No. 888,424. PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

J. C. CROWSON.

WINDOW PANE FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1907.

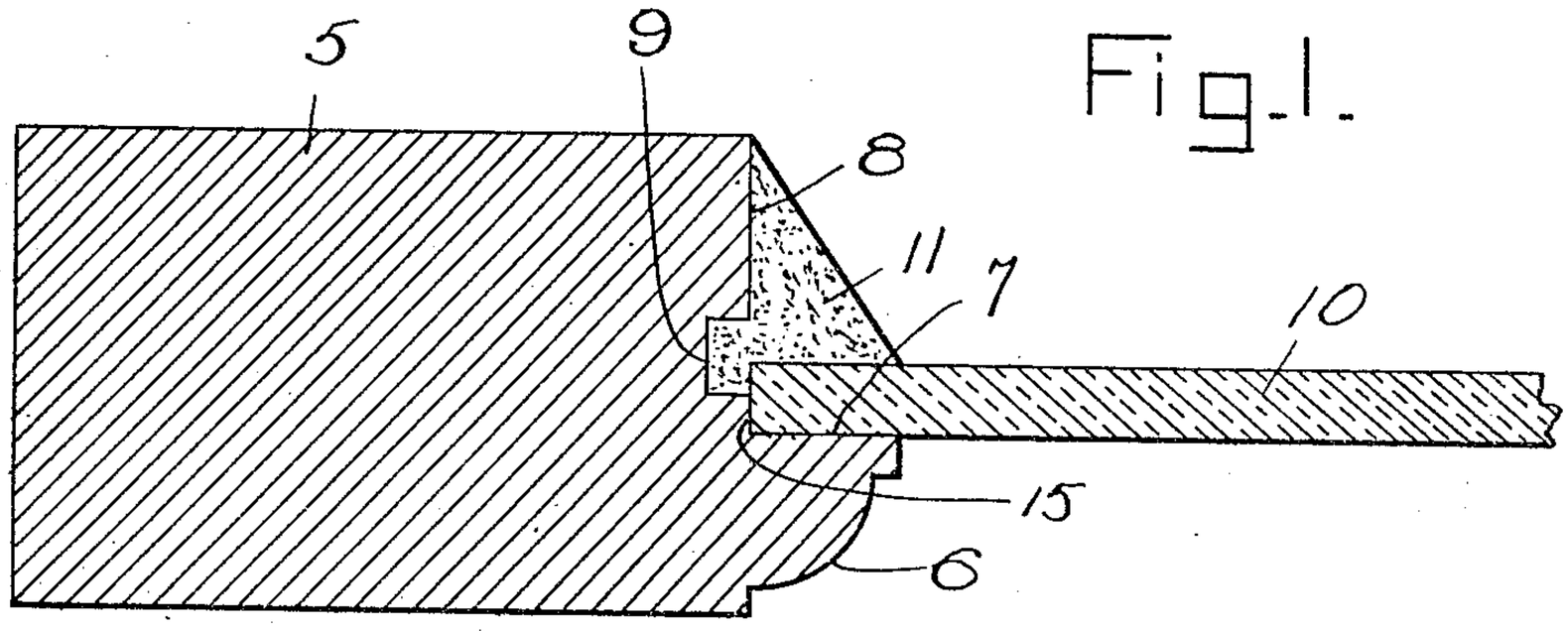

Fig. 1.

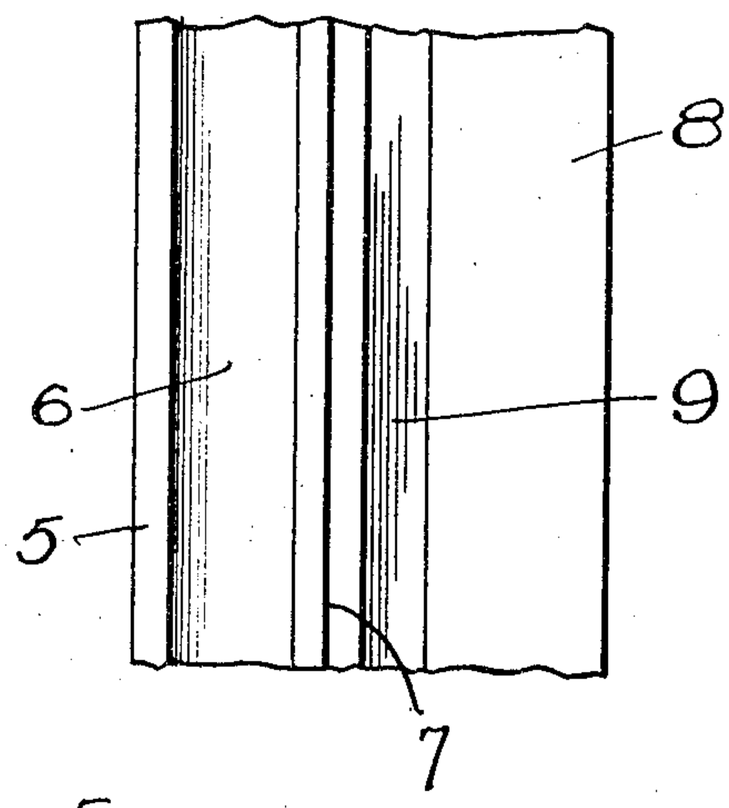

Fig. 2.

