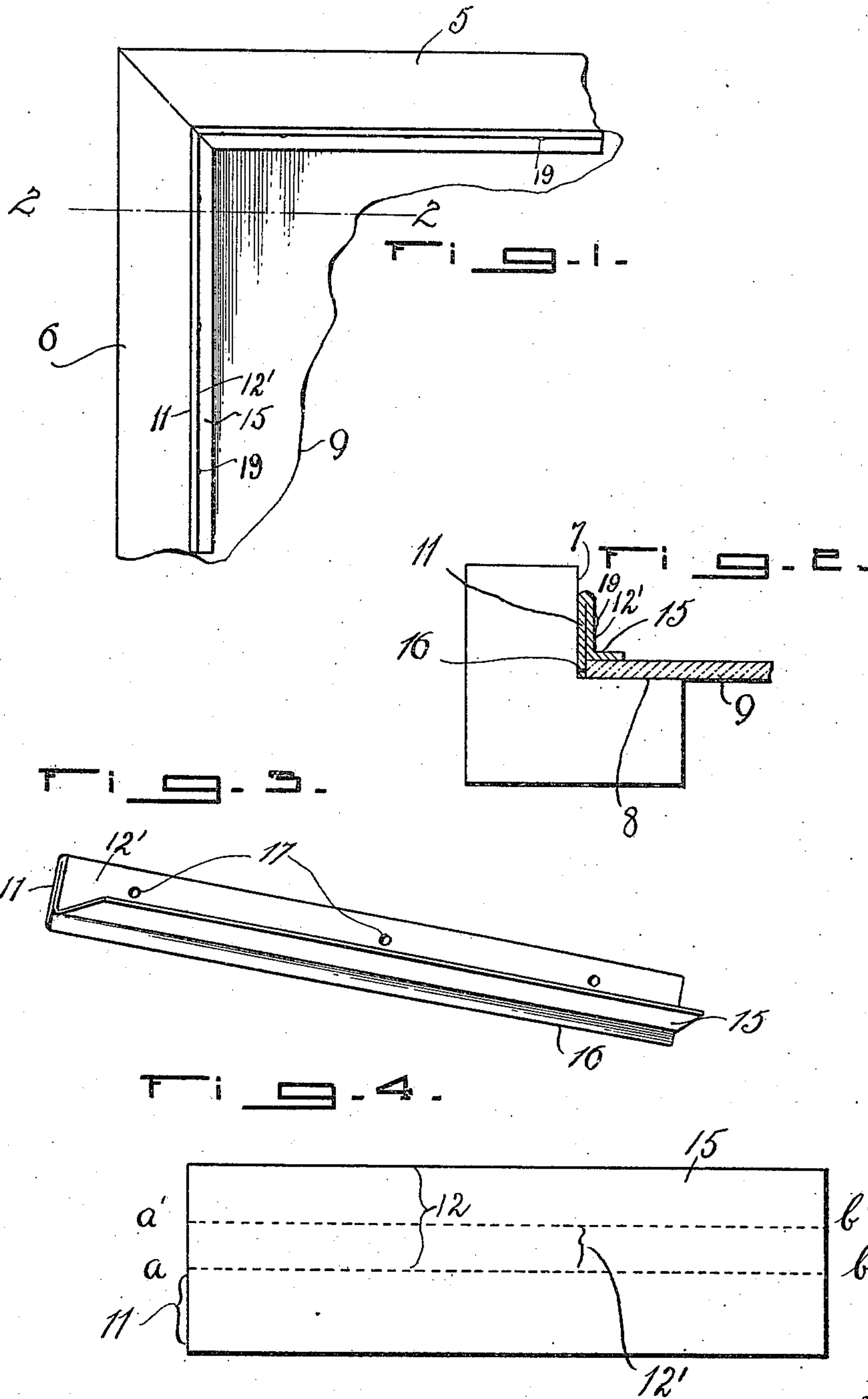


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 WINDOW PANE FASTENER.  
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1909.

948,957.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.



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Witnesses  
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By *[Signature]*  
 Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. KUETER, OF PLYMOUTH, WISCONSIN.

