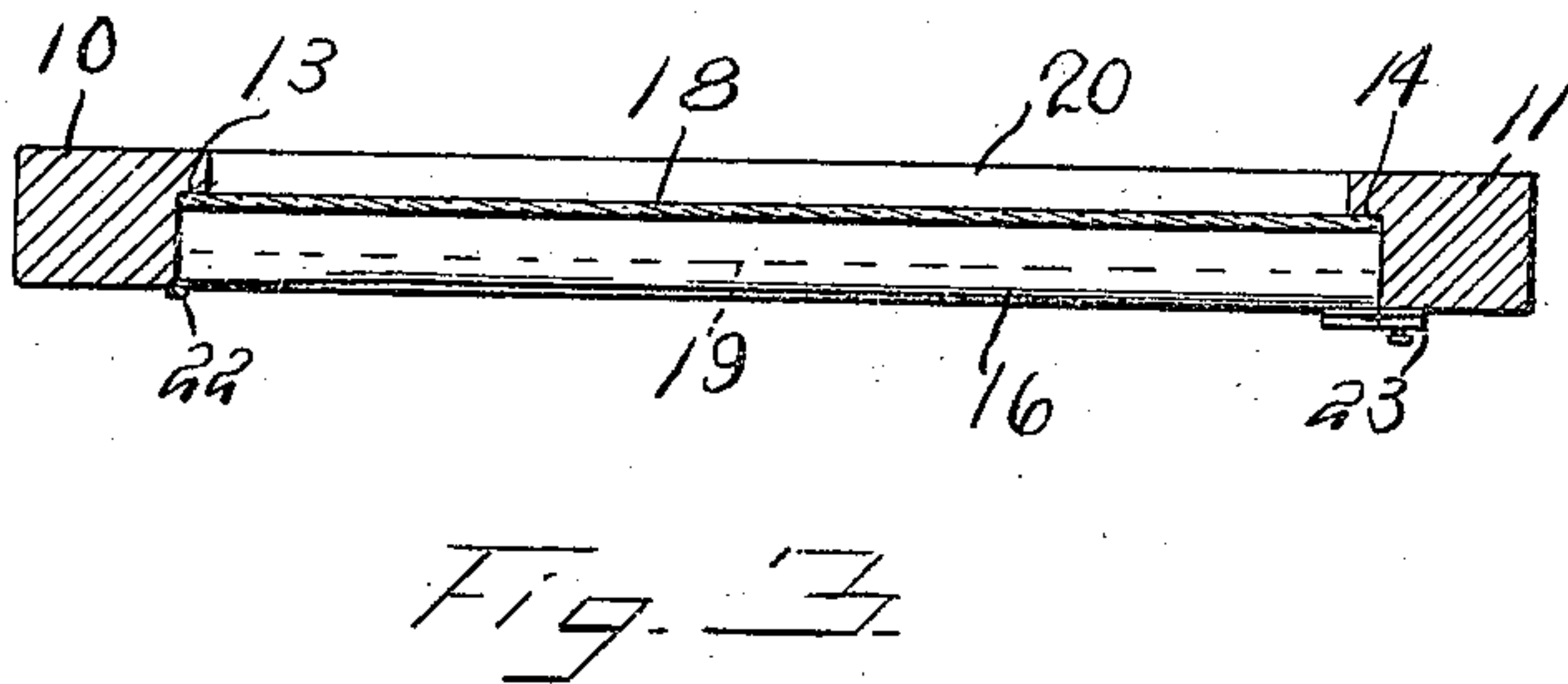
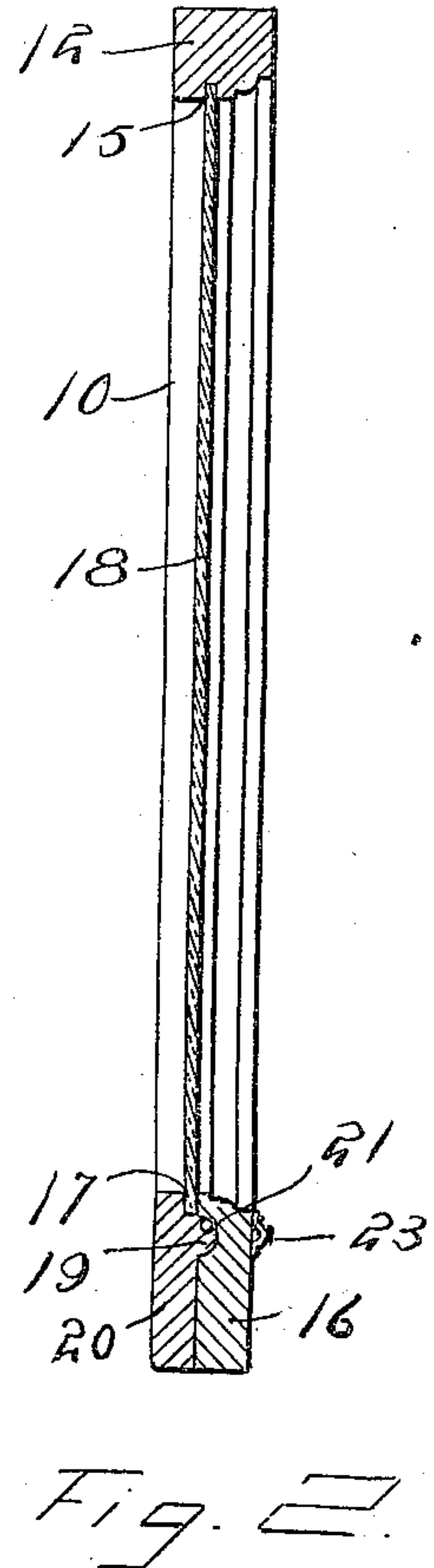
