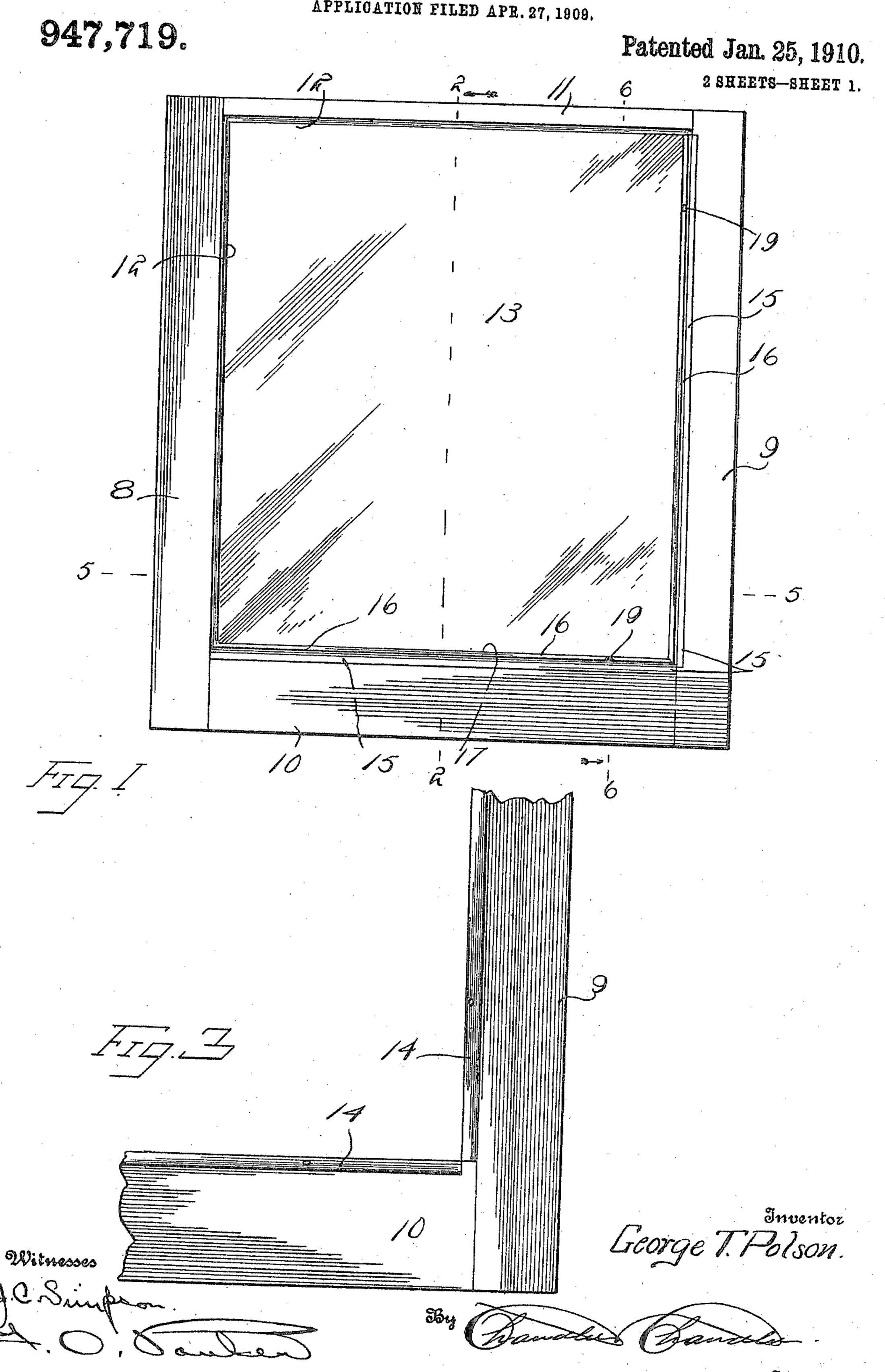
G. T. POLSON.