## WINDOW-PANE FASTENER.

948,957.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. KUETER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plymouth, in the county of Sheboygan, State of Wisconsin, 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.

The present invention relates to improvements in window pane fasteners, and it has for its principal object the provision of an extremely simple, inexpensive, and efficient device of the type specified, by means of which a pane of glass may be readily inserted in position in a window-sash and held in place without the use of putty, and subsequently removed in the event of any injury thereto.

To this end, the invention, briefly described, comprises a fastening strip of narrow sheet metal creased longitudinally to form two main wings, which are subsequently folded flat against each other to provide a body portion of double thickness, one of the main leaves being formed with a longitudinal flange arranged at right angles thereto and adapted for disposition against the outer face of the pane of glass, the other main leaf having its outer longitudinal edge projecting beyond the plane of the flange and adapted for disposition between the edge of the pane and the adjacent wall of the rabbet formed in the sash rail.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,

Figure 1 is a fragmental front elevation of a window sash showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one of the fastening strips. Fig. 4 is a plain view of a blank from which one of said strips is constructed, showing the lines along which the blank is folded.

Reference being had to said drawings, and to the designating numerals marked thereupon, 5 and 6 indicate, respectively, the top and left hand side rails of a window-sash of any preferred construction, each of said rails being formed with rabbets 7 against whose glass-receiving walls 8 the pane of glass 9 is placed, in the ordinary manner

and retained by means of the improved fastening strips, as hereinafter described. Each of these fasteners is constructed of a single relatively narrow strip of sheet metal, galvanized or enameled in any desired manner. This strip is first bent or creased longitudinally upon the line  $a-b$ , Fig. 4, to form two main leaves 11 and 12, the leaves being folded flat against each other to form a body portion of double thickness. The leaf 12 is then bent or creased longitudinally on the line  $a'-b'$ , thus dividing said leaf into two leaves 12' and 15. The outer leaf 15 is then folded into a position at right angles to the plane of the inner leaf 12', said outer leaf forming a flange, which term will be hereinafter applied thereto. The width of the main leaf 11 is greater than that of the leaf 12', and hence the outer or free longitudinal edge of the first mentioned leaf projects throughout its entire length beyond the plane of the flange 15, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, this projecting portion, which is designated by the numeral 16, likewise serving as a flange, as will be apparent. The body portion of the completed strip is then perforated, as indicated by the numeral 17.

In applying a strip after the pane of glass has been positioned in the usual manner upon the glass receiving walls 8 of the rabbets, as above stated, the projecting edge portion or flange 16 is inserted between one edge of the pane and the adjacent outer wall of the rabbet, and the strip then forced inwardly until the flange 15 rests upon the outer face of the pane, as shown in Fig. 2. The strip is then fastened in place by means of small nails 19 which are driven through the perforations 17 and into the body of the sash. Thus it will be seen that the formation of the flanges 15 and 16 has the effect of producing a wind and water proof joint between the sash and the panes, and also that the latter is securely held against rattling. It will further be apparent that in the event of any injury to the pane, it may be readily removed by merely withdrawing the nails 19, whereupon the fasteners are freed.

What is claimed, is:—

1. A window pane fastener comprising a sheet metal strip creased longitudinally to form two main leaves, said leaves being folded flat against each other to provide a body portion of double thickness, one of said main leaves being creased longitudinally and



the outer of the two leaves thus formed bent at right angles to the inner leaf, to provide a longitudinal flange adapted for disposition against the outer face of the pane, the  
5 other main leaf having its outer longitudinal edge projecting beyond the plane of said flange, to provide a flange portion adapted for disposition against the adjacent edge face of the pane, the body portion of said  
10 strip having a series of perforations formed therein through which fastening devices are arranged to be passed.

2. A window pane fastener comprising a body portion of double thickness adapted

for disposition against one of the walls of a rabbeted window sash; and a pair of integral flanges arranged at right angles to each other, one of said flanges being adapted for disposition against the outer face of the pane, and the other flange for insertion between said wall and the adjacent edge face  
20 of the pane.

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

WILLIAM G. KUETER.

Witnesses:

H. J. ROONEY,  
AGNES ROONEY.