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**PATENT SPECIFICATION**



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**348,805**

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Complete Accepted: May 21, 1931.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

**Improvements in Bars or like Elements for Decorative and  
Constructional Purposes.**

I, RENÉ LALIQUE, of 40, Cours Albert  
ler, Paris, France, a French citizen, do  
hereby declare the nature of this inven-  
tion and in what manner the same is to  
5 be performed, to be particularly described  
and ascertained in and by the following  
statement:—

The present invention relates to bars or  
other rectilinear or curved elements made  
10 of metal and of glass and adapted for use  
for decorative purposes in a particularly  
attractive manner.

Such elements, the core of which may  
be constituted by a non-oxidisable, an  
15 oxidised or even a painted piece of metal,  
may be utilised for instance as bars for  
a railing or a gate and will be useful in  
the decoration of any building.

The invention consists of a bar or rail-  
ing constructed of metal and glass where-  
in the metal comprises cores having chan-  
nels with flanges in which glass decora-  
tive elements are freely and interchange-  
ably inserted.

In order to make the following descrip-  
tion more clearly understood I have illus-  
trated examples according to this inven-  
tion in the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a cross section of a bar  
30 designed in accordance with the inven-  
tion.

Fig. 2 is a cross section showing a modi-  
fication.

Fig. 3 is a general view of a door  
35 entirely constituted by bars according to  
this invention.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are part views of rail-  
ings fitted with bars made according to  
this invention.

40 Figs. 7 and 8 relate to curved elements  
designed in accordance with this inven-  
tion.

The bar, which may, of course, be of  
any suitable length and size, comprises  
45 essentially a metal core *a* whereon are  
formed or wherewith are made metal  
sections *b* which, as shown form channels  
*c* on either side of the central web *a*. The  
profile of the channels will vary according  
50 to the intended uses. In the example  
illustrated by Fig. 1 and 2 of the draw-  
ing there are shown channels of a rect-  
angular shape the face of which is pro-

vided with an opening *d* of smaller width  
than the width of the channel *c*; in other  
words the opening is shaped so as to leave  
55 a recess in the wall on each side.

Metal bars of this form may be joined  
to one another or they may be joined to  
any other constructional or ornamental  
part by means of connections *e* to form a  
60 whole.

Into each of the channels *c* are slid,  
through the upper part, glass elements *f*,  
the visible faces of which can have any  
suitable ornamentation or decoration. Said  
65 glass elements *f* protrude from the chan-  
nels *c* and are held by the flanges *g* of the  
channel walls *b*. Of course, once said  
elements are positioned, they cannot be  
70 withdrawn through the fore or through the  
rear face of the bar.

Looking at the two sections illustrated  
by Figs. 1 and 2, it will be apparent that  
the glass elements *f* in the section shown  
by Fig. 1 protrude only slightly in front  
75 of the metal elements *b*, while in the  
section shown by Fig. 2, on the contrary,  
said elements *f*, indicated by *f'*, are pro-  
vided, with regard to channel *c*, with a  
considerably greater thickness, their width  
80 being furthermore much greater than the  
width of the channel *c*. In such condi-  
tions it will be realised that it is possible,  
by alternating elements *f'* and elements *f*,  
85 still to vary the decorative effect obtained  
with the device which is the object of this  
invention.

The elements *f* or *f'* introduced through  
one of the ends of the channel *c* wherein  
said elements are to be housed may be of  
90 any length as, for instance, the whole  
length of the channel and, in this case, a  
single element is sufficient for the decora-  
tion or, as aforesaid, the length may be  
95 comparatively restricted and the channel  
may be filled with a number of elements  
of varied decoration.

For certain uses it will be realized that  
the bar may have only one visible face as,  
100 for instance, in the case where the bar is  
applied against a solid part which prevents  
the rear face from being exposed to sight.

It may happen that, from the decorative  
point of view, it is necessary for the  
105 length *x* (Fig. 2) of the portion slid into

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the channel to be varied. In such a case the introduction of the various decorative elements  $f^1$  through one of the ends of the channel is quite impossible, since one of them may have a width  $x$  which is larger than the width of the channel. When such is the case I proceed as follows.

I form a bar  $a$ , as indicated by Fig. 3, the metal portions  $b$  of which are not curved at  $g$  at their fore part; the channels formed by the portions  $b$  will be of widths varying according to the various portions of the bar. For instance, the bar is much less wide at  $h$  than at  $h^1$  (Fig. 3). The bar being so constituted, one no longer fits the decorative glass elements by sliding them into the open channel constituted by the elements  $b$ , but by introducing them through the face of the channel, and I then rebate the ends of the metal portions  $b$  over the flanges  $g^1$  of the glass elements, so as to bring against the flanges  $g^1$  the metal flanges or rims  $g$  adapted to hold the elements. In this manner I constitute a bar which by itself offers the same metal and glass characteristics as those above indicated but which, from the decorative point of view, yields an effect which is different from the one achieved with the other bars.

Instead of having rectilinear bars as in Fig. 1 to 6, one can impart to the web of the element any curvature suitable for the decoration contemplated. Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 illustrate, merely by example, elements of this sort. Curve elements are mounted

by the same means as those hereinbefore indicated.

