

Aug. 9, 1938.

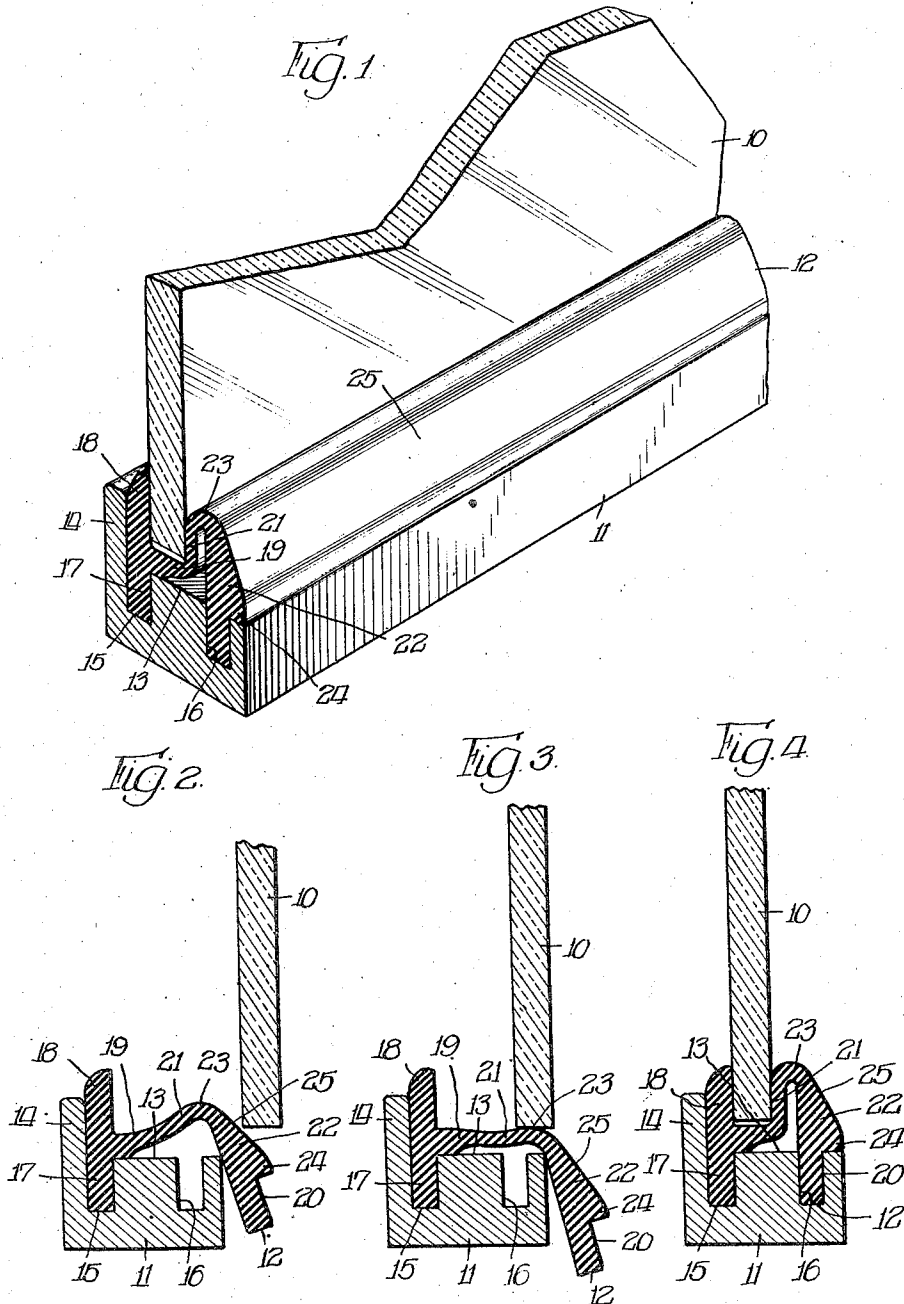
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2,126,167

PANEL MOUNTING

Filed Jan. 15, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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## PANEL MOUNTING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

