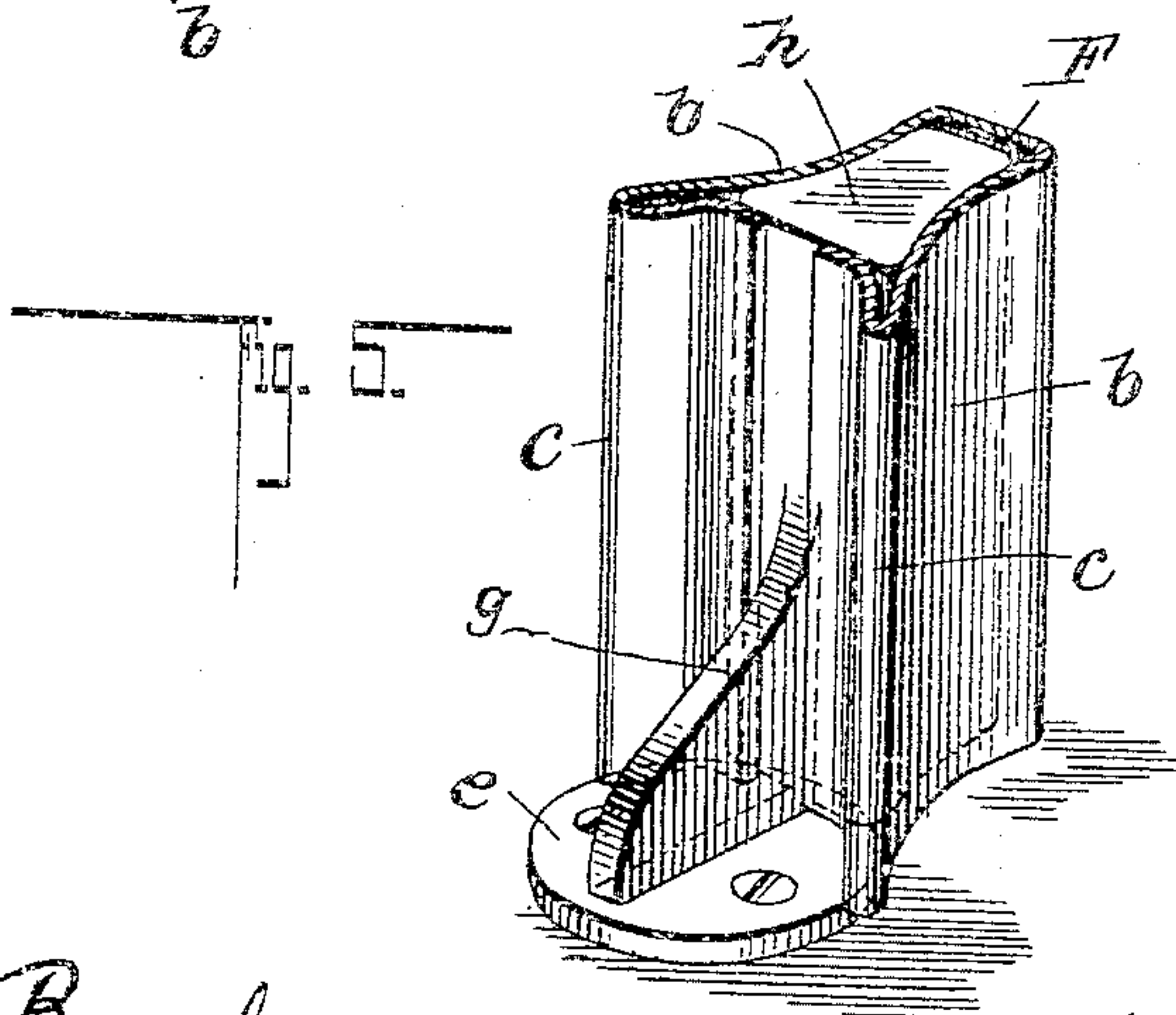