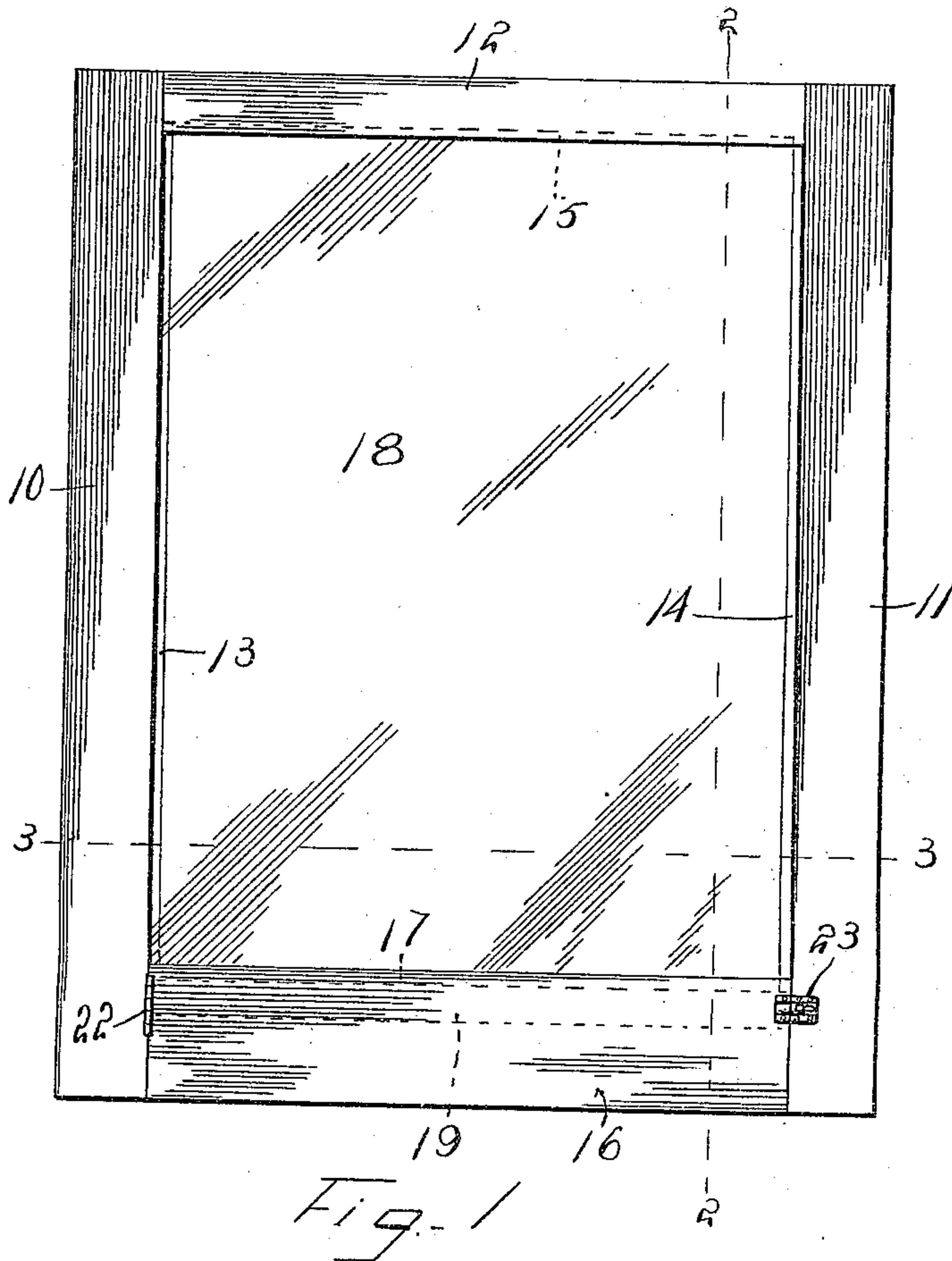


