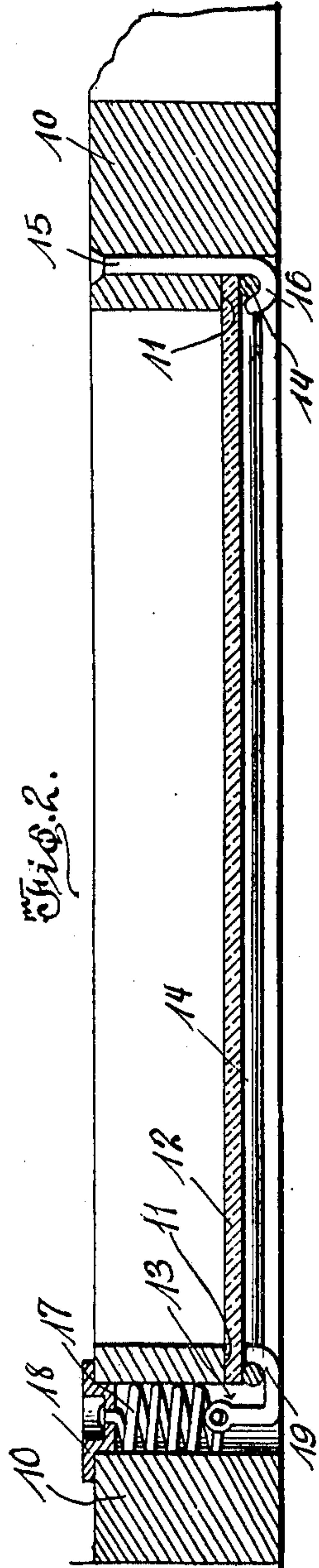
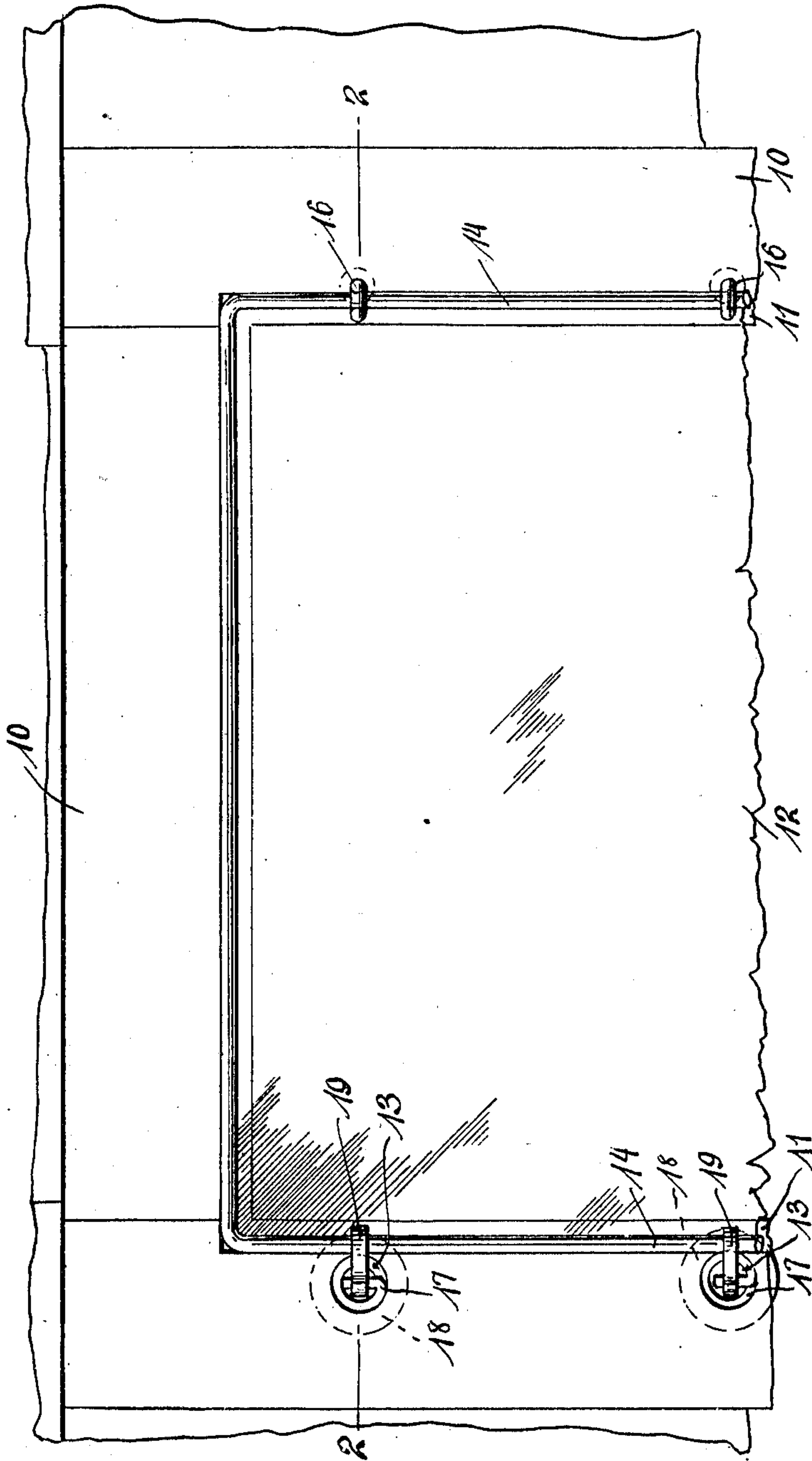


W. H. WEST, JR.  
 WINDOW PANE FASTENER.  
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 28, 1910.

969,820.

