

April 18, 1961

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2,979,788

WINDOW BLOCKS

Filed June 10, 1959

FIG-1

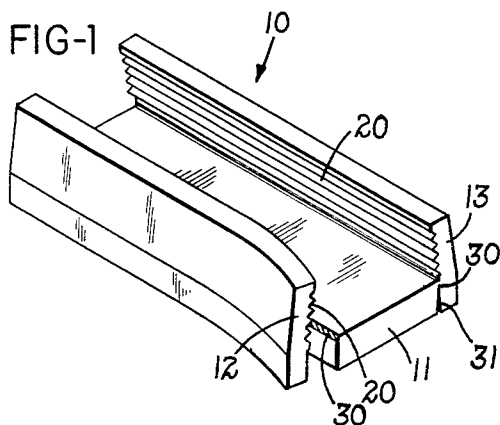


FIG-2

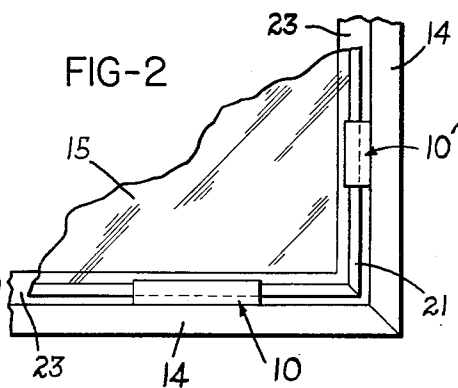


FIG-4

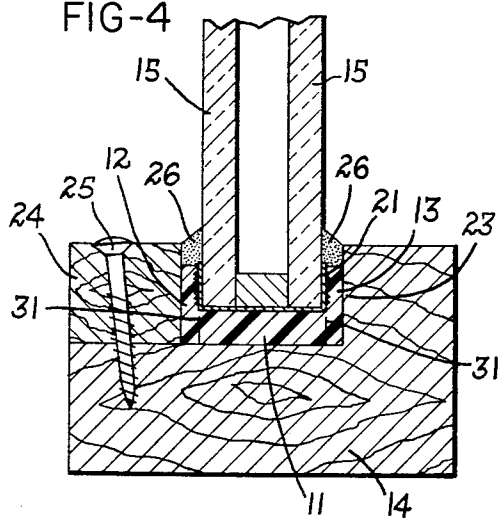


FIG-5

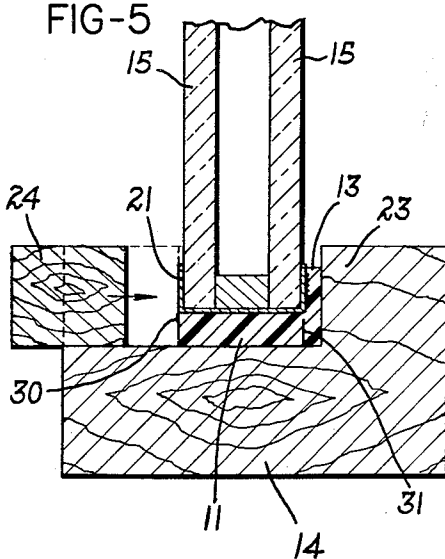
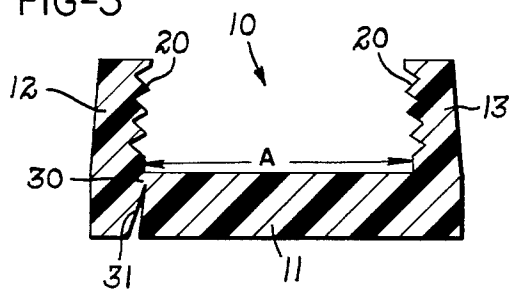


FIG-3



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2,979,788

WINDOW BLOCKS

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Filed June 10, 1959, Ser. No. 819,348

3 Claims. (Cl. 20—56.4)

This invention pertains to windows and more particularly to window spacing blocks for use between the glass and the sash of a window.

