

C. M. CONLEY.
SHOW WINDOW, SHOW CASE, AND THE LIKE.
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948,990.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

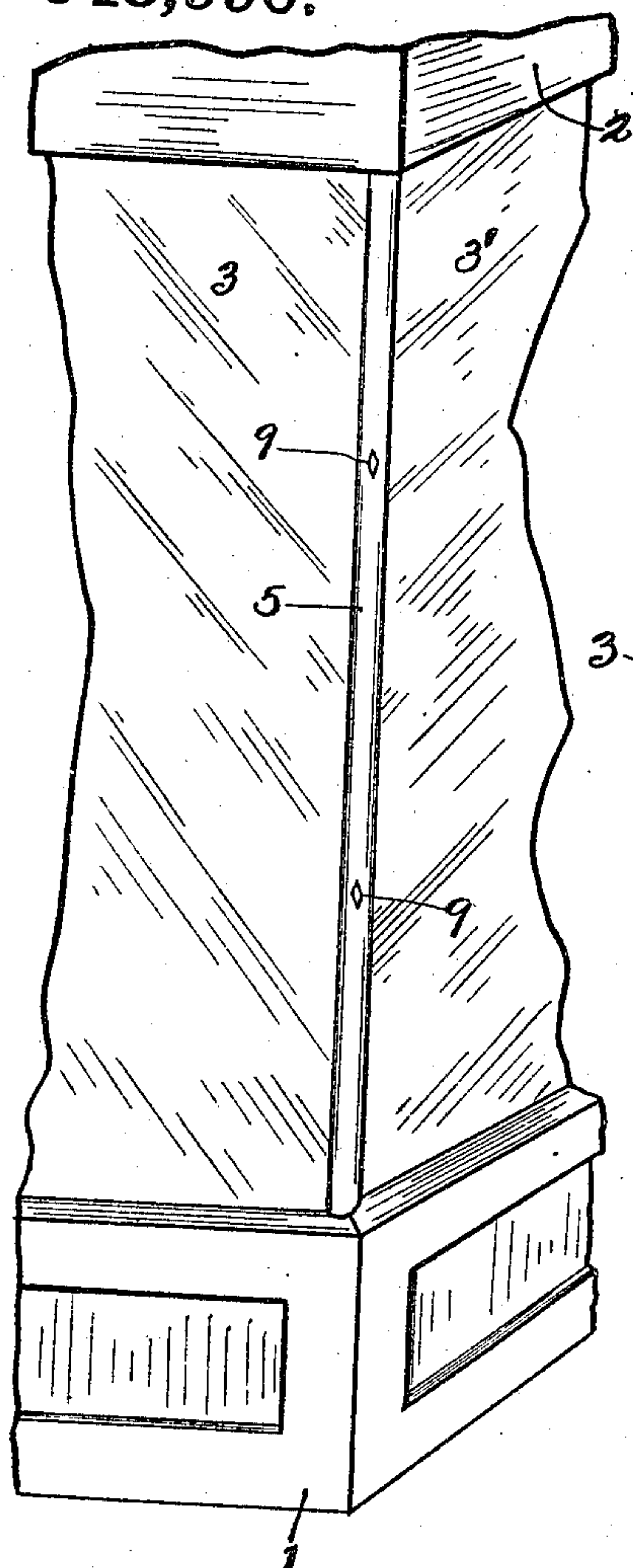


Fig. 1.