WINDOW SASH.

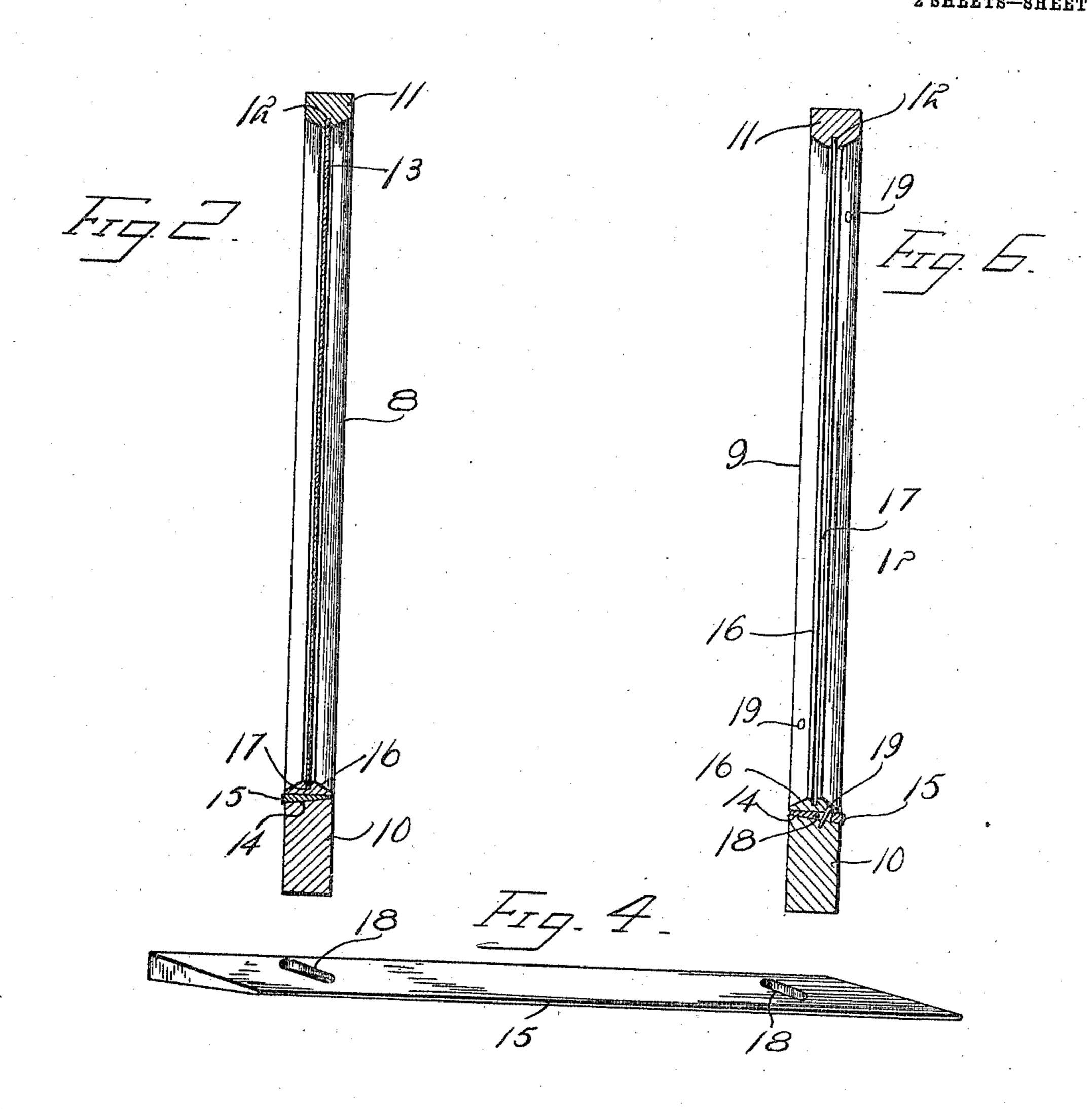
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1909.