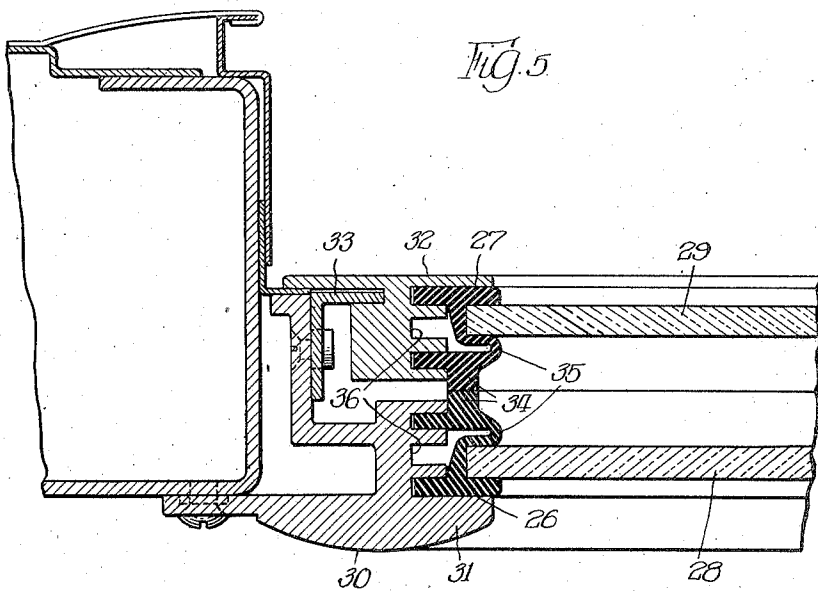


Fig. 6.

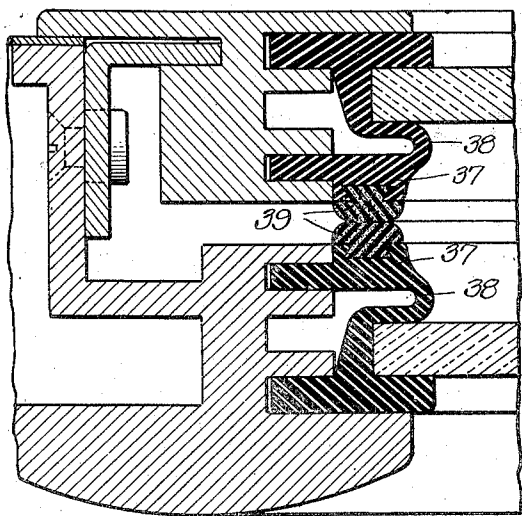
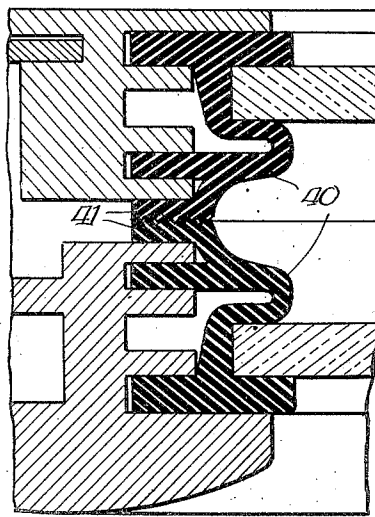


Fig. 7.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## PANEL MOUNTING

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8 Claims. (Cl. 20—56.4)

The object of this invention is to provide improved means, in the form of a special rubber strip, for removably securing a panel in a frame in sealed association with the same. While the improvement is particularly applicable to the glazing of window sash it may be used advantageously for other purposes.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is presented herein for the purpose of exemplification, but it will of course be appreciated that the invention is susceptible of incorporation in other structurally modified forms coming equally within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of part of a window sash glazed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the sash, showing the parts before application of the pane of glass to the rail member;

Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing the parts during application of the glass;

Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the parts after application of the glass;

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through one side of a double glass window, in which glazing strips embodying the invention are so arranged as to form the sealing means between the two sash frames; and

Figs. 6 and 7 are similar sections, showing modifications in the contacting portions of the glazing strips.

As will be observed from the drawings, and more particularly Figs. 1 to 4 thereof, the sash includes a pane of glass 10, a rail member 11 and a rubber glazing strip 12. The rail member 11 is characterized by an inner face 13, a rear wall 14 and two spaced grooves 15 and 16. The glazing strip 12 is of one-piece construction and is provided with an outwardly projecting flange 17 which fits within the rear groove 15, an inwardly projecting flange 18 which is positioned behind the glass 10 between the margin of the latter and the rear wall 14, a forwardly projecting web 19 which is located between the outer edge of the glass and the inner face 13 of the rail member, and a reversely bent flange 20 at the front edge of the web which projects first inwardly against the margin of the glass and then outwardly into the front groove 16.

The inwardly projecting section 21 of the reversely bent flange 20 is preferably quite thin and flexible, while the outwardly projecting section 22 of the same flange is preferably thicker and stiffer than the section 21, with the section 22

increasing in thickness from the bend 23 to the inner face 13 of the rail members and being provided at the front edge of the inner face 13 with a shoulder 24 which abuts with the latter. The section 22 is preferably spaced somewhat from the section 21, and the progressive outward thickening which characterizes the section 22 is almost if not entirely due to the addition of stock to the front face 25 of such section, resulting in a beveled front face which tapers forwardly and outwardly away from the glass to the front inner edge of the rail member. The rail member itself, aside from the special characteristics above described, may be of any desired construction and of any desired material.