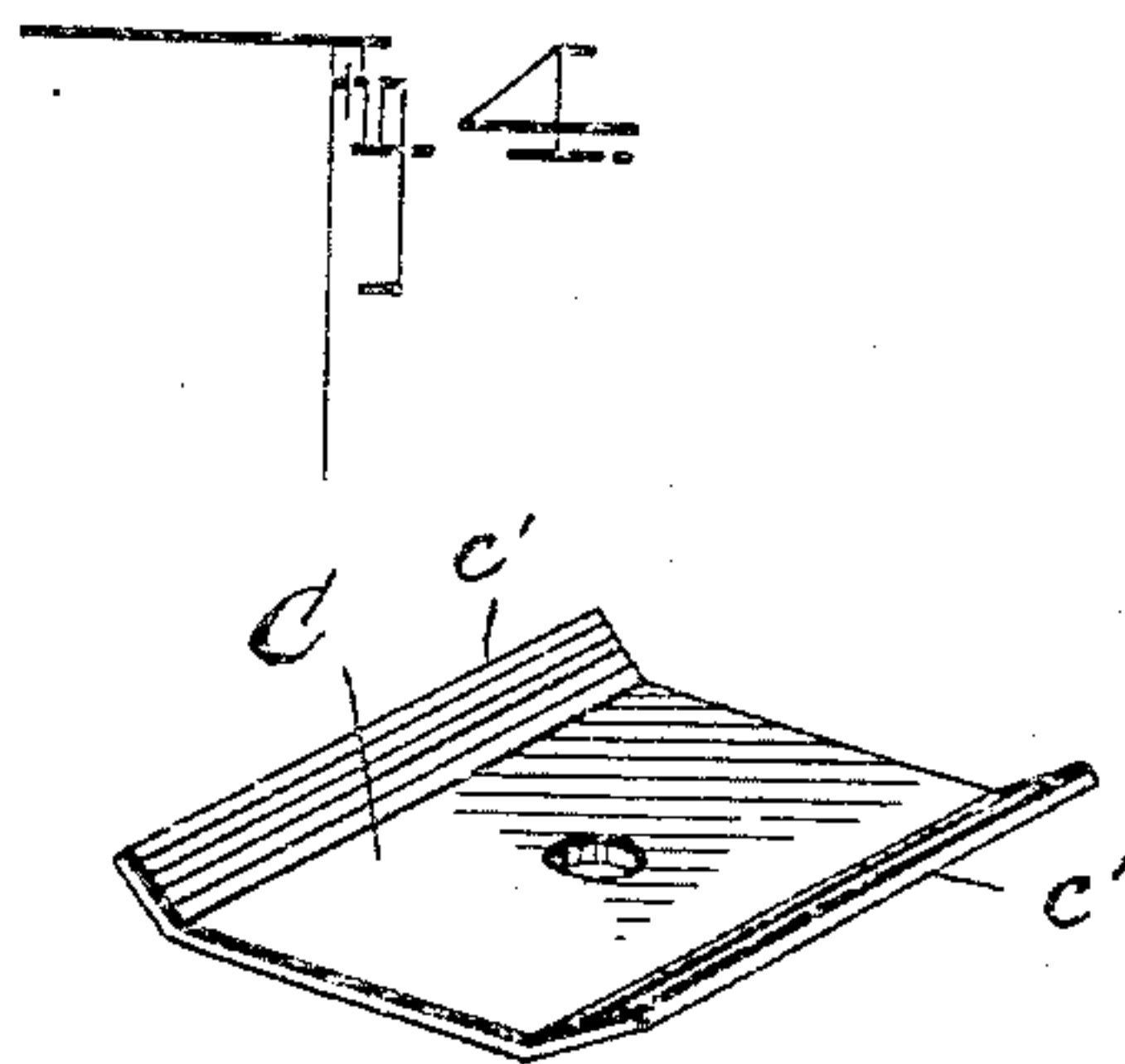
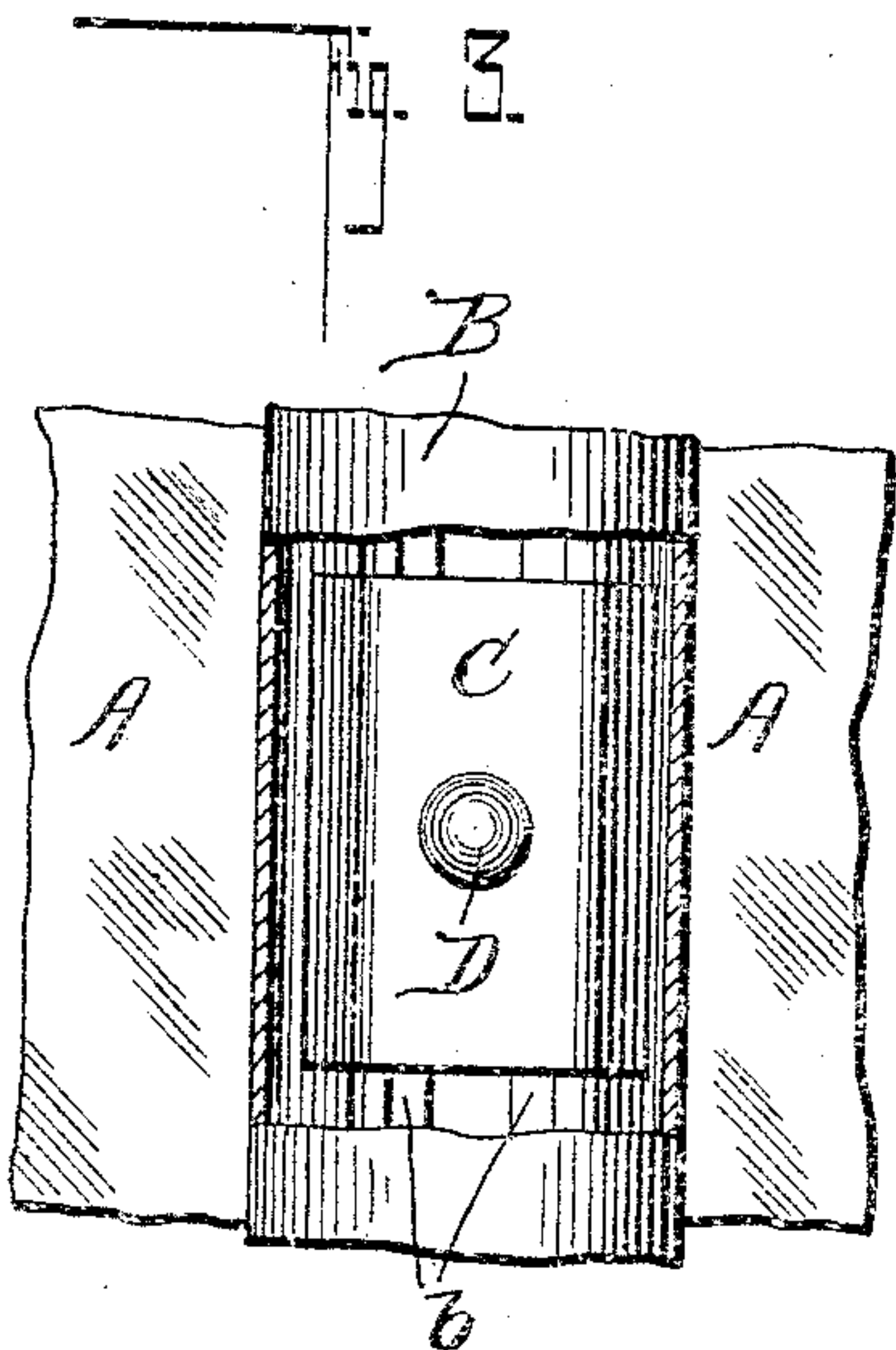
