No. 810,564. PATENTED JAN. 23, 1906.

S. H. POMEROY.

FIREPROOF WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1905.

Fig. 1.

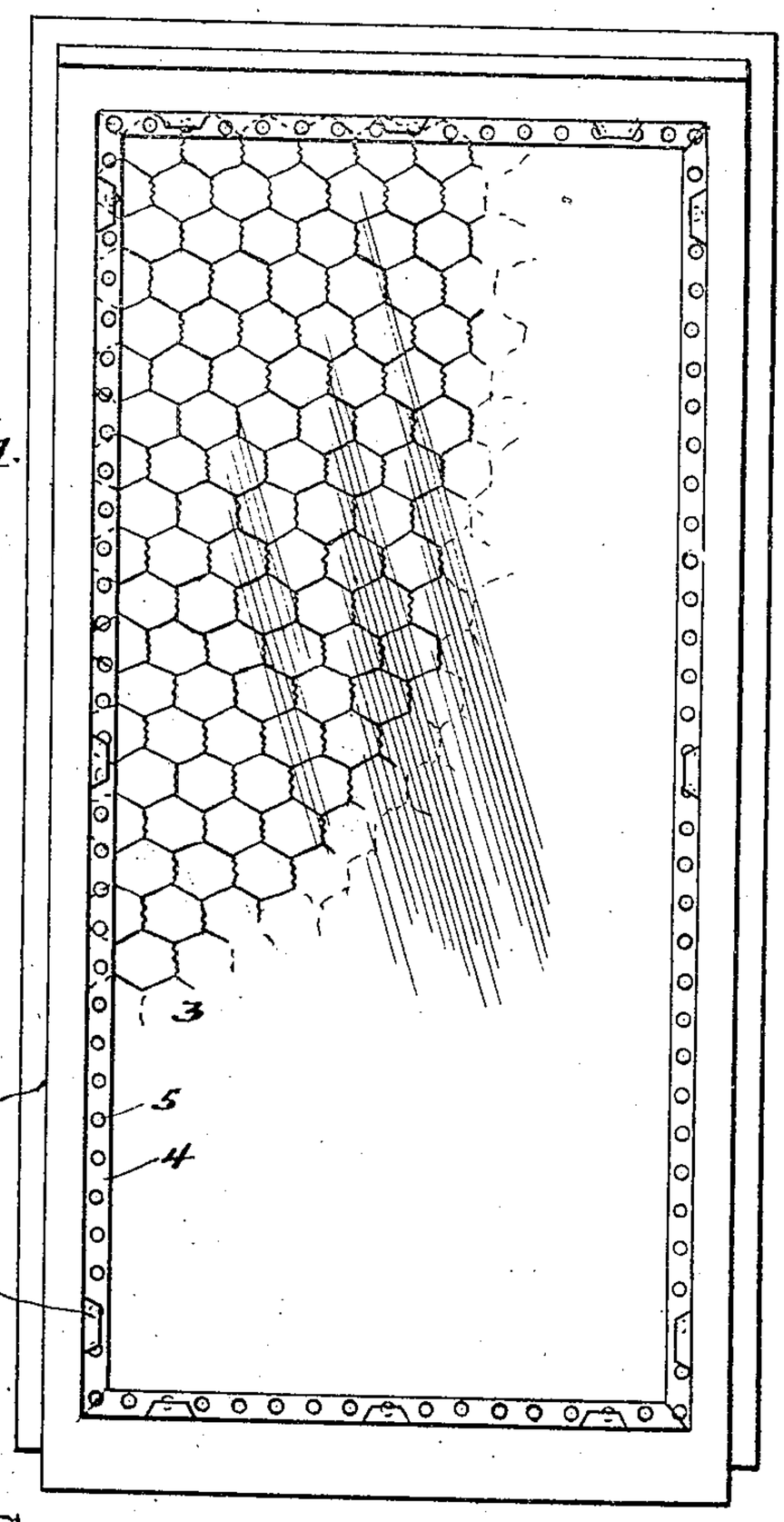


Fig. 2.

