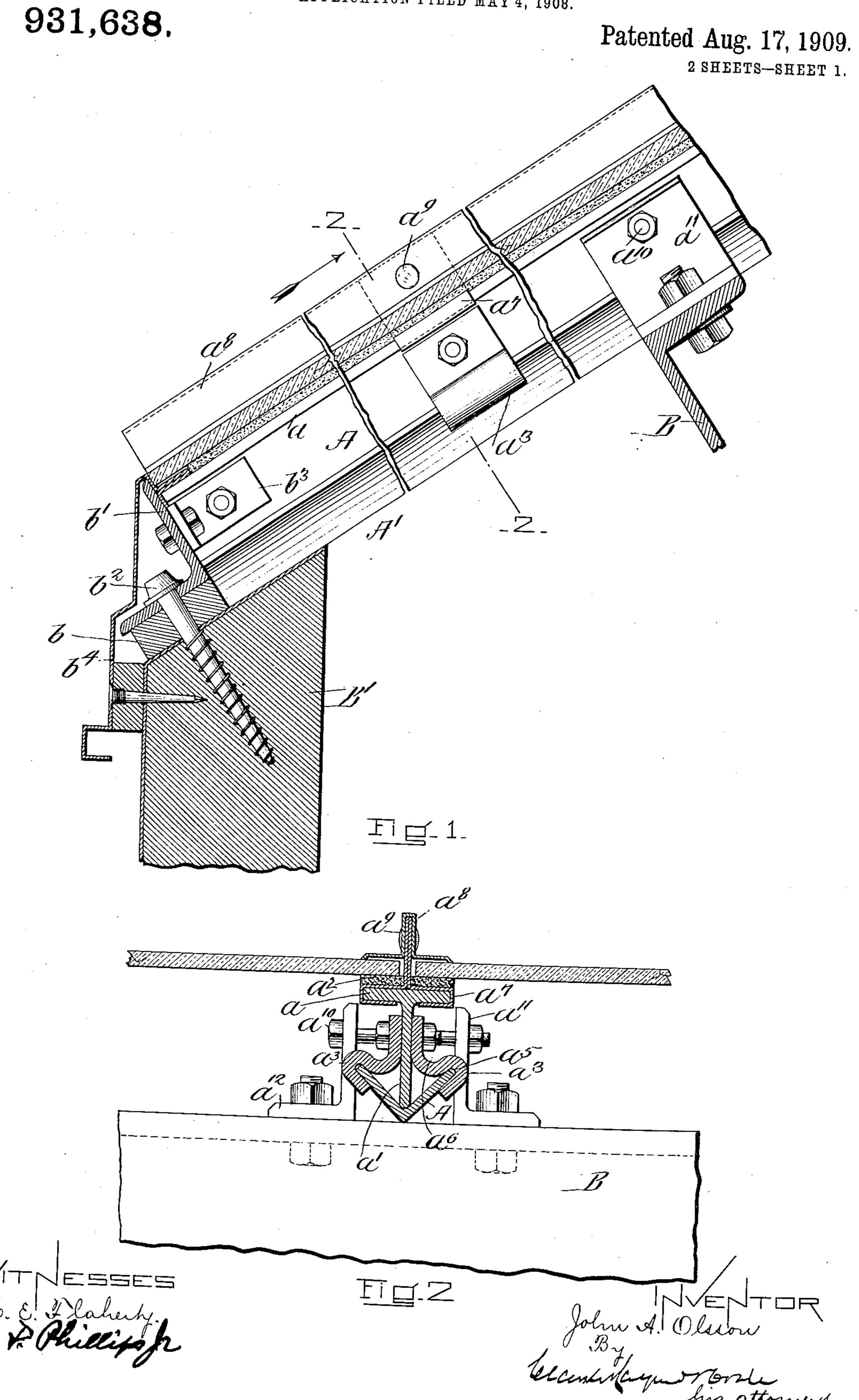
J. A. OLSSON.

COMBINED TROUGH AND GLASS SUPPORT FOR GLAZED STRUCTURES.