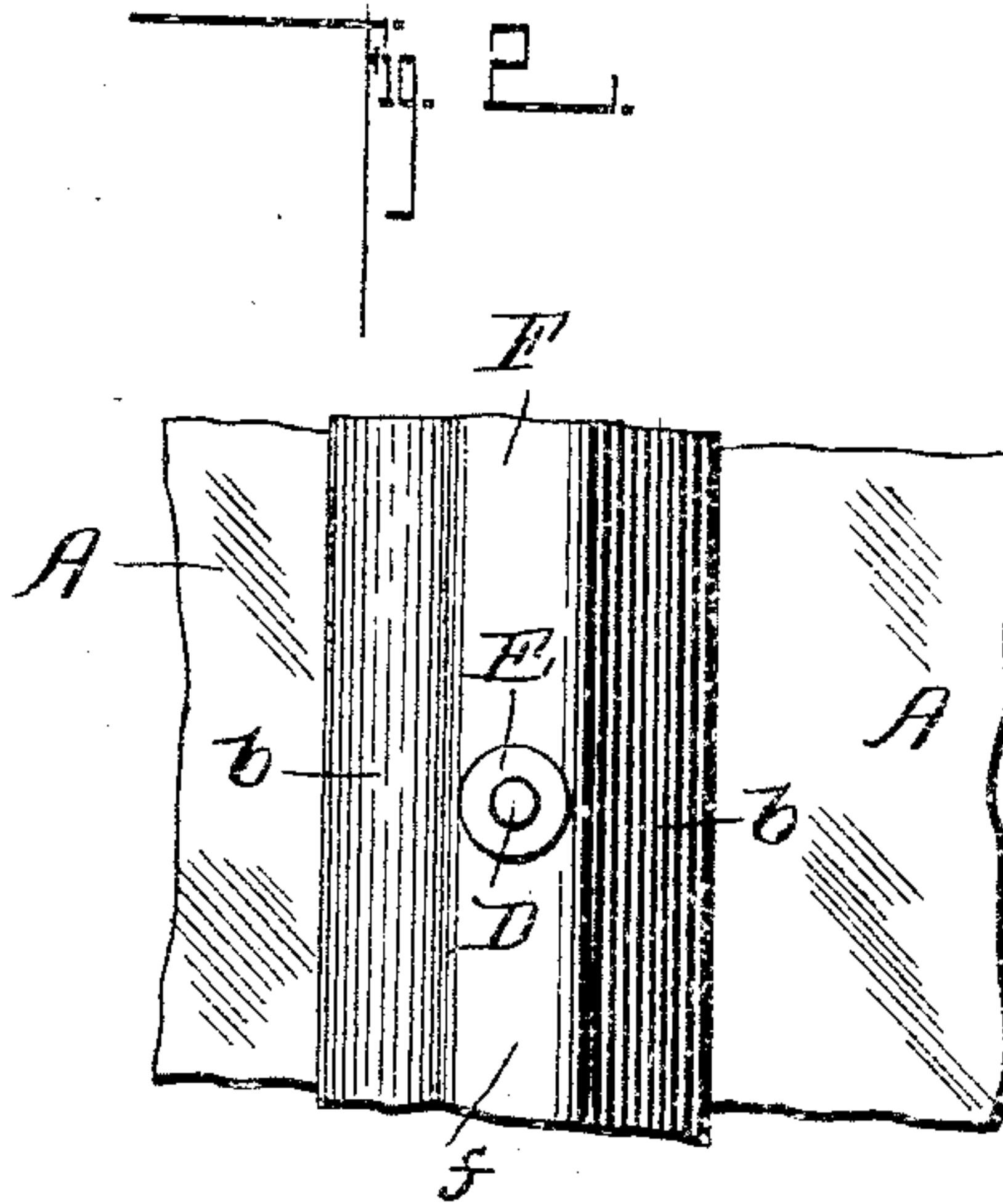
