

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(54) BALUSTRADE WITH MEANS FOR CONNECTION OF BALUSTERS TO A RAIL

(71) We, YOSHIDA KOGYO K.K., a Corporation duly organized under the laws of Japan and existing at No. 1, Kanda Izumi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

10 [This invention relates to balustrades, and more specifically to a balustrade having means for easy and positive connection of a series of balusters to a top rail.

15 Various means have been proposed and used for connection of balusters to a rail. According to an example of such known means, a pair of opposed connectors project outwardly from each of a series of apertures formed in a rail. These connectors are inserted into each hollow baluster, and a wedge is then driven in between the connectors for rigidly joining the baluster to the rail. This method is disadvantageous in view of the difficulties involved in the production of the rail with its connectors and in the assembly of the complete balustrade. Moreover, since the balusters are subject to internal pressure from the driven-in wedges, cracks or fissures tend to be produced therein after extended periods of use.

35 Another method is known in which an end portion of each hollow baluster is cut off, and the opposed ends of the remaining baluster proper and the severed end portion are held in abutment against the marginal edge portion of an aperture formed in the top surface of a bottom rail from both sides thereof. A headed pin is then driven into the severed baluster end portion, the aperture and the baluster proper. This method also has a drawback in connection with the extra time and trouble required for cutting off the end portion of each
45 baluster. The possible formation of cracks

or fissures in the balusters with the lapse of time is a problem in common with the precedingly described method.

According to still another example of the prior art means, a hollow, metal-made cylinder is fitted over one end of each baluster, and this cylinder is inserted into and through an aperture formed in the top surface of a bottom rail. Pressure is then applied to the cylinder from its both ends to form bellows-like pleats therein, thereby causing the same to clamp the top surface of the bottom rail and also to tightly embrace the end portion of the baluster that has been fitted therein. However, the application of pressure to the cylinder from the opposite sides of the bottom rail, in a manner well calculated to produce the anticipated results, is a highly troublesome operation that requires a rather complex mechanism. It is also a disadvantage of this known method that the balusters cannot necessarily be connected to the rail with a required degree of firmness.

According to the invention, there is provided a balustrade comprising a series of balusters, a top rail, a pair of jaws extending upwardly from one end of each of said balusters, and a retainer ridge which is formed longitudinally on the lower surface of said top rail and by means of which said balusters are connected to said top rail, said retainer ridge including a plurality of transversely registered pairs of recesses formed therein at predetermined longitudinal spacings which engage basal end portions of the respective jaws of said balusters, a first pair of grooves which are formed longitudinally on each of two lateral surfaces of said retainer ridge and which engage mid-portions of the respective jaws of said balusters, which mid-portions project inwardly, and a second pair of grooves which are formed long- 90

itudinally in the lower surface of said top rail one on each side of said retainer ridge and which engage tips of the respective jaws of said balusters.

5 For the assembly of the balustrade, the jaws of each baluster may be inserted into and through each transversely registered pair of recesses until their tips are fully received in the second pair of grooves, respectively. The jaws are then pressed against the respective lateral surfaces of the retainer ridge so that the mid-portions of the jaws will project into the first pair of grooves, respectively. By this simple procedure, each baluster can be connected to the rail in a manner precluding the possibility of detachment or displacement in any possible direction.

20 The invention will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts of the several views, and wherein;

25 Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a balustrade representing a preferred embodiment of this invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken along the plane of line II-II in Figure 1;

30 Figure 3 is a partial perspective view showing the balusters and the bottom rail of Figures 1 and 2 prior to their connection;

35 Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing the balusters and the bottom rail connected together;

40 Figure 5 is a partial vertical sectional view showing one of the balusters and the bottom rail before the jaws of the former are pressed against the retainer ridge of the latter; and

45 Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 but showing the jaws of the baluster pressed against the retainer ridge of the bottom rail.

50 The balustrade illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 comprises a series of balusters 10, a top rail 11 and a bottom rail 12. All these constituent members of the balustrade can be made of structural metal. The top and bottom rails 11 and 12 are integrally provided with a pair of longitudinal retainer ridges 13 and 14, respectively, that project inwardly from their opposed inside surfaces in vertical alignment. These retainer ridges 13 and 14 are adapted, in a manner hereinafter set forth, to permit the easy and positive installation of the balusters 10 between the top and bottom rails 11 and 12.

