W. H. G. SAVAGE.
Glazier's Tool.

No. 212,515. Patented Feb. 18, 1879.

Fig: 1.

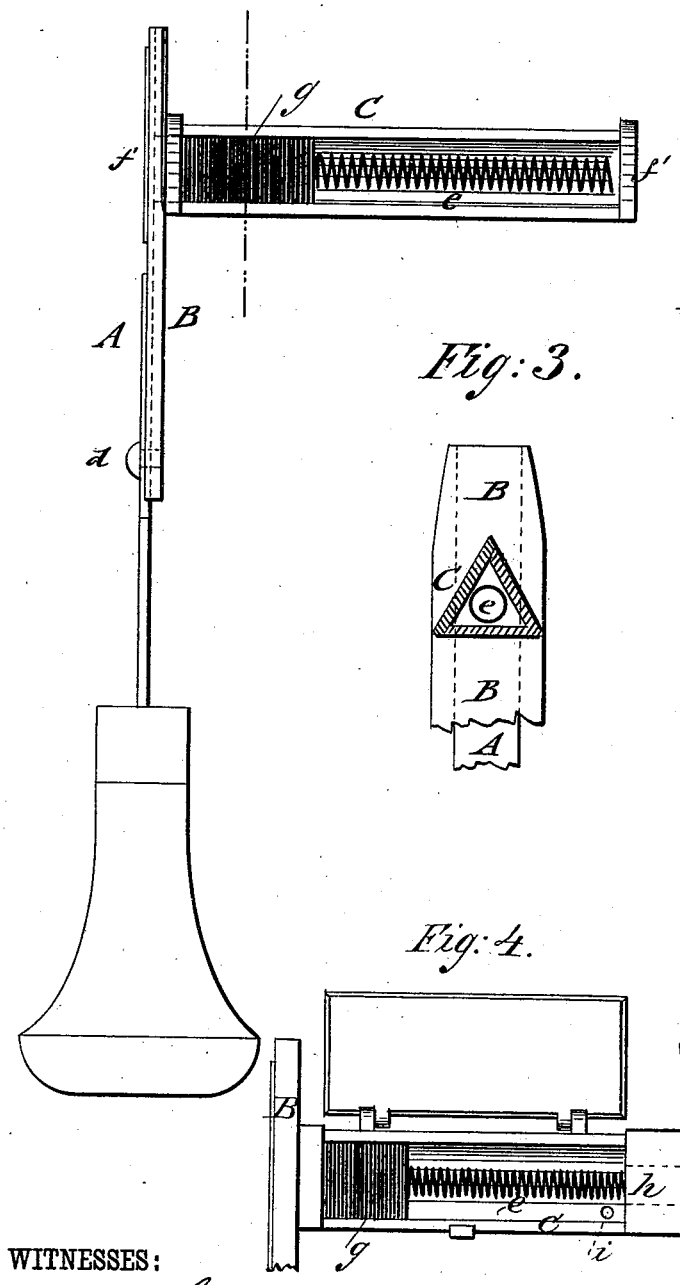


Fig: 2.

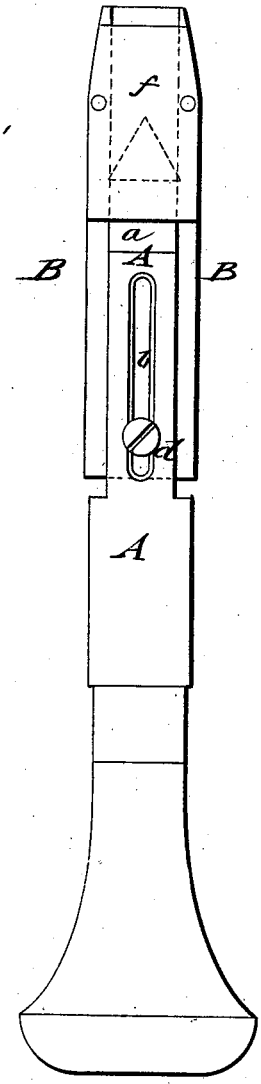
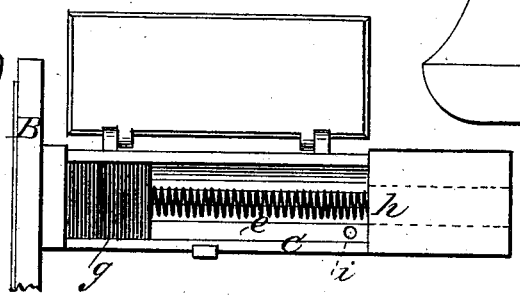


Fig: 3.

