several respects more convenient for use than when separated, particularly because the strip of connected points may be utilized, so to say, as a handle for setting and holding each point in position where it is desired to drive it, and being capable of being manufactured by machinery,
20 the same as ordinary nails or other similar articles, the

costs of production are no greater than of other devices heretofore employed for such purposes.

I claim as new, and as my invention—

1. A glaziers' point, comprising a pointed body which has one side formed as a plane surface, and a lug which projects from the opposite side of the body and intermediately of its extremities. 25

2. A glaziers' point, comprising a body which has one side formed as a plane surface which has a plurality of points, and a lug which projects from the opposite side of the body and intermediately of its extremities. 30

3. A glaziers' point, comprising a pointed body which has one side formed as a plane surface, and a lug which is integral with and projects from the opposite side of said body and intermediately of its extremities. 35

4. A glaziers' point, having a flat base and a lug projecting from its body on the side opposite the base and between its ends.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 40

WALTER H. JONES.

Witnesses:

SOPHIA JONES,

CHAS. H. DAVIDS.