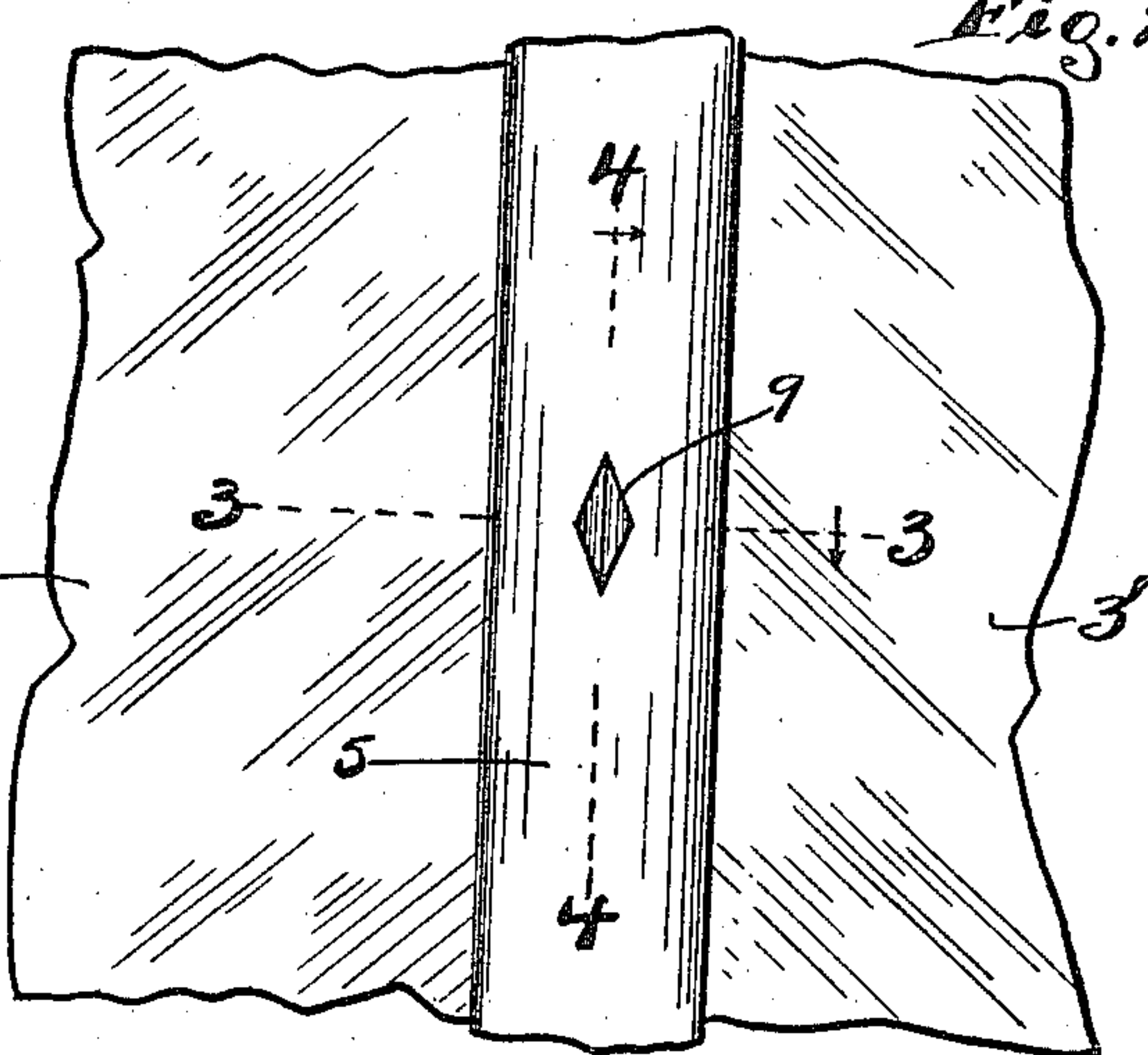


Fig. 2.