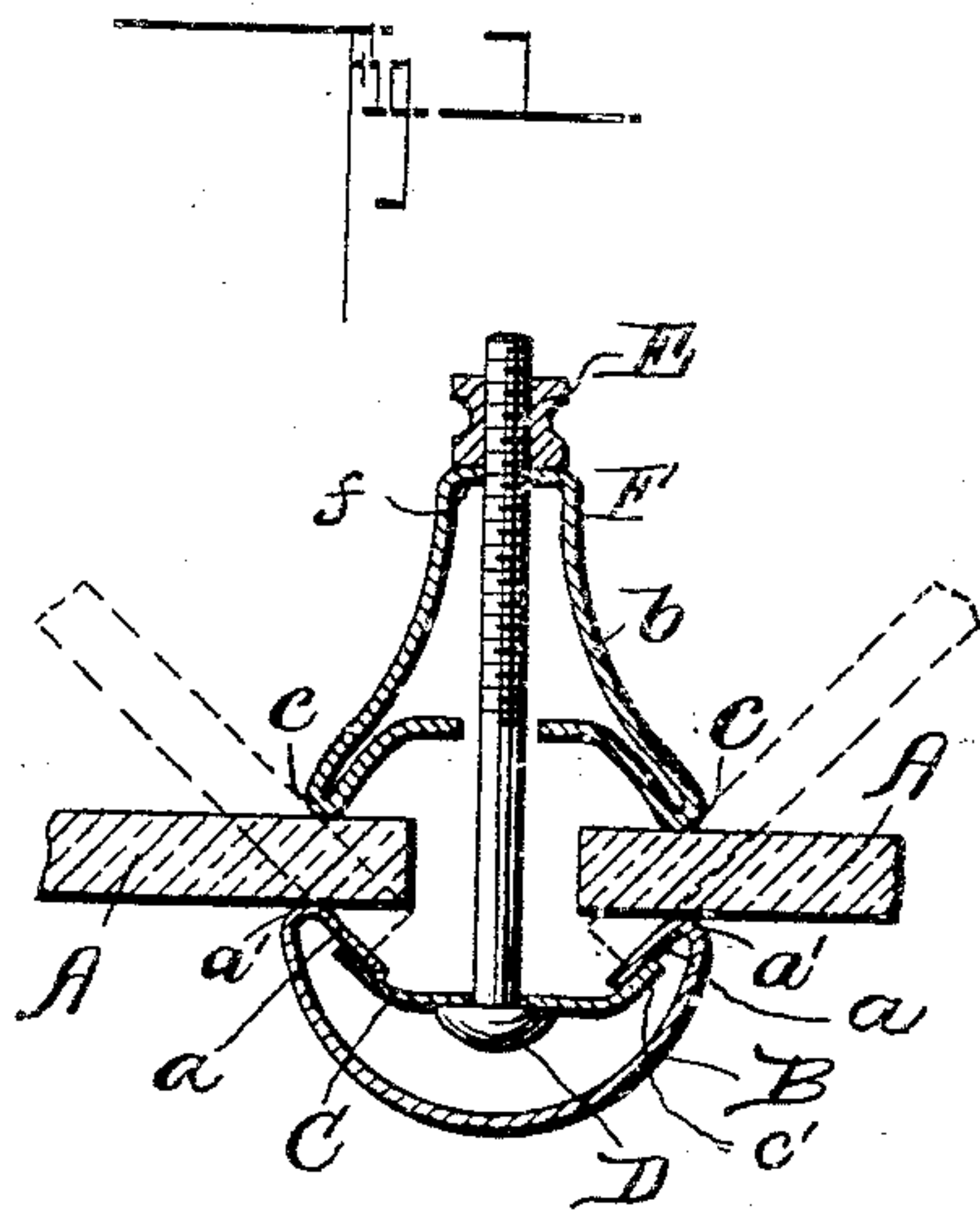


