No. 816,187. PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

L. B. RODERY.

WINDOW SASH.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

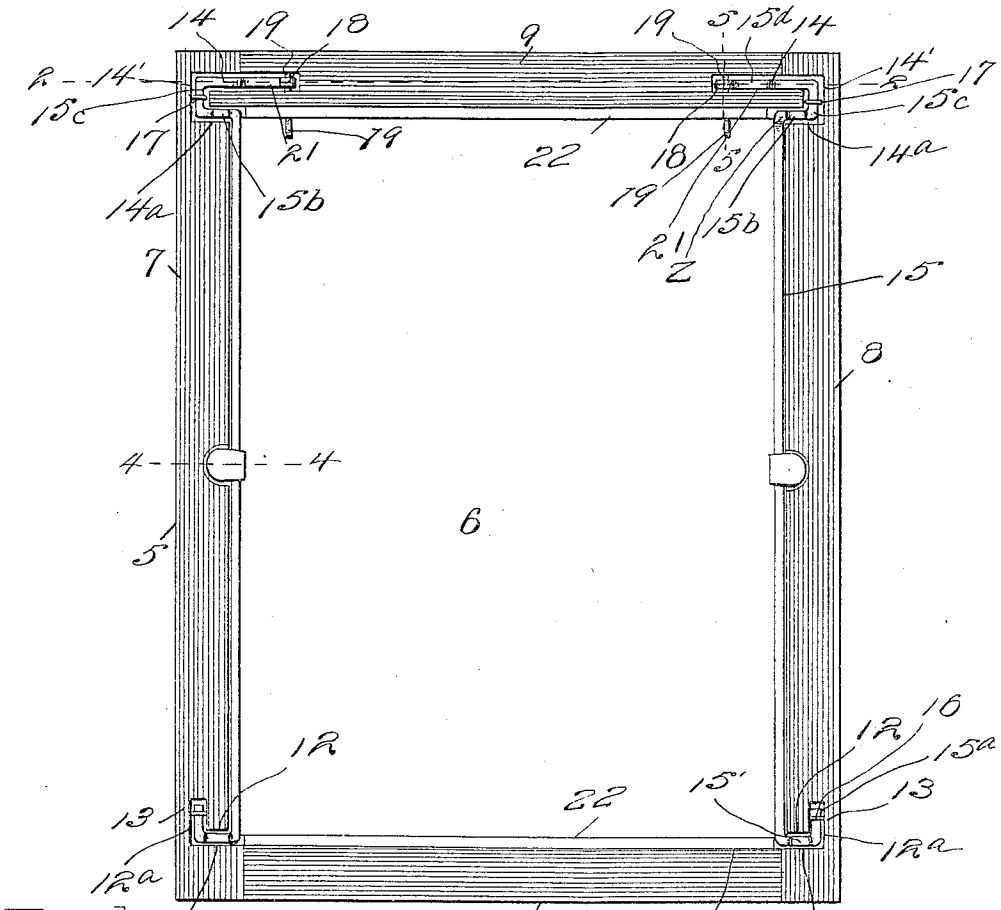


Fig. 1.

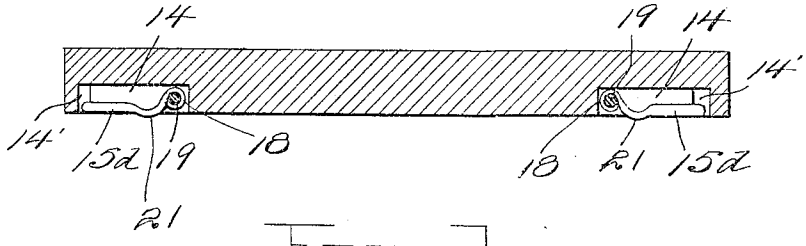


Fig. 2.