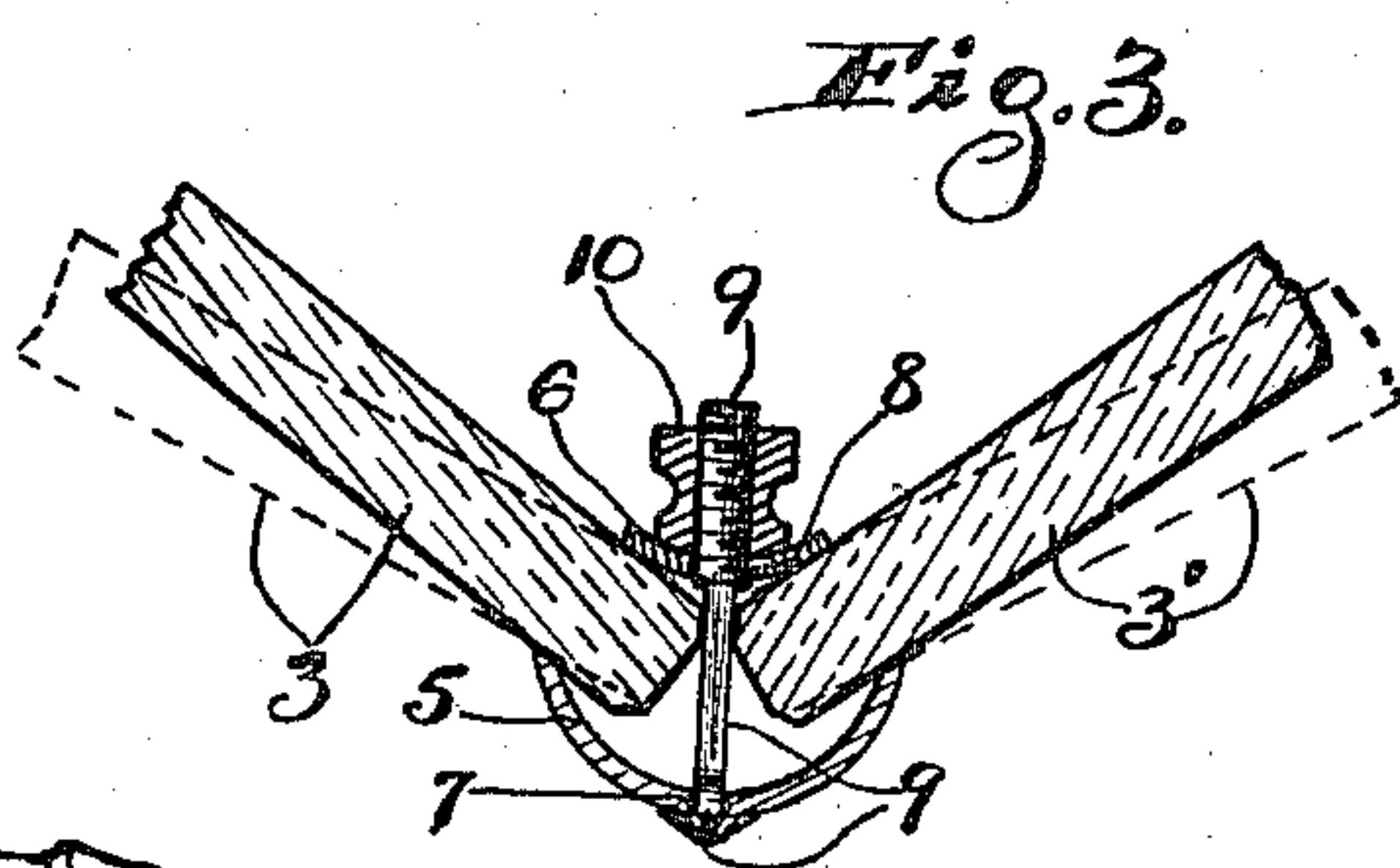


Fig. 3.