A. A. REAVES.
 WINDOW OR DOOR.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1908.

961,896.

Patented June 21, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

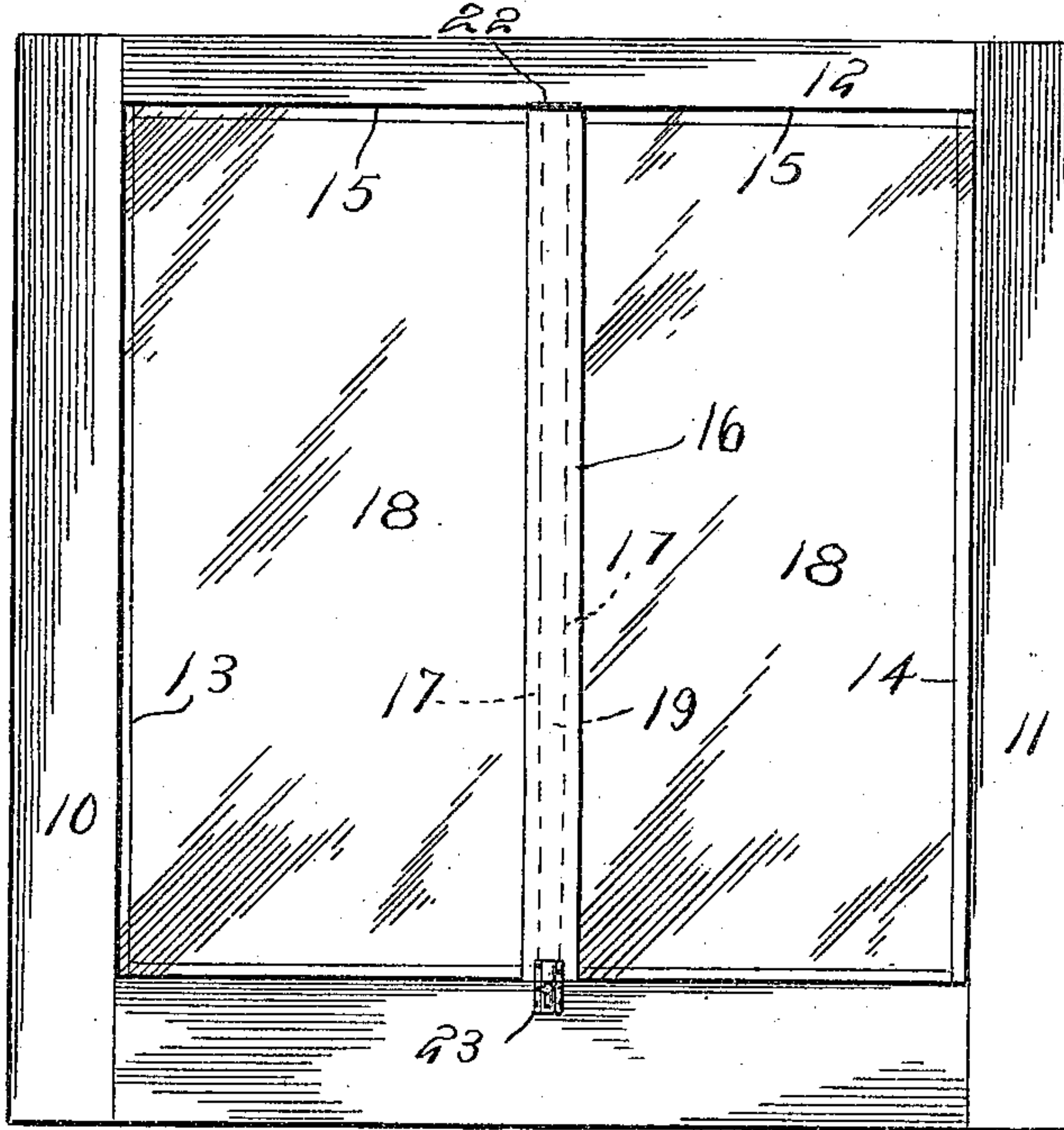
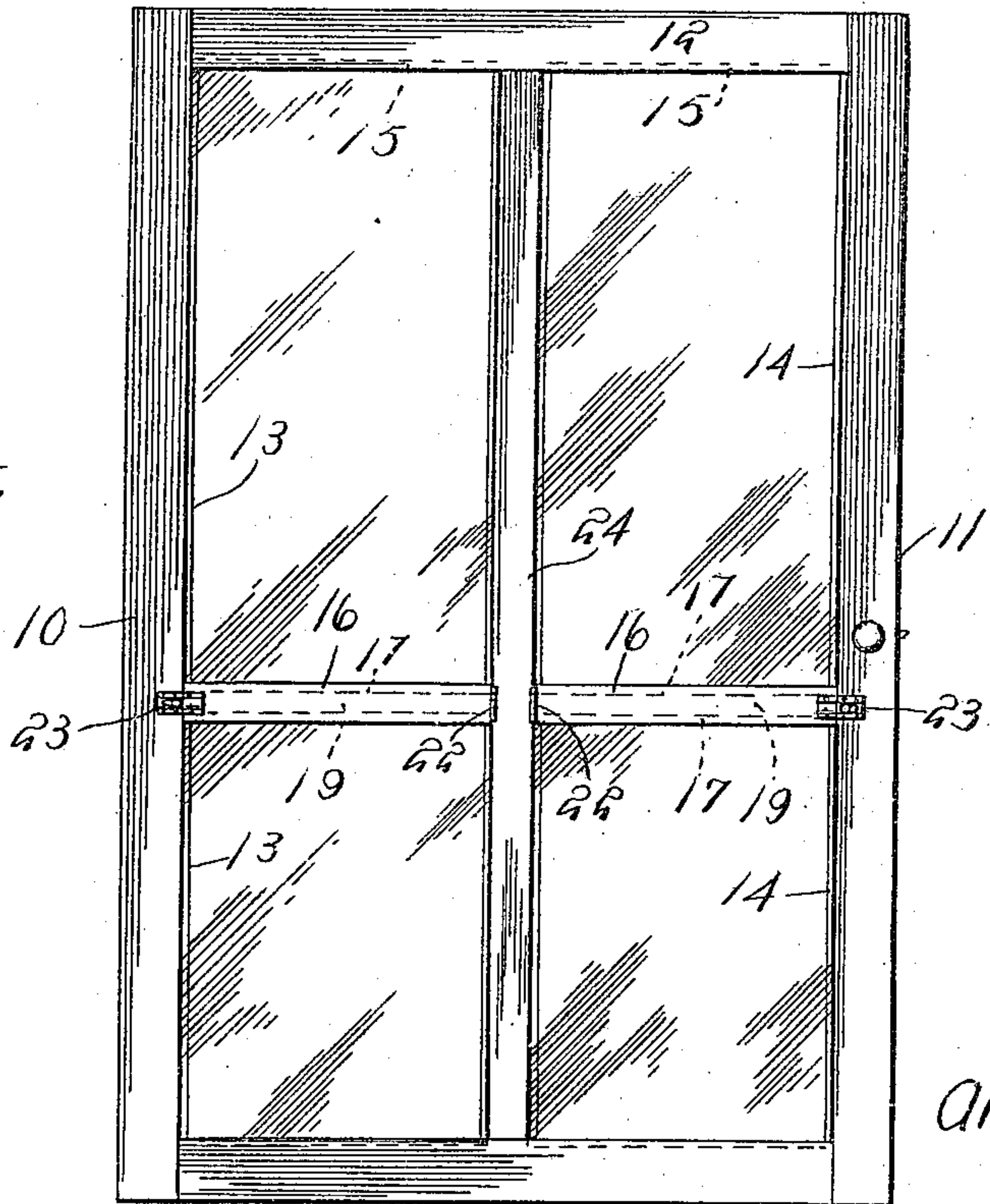


Fig. 5



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ALLEN A. REAVES, OF DELIGHT, ARKANSAS.