In the installation of large windows, and particularly double light windows of the type sold under the designations "Thermopane" or "Twindow," it is advisable to provide a space between the edge of the window glass and the sash to provide for the expansion of the glass and to compensate for irregularities within the opening provided by the sash. For this purpose supports, commonly known in the trade as setting blocks, are inserted between the bottom of the glass, one each adjacent each end of the pane of glass, for supporting the weight of the glass on the sash. It is also common practice to employ spacing blocks, usually of thinner cross section than the setting blocks, between the sides and the top of the glass to prevent intimate contacts of the glass and the sash and to provide for the expansion of the glass.

While providing for a space between the edge of the glass and the sash, it is at the same time desirable to provide a space between the adjacent surfaces or side of the glass and the fixed stop on the one side of the sash, and the removable stop on the other side. Therefore, the setting and spacing blocks are commonly provided with upstanding leg portions arranged for positioning on opposite sides of the glass. However, the use of such legs, although desirable, gives rise to an additional installation problem where the width of the sash between the stops is insufficient to accommodate the combined width of the glass with the setting and spacer blocks in position. The glazer is then faced with the problem of removing a portion of the setting and spacing blocks, with the blocks in position, in order to properly fit the removable glass retaining stop.

This invention overcomes such difficulties by providing an extruded elastomeric block for fitting between the glass and the sash with at least one of the legs joined to the base by a weakened portion forming a tear strip. The block of this invention therefore provides for the ready removal of one of the legs from the base in the event that the dimensions of the assembled block and glass in the sash otherwise prevent the installation of the removable glass retaining stop.

It is accordingly a primary object of this invention to provide a window glass supporting and spacing block with a tear strip for the removal of a portion of the block in the event that the block obstructs the insertion of the glass retaining stop.

A further object of this invention is to provide a spacing block which may be used where the thickness of the glass and the depth of the sash would otherwise prevent or delay the installation of the glass with spacing blocks.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description, the accompanying drawings, and the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the blocks of this in-

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vention showing one of the tear strips partially removed;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary elevation of a window installation with the removable stop removed to expose the setting and spacing blocks;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of one of the blocks;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section through an installed window in a sash on a setting block; and

Fig. 5 is another vertical section of an installation wherein the tear strip has been removed to facilitate the installation of the removal stop.

Referring to the drawings, which illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention, a block preferably formed of extruded elastomeric material such as vinyl cut to a fixed length is shown at 10. The block 10 includes a thickened elongated glass supporting base 11 and a pair of spaced apart upstanding legs 12 and 13. The legs 12 and 13 are extended longitudinally of, and coextensive with, the base 11. The blocks 10 may be formed in as many lengths with as many widths and base thicknesses as desired, according to the size and weight of the glass to be installed. Usually a pair of setting blocks 10 are used between a sash 14 and a pane of glass 15 to support the weight of the glass 15 in spaced relation to the sash 14, and are positioned a short distance, such as five or six inches, from each end of the glass, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 also shows one of the spacing blocks 10', of similar construction to the setting block 10, positioned between the vertical edge of the glass 15 and the sash 14. Although it is common practice to employ only a pair of setting blocks 10 for each pane of glass to assure two point contact along the bottom, as many spacing blocks 10' may be used as desired to assure a spaced relation between the sides and top of the glass 15 and the sash 14.

Referring to the details of the block 10 as shown in Fig. 3, it is seen that the base 11 is formed with an inside width "A" from leg to leg at least as great as the edge of the glass to be received thereon. The legs 12 and 13 are inwardly inclined over the inside surface of the base 11 and include serrations 20 on the inner surfaces thereof for resiliently gripping the outside surfaces of the glass adjacent the edge thereof.