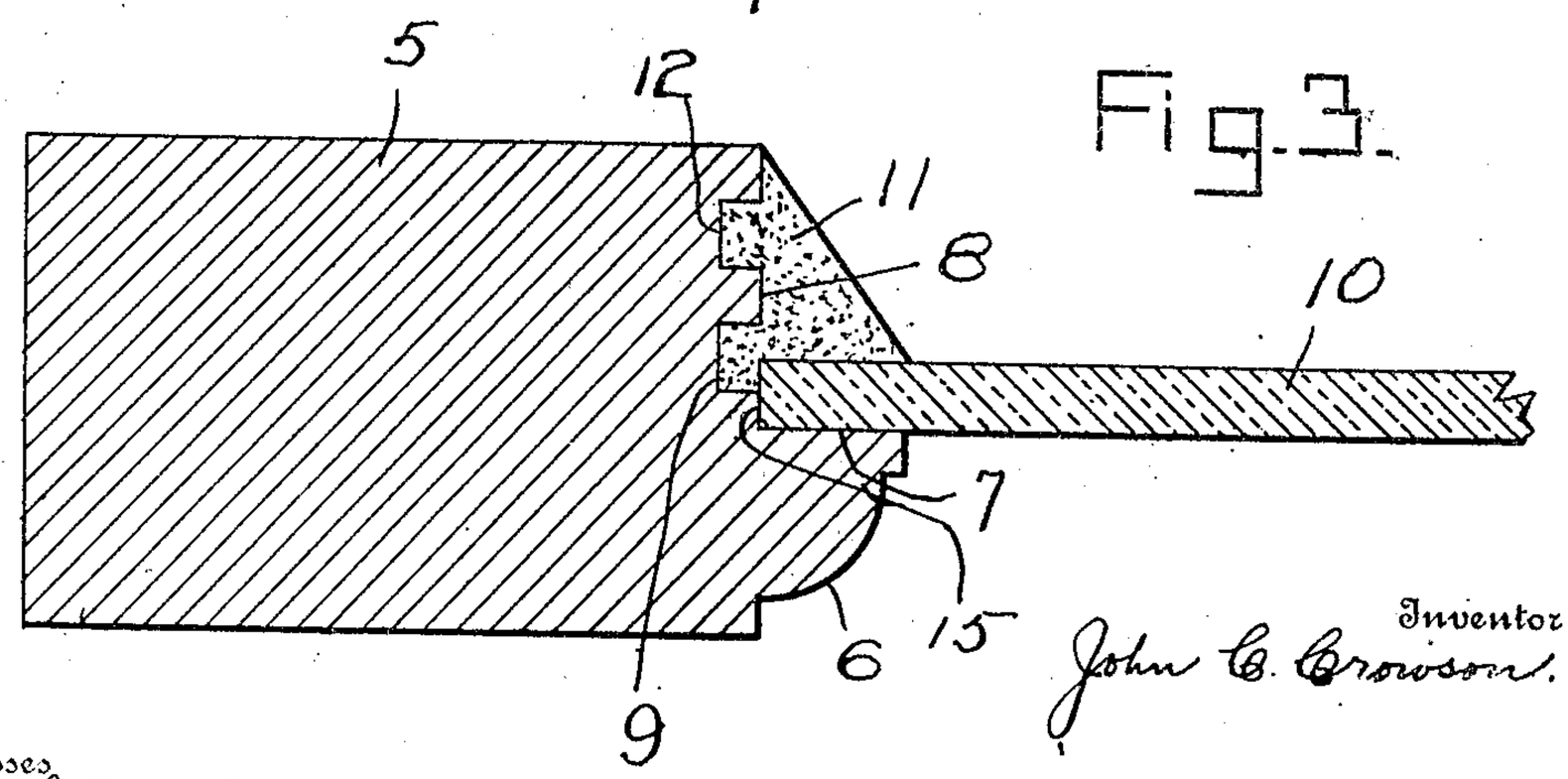

Fig. 3.

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WINDOW-PANE FASTENER.

No. 888,424. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 19, 1908.

Continuation of application Serial No. 362,158, filed March 13, 1907. This application filed June 26, 1907. Serial No. 380,899.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. CROWSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bagdad, in the county of Santa Rosa, State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Pane Fasteners; 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.