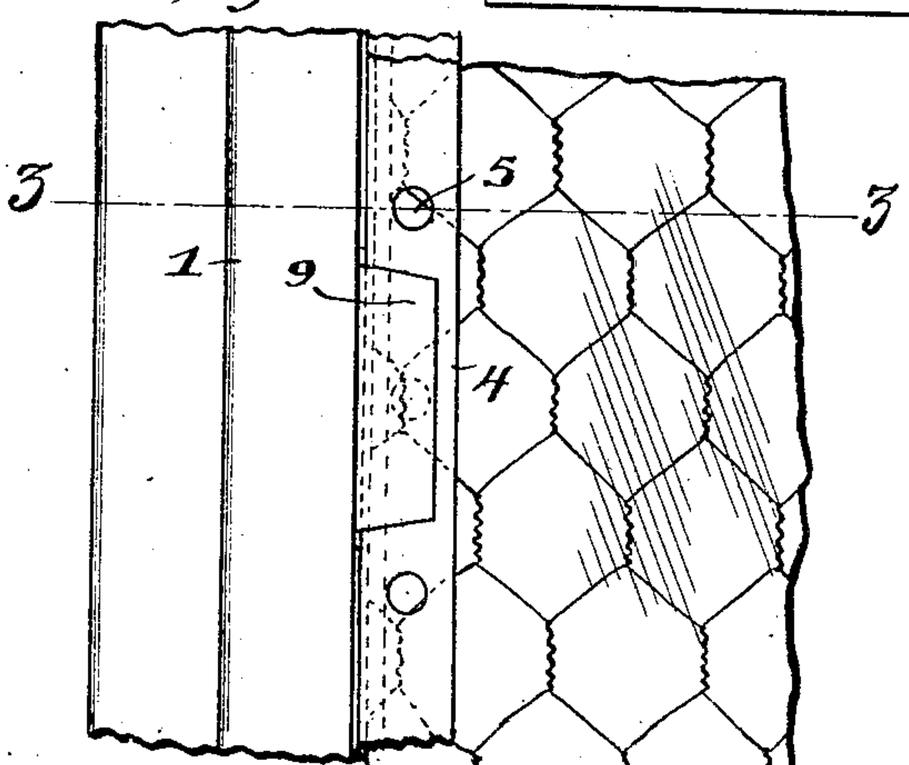
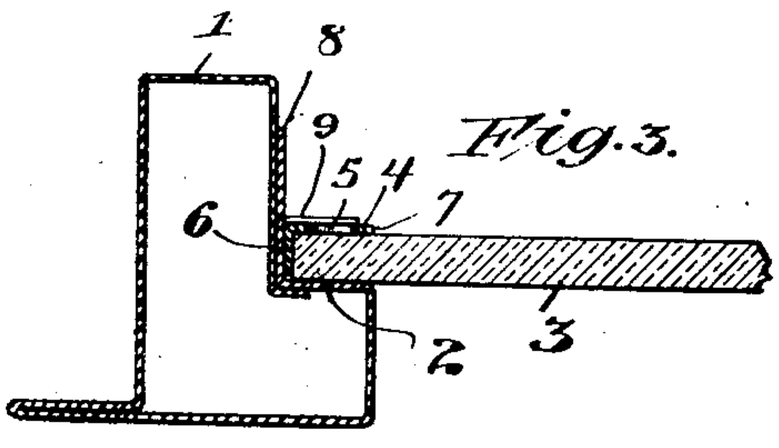


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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FIREPROOF WINDOW.

No. 810,564. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 23, 1906.

Application filed May 8, 1905. Serial No. 259,350.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS H. POMEROY, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fireproof Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fireproof windows, and refers more specifically to improvements in means for securing the glazing in position within the sash-frame.

The object of the present invention is to provide a construction which, while securing the glazing reliably within the sash-frame and in such manner that it cannot be displaced by subjecting it to intense heat of a conflagration, nevertheless permits the inspector to examine and determine the depth of hold which the glazing has within the rabbet or glazing seat of the sash.