Patented Sept. 13, 1910.



Witnesses  
*Ernest Crocker*  
*C. H. Woodward*

*Fig. 1*

By

*W. H. West Jr.*

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WEST, JR., OF WESTON, OREGON.

## WINDOW-PANE FASTENER.

969,820.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

Application filed April 28, 1910. Serial No. 558,260.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WEST, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Weston, in the county of Umatilla, State of Oregon, 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 improvements in devices for holding window panes in the sash, and has for one of its objects to provide a simply constructed device of this character wherein the glass is firmly secured in position without the use of putty.

Another object of the invention is to produce a device of this character whereby a broken pane of glass may be readily replaced without removing the sash from the window.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims; and, in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention,

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a sash with the improvement applied, Fig. 2 is a section, enlarged, on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The improved device may be applied to sashes of any size and containing any number of panes of glass, but for the purpose of illustration is shown applied to a conventional sash having a single pane of glass, the sash being represented as a whole at 10 and provided with the usual rabbet 11 to support the glass 12, the sash and its rabbet being of the usual construction. Formed in two opposite members of the sash, preferably the side members as shown, are a plurality of apertures 13, the apertures being spaced apart any desired distance.

Bearing upon the glass 12 within the rabbet 11 is an endless rectangular frame 14, preferably of wire of any suitable gage. Inserted through another member of the sash, preferably the member opposite to the member in which the apertures 13 are formed, are a plurality of rods 15 having hooks 16 at one end bearing over the frame 14 and holding the same upon the glass, as shown. As many of the rods 15 and their

hooks 16 may be employed as required, but preferably the rods will equal in number the apertures 13 and will be located opposite the same, as shown. 60

Located in each of the apertures 13 is a coiled spring 17, each spring being connected at one end to a disk 18 bearing upon the inner face of the sash and each connected at its other end to a hook 19, the hooks being designed to bear over the wire frame 14 adjacent to the openings 13. The springs 17 thus exert their force to hold the hooks 19 yieldably in engagement with the frame, and thus complete the holding device whereby the glass is retained in position in the sash. By this simple means the glass 12 is firmly supported in position upon the glass and without the use of putty or other similar fastening means. The hooked rods 15—16 coact with the frame 14 to hingedly unite the latter to the sash, so that when the hooks 19 are drawn outwardly and turned away from the frame the latter can be swung upwardly to enable the glass to be inserted and then the frame is lowered into the glass and within the rabbet and the hooks 19 applied to the frame, as shown in Fig. 2. In event of the breakage of a pane of glass a new one may be readily inserted by releasing the hooks 19, as above described. 75 80 85

The improved device is simple in construction, and can be readily applied without material structural changes in the sash. 90

If preferred coatings of relatively thick heavy paint may be applied to the rabbets of the sash just prior to the insertion of the glass to assist in holding them in position and to render them air and water tight. The attachments may likewise be painted to correspond to the sash if preferred. 95

What is claimed is:—

1. A frame adapted to bear within the rabbet of a sash and upon the glass, a plurality of hooks adapted to be inserted in the sash and bearing over said frame at one side and hingedly uniting the same to the sash, a plurality of hooks bearing over the frame at another side, and springs operating to maintain the last mentioned hooks yieldably in engagement with the frame. 100 105

2. A window sash having a glass supporting rabbet and with a plurality of apertures therethrough, a frame located in the rabbet of said sash and adapted to bear upon the glass, a plurality of hooks inserted in 110

the sash and bearing over said frame at one side and hingedly uniting the frame to the sash, a plurality of hooks bearing over the frame at another side, and a spring in each  
 5 of said apertures and connected to one of said last mentioned hooks and operating to maintain the same yieldably in engagement with the frame.

3. A window sash having a glass support-  
 10 ing rabbet and with a plurality of apertures therethrough, a frame located in the rabbet of said sash and adapted to bear upon the glass, a plurality of hooks inserted in the sash and bearing over said frame at one  
 15 side and hingedly uniting the frame to the

sash, a plurality of hooks bearing over the frame at another side, a spring located in each of said apertures, and connected to one of said last mentioned hooks, and a plate bearing upon the sash opposite each of said  
 20 apertures and connected to one of said springs, said springs operating to maintain the frame yieldably coupled to the sash.

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

WILLIAM H. WEST, JR.

Witnesses:

N. A. DAVIS,

W. E. PUTNAM.