

No. 647,255.

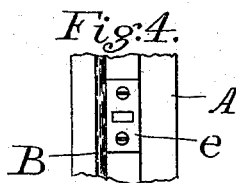
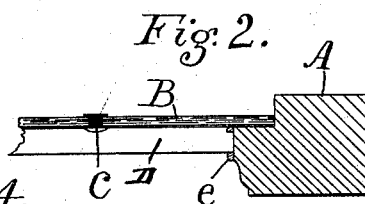
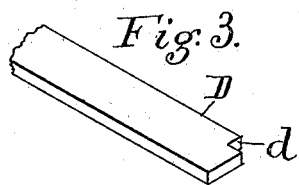
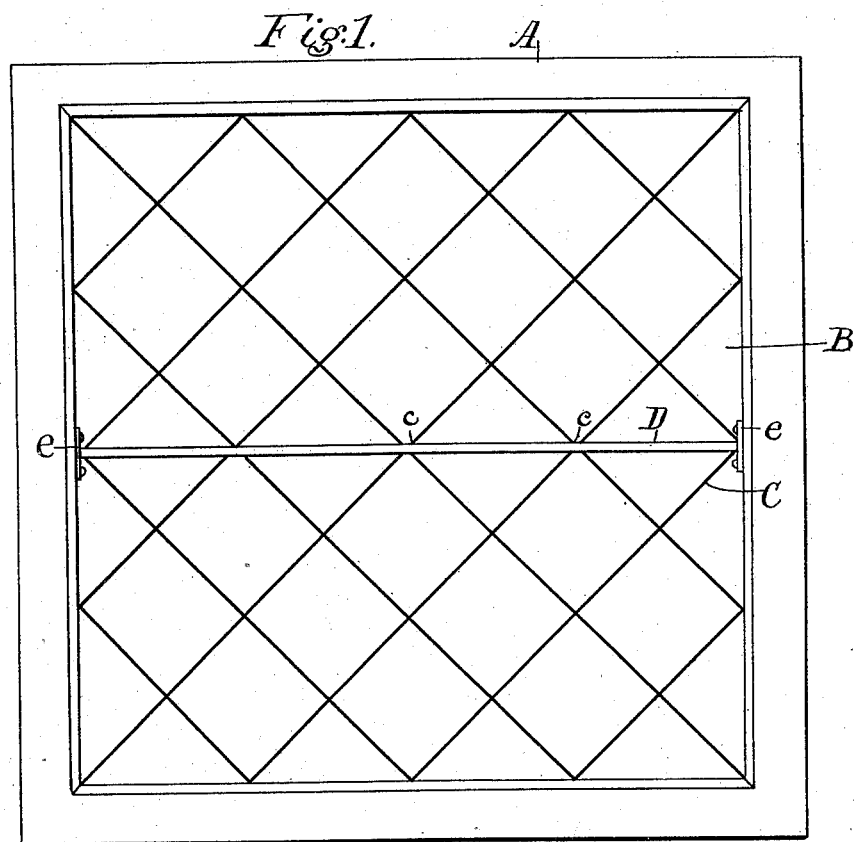
Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

C. H. FARLEY.

MEANS FOR FASTENING LEADED GLASS IN POSITION.

(Application filed Feb. 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MEANS FOR FASTENING LEADED GLASS IN POSITION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,255, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed February 10, 1900. Serial No. 4,722. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CYRUS H. FARLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Portland, Cumberland county, State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Fastening Leaded Glass in Position, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for securing leaded glass in position in its sash. Heretofore such windows have been stiffened and strengthened by means of round metal rods, which were inserted into holes bored in the sash at each side of the window. In order to insert these rods after the glass was in position, it was necessary to bore a hole on one side of the sash somewhat larger and deeper than the rod in order to allow the rod to be inserted from the front of the sash. Having been inserted by one end in the large hole, the rod was swung in adjacent to the glass and pulled back into the hole on the opposite side of the frame. The rod was then secured to the lead comes by soldering copper wires to the comes and twisting the wire around the rod. This method of strengthening windows was imperfect for several reasons: First, in order to get the rod close to the glass the holes had to be bored close to the edge of the rabbet, which was difficult to do, and, as already stated, one of the holes was necessarily made so large that the rod would not fit closely. The fastening-wires were also defective, because they would stand but little strain, and the constant working of the surface of the window in and out, caused by the varying air-pressure, had a tendency to loosen them. I overcome these difficulties, according to my present invention, by supporting the ends of the rods in socketed brackets screwed or otherwise fastened on the inner edges of the rails of the frame, so that the rod can be inserted from the front of the window. The rod is soldered to the lead comes at the points where they cross, and the glass is thus rigidly supported and the window greatly strengthened.

I illustrate my invention by means of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window fitted with my device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged hori-

zontal section taken immediately above the rod. Fig. 3 is a detail of the end of the rod; and Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the inner edge of the side rail, showing the socketed brackets.

A represents the frame, B the panes of glass, and C the lead comes, of a stained-glass window of ordinary construction. On the inner edges of the side rails are two socketed brackets *e*, secured at opposite points, and fitting in the socket are the opposite ends of the supporting-rod D. Means are provided for securing the rod to the comes at the points where they cross, and for this purpose the rod is preferably made of some material, such as galvanized iron, which may be readily soldered to the comes.

In order that the rod may be soldered at the points where it intersects the comes, one of its sides rests against the faces of the comes. The rod may be round or of any desired cross-section, but as I prefer to construct it it may be made flat or rectangular in cross-section, having a projecting portion *d*, which extends in beyond the sockets and rests against the comes. This edge is soldered to the several comes at the points *c*, where they intercept. The bar is disposed with its longest dimension horizontal, so that it presents the least possible obstruction to the view of the window, while giving the greatest possible strength in the direction where such strength is needed.

The rod is readily inserted from the front of the window by first fastening one of the brackets in position, inserting one end of the rod in the socket, slipping the other over the opposite end of the rod, and then fastening the bracket in place.

I claim—

1. The herein-described means for securing leaded glass in position consisting of socketed brackets secured on the inner edges of opposite sash-rails, a rod having its ends fitting in the sockets of said brackets, said rod being secured to the lead comes at the points of crossing.

2. The herein-described means for securing leaded glass in position, consisting of socketed brackets secured to the inner edges of opposite sash-rails, a rod having its ends fit-

ting in the sockets of said brackets, said rod being soldered to the lead comes at the points of crossing.

5 3. The herein-described means for securing leaded glass in position, consisting of brackets secured on the inner edges of opposite sash-rails, said brackets being provided with sockets, a flat rod having its ends fitting

said sockets and having one of its edges extending inward and resting against the faces of the comes and being soldered thereto at the points of intersection.

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