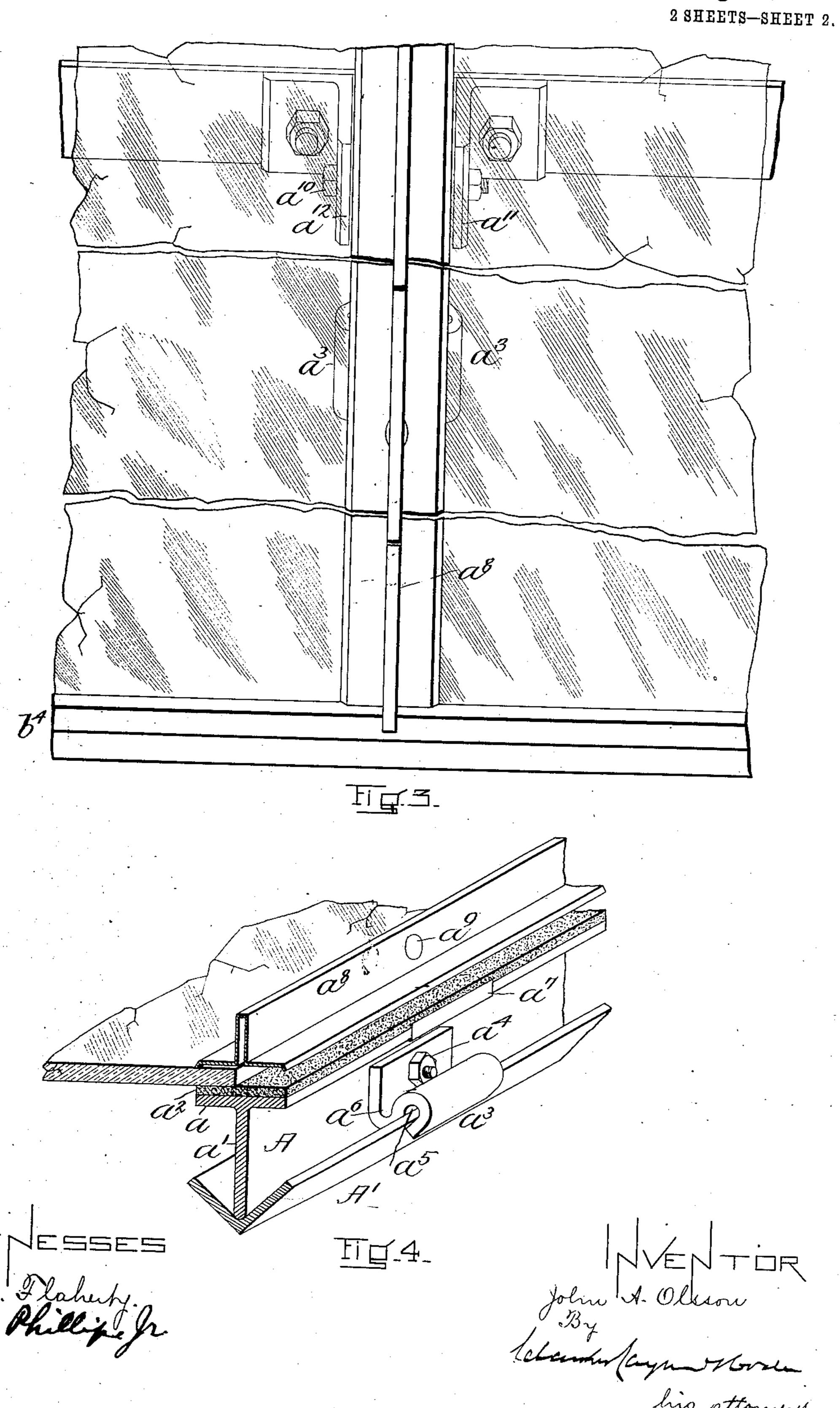
APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1908.



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931,638.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. OLSSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINED TROUGH AND GLASS SUPPORT FOR GLAZED STRUCTURES.

No. 931,638

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Application filed May 4, 1908. Serial No. 430,741.

To all whom it may concern:

Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United 5 States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Trough and Glass Supports for Glazed Structures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accom-10 panying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The combined trough and glass support for glazed structures is so well known in the art that it is unnecessary to refer to the ob-15 jective purposes and functions performed by

such a construction.

The especial object of my present invention is to provide a combined trough and glass support the essential elements of which 20 consist of metal bars or the like of a common form, or in other words, bars which are a common commercial commodity easily obtainable in the market; these bars though comparatively light to be of a form possess-25 ing great inherent strength and to be combined in such manner that the structure made from them, though light, will be very strong and rigid and will possess also the advantage of being easily formed, easily 30 taken apart in whole or in part section and will be relatively narrow so as not to obstruct the light, including also further points of structural utility as will hereinafter be explained.

The invention can best be seen and understood by reference to the drawings, in

which—

Figure 1 shows the invention mainly in vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 2 shows 40 a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a plan of the device as one views the same looking down upon a glazed structure from the top side thereof, and Fig. 4 illustrates a portion of the device in perspective.

Referring to the drawings:—A represents the bar which forms the main support for the glazed structure. This support is a common T-shaped bar having a head a and a shank or rib a^1 extending or dependent from 50 the head. The edges of the panes of glass rest upon the head a of this bar, there being preferably interposed some soft material such as felt a² which not only provides a cushion for the glass to rest upon, but also 55 assists in sealing the joint between the glass and its support.