It is clearly understood that I may give to the visible faces of the glass elements any ornamentation or decoration. One may combine with the glass inlays made of metal or of any other material, or may vary the colouring of the glass elements etc.

Of course, in using metal and glass bars for outside decoration the metal employed must be non-oxidisable or rendered non-oxidisable by any of the means known in commercial practice such as, for instance, chromium or Parker's treatment; it may also be oxidised or painted or treated by any other method.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A bar or railing constructed of metal and glass wherein the metal comprises cores having channels with flanges in which glass decorative elements are freely and interchangeably inserted.

2. A bar or railing substantially as described and shown in the annexed drawings.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1930.

DICKER, POLLAK & MERCER,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
20 to 23, Holborn, London, E.C. 1,  
Agents for the Applicant.

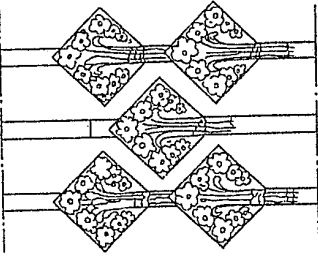


Fig. 4

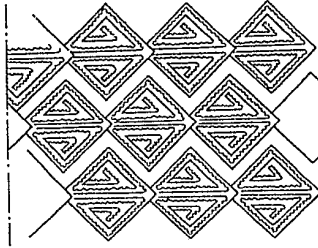


Fig. 5

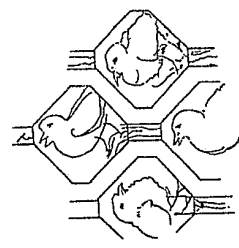


Fig. 6

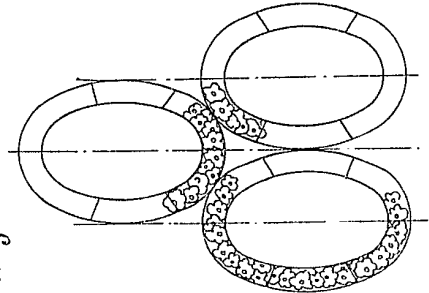


Fig. 7

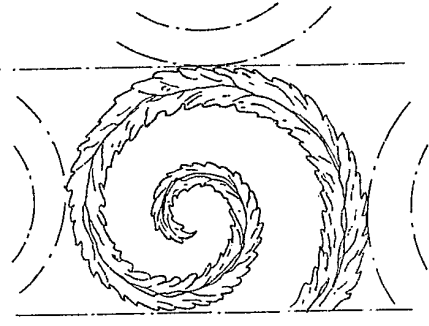


Fig. 8

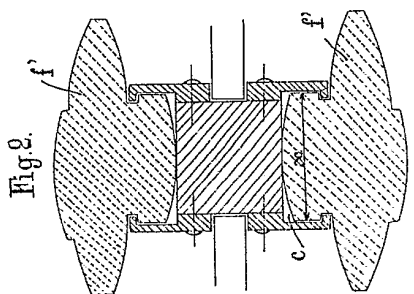


Fig. 1

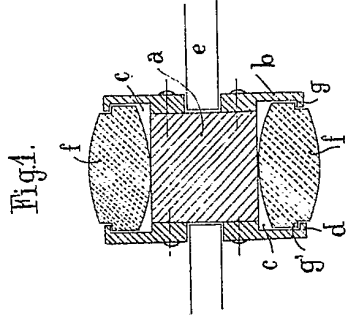


Fig. 2

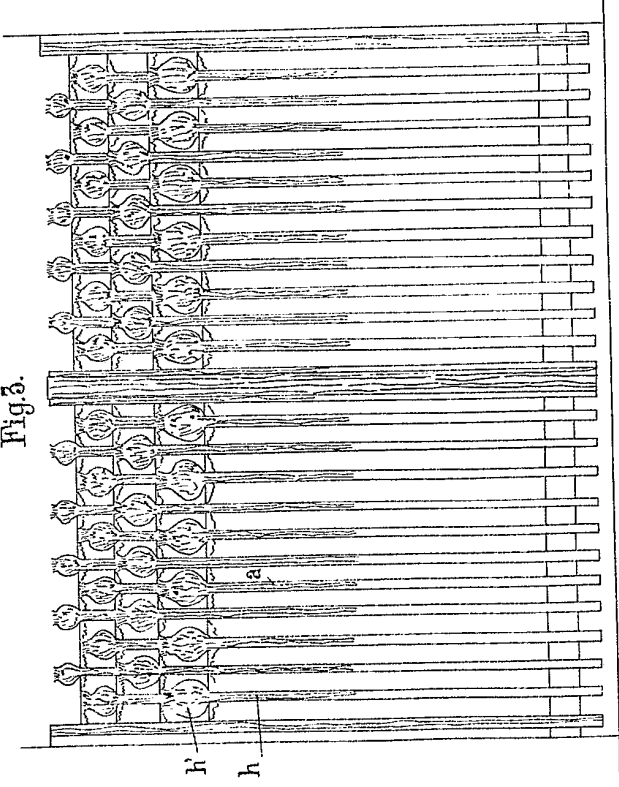


Fig. 3

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]