

T. E. WEAVER.
GLAZING STRIP.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1909.

947,139.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

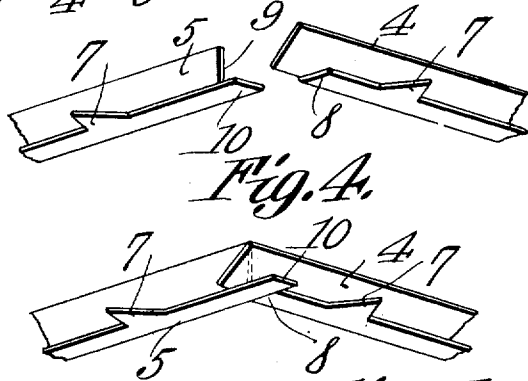
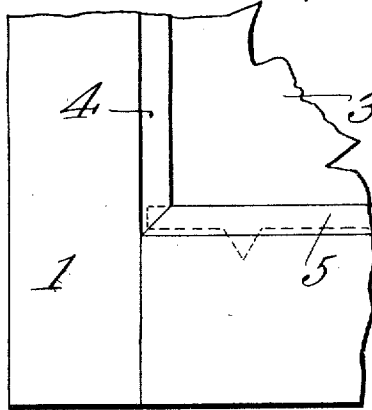
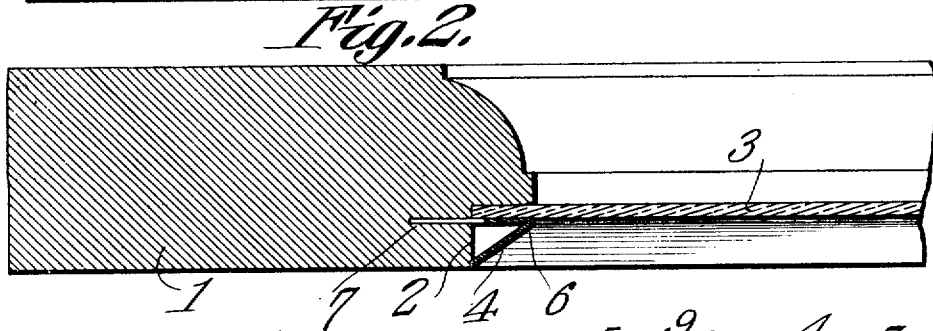
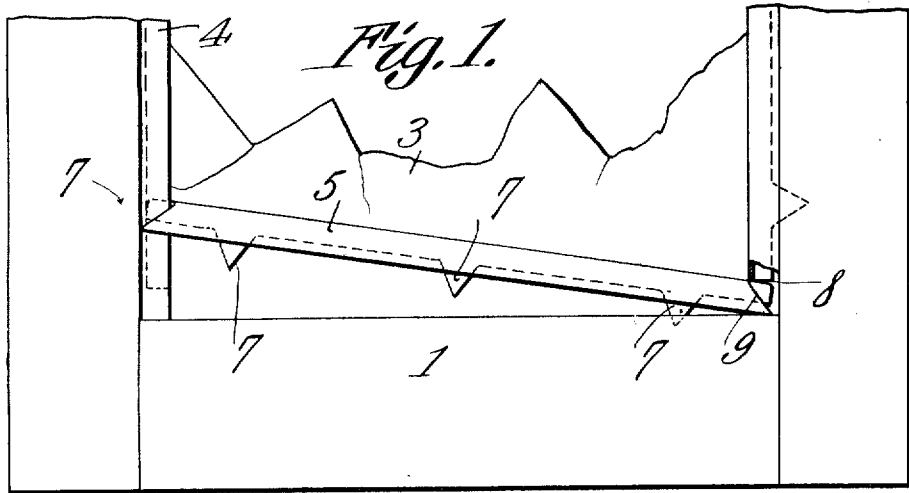


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Witnesses

R. W. Bishop
R. W. Bishop

Inventor

Thomas E. Weaver.

