

No. 710,025.

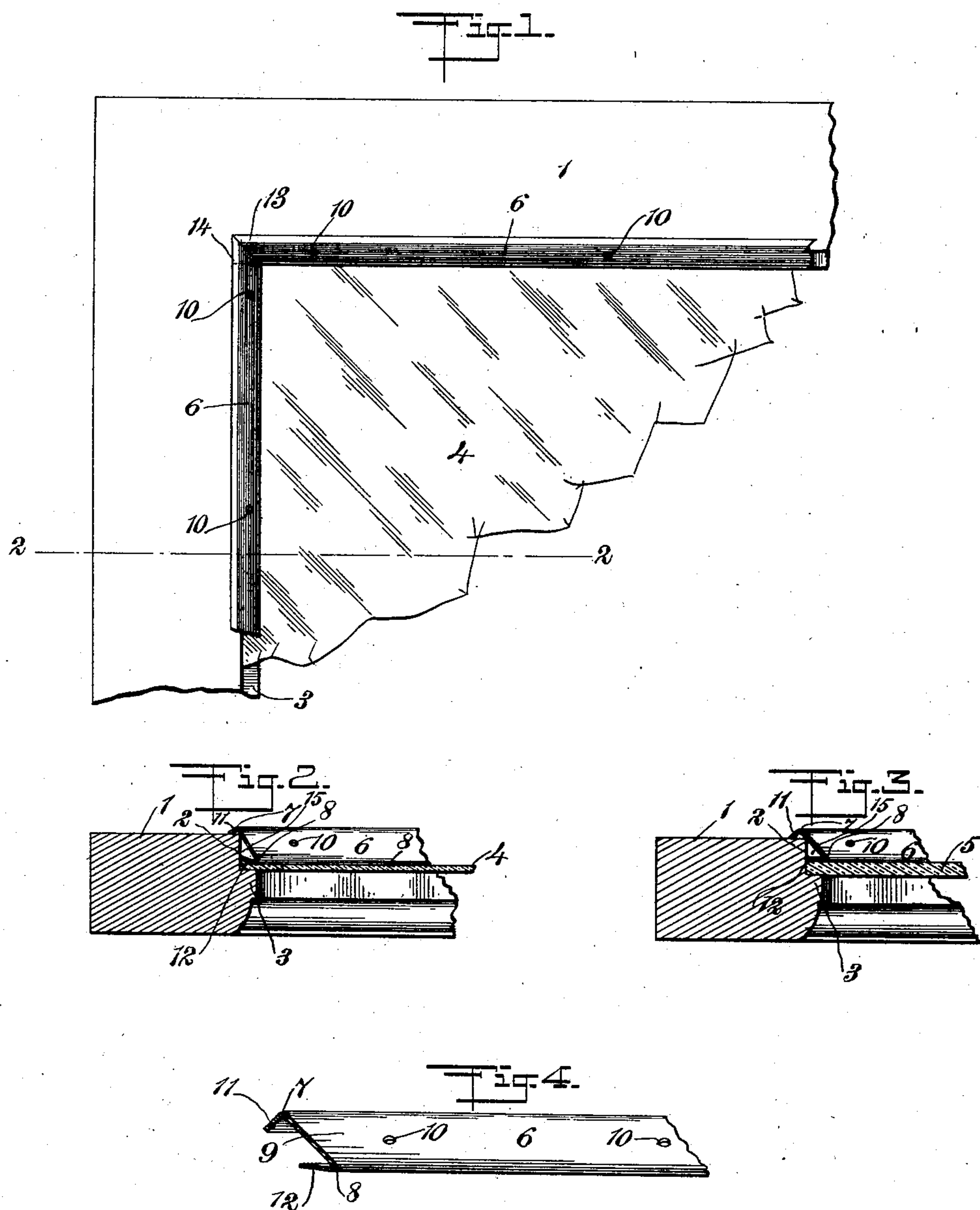
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J. SWANNELL.

STRIP FOR SECURING GLASS PANES.

(Application filed Dec. 4, 1901. Renewed Aug. 25, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

A. Russell Bond.
Walton Harrison

INVENTOR

Joseph Swannell

BY

Mumford
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SWANNELL, OF REDBANK, NEW JERSEY.

STRIP FOR SECURING GLASS PANES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,025, dated September 30, 1902.

Application filed December 4, 1901. Renewed August 25, 1902. Serial No. 120,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SWANNELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Redbank, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Strip for Securing Glass Panes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to means for securing glass panes and analogous objects in position, and more particularly for use in windows and similar structures.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation showing a pane of glass applied to the sash of a window by means of my device. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the device as applied to a pane thicker than that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 4 shows my device disconnected from the window.