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Witnesses

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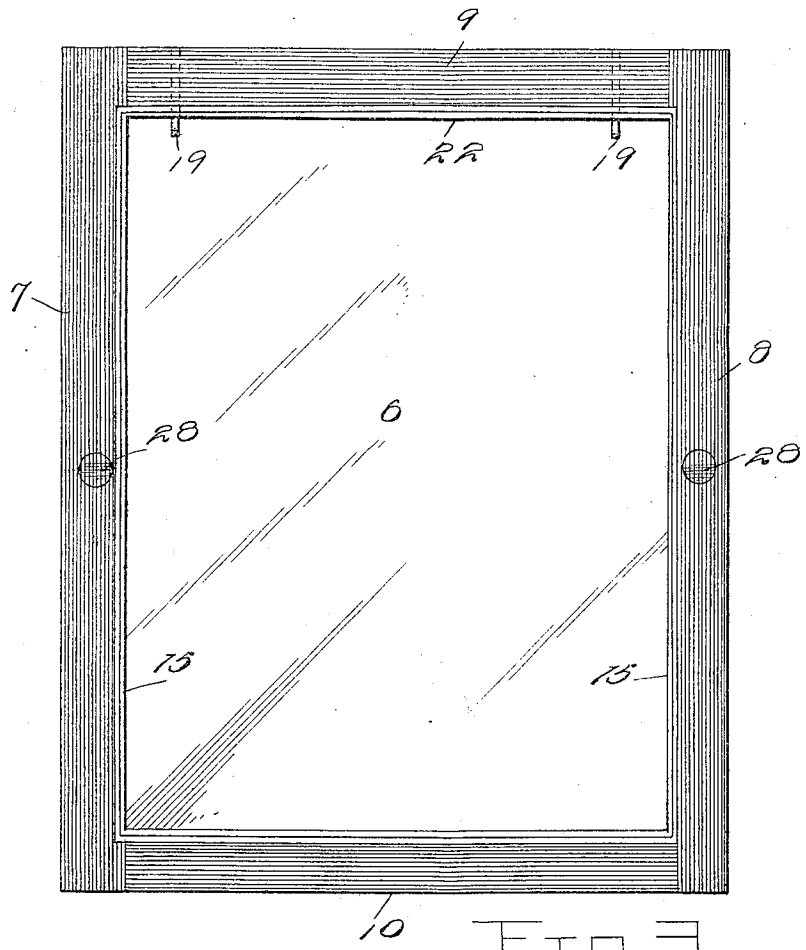


Fig. 3.

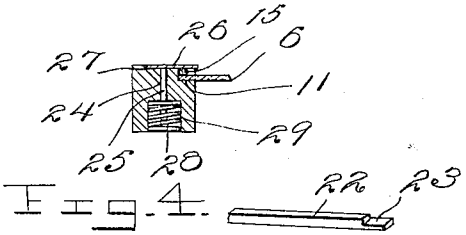


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

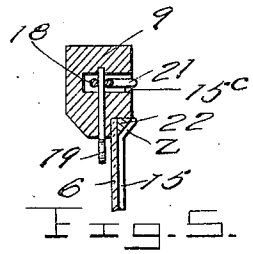


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO B. RODERY, OF RECTOR, ARKANSAS.

WINDOW-SASH.

No. 816,187. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed June 10, 1905. Serial No. 264,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO B. RODERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rector, in the county of Clay, State of Arkansas, 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.

This invention relates to window-sashes, and more particularly to means for fastening lights therein, and has for its object to provide a sash which will be equipped with a light-holding means arranged to hold panes of glass in position in the sash, and which will be so constructed that it may be quickly and easily moved into inoperative position to permit of removal on insertion of the glass.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation of the present sash. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing the laterally-extending portions of the rods in top plan. Fig. 3 is a view of the opposite side of the frame to that shown in Fig. 1, the concealed portions of the retaining-pins being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1, showing the retainer. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 1, taken in the plane of the retaining-pin. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one end of the clamping-bars.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a window-sash 5, having one pane of glass 6 therein, and this sash includes side pieces 7 and 8, a top piece 9, and a bottom piece 10, which are cut to form a continuous rabbet 11, extending around the inner portion of the sash and adapted for the reception of the pane of glass 6, as shown. L-shaped recesses 12 are formed in the faces 13 of the side pieces 7 and 8 adjacent to the lower ends thereof, the base portions of these recesses (indicated at 12′) communicating with the rabbet 11, while the upright portions 12^a of these recesses extend longitudinally of the side pieces. Longitudinal recesses 14 are formed in the top piece 9 adjacent to its ends, and these recesses extend into the upper portions of the side pieces 7 and 8, where they are turned downwardly longitudinally of the side pieces, as shown at 14′, and then toward the inclosure of the sash, as shown at 14^a, the portions 14^a communicating with the rabbet 11 and lying with their upper walls flush with the lower face of the top piece 9.