This invention relates to window sashes and more particularly to the formation of the glass-holding rabbet the object of the invention being to provide a positive lock for holding the glass and putty in place while at the same time insuring proper position of the glass while the putty is being put in place.

I am aware that it has been proposed to form in the sash a groove extending under the edge of the glass so that the putty when put in place will in part enter this groove and lie against the edge of the glass and be held thereby against removal. In such structure, however, I am not aware that any means have been provided for holding the glass properly centered during the application of the putty.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view taken through the stile of a window sash constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof before the application of the putty, and, Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a slight modification of the invention.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, there is shown a stile 5 of a window sash, in the inner edge face of which is formed the usual rabbet having the walls 7 and 8 at right-angles to each other, and against the wall 7 is received the pane of glass 10. The rabbet results in the formation of a bead 6 having the wall 7 in common with the rabbet. In the wall 8 of the rabbet is formed a groove 9 a slight distance from the wall 7, which results in a shoulder 15. The shoulder 15 extends all the way around the opening in the sash that receives the glass, so that when the glass is put in place against the wall 7, its edge lies against the shoulder 15 and the glass is thus held against movement into the groove 9. This shoulder 15 has a width somewhat less than the thickness of the glass 10, so that the glass projects part way over the groove 9 and thus partially closes entrance to the groove. The putty 11 is disposed against the face or wall 8 of the rabbet and against the outer face of the glass 10 as is usual, but in pressing the putty into position, it is forced into the groove 9 which it completely fills, so that it lies against the edge of the glass 10. Now the breadth of the groove 9 is greater than that of the uncovered portion of the opening so that the groove is in effect inwardly enlarged when the glass is in place. Thus a positive lock for the putty is formed.

I am aware that it has been proposed to form the groove 9 at the base of the wall 7 of the rabbet, so that the inner wall 16 of the groove will be in the same plane as and in effect be a continuation of the wall 7 of the rabbet. In such a construction, however, care must be taken that the glass does not move into contact with the bottom of the groove in a stile or in the communicating grooves of two adjacent stiles and thus prevent proper locking of the putty against the edge of the glass. In the present construction, the shoulder 15 accurately centers the glass and absolutely prevents it from moving against the bottom of any of the grooves 9 in the stiles. Thus the inwardly enlarged effect of the groove is positively assured and a most efficient locking of the putty is obtained.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3, there is provided a second groove 12 spaced a slight distance from the groove 9 and parallel therewith, and into which the putty may also enter to further lock it.

This case forms a continuation of my prior application, Serial #362,158, filed March 13, 1907, and subsequently formally abandoned by me.

What is claimed, is,

1. The combination with a window sash adapted to receive a glass, said sash having a bead arranged to receive one face of the glass and having a putty-receiving groove in its inner edge spaced from the bead a distance sufficient to form a shoulder, of a pane of glass disposed against the bead with its edge against the shoulder, the thickness of the glass being greater than the width of the shoulder whereby the glass projects from the shoulder and part way over the groove, and a body of putty disposed against the sash

and that face of the glass opposite to the bead, said putty entering the groove and lying against the exposed edge of the glass.

2. A window sash formed with a rabbet and a resultant bead, the side wall of which rabbet has a groove whose outer wall is spaced from the bead a distance greater than the thickness of the glass, a portion of the sash between the bead and the outer wall of said groove being disposed to engage the inner portion only of the edge of the glass with the remainder of the edge of the glass exposed in the direction of the bottom of the groove, the side wall of the rabbet beyond the outer wall of said groove lying sufficiently far above the bottom of the groove to coöperate with the exposed edge of the glass in forming a positive lock for putty disposed in said groove.

3. The combination with a window sash formed with a rabbet and a resultant bead, the side wall of which rabbet has a groove whose outer wall is spaced from the bead a distance greater than the thickness of the glass, a portion of the sash between the bead and the outer wall of the groove being adapted to receive the edge of the glass, a pane of glass having the inner portion only of its edge resting upon said receiving portion, and the remainder of its edge exposed in the direction of the bottom of the groove, and a body of putty disposed against the face of the glass opposite to the bead, the putty entering said groove and lying against the exposed edge of the glass.

4. A window sash formed with a rabbet and a resultant bead, the side wall of which rabbet has a groove whose outer wall is spaced from the bead a distance greater than the thickness of the glass, a portion of the sash between the bead and the outer wall of the groove being disposed to engage the inner portion only of the edge of the glass with the remainder of the edge of the glass exposed in the direction of the bottom of the groove, the side wall of the rabbet beyond the outer wall of said groove lying in the plane of the edge of the glass.

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

JOHN C. CROWSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN WILLIAMS,

D. H. ALLEN.