The sash 1 is provided with a rabbet 2 and with a bead 3 in the usual manner. The panes of glass 4 and 5 are secured in place by means of the metallic strip 6, which takes the place of putty. This metallic strip 6 is provided adjacent to one of its edges with a right-angle bend 7 and adjacent to its other edge with an acute-angle bend 8, thus forming two flanges 11 and 12 at different angles relative to the strip. Between the two bends 7 and 8 is a flat portion 9, which is quite resilient and is provided with apertures 10 for the insertion of nails or other suitable fastening devices.

Where the panes of glass are quite thin, as shown in Fig. 2, the metallic strip 6 is placed in the position shown in said figure, the bend 8 abutting against the pane somewhat abruptly, so as to form a comparatively narrow line of contact between the strip and the pane. Where the pane of glass is comparatively thick, however, as indicated in Fig. 3, the strip occupies a slightly different position relative to the sash 1 and the flange 12

approaches the pane 5, or even has a flat contact therewith. By this means a metallic strip of a given size is adapted to fit panes of glass of considerably different thicknesses. The compensation for the different thicknesses is effected by the position assumed by the strip. In one instance the strip assumes a slightly different angle to that which it assumes in another instance, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. In other words, the strip 6 is adapted to be slightly rocked in order to fit it against panes of glass of different thicknesses, and when once in position and secured it will hold the pane effectively.

It will be noted that the apertures 10 are so located that the woodwork does not afford a contact immediately below the same. This is for the purpose of making the strips resilient immediately below the fastening devices for the strip 6 in order that the strain produced by the fastening devices may be distributed and danger of breaking the glass be greatly reduced. After the panes of glass have been placed in position and the strips secured properly a bead of paint may be placed between the pane and the bend 8, thereby rendering the space beneath the strip practically waterproof. The other edge of the strip binds slightly in the wood and is practically waterproof; but this edge may likewise be treated with paint, if desired, for the purpose of rendering the device thoroughly waterproof. The strips and the heads of the fastening devices may be painted or not, as the artisan may prefer.

The strips are joined at the corners, so as to form a kind of coping, as follows: One of the strips, preferably the horizontal one, is extended so as to abut against the rabbet of the sash, as indicated at 14 in Fig. 1. The other strip is provided with a beveled end, which is fitted directly to the substance of the said strip, abutting against the rabbet, as shown in Fig. 1. While one of the strips virtually laps upon the other, the appearance is the same as if the strips were both beveled and then fitted together. The joint formed as above described makes a comparatively certain contact between the strips, thus tending to prevent the ingress of water. The joint may also be painted or otherwise treated in order to render the waterproofing perfect.

The flange 11 on each strip acts as a shed and throws the water off. The air-space 15 serves to facilitate evaporation of water should any find its way beneath the strip.

5 The ends of the strip 6 are beveled, as shown at 13, and fitted together so as to form a joint which is practically waterproof. This joint may be rendered more thoroughly waterproof, if desired, by any known expedient.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a fastening for glass panes, comprising a longitudinal
15 strip of resilient material provided at one of its edges with a flange bent at an acute angle for the purpose of engaging a pane of glass, and bent at its other edge at a suitable angle for engaging the woodwork of the sash, and
20 provided also with a resilient flat portion intermediate of its edges, the said flat portion having apertures for the passage of nails, the arrangement being such that substantially water-tight joints are formed between said
25 strip and said pane, and also between said strip and said woodwork, yet the pressure of the nails is cushioned and the strain thereof equalized.

2. As an article of manufacture, a fasten-
30 ing for glass panes, comprising a longitudinal strip of resilient material provided at its edges with oppositely-disposed flanges, one forming substantially a right angle and the other forming an acute angle with the general po-

sition of said strip, said strip being provided 35 with nail-holes placed intermediate of said edges where said strip is more or less strong.

3. As an article of manufacture, a fasten-
ing for glass panes, comprising a longitudinal
strip of resilient material provided at one of 40 its edges with a flange forming an acute angle with the general plane of said strip and provided at its other edge with a flange free to engage the woodwork of the sash, the arrange-
ment being such that when said strip is placed 45 loosely in position said acute angle may engage panes of different thicknesses, the difference in thickness being compensated by the angle assumed by said strip, and means
for securing said strip in place. 50

4. As an article of manufacture, a fasten-
ing for glass panes, comprising a longitudinal
strip of resilient material, provided at one of
its edges with a flange forming an acute angle 55 with the general plane of said strip, and provided at its other edge with a flange free to engage the woodwork of the sash, said strip being provided with a beveled end for abut-
ting against the body of a similar strip dis-
posed at right angles thereto. 60

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH SWANNELL.

Witnesses:

D. H. APPLEGATE,
JOHN S. CONOVER.