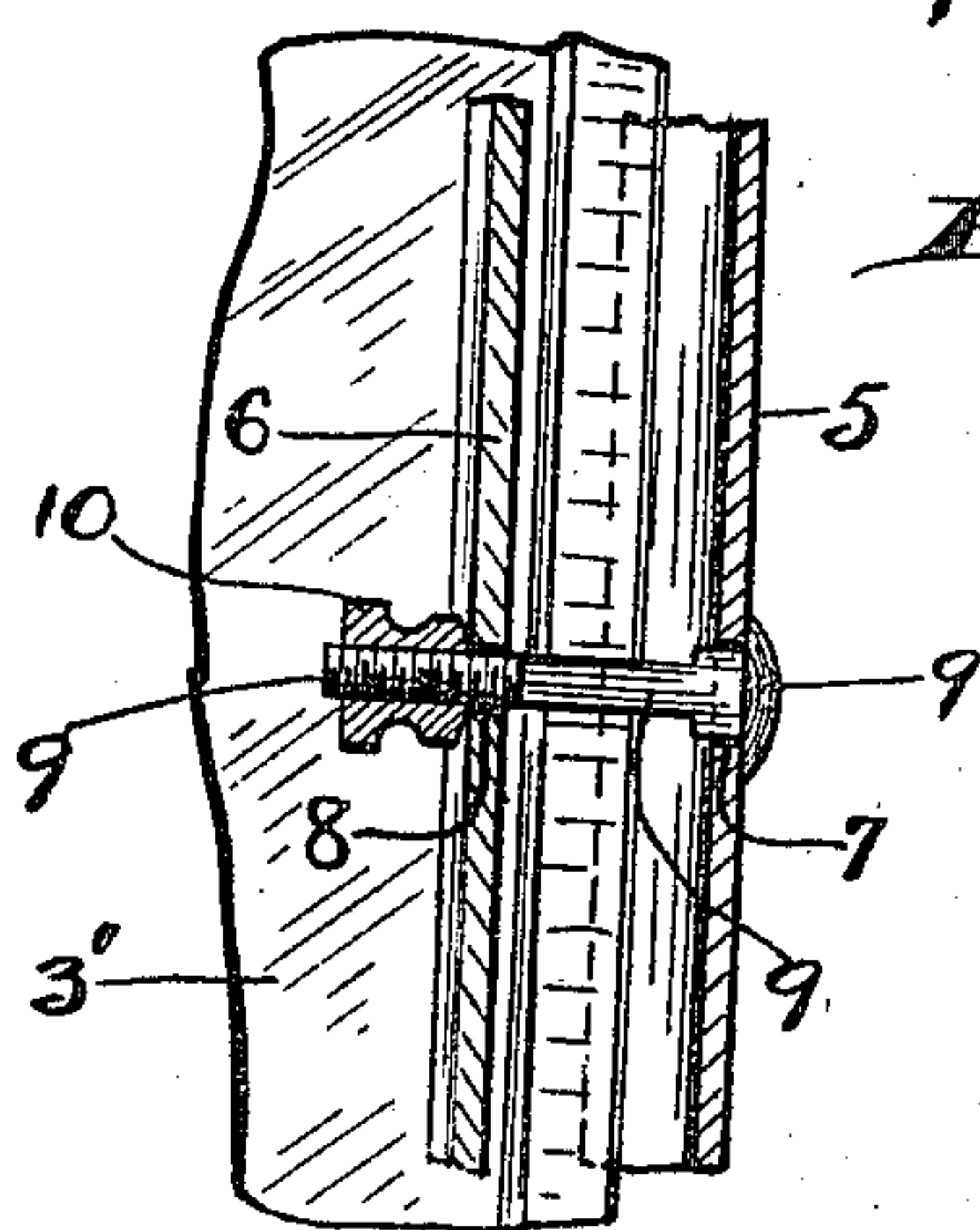


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Daniel E. Haly.
H. L. McDaniel.

Inventor:
Charles M. Conley
by Lynch & Rorer
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. CONLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE C. & L. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

SHOW-WINDOW, SHOW-CASE, AND THE LIKE.

948,990.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. CONLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Windows, Show-Cases, and the Like; and I 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 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in show windows, show cases and the like.

One object of this invention is to provide a corner construction for show cases, show windows and the like which can be readily applied to and made to fit plates arranged at any angle.

A further object of my invention is to provide means for protecting the abutting edges of the glass plates and at the same time rendering the show window or show case dust tight.

With these objects in view and in order to secure further advantages hereinafter appearing my invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts the preferred form of which is described in the following specification, pointed out in the claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of a show window or show case embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4, Fig. 2.