Rods 15 are disposed against the inner faces of the side pieces 7 and 8 within the rabbet 11, and the lower end portions of these rods are turned laterally, as shown at 15′, and then upwardly, as shown at 15^a, the portions 15′ lying in the base portions 12′ of the L-shaped recesses, while the portions 15^a lie in the upright portions 12^a of the L-shaped recesses and have staples 16 engaged thereover and embedded in the side pieces. The upper ends of the rods 15 are turned first laterally outwardly, as shown at 15^b, then upwardly, as shown at 15^c, then inwardly, as shown at 15^d, the last-named portions extending at opposite sides of the main portions of the rods, and the portions 15^b lie in the portions 14^a of the upper recesses, the portions 15^c in the portions 14′ of the recesses, and the portions 15^d in the main portions 14 of the recesses, a staple 17 being engaged over the portions 15^c of the rods. It will thus be seen that the rods have what are, in effect, cranks at their upper and lower ends, which are journaled beneath the staples, and the cranks are thus movable pivotally to bring the main portions of the rods 15 into and out of the rabbets. The portions 15^d of the rods have eyes 18 at their free ends which when these portions of the rods are in the recesses 14 receive pins 19, which are engaged in passages 20, formed vertically in the top piece 9, these passages communicating with the recesses 14 and extending above and below these recesses and opening through the under face of the top piece 9. The pins 19 thus act to hold the rods in their operative positions in the rabbet. The portions 15^d of the rods between the eyes 18 and the attached ends of these portions are bent laterally to form curves 21, which extend out of the recesses 14, and these curves may be engaged by a suitable implement to move the rods after the pins 19 have been withdrawn from the passages 20.

Horizontally-extending bars 22 have their end portions engaged beneath the main portions of the rods 15 and lie in the rabbet 11 and against the inner faces of the top and bottom pieces, respectively, and these bars rest with the rods 15 against the pane of glass 6

disposed in the rabbet 11 to hold the glass in position. The end of these bars 22 are reduced in thickness and are beveled, as shown at 23, the beveled portions extending beneath the rods 15 at the angles of the main portions of the rods and the laterally-turned portions thereof, these portions of the rods having a slight upward turn *z* to bring the under faces of the main portions of the rods and the bars 22 into a common plane.

Adjacent to their centers the side pieces 7 and 8 are provided with horizontal passages 24, which extend at right angles to the vertical plane of the sash, and engaged in these passages are pins 25, having plates 26 at one end extending inwardly over the rods 15, and these plates 26 lie normally in recesses 27, formed in the faces 13 of the side pieces, the plates and pins being thus held against rotation. Finger-plates 28 are carried by the opposite ends of the pins from the plates 26, and these finger-plates may be pressed to move the plates 26 out of the recesses 27, so that the plates may be moved out of position to extend over the rods 15. Springs 29 are arranged to hold the pins yieldably with the plates 26 in the recesses.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with a window-sash including side and end pieces having a continuous rabbet at their inner edges, of rods disposed in the rabbet at opposite sides of the sash and having cranks at their ends, said cranks being pivotally connected with the sash for movement to bring the rods into and out of the rabbet, means for holding the rods in the rabbet and bars disposed in the rabbet at opposite ends of the sash, said rods lying in engagement with the bars to hold the latter in position, said bars and rods being adapted for engagement of a pane of glass between them and the bottom of the rabbet.

2. The combination with a window-sash, of a light removably disposed therein, rods disposed against the light and having cranks at their ends, attaching devices engaged with the cranks and secured to the sash, said cranks being movable pivotally in the attaching devices to bring the rods out of engagement with the light, devices carried by the rods and by which they may be moved and means for holding the rods in engagement with the light to hold the latter in the sash.

3. The combination with a window-sash adapted for the reception of a pane of glass, of pane-retaining rods pivoted in the frame for movement into and out of operative position, means for holding the rods in operative position and additional spring-actuated means for holding the rods in operative position.

4. The combination with a window-sash adapted for the reception of a pane, of pane-retaining rods mounted in the frame and movable into and out of operative position and pane-retaining bars disposed in the frame, said rods lying in engagement with the bars to hold the latter in operative position when the rods are in such position and means for holding the rods in operative position.

5. The combination with a window-sash having recesses therein and adapted for the reception of a pane, of a pane-retaining rod having angular end portions disposed in the recesses, attaching devices engaged with the angular portions for pivotal movement of these portions therein to bring the rod into and out of operative position, one of the angular portions including a curve extending out of its recess and adapted for engagement to move the rod into and out of operative position.

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

LEO B. RODERY.

Witnesses:
C. M. B. Cox,
F. W. Rodery.