With the improvement above described, glazing of the sash may be easily accomplished. After the strip 12 has been fitted into the rail member 11 and before the glass 10 has been applied, the reversely bent flange 20 of the strip will assume the slightly humped position shown in Fig. 2, which view illustrates the cross-sectional shape which is given the strip at the time of its manufacture. When the glass 10 is being applied, the hump at the location of the bend 23 in the strip is pushed down out of the way as shown in Fig. 3 to allow the glass to be moved rearwardly past the hump. After the glass has been moved into engagement with the inwardly projecting flange 18, the free edge of the outwardly projecting section 22 of the reversely bent flange is forced inwardly and then snapped into the front groove 16 in the rail member. The inherent resiliency of the strip, combined with the sling-like support given the flexible section 21 by the relatively rigid section 22, results in the glass 10 being securely held in a readily removable yet effectively sealed manner. To remove the glass it is merely necessary to snap the free edge of the strip out of the front groove in the rail member.

In Fig. 5 glazing strips 26 and 27 constructed in accordance with the invention are shown applied to the two panes of glass 28 and 29 of a double glass window 30. The window 30 consists of a fixed outer sash 31 and a removable inner sash 32. The two sashes 31 and 32 are clamped tightly together by any suitable means, such as wedging strips 33 on the order of those disclosed in the copending application of Christian M. Verhagen, Serial No. 76,919, filed April 29, 1936, and the space between the panes of glass is sealed by means of projections 34 on the reversely bent flanges 35 of the glazing strips, which projections bear snugly against each other when the sashes 31 and 32 are brought together. The sashes 31

and 32 may be grooved out at 36 to reduce the weight of the same.

In Fig. 6 the sealing projections 37 on the reversely bent flanges 38 of the glazing strips are equipped with sponge rubber insets 39, while in Fig. 7 the reversely bent flanges 40 of the glazing strips, instead of having projections, are provided with flaps 41 which overlap the edges of the sash and contact with each other. These solidly backed flaps 41 may be serrated on their contacting surfaces, if desired, to insure a good seal.

I claim:

1. The combination with a panel, and a frame about the panel having a rear wall and two spaced inwardly opening grooves in front of said wall, of a rubber retaining strip having an outwardly projecting flange which fits within the rear groove, an inwardly projecting flange which is positioned behind the panel between the margin of the latter and the rear wall, a forwardly projecting web which is located between the outer edge of the panel and the frame, and a reversely bent flange at the front edge of the web which projects first inwardly against the margin of the panel and then outwardly into the front groove.

2. The combination with a panel, and a frame about the panel having a rear wall and two spaced inwardly opening grooves in front of said wall, of a rubber retaining strip having an outwardly projecting flange which fits within the rear groove, an inwardly projecting flange which is positioned behind the panel between the margin of the latter and the rear wall, a forwardly projecting web which is located between the outer edge of the panel and the frame, and a reversely bent flange at the front edge of the web which projects first inwardly against the margin of the panel and then outwardly into the groove, the exposed portion of the outwardly projecting section of the reversely bent flange being preferably thicker than the inwardly projecting section of such flange.

3. The combination with a panel, and a frame about the panel having a rear wall and two spaced inwardly opening grooves in front of said wall, of a rubber retaining strip having an outwardly projecting flange which fits within the rear groove, an inwardly projecting flange which is positioned behind the panel between the margin of the latter and the rear wall, a forwardly projecting web which is located between the outer edge of the panel and the frame, and a reversely bent flange at the front edge of the web which

projects first inwardly against the margin of the panel and then outwardly into the front groove, the outwardly projecting section of the reversely bent flange being of gradually increasing thickness from the bend in the flange to the point where the flange enters the front groove, and being provided at such point with a shoulder for abutment with the frame adjacent the front edge of the latter.

4. The combination with a panel, and a frame about the panel having a rear wall and two spaced inwardly opening grooves in front of said wall, of a rubber retaining strip having an outwardly projecting flange which fits within the rear groove, a forwardly projecting web which is located between the outer edge of the panel and the frame, and a reversely bent flange at the front edge of the web which projects first inwardly against the margin of the panel and then outwardly into the front groove.

5. In window construction, a sash frame characterized by a rear wall for abutment with the back of a glazing strip and two spaced inwardly opening grooves in front of the rear wall for the reception of two outwardly extending flanges on the glazing strip.

6. A rubber glazing strip characterized by an inwardly extending flange for engagement with the rear face of a pane of glass, an outwardly extending flange for insertion in a groove in a surrounding sash frame, and a reversely bent flange which is adapted to extend first inwardly against the front face of the pane of glass and then outwardly into a second groove in the sash frame.

7. A rubber glazing strip characterized by a reversely bent flange which is adapted to extend first inwardly against the front face of a pane of glass and then outwardly into a groove in a surrounding sash frame, the outwardly extending portion of the reversely bent flange being provided with a projection for sealing abutment with a corresponding projection on a glazing strip associated with a second pane of glass.

8. In window construction, the combination with two panes of glass, and two sash frames for supporting the same, of rubber glazing strips for mounting the panes in the frames, said sash frames being spaced from each other, and said rubber glazing strips engaging with each other to seal off the edges of the space present between the panes.

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