WINDOW OR DOOR.

961,896.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1910.

Application filed October 28, 1908. Serial No. 459,912.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN A. REAVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Delight, in the county of Pike, State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows or Doors; 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 improvements in windows, glass paneled doors, and like structures, and has for one of its objects to improve the construction and increase the utility and efficiency of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device wherein the panes of glass may be retained in their supporting frame or sash without the necessity of employing putty or similar fastening means.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in a surrounding frame having glass supporting rabbets in three of its members and with a glass receiving groove in the remaining member, and a holding member arranged to swing at one end from said frame and engaging over the body of one of the rabbeted members and the rabbet of the same, and with means at the free end of the swinging member to detachably connect it to the frame.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a front view of an ordinary one pane window sash embodying the improvements. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of another form of window sash illustrating the application of the improved device to another form of sash. Fig. 5 is a view illustrating the application of the invention to a glass paneled door.

The improved device may be applied to window sashes of various forms and sizes, either of the ordinary single pane sash as shown in Fig. 1, to a multiple pane sash as shown in Fig. 4, or to a glass paneled door as shown in Fig. 5, without material structural changes, and it will be understood that the

invention is not therefore to be limited to any particular form or size of sash or to any particular size or form of door.

In applying the improved device to an ordinary single pane sash, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, two of the frame members of the sash represented respectively at 10 and 11 are provided with glass supporting rabbets 13—14, while the frame member 12 is provided with a glass receiving groove 15, so that the glass indicated at 18 may be inserted by one end in the groove 15 and bear by its side edges upon the rabbets 13—14, as shown.

The bottom member 20 of the sash is of less thickness than the remaining members. The inner face of this member comes flush with the faces of the rabbets 13—14, and is provided with a groove 19 extending longitudinally thereof.

The side members 10—11 of the sash extend the full length of the sash, and fitting between the side members 10—11 and upon the thinner end members 20 is a filler member 16, hinged at 22 to the member 10 and is provided with a detachable catch 23 at the opposite end, so that the member 16 is thus hingedly united to the sash.

The member 16 is provided with a rabbet 17 corresponding to the rabbets 13—14, and this member is likewise provided with a longitudinal rib 21 fitting into the channel 19 of the member 20. By this simple means the glass 18 is firmly held in place by the member 16 and the groove 17 and the member 16 locked in position by the catch 23. By this means the glass may be very quickly connected into the sash, or removed therefrom with equal facility. In event of a pane being broken it can be very quickly replaced without removing the sash from the window or disturbing it in any manner.

When the improved device is applied to a window having a plurality of panes the intermediate rail members or mullions will be provided with the rabbets upon both edges, and the member 16 will be arranged to bear over the glass at each side of the intermediate rail, as illustrated in Fig. 4.

When the improved device is applied to a glass paneled door the holding device 16 is attached to the intermediate transverse member 24, as shown in Fig. 5, but otherwise the device is the same in the various structures in which it is employed.

The improved device may be applied to sashes or doors of various sizes or forms

without material structural changes, as will be obvious.

What is claimed, is:—

In a device of the class described, a frame
5 constructed with one of its members reduced
in thickness and with a longitudinal groove
in said reduced member and with a seat for
the glass between the groove and the inner
face of the reduced member, a holding mem-
10 ber engaging said reduced and grooved mem-
ber, a longitudinal rib carried by said hold-
ing member and engaging in the groove of

the frame member and with a rabbet next to
the rib, the glass being adapted to bear upon
said seat and within said rabbet, and likewise 15
bearing against said rib and supported
thereby.

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

ALLEN A. REAVES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. RUTHERFORD,
JNO. F. BOWEN.