(No Model.)

C. P. HENDRICKS.

FASTENER FOR WINDOW LIGHTS.

No. 589,600. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

Fig. 1.

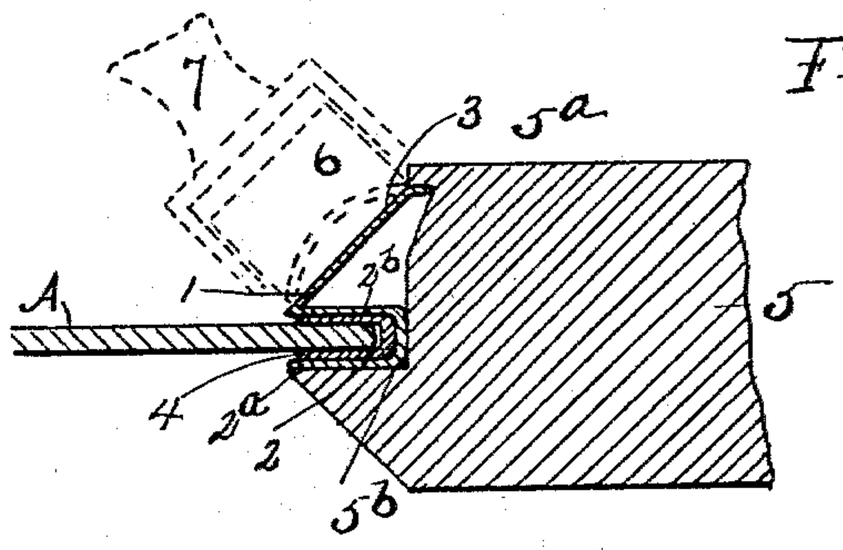


Fig. 2.

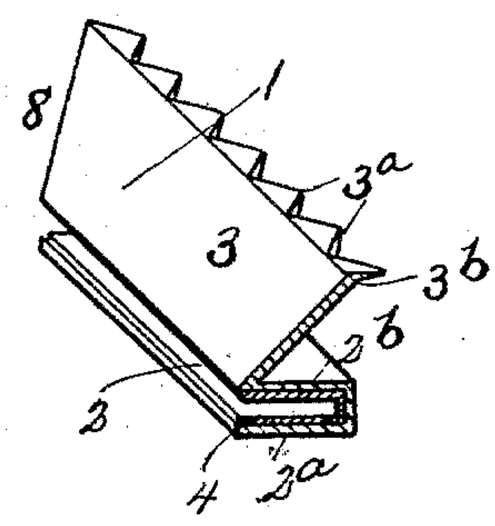
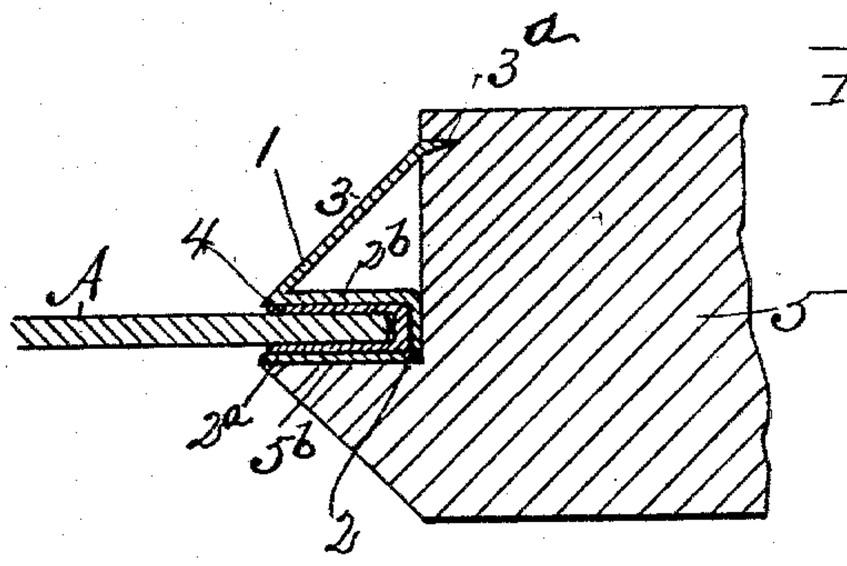


Fig 3.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. HENDRICKS, OF SOMERSET, VIRGINIA.

FASTENER FOR WINDOW-LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,600, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed January 12, 1897. Serial No. 619,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. HENDRICKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Somerset, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Window-Lights; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide a new and novel means of securing window-lights in place within a sash and one that will be cheap, simple, and capable of being applied by an unskilled person; and for these purposes it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several features, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which corresponding parts are designated by corresponding marks of reference, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a strip constructed in accordance with this invention, showing it applied to a window-sash. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modified form of strip. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the form of strip shown in Fig. 2 when applied to a window.