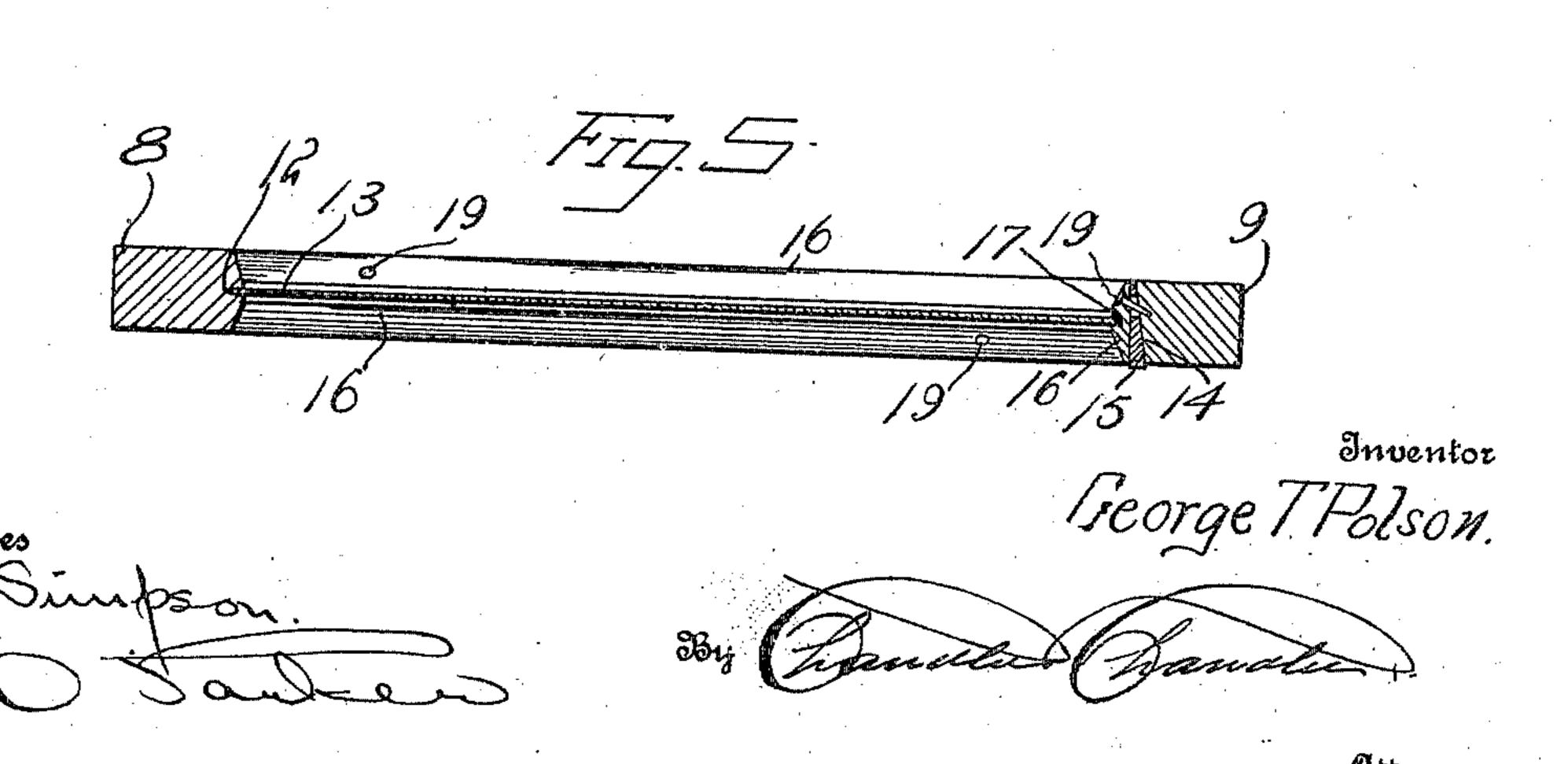


## G. T. POLSON. WINDOW SASH. APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1909.

947,719.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.





## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. POLSON, OF BECKVILLE, TEXAS.

## WINDOW-SASH.

947,719.

Specification of Letters Patent. Paten

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed April 27, 1909. Serial No. 492,498.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George T. Polson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beckville, in the county of Panola, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sashes; 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.

The invention relates to a window sash and more particularly to that class of window sashes having mounted therein glass panels or panes without the use of putty.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a window sash in which the use of putty is dispensed with for the secure mounting of glass panels or panes within the 20 sash and at the same time to make the latter in a manner to permit the ready and quick removal of the glass panel or pane from the same in event it should become cracked or broken so that a new panel or pane can be 25 replaced in its stead within the sash by an inexperienced person not familiar with the mounting of glass panels and panes in window sashes.

Another object of the invention is the pro-30 vision of a window sash in which a glass panel or pane is mounted therein without the use of putty and points for the proper securing thereof within the sash and that will enable the ready and easy tightening of the 35 said glass panel or pane should the same become loose within the window sash.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a window sash of this character which is simple in construction, readily and easily assembled, thoroughly reliable in its function, and inexpensive in the manufacture.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which disclose the preferred form of embodiment of the invention, and as brought out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a window sash constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2

of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevation with the glass panel supporting strips
and the wedge strips detached. Fig. 4 is a
detail perspective view of one of the wedge
strips. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line
5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on 60
the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawings.

In the drawings, there is shown a window 65 sash comprising stiles 8 and 9, the latter connected to a bottom rail 10, and a top meeting rail 11, the extremities of the said stiles being tenoned and secured to the bottom and meeting rails in the usual or ordinary manner. Contained in the stile 8, and the top meeting rail 11, of the window sash at their inner edges are centrally located channels or grooves 12, to form a bed for the edges of a glass panel or pane 13.

The inner edges of the bottom rail and the stile 9, are provided with beveled faces 14, upon which are shiftably mounted wedge strips 15, which latter act upon supporting strips 16, interposed between the remaining 80 edges of the glass panel or pane 13, and the said wedge strip 15, and these supporting strips 16 are provided with centrally located channels or grooves 17, to allow bed for the edges of the glass pane or panel to rest upon 85 in the usual manner.

Contained in the wedge strips 15, are transversely arranged elongated slots 18, through which freely pass fasteners 19, the same being adapted to secure the supporting 90 strips 16, upon the window sash after they have been properly adjusted by the wedge strips to firmly hold the glass panel or pane within the said window sash.

It is obvious that by the mounting of the 95 displaceable supporting strips 16, in the window sash it will enable the quick and easy placing of the glass panel or pane in position in the said sash and also will permit its removal therefrom so that a new pane or panel 100 can be placed in its stead in the event of the cracking or breaking thereof. Furthermore due to the wedge strips the said glass panel or pane may be readily or easily tightened when mounted in the window sash should it 105 become loose upon the warping of the window sash due to exposure to various climatic changes in the weather.

It is thought from the foregoing description, the construction and operation of the invention will be clear without the necessity of a more extended explanation and therefore the same has been omitted.

What is claimed is:—

1. A window sash comprising stiles, upper meeting and bottom rails united to said stiles, one of said stiles and the upper meeting rail containing centrally located grooves, at their inner edges, the other stile and bottom rail being provided with beveled inner edges, displaceable supporting strips having centrally located grooves therein, a glass panel having its edges engaging the centrally located grooves, and wedge members interposed between the supporting strips and

the beveled inner edges to secure the glass panel in position in the window sash.

2. The combination with a window sash, 20 of a glass panel mounted therein, supporting strips arranged between the edges of the glass panel and the window sash, and wedge means adapted to be inserted between the supporting strips and the window sash to 25 displace said supporting strips for securing the panel in position in the window sash.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signa-

ture, in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE T. POLSON.

Witnesses:

W. P. BARBER, W. S. CRAWFORD.