Fig: 4.



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WILLIAM H. G. SAVAGE, OF KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLAZIERS' TOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,515**, dated February 18, 1879; application filed November 14, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. G. SAVAGE, of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Glazier's Tool, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to furnish glaziers and manufacturers of picture-frames and others a tool for holding and driving the sheet-metal points or brads into the frame for holding the glass or wooden back in place.

It consists of a prismatic receptacle with a follower actuated by a spring, said receptacle being joined at right angles to a bar with a triangular opening in line with the receptacle, and on the opposite side of the bar from the receptacle is made a longitudinal rabbet covered by a metallic plate, and into the socket thus formed a plunger is reciprocated, which drives the brads or points into the wood when they have been forced out into the socket.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail of the receptacle, and Fig. 4 is a modification of my improvement.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a plunger, provided with a handle at one end, and having a longitudinal slot, *b*, through which is passed a set-screw, *d*, that enters the bar or plate B. A longitudinal rabbet, *a*, is made in bar B, extending its entire length, and the plunger moves freely in this rabbet, it being limited, however, in its movement by the screw *d*, which likewise holds it in place.

At the lower end of the bar is screwed a metallic plate, *f*, covering the rabbet, so that the plunger moves inside of it when reciprocated. The bar B is likewise provided with a triangular opening under plate *f*, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. From this opening, on the opposite side of the bar from plate *f*, extends at right angles the prismatic receptacle or triangular trough C, the angles and sides of which coincide with the angles and sides of the opening in the bar B, from which it extends. This trough is provided with a hinged or sliding door, as may be preferred, which completely covers it in.

Inside the trough is placed a spiral spring, *e*, one end bearing against the end *f'* of the trough, while the opposite end is provided with a follower, which bears against the last one of the triangular metallic points *g* placed in the receptacle. These points are placed in the trough, commencing at the end where it joins the bar B, and the spring is retracted to make way for them. The action of the spring keeps these points pressed up to the end of the receptacle, and the last one on the end opposite the spring bears against the inside of the plate *f* when the plunger is withdrawn, the space being sufficient to admit one only.

The operation of my device is as follows: The receptacle being filled with the points and the trough closed in, the plunger is withdrawn as far as it will go. The tool is then turned with the receptacle in an upright position, while the plate *f* bears upon the wooden back or pane, as the case may be, while the end of the bar B is placed against the side of the frame at the point where the metallic point is to be driven in. The plunger is then driven in, and its end, coming in contact with the base of the point, (which is toward it, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2,) drives it forward and into the side of the frame. As soon as the plunger is drawn back the spring forces the points forward, and another takes the place of the one driven out by the plunger.

In this way great facility and rapidity in driving these points are obtained, and the trouble and time occupied in picking up the points and entering them into the wood ready for the action of the hammer is avoided.

In Fig. 4 a modification of the invention is shown. Here, at the opposite end of the trough C from the bar B, a socket, *h*, is provided, into which the spring is entered. By forcing the spring back into this socket it will be found easier to place the points in the receptacle or cloth. This is likewise provided with a hinged lid instead of a sliding one; but one or the other can be used indifferently.

A hole, *i*, is made in one side of the trough C, close up to the socket *h*. When the spring is pushed back preparatory to filling the trough with the brads, a piece of wire is put through the hole so it will project across the end of the spring or follower and hold the spring back in

the socket, thus enabling the workman to employ both hands in filling the receptacle.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An improved glazier's tool for driving brads to hold window-panes and wooden backs for pictures in the frame, and other similar purposes, consisting of the reciprocating plunger A, provided with the slot *b*, secured to plate or bar B, provided with plate *f*, in combination with receptacle C, having spring *e* for forcing the brads or points out of the receptacle, whereby the points, being forced out of the receptacle against the inside of plate *f*, are driven thence by the plunger A and entered into the wood, substantially as described.

2. An improved glazier's tool for driving brads or points composed of the following parts, in combination: the bar B, with rabbet for the plunger A, covered at the lower end by plate *f*, the plunger A, guided and limited by screw *d*, and the receptacle C, provided with spring *e*, as and for the purpose substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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CHARLES EMERY.