H. S. CONROW.  
STORE FRONT AND SHOW CASE CONSTRUCTION.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1909.

958,228.

Patented May 17, 1910.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. CONROW, OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

STORE-FRONT AND SHOW-CASE CONSTRUCTION.

958,228.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed August 16, 1909. Serial No. 513,012.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY S. CONROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, have invented a certain new and useful Store-Front and Show-Case Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to store front and show case constructions and particularly to corner and division or mullion bars for such structures, and it has for its object to provide a simple, durable, comparatively inexpensive device, the parts of which are adapted to be quickly and readily assembled and arranged in position and to be removed therefrom without the absolute necessity for the employment of skilled labor, and which is adapted to be used either as a division or mullion bar, or as a corner bar, without change or alteration in the parts comprising the device, and it consists of the parts and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a horizontal section through my improved device showing its arrangement and position when in use. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation showing the clamping member. Fig. 3 is a front elevation, the bar being broken away to show the underlying parts. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the clip. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a wall or foot post for securing the bar to the construction.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout all the views.

So far as I am aware, the mullion or division bars now used in show case, show window or store front constructions to hold or secure the abutting glass plates in place are not, without change or alteration in structure, adapted to be used as corner posts or bars, nor are the latter adapted to be used as division or mullion bars. Thus, it is necessary to provide separate devices for the corners or at bends where the abutting glass plates are to be set at angles to each other, and at points between the ends or corners where the glass plates are to be set in the same plane.

