E. S. RHOADS.

WINDOW GLASS SETTING GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1910.

978,781. Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Fig. 1.

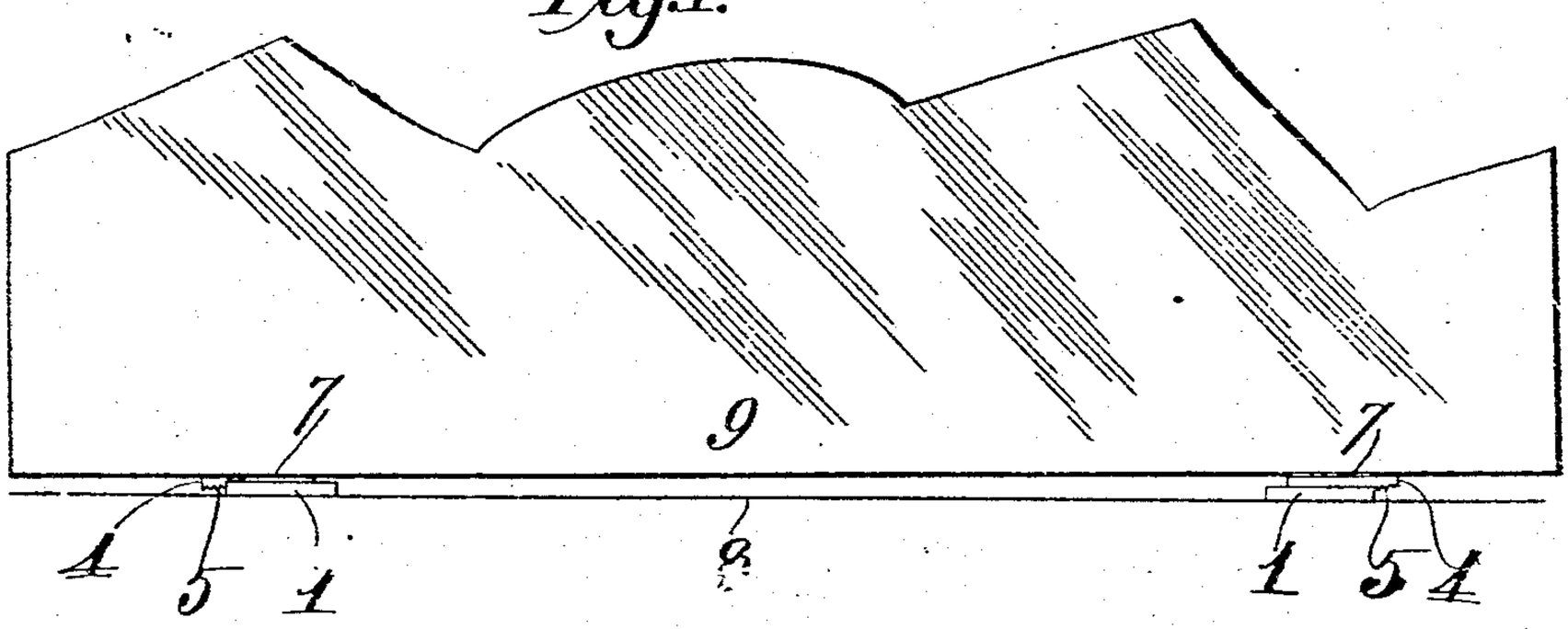


Fig. 2.

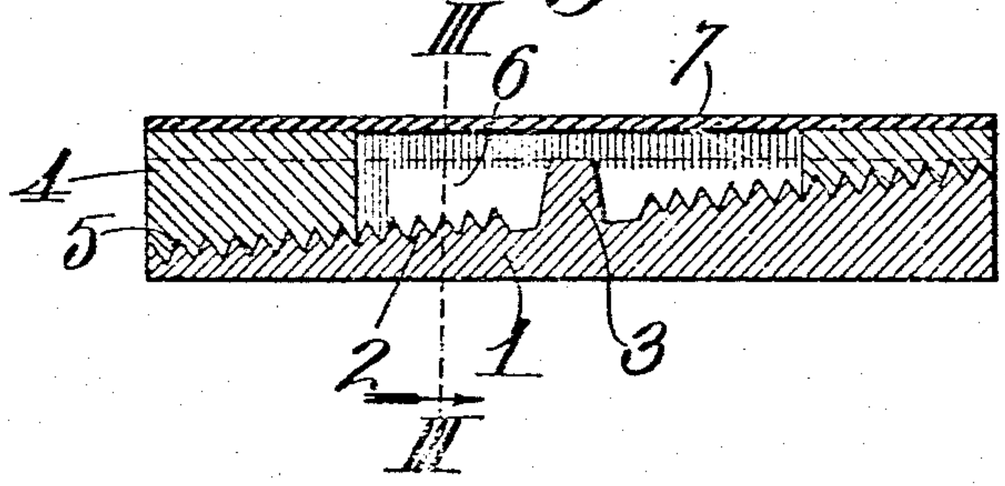
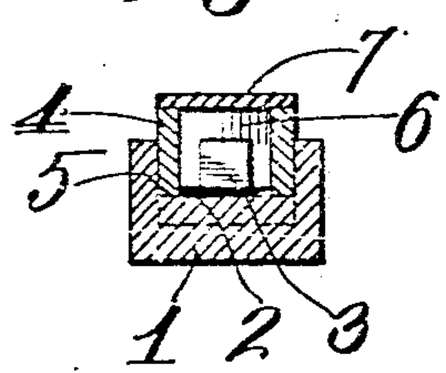