My fastening-strip consists, essentially, of a suitable piece 1, having a groove 2 to receive the edge of the light, and a flange 3 to be fastened to the sash.

The groove 2 is formed near one edge of the strip by double bending, forming sides 2^a and 2^b, the bends being separated by a sufficient interval to permit the edge of the light A to be inserted between the said sides formed thereby. If desired, the groove may be lined with a strip 4 of felt or other suitable packing material to form a cushion for the glass, whereby it will be prevented from rattling and the passage of air around its edges prevented.

In Fig. 1 the sash 5 for the light is provided with a channel 5^a above each of the usual shoulders 5^b, which form the seat of the light, so that when a light having each of its edges inserted in the groove 2 of a fastening-strip of the character before described is inserted in the sash and rests on the shoulders, forming the seat thereof, the outer edge of the flange of each strip may be inserted in the channel 5^a adjacent thereto, thus holding the light in place. To facilitate this, I may, if I so desire, bend the flange 3 of each strip in an arc of a circle, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, whereby, when the light is in place upon its seat, as before stated, a suitable tool may be run along the flange to flatten it and cause it to assume the shape shown in full lines in the said figure. This results in the edge of the flange being driven into the channel 5^a as far as possible and the forcing of the side 2^b against the light, which in turn compresses the side 2^a between its opposite face and the shoulder 5^b of the sash.

A suitable tool for the purpose just stated is a roller 6, mounted in a handle 7, as is shown in Fig. 1.

In order to provide a fastening-strip having the essential features before described that may be used with a sash which has not the channels 5^a, (or, in other words, that may be employed in connection with the sashes now in use,) I may form upon the edge of the flange 3 a cutting edge adapted to be readily pressed into the sash or may form a series of serrated teeth thereon, and in Fig. 2 I have shown both of these combined—that is, I may provide the edge of the flange with a series of serrated and sharpened teeth 3^a. When such teeth are upon the edge of a curved flange, (such as is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1,) they are presented to the side of the sash at substantially right angles thereto, whereby when the flange is acted upon by the tool in the manner before mentioned they will be driven into the sash until the resistance thereto becomes greater than the resistance of the flange to bending, when the latter will flatten out and bind the light in the manner before described.

If desired to use a straight flange, I may bend the edge thereof, as at 3^b, substantially parallel with the sides 2^a and 2^b and form the teeth 3^a thereon, as is shown in Fig. 2, although by this construction the glass is not held as tightly as by the forming of the teeth upon the curved flange.

It will be understood that the edge flange may, if desired, be used with the channeled sash before described, and that the strips may be put upon the market in pieces of any de-

sired length and may have mitered ends, as shown at 8 in Fig. 2, to permit the adjacent strips to fit properly within the sash.

A strip such as that described may be readily removed when the glass has been broken therein by seizing one end thereof and pulling it away from the sash.

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

1. As a new and improved article of manufacture, the hereinbefore-described fastener for window-lights, consisting of a sheet-metal strip having a groove therein near its one edge, and its opposite edge forming a flexible curved flange adapted to engage the sash, substantially as described.

2. As a new and improved article of manufacture, the hereinbefore-described fastener for window-lights, consisting of a sheet-metal strip having a groove therein and having a flange provided with a cutting edge adapted to be forced into the sash, substantially as described.

3. As a new and improved article of manufacture, the hereinbefore-described fastener for window-lights, consisting of a sheet-metal strip having a groove therein and having a flange provided with serrated teeth adapted to be forced into the sash, substantially as described.

4. As an improved article of manufacture the hereinbefore-described fastener for window-lights, consisting of a metallic strip having a groove formed therein near one edge thereof, the opposite edge of the strip being formed into a flange provided with a cutting edge presented substantially at right angles to the sash, substantially as described.

5. As an improved article of manufacture the hereinbefore-described fastener for window-lights, consisting of a metallic strip having a groove formed therein and having a curved flexible flange provided with a cutting edge, substantially as described.

6. The combination with a sash, provided with seating-shoulders and a channel thereabove, of a strip having a groove formed therein to receive the glass and having a flange, the edge of which is inserted in the channel, substantially as described.

7. The combination with a sash provided with seating-shoulders and a channel thereabove, of a strip having a groove formed therein to receive the glass, and a curved flexible flange, the edge of which is inserted in the channel, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES P. HENDRICKS.

Witnesses:
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PAUL E. JOHNSON.