By *C. A. Snow*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. WEAVER, OF PELHAM, GEORGIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ELIGAH C. RAWLS, OF PELHAM, GEORGIA.

GLAZING-STRIP.

947,139.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. WEAVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pelham, in the county of Mitchell and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Glazing-Strip, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved glazing strip for securing panes of glass in a window sash whereby the said panes will be securely held in place without the use of putty, may be readily inserted or removed, and rattling of the parts is prevented.

With this object in view, the invention consists in a thin metallic strip folded on a longitudinal line to comprise two leaves or side portions, one of which is provided along its edge with projecting barbs or teeth to be driven into the edges of the sash adjacent to the outer surface of the glass, the other member being of such a width that its edge will engage against the side of the sash, before the edge of the barb carrying member so engages whereby the said member will be caused to act as a lever or spring to bind the glass in its seat.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and the novel features of the same will be hereinafter first fully described and then specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a detail view of one corner of the window. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspective views of the glazing strip, Fig. 4 showing the side and end strips separated in their proper relative position, and Fig. 5 showing the strips interlocked.

The sash 1 may be of the usual or any preferred construction, being rabbeted or recessed on its inner side, as shown at 2, and the glass 3 is seated in the said recess, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2, and as will be readily understood. The fastening strips 4 and 5 are similar in construction, being each formed of a thin metallic strip folded along a longitudinal line, as indicated at 6, so as to provide two members or leaves, the inner leaf or member being narrower than the outer leaf or member, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2, and provided with barbs

or teeth 7 at intervals along its edge adapted to enter the sash substantially in the plane of the outer face of the glass. The inner member of the strip will thus be caused to bear against the outer face of the glass and the outer member of the strip will extend outward from the face of the glass in an oblique line so that its edge will engage against the wall of the rabbet or recess of the sash whereby as the strip is driven into the sash, the edge of the outer member will act as a fulcrum from which the strip will be caused to bear firmly against the outer face of the glass and thereby hold the same firmly in its seat so that rattling of the same will be positively prevented. The inner members of the side strips terminate short of the outer members thereof so as to provide the transverse shoulders 8, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 4 and 5, while the inner members of the end strips are substantially of the same length as the outer members of the same, the said outer members being cut away at their ends upon a diagonal line, as indicated at 9, whereby a projecting tongue 10 will be formed adapted to bear against the shoulder 8, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, so as to lock the two strips together when they are secured in proper position within the sash. The cut away end 9 of the outer member of the end strip will fit over the obliquely disposed outer member of the side strip so as to form a closed mitered joint at the corner of the sash, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In securing a pane of glass within a sash by the use of my improved glazing strip, the side strips are driven into position by a few light blows from a hammer or other convenient tool so as to bear firmly against the end stiles of the sash. The end strips are then placed in position by having one end engaged under the end of one side strip, as shown in Fig. 1, after which the end strip is raised until the free end of the same clears the opposite side strip whereupon the end strip is moved downward to its position against the glass, as will be readily understood on reference to Fig. 1, the free end of the end strip readily slipping into engagement with the shoulder at the end of the side strip so as to interlock therewith.

The peculiar construction of my glazing strip causes the glass to be firmly held within the sash and against its seat so that rattling

of the glass is positively prevented and rain and snow or dust cannot work between the glass and the sash while the corners of the strips are positively interlocked so that they will not separate and drop from the sash. At the same time, should it be necessary to renew the glass the strips may be readily detached without injury.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

The combination of a window sash, a glass seated therein, and glazing strips secured in the sash and bearing against the face of the glass, the ends of the side strips bearing

against the ends of the sash and provided with transverse shoulders on their inner faces, and the ends of the end strips being constructed with projecting tongues adapted with mitered ends fitting over the ends of the side strips.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS E. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

C. G. LOTT,
S. BUNDRICK.