Again referring to the drawings 1 represents the bottom or foundation of a show case or show window and 2 represents the top thereof which may be made of wood or any preferred material. 3 and 3' represent two glass plates, one of which is arranged to form the front light and the other the side light. At the junction or meeting edges of the two plates is arranged my improved corner construction or clamp which comprises an outer member 5 and an inner member 6 with suitable means for connecting the same, as hereinafter described. The outer member 5 is formed of a resilient strip which preferably extends from the top to the bottom of the

construction. This strip is curved in cross section and laps over both plates completely covering the joint. The inner member 6 is arranged in the angle formed by the two plates and consists of a comparatively rigid or unyielding strip which extends from the top to the bottom of the construction and is also curved in cross section. In the strips or members 5 and 6 are formed registering holes or openings 7 and 8 respectively. The holes in the outer member being preferably rectangular so as to prevent the bolts from turning therein. Bolts 9 are passed through the holes in the said members and on the inner ends thereof are secured nuts 10. Each of the bolts 9, preferably, has a flat shank portion where it passes through the slot or hole in the outer member and is also preferably flat where it passes between the plates in order that the plates may form a comparatively close joint. In the drawings are shown two such bolts, but of course the number may be varied according to the size of the construction. When the nuts 10 are tightened on the bolts 9 the outer clamping member 5 being resilient will be caused to tightly engage the outer surface of the glass plates and as the inner clamping member 6 is comparatively unyielding the plates will be held securely in position, but will still be free to settle or shift if there is any change in the foundation of the construction owing to the shrinkage or warping of the wood. As the outer member 5 closely engages the outer surfaces of the glass plates it will be impossible for dust to enter at the joint and a thoroughly dust-proof construction is therefore provided.

This construction can be used with plates arranged at any angle as the outer resilient strip will spread so as to accommodate a broad angle or will contract to fit a sharp or acute angle, while the inner member or strip will remain practically unchanged. This is shown in Fig. 3, the full lines representing one position of two plates and the dotted lines showing how the angles of the plates can be increased without appreciably effecting the clamping members.

What I claim is,—

1. In a construction of the character indicated the combination with two plates arranged at an angle to each other, of a transversely curved member arranged on the outer faces of said plates and spanning the abut-

ting edges of said plates, with its concave side in contact with the outer faces of said plates, a similarly curved member arranged in the angle formed by the inner faces of said plates and with its convex side abutting against said plates and means for connecting said outer member and said inner member.

2. In a construction of the character indicated the combination with two plates arranged to form a joint, of an outer clamping member comprising a transversely curved resilient strip arranged on the outer faces of said plates and spanning the abutting edges of said plates with its concave side in contact with the outer faces of said plates, a similarly curved rigid strip arranged in the angle formed by the inner faces of said plates and with its convex side abutting against said plates and means for connecting said outer member and said inner member.

3. In a construction of the character indicated the combination with two plates arranged to form a joint, of an outer clamping member comprising a transversely curved resilient strip arranged on the outer faces of said plates and extending from top to bottom thereof and spanning the abutting edges of said plates with its concave side in contact with the outer faces of said plates, a

similarly curved rigid strip arranged in the angle formed by the inner faces of said plates and extending from top to bottom thereof and with its convex side abutting against said plates and means for connecting said outer member and said inner member.

4. In a construction of the character indicated, the combination with two plates arranged to form a joint, of an outer clamping member comprising a transversely curved resilient strip arranged on the outer faces of said plates and extending from top to bottom thereof and spanning the abutting edges of said plates with its concave side in contact with the outer faces of said plates, a similarly curved rigid strip arranged in the angle formed by the inner faces of said plates and extending from top to bottom thereof and with its convex side abutting against said plates, bolts passing through said members and nuts secured on the ends of said bolts.

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing specification, in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES M. CONLEY.

Witnesses:

VICTOR C. LYNCH,
N. L. McDONNELL.