In the normal installation the blocks 10 are slipped over the edge of the glass, such as over the protective metal band 21 forming the edge of the double light glass 15 as shown in Fig. 4. The block 10 is held in position on the glass 15 by the inward inclination of the legs 12 and 13 which, together with the serrations 20, cause the block 10 to grip the opposite sides of the glass 15. The glass 15, with the blocks 10 and 10' positioned thereon as described, may be inserted into the opening in the sash with the inside legs 13 of the blocks against the fixed stop portion 23 of the sash 14. A removable glass retaining stop 24 is then brought up in place against the outside leg 12 and secured to the sash in any suitable manner such as by a wood screw 25. Calking compound indicated at 26 may then be applied between the glass 15 and the sash 14, or the glazing construction described in the patent to Figgord et al., 2,781,561 and assigned to the assignee of this application, may be used in lieu of calking compound.

After the glass is in position in the sash as shown in Fig. 2, and prior to the installation of the removable stop, it sometimes occurs that it is not possible to install the removable stop without removing a portion of the spacing and the setting blocks. Accordingly, the block 10 includes means for decreasing the width thereof when such becomes necessary to the installation. At least one of the legs 12, 13 is joined to the base 11 by a weakened portion 30 forming a removable tear strip. The portion 30 is formed in the extrusion operation by any suitable means, such as a dart on the die, for partially severing the leg 12 or 13 from the base 11 by a die cut 31 extend-

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ing upwardly from the bottom of the base 11 and terminating in the base adjacent to the leg forming the tear strip. If the die cut 31 is provided in the base adjacent one leg only, the glazer must be careful to place this leg on the open side of the sash when installing the glass, such as shown by the leg 12 in Fig. 4. Therefore, it is preferable to provide a die cut 31 adjacent each leg 12 and 13 so that either leg may be the outside leg and removed to make room for the removable stop, if necessary to the completion of the installation.

This invention therefore provides protection for the installed glass against vibration, expansion, and irregularities in the window sash in all instances where the dimension of the glass and the sash are such as to permit the use of the entire block, and in such additional instances where it is necessary to remove one leg of the block along the portion 30 in order to complete the installation. It has been found that the use of the setting block of this invention, with the one leg removed, provides substantially three-fourths of the protection to the glass as compared to the whole setting block. Its adaptability to a great number of difficult and varying installation problems assures that at least this measure of protection is afforded to the glass in that at least the base 11 and one of the legs 12 and 13 support the glass in spaced relation to the sash.

While the form of apparatus herein described constitutes a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to this precise form of apparatus, and that changes may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention which is defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An extruded elastomeric block, for fitting between a window glass and a window sash having spaced apart glass retaining stops for supporting said glass in cushioned spaced relation within said sash between said stops providing for the expansion of said glass and irregularities of said sash, said block comprising an elongated base for positioning between the edge of said glass and said sash, a pair of spaced apart upstanding integral legs extending longitudinally of said base and arranged for positioning between the side of said glass adjacent said edge and said stops, and means in said block defining a cut partially severing one of said legs from said base forming a tear strip for the removal of said one leg from

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said base to provide for the insertion of a retaining stop within said sash.

2. An extruded elastomeric block for fitting between a window glass and a window sash having spaced apart glass retaining stops for supporting said glass in cushioned spaced relation within said sash between said stops providing for the expansion of said glass and irregularities of said sash, said block comprising a thickened elongated base having a width at least as great as said glass and said sash, a pair of spaced apart upstanding integral legs extending longitudinally of said base and arranged for gripping the opposite sides of said glass adjacent said edge, at least one of said legs being partially severed from said base by a longitudinally extending die cut forming a tear strip for the removal of said one leg from said base to provide for the insertion of a retainer stop within said sash.

3. An extruded elastomeric block for fitting between a window glass and a window sash having spaced apart glass retaining stops for supporting said glass in cushioned spaced relation within said sash between said stops providing for the expansion of said glass and irregularities of said sash, said block comprising a thickened elongated base having a width at least as wide as said glass for positioning between the edge of said glass and said sash, a pair of spaced apart upstanding integral legs extending longitudinally of said base and coextensive therewith and arranged for positioning between the side of said glass adjacent said edge and said stops, at least one of said legs being partially severed from said base by a die cut extending upward from the bottom of said base and terminating in said base adjacent said one leg forming a tear strip for the removal of said one leg from said base to provide for the insertion of a retaining stop within said sash.

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