Since the development of the fireproof-window art it has become customary with the various underwriting boards throughout the country to prepare certain specifications governing the character of construction which will be accepted as constituting a "fireproof window" within the meaning of that term as implied by underwriters. Among such requirements is one to the effect that the glazing must be seated in rabbets in the sash and secured therein by retaining devices indestructible in case of fire and that the extent of bearing or hold of the edges of the glazing within these rabbets must not be less than a certain definite amount specified. Inasmuch as it is necessary that the edges of the glazing be completely overlaid in order to provide a structure finished in appearance, considerable difficulty has been experienced in properly inspecting these windows for the purpose of determining whether they comply with the requirements, and there has been some tendency to cut glazing small, both on account of the comparatively high cost of "wire-glass" generally used for such glazing and on account of the greater facility with which lights cut scant measure can be fitted to the frames. To overcome these objections, I have devised a form of sash-frame which not only presents a structure of finished and neat appearance, but at the same time permits of a ready inspection and determination of whether or not the glazing sufficiently engages the rabbets of the sash-frame.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a sash embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of a portion of the same shown on a larger scale, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

In said drawings, 1 designates as a whole a sheet-metal sash-frame which, so far as its general features are concerned, may be of any suitable or preferred construction, as shown herein being of the ordinary hollow construction well known to those skilled in the art. Extending around its inner side is formed a ledge or shoulder 2, against which rests the outer face of the edge of the glazing 3, as usual. In order to secure the glazing in position upon the seat 2, I provide an overlying strip 4, which is of a width sufficient to comply with the underwriters' requirements, this strip forming, in effect, the inner wall of the groove or seat within which the glazing is fitted. The strip 4 is provided at intervals apart with apertures 5 large enough to enable the glass to be seen distinctly therethrough, and these apertures are located sufficiently near that edge of the strip connected with the sash-frame to expose the edge of the glass if the latter is cut scant and does not sufficiently occupy its seat. In the preferred construction shown I make these strips detachable and of L shape in cross-section, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, one angle 6 of the strip being interposed between the edge of the glazing and the proximate inner face of the sash-frame and the other angle 7 of the strip arranged to overlie the face of the edge of the glazing, as described. In the preferred construction shown the sash-frame is so formed that the sheet metal overlaps along the inner face of the sash-frame which confines the edge of the glazing, the outer one of the two overlapped portions being arranged to rise above the glazing-seat some distance, as indicated at 8. From this upstanding portion 8 nibs 9 are formed, which are bent down at right angles, so as to overlie and confine the retaining-strips 4, as shown clearly in the several figures of the

drawings. These are provided at sufficiently frequent intervals apart around the margin of the glazing to secure the retaining-strips firmly in position, while the latter in turn secure the glazing upon the seat or shoulder 2.

While I have herein illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention, yet it will be understood that the retaining-strips are not necessarily made detachable, that they may be varied as to details of construction, and that within the broader scope of the invention the details of the construction of the sash-frame are immaterial. I do not, therefore, limit myself to these details except to the extent that they are made the subject of specific claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. A window or analogous sash provided with a glazing-retaining strip having a series of sight-openings formed therethrough and adapted to overlie the edge of the glazing to confine the latter.

2. A window or analogous sash provided with a substantially continuous glazing-retaining strip extending around the interior of the sash-frame, having sight-openings formed therethrough at intervals apart.

3. A window or analogous sash provided with an adjustable glazing-retaining strip having a series of sight-openings formed therethrough, and means for locking said retaining-strip to the sash-frame.

4. In combination, a window or analogous sash-frame of hollow sheet-metal construction and provided with an internal shoulder forming a seat to receive the margins of the glazing, a glazing, a retaining-strip angular in cross-section and arranged with one of its angles interposed between the edge of the glazing and the opposed inner surface of the sash-frame, and a series of nibs formed integrally with the sash-frame and bent to overlie the retaining-strip, said retaining-strip being provided with a series of sight-openings at intervals throughout its length.

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