Now, it is the object of this invention to provide a bar equally well adapted for use as a division or mullion bar and as a cor-

ner bar without in any way changing the construction, form or shape of the bar.

Referring to the drawings A represents the glass plates for a show case, or store-front construction, and B the division or mullion and corner bar for engaging and holding the abutting glass plates in their proper position whether the same be arranged in the same plane, as shown in full lines, or at angles to each other, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The bar B comprises, preferably, a semi-circular or curved strip or plate of metal, although any other suitable shape or form may be given the same in cross section, having its side edges bent or turned sharply inward toward its body portion, as at *a*, to provide a bearing for the clip C, and to permit of the angular adjustment of the glass plates. Also the bending in of the edges *a* provides a blunt or rounded edge *a'* at each side of the bar for engagement or contact with the glass plates.

The clip C is formed from a plate having its side edges bent at an obtuse angle, as at *c'*, to engage the bent edges of the bar B, and said clip is pierced for the passage of a bolt D by which the glass plates are clamped or secured in position.

F represents the clamping member of the device which consists of a metal plate or strip bent on itself to provide the central bearing portion *f*, and the sides *b*, and having its edges bent or turned sharply inwardly to provide the blunt or rounded contact edges *e*. The ends or edges of the turned portions of the sides are preferably bent toward each other to form a guide for the clamping or adjusting bolt D which extends between or past said edges and through an opening therefor formed in the bearing portion *f* of the clamping member to receive a nut E by which the parts are adjusted and the glass plates clamped in place.

To secure the bar in place to the construction at corners and at division points I provide the device shown in Fig. 5, which consists of a wall or foot plate *e*, perforated to receive fastening screws, a brace or strengthening rib *g* and the triangular shaped post *h*, all preferably cast in one piece, said post being adapted to fit snugly within the clamping member at its ends. By the use of the post *h* I obviate the necessity for riv-



eting or otherwise securing lugs to the ends of the mullion bars or corner bars to secure the latter to the jambs, sills, or other parts of the construction as is now usually done.

5 In use the parts of the bar are assembled and the posts *h* inserted in the ends of the clamping member and then secured to the construction by screws at the proper points or locations. The glass plates are then in-  
 10 serted between the rounded edges *a'*, *c*, of the bar B and the clamping member *c*, and properly adjusted to the position desired. If the construction is such that two or more plates are to be used in the front or sides  
 15 thereof, the bar is arranged and fixed to the construction at the proper distance from the corner and wall, or from each other, and the adjacent edges of the glass plates inserted, as above described, and the nut run on the  
 20 bolt D to draw the clip and clamping member toward each other and thus clamp the glass plates in place. If the bar is being used at a corner or bend the glass plates are first adjusted to the proper angle and the  
 25 nut then run on the bolt to clamp them in their adjusted positions. In either case the bolt draws the clip against the lips at the bar B and the clamping member toward the lips and thus causes the blunt or rounded  
 30 edges *a'*, *c*, of the bar and clamping, respectively, to engage the glass at diametrically opposite sides of the plate and thus firmly holds the same in place without injurious strain thereon.

35 Ample space is provided in the clamping member to run electric light wires should it be desired to employ the same for illuminating purposes.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:

1. A device for store front and show case constructions, comprising an outer metal plate having its side edges bent inwardly at a sharp angle to its body portion to form lips and having rounded contact edges at the crotch of the angle, an inner metal plate having its side edges bent to form rounded contact edges, the last named edges being diametrically opposed to the first named edges, a clip for engaging the lips on the outer plate, and means for connecting said clip and the inner plate for adjusting the same toward each other, whereby the abutting edges of glass plates may be clamped between the rounded edges of said inner and outer plates and said plates disposed in the same vertical plane or at an angle to each other.

2. A device for store front and show case constructions, comprising an outer metal plate having its side edges bent inwardly to form lips, a clip for engaging said lips, an inner metal plate bent upon itself and having its edges turned inwardly, means engaging said clip and said inner plate for clamping said plates on interposed glass plates, and a post adapted to enter the ends of said inner plate and to be secured to the construction to hold the device firmly in position.

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

HENRY S. CONROW.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. ERRICKSEN,  
 OSCAR SHERMAN.