60 As illustrated in greater detail in Figures 3 and 4, each of the balusters 10 is rectangular in cross-sectional shape and has a pair of jaws 15 at each end that are formed by extensions from its opposed side

walls. Each of the retainer ridges 13 and 14 on the top and bottom rails 11 and 12 has a pair of shoulders 16 projecting laterally from its end remote from the top or bottom rail, and these shoulders 16 have transversely registered pairs of recesses 17 at predetermined longitudinal spacings for receiving the jaws 15 of the respective balusters 10. Each of the retainer ridges 13 and 14 is further formed with a first pair of longitudinal grooves 18 of substantially semicircular cross section in both lateral surfaces thereof. A second pair of longitudinal grooves 19, with a width sufficient to neatly receive the tips of the respective jaws 15 of each baluster, are formed in each of the top and bottom rails 11 and 12 on both sides of the retainer ridge 13 or 14 along the basal end thereof.

85 For the assembly of the balustrade constructed as hereinbefore described, the downwardly extending jaws 15 of each baluster 10 may first be fitted in each pair of recesses 17 of the retainer ridge 14 on the bottom rail 12 until the tips of the jaws are fully received in the respective grooves 19 formed in the inside surface of the bottom rail, as illustrated in Figure 5. The mid-portions of the downwardly extending jaws 15 of each baluster are then caused to project into the respective grooves 18 of the retainer ridge 14 by means of a suitable pressing tool 20, with the result that the jaws are bent in the exact contour of the grooves 18, as clearly seen in Figure 6. It will be apparent that the upwardly extending jaws 15 of each baluster can likewise be connected to the retainer ridge 13 of the top rail 11.

105 With the assembly of the balustrade thus completed easily, it will be observed that each baluster 10 is prevented from detachment or displacement in its longitudinal direction by the grooves 18 engaging the bent mid-portions of the jaws 15 thereof, from detachment or displacement in the longitudinal direction of the retainer ridge 13 or 14 by the recesses 17 engaging the basal end portions of the jaws, and from detachment or displacement in the lateral direction of the retainer ridge by the grooves 19 engaging the tips of the jaws. Preferably, the tips of the jaws 15 of each baluster should be completely buried in the respective grooves 19 after the jaws have been pressed against the lateral surfaces of the retainer ridge 13 or 14, although some open spaces left in the grooves 19 as shown in Figure 6 can be a cause of no serious trouble or inconvenience.

125 It may be worth mentioning that the grooves 19 are also effective to prevent the tips of the jaws 15 of each baluster 10 from expanding or turning away from each 130

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other while the jaws are being pressed into the respective grooves 18. The retainer ridges 13 and 14 can be easily formed integral with the respective rails 11 and 12 as by extrusion molding, and the balusters 10 are also extremely easy to mold, so that the manufacture of the complete balustrade will be effected highly expeditiously.

Although a preferred balustrade has been shown and described hereinbefore in very specific aspects thereof, it is to be clearly understood that the invention itself is not to be restricted by the exact showing of the drawings or the description thereof. For example, this invention is easily applicable to balustrades having no bottom rail, as previously mentioned.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A balustrade comprising a series of balusters, a top rail, a pair of jaws extending upwardly from one end of each of said balusters, and a retainer ridge which is formed longitudinally on a lower surface of said top rail and by means of which said balusters are connected to said top rail, said retainer ridge including a plurality of transversely registered pairs of recesses formed therein at predetermined longitudinal spacings which engage basal end portions of the respective jaws of said balusters, a first pair of grooves which are formed longitudinally one in each of two lateral surfaces of said retainer ridge and which engage mid-portions of the respective

jaws of said balusters, which mid-portions project inwardly, and a second pair of grooves which are formed longitudinally in the lower surface of said top rail one on each side of said retainer ridge and which engage tips of the respective jaws of said balusters.

2. A balustrade as claimed in claim 1, wherein said recesses are formed in a pair of shoulders projecting laterally from the end of said retainer ridge remote from said top rail.

3. A balustrade as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said mid-portions of said jaws of said balusters have been caused to project into said first pair of grooves by a pressing operation after the tips of said jaws have been engaged by said second pair of grooves.

4. A balustrade as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said first pair of grooves are each of substantially semi-circular cross section.

5. A balustrade as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein a bottom rail is connected to the other ends of said balusters in the same way as said top rail.

6. A balustrade substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the accompanying drawings.

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