Be it known that I, John A. Olsson, of oston, in the county of Suffolk and State

Beneath the main support A is the gutter of the support A is the gutter of the county of Suffolk and State

Beneath the main support A is the gutter of the support A is the gutter of the county of the support A is the gutter of mon V-shaped cross section inasmuch as this 60 form of bar makes a relatively narrow deep gutter and can be very conveniently attached to the shank of the main support by the means of attachment which I have provided. This attachment comprises a series 65 of clips a^3 intermittently arranged in pairs. Each pair of clips on opposite sides of the shank to the main support is secured thereto by means of a bolt a^4 passing through the shank and the ends of the respective clips. 70 The clips from the point of their attachment to the shank extend downwardly to connect with the edges of the trough, there being formed in the bent end of the clip sockets as into which the edges of the gutter are 75 adapted to fit. The effect is that when the nut on the end of the bolt at is tightened the clips will become affixed to the shank and draw over or hook onto the edges of the trough binding the main support and trough 80 tightly together. The strength and rigidity of the combined parts is, also, materially increased by the shank of the main support extending so far as to fit snugly within the hollow of the apex of the trough. One fur- 85 ther feature to be noted in connection with the clips a^3 is that each of the clips in the part which extends between the shank and the edge of the trough is preferably bent so as to provide a depressed surface a so that 90 any water which might fall or accumulate upon the clips will run off into the trough.

The edges of the panes of glass resting upon the head of the main support are secured thereto by means of a clip a⁷ adapted 95 in part to encircle and grip the head on opposite sides thereof and provided with a shank which extends upwardly through a slit in the interposed felt and between the edges of adjacent panes of glass to project 100 upwardly beyond the same. There are a series of these clips a^7 intermittently arranged and over the projecting ends of the shanks thereof is adapted to fit a continuous cap a^8 . This cap is provided with a grooved 105 recess or channel into which the ends of the shank are adapted to fit and be secured thereon by means of a rivet a^{0} . The cap a^{8} has also flanges which lap over and rest upon the edges of the adjacent panes there- 110 by providing a fixture which presents not only a neat and finished appearance but one

also which covers and protects the joint between the panes of glass. In case water should work in under the flanges of the cap a^8 it will encounter the clip a^7 and be direct-5 ed around the head of the main support into the trough. Not only do the clip a^{7} and cap a^8 , combined with it, form an effective means for binding the adjacent edges of the panes and weatherproofing the joint between the same, but these parts can also be very easily formed each out of a single piece of bent metal.

In the application of the combined trough and glass support to a building these parts 15 are maintained in a proper upright position to perform their respective functions by means of a bolt a^{10} which extends crosswise through the shank to the main support and is secured by a nut on the end of the bolt to 20 angle-pieces a^{11} , a^{12} bolted or otherwise affixed to the purlins B or other fixture

forming a portion of the building.

In practice the troughs will be extended so far as to lap onto the curb B1 of the 25 building over the edge of which the water is delivered from the trough. On the curb at the ends of the troughs I prefer to place blocks or pieces of joist b so arranged as not to impede the flow of water from the trough. 30 To the pieces b is secured a continuous angle-piece b^1 preferably secured to the pieces b by the same fastening b^2 as secures the pieces to the curb. Bolted to the anglepieces b^1 are angle-pieces b^3 which are af-35 fixed to the shank forming a portion of the main glass support as before explained. The attachment of these angle-pieces prevents the main support and trough from being moved laterally and adds to the strength 40 and rigidity of the entire structure. A finish may then be given the building, the ends of the trough being concealed by a molding b^4 secured in any suitable manner and between which and the curb the water 45 is adapted to fall as it flows from the troughs out over the edge of the curb as above explained.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters

50 Patent of the United States:—

1. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a glass support, the same comprising a supporting head upon which the panes of glass rest and a shank or rib 55 dependent therefrom, means for holding the panes of glass on said head, means connecting with a fixture or fixtures of support for maintaining said shank in a proper upright

position for said head to support the panes of glass, an independent trough extending 60 along beneath said shank, and means for supporting said trough from said shank.

2. A device of the character specified having a T-shaped bar, the same comprising a head upon which the panes of glass rest 65 and a shank dependent from said head, a V-shaped trough extending along below the shank of the bar and into which trough said shank of the bar is adapted to extend, means for holding the panes of glass onto 70 the head of said bar, and means for supporting said trough to coöperate with the shank of said bar.

3. A device of the character specified having a T-shaped bar, the same comprising a 75 head upon which the panes of glass rest and. a shank dependent from said head, and a V-shaped trough extending along below the shank of the bar and into which trough said shank of the bar is adapted to extend.

4. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a glass support, the same comprising a supporting head upon which the panes of glass rest and a shank or rib dependent therefrom, means for holding the 85 panes of glass on said head, a bolt supported to extend crosswise through said shank or body for holding the same in an upright position for the panes of glass to rest properly on said head, a gutter extending along be- 90 neath said shank, and means for supporting said gutter to coöperate with said shank.

5. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a glass support, the same comprising a supporting head upon which 95 the panes of glass rest and a shank or rib dependent therefrom, a clip passing around and gripping said head and extending in part between the edges of adjacent panes of glass to project above the same, a cap adapt- 100 ed in part to receive the projecting portion of said clip and overlapping the adjacent edges of the panes of glass to rest thereon, means for combining said clip and cap, means connecting with a fixture or fixtures of support 105 for maintaining said shank in a proper upright position for said head to support the panes of glass, an independent trough extending along beneath said shank, and means for supporting said trough from said 110 shank.

JOHN A. OLSSON.

Witnesses:

EZEKIEL VAN NOUDEN, JOHN E. R. HAYES.