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Frank R Glover
H. C. Rodgers

Inventor
E. S. Rhoads
By Thorpe & Thorpe Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERRETT S. RHOADS, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

WINDOW-GLASS-SETTING GAGE.

978,781. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Application filed September 28, 1910. Serial No. 584,375.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, ERRETT S. RHOADS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Glass-Setting Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window glass setting gages and my object is to produce a device of this character of simple, strong, durable and cheap construction which may be varied in height and will not slip while sustaining the weight of a glass plate.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1. is a view showing a glass plate resting edgewise upon a pair of gages embodying my invention. Fig. 2. is a central vertical longitudinal section of one of the gages. Fig. 3. is a cross section on the line III—III of Fig. 2.

In the said drawing, 1 indicates a channel iron, the upper side of the bottom being inclined and toothed from its ends to within a short distance of its center and at the last-named point provided with an upwardly projecting stud 3.

4 indicates a wedge susceptible of fitting down into the channel plate and provided at its under side with teeth 5, for engagement with teeth 2, and provided also with a longitudinal slot 6 receiving the upwardly projecting stud 3, the wedge being capped for its full length by preference, by a leather, lead or equivalent compressible bed strip 7. To reduce the height of the gage the wedge is adjusted to the left, the limit of such adjustment being when the right hand end of the slot is arrested by contact with the stud 3. To increase the height of the gage the wedge is adjusted in the opposite direction and the limit of such adjustment is attained when the left-hand end of the slot comes in contact with the stud 3, as will be readily understood.

Assuming that the sill 8 of the window is not perfectly level and it is desired to support a glass plate 9 with its lower edge horizontal, a pair of gages of the type described are placed upon the sill and adjusted so that the bed strips 7 shall lie in substantially the same horizontal plane. The glass plate is then placed in the window opening and upon the gages, the compressible guard strip 7 guarding against the edges of the glass plate being chipped or injured in the event of vibration from any cause. If the window sill is level and the lower edge of the glass plate is cut at a slight angle to the horizontal and is therefore slightly lower at one lower corner than the other when its side edges are vertical, the gages can be adjusted to support the glass plate and accommodate the inclination of its lower edge.

The provision of the stud and slot prevents a window setter from carelessly adjusting the wedge a sufficient distance to bring the upper side of the compressible strip below the upper edge of the channel iron and thus guards against any possibility of the glass coming in contact with the latter. It also prevents the wedge from being adjusted a sufficient distance to the right to render the support insecure, it being obvious that if the right hand end of the wedge was engaged with the right hand end of the channel iron, there would be a possibility of the wedge tilting downward at its projecting or right hand end and resulting in injury to the glass plate. It is obvious that no lateral displacement of the wedge from the channel iron can occur because the upwardly projecting arms of the latter guard against the lateral movement of the former.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a window glass setting gage possessing the features of advantage enumerated as desirable and I wish it to be understood that I reserve the right to make all changes properly falling within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:—

1. A gage, comprising a channel iron, the upper surface of the bottom being inclined and toothed, a wedge fitting down in the channel of the angle iron and provided in its underside with teeth engaging the teeth of the channel iron, and a compressible strip secured on the upper side of the wedge.

2. A gage comprising a channel iron having the upper side of its bottom inclined and toothed and provided at a suitable point

between its ends with an upwardly projecting stud, a wedge fitting down in the channel of the angle iron and provided with teeth at its under side engaging the teeth of said channel iron and with a longitudinal slot receiving said stud, and a compressible strip secured to the upper side of the wedge.

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

ERRETT S. RHOADS.

Witnesses:
HELEN C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.