

D. D. CROUSE.  
 WINDOW PANE FASTENER.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1909.

941,764.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Fig. 1.

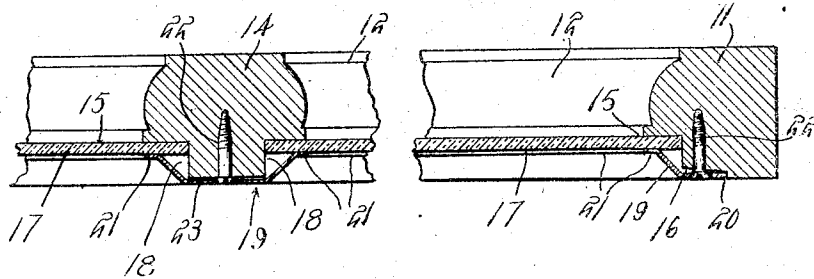
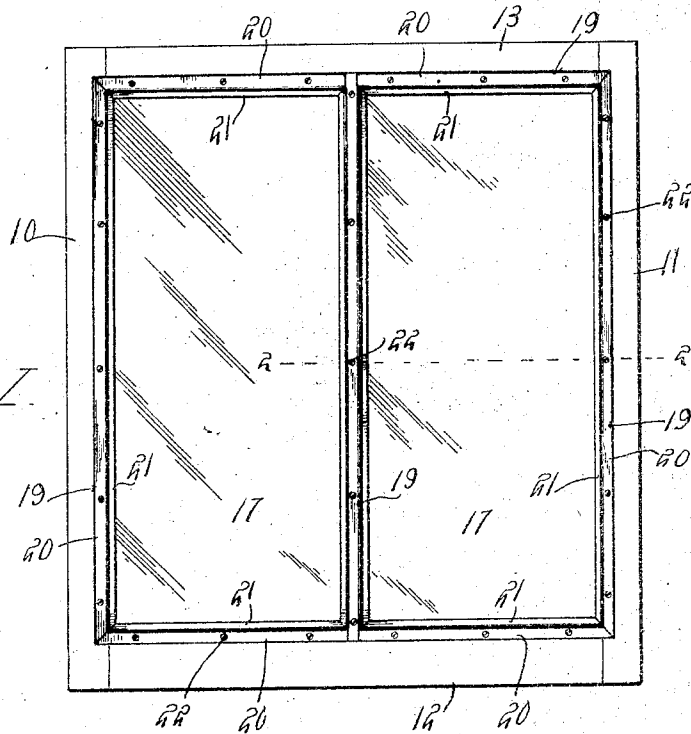


Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-PANE FASTENER.

941,764.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Application filed July 22, 1909. Serial No. 510,016.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID D. CROUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gage, in the county of Ellis, State of Oklahoma, 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 devices for securing panes of glass in window sashes, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With this 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 claim.

The improved device may be applied to window sashes of various forms and sizes, and to window sashes having one or more panes of glass, but for the purpose of illustration a conventional sash having two panes of glass is shown, and in the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a view of the sash complete. Fig. 2 is a section, enlarged, on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

The sash selected for illustrating the application of the invention is formed with side members or stiles 10-11, a lower member 12, an upper member 13 and a mullion or intermediate member 14.

The side members 10-11 and the end members 12-13 are provided with the usual glass supporting rabbet 15, and these members are likewise provided with an additional shallow rabbet 16, the smaller or shallow rabbet communicating with the larger and deeper rabbet 15, as shown in Fig. 2. The glass, represented at 17, bears at its outer edges within the larger rabbets 15 and also in the usual rabbets 18 which are formed in the mullion member 14, also shown in Fig. 2.

Bearing at their outer edges within the shallow rabbets 16 are sheet metal holding plates, represented as a whole at 19, the plates being formed angular transversely with one edge 20 bearing within the outer portions of the shallow rabbets, while the inner edges 21 bear upon the glass 17. By this means the intermediate portion of the members 19 are unsupported, or spaced away

from the inner edge of the rabbet 16, so that when the binding screws or other similar fastening devices 22 are inserted through the member 19, and turned home with a screw driver or other suitable implement, a strong pressure is applied to the strips 19 to cause their edges 21 to bear with considerable force upon the glass, and thus not only hold the glass firmly in position, but effectually preventing any looseness or rattling, and also effectually preventing the entrance of moisture, air, snow or the like. By thus spacing the intermediate portion of the members 19 away from the body of the sash, a very effectual holding device is provided, which will readily adapt itself to the varying thicknesses of the glass, and likewise to varying thicknesses of the sash to which it may be applied. The outer face of the member 19 at the edges 20 will be arranged flush with the vertical outer surfaces of the sash, so that after being applied to the sash, the strip may be painted together with the sash, and the presence of the strip thus be entirely concealed, so that the sash presents the same appearance as the sash wherein the glass is secured by putty in the ordinary manner.

When a sash having the intermediate member is employed, the strips 19 will be formed with two of the edges 21, which bear upon the glass at each side of the mullion, as shown in Fig. 2, and in sashes of this character the mullion will be of less thickness than the remaining portions of the sash, so that a space is left as shown at 23 between the strip and the body of the sash, so that when the binding member 22 is applied the requisite clamping effect may be produced, as will be obvious.

At their meeting points the strips 19 will be mitered as shown in Fig. 1, so as to present a uniform appearance when applied and painted. The apertures through which the screws 22 operate will preferably be countersunk, so that the outer ends of the screws will come flush with the outer face of the strips, so that when the paint is applied the screws will not show.

The strips will preferably be of resilient metal of sufficient strength to withstand the strains to which they will be subjected and may be constructed of any required width or length, and of any suitable "gage" of metal.

What is claimed is:—

The combination with a window sash having an inner glass receiving rabbet of a

depth greater than the thickness of the glass  
and an outer supplemental rabbet extending  
from the inner rabbet, a pane of glass sup-  
ported in the outer rabbet, a resilient strip  
5 angular transversely and arranged with one  
portion in the outer rabbet and its other por-  
tion against the glass, the intermediate por-  
tion of the strip being spaced from the bot-  
tom of the outer rabbet, and means applied  
10 to said intermediate portion for securing

said strip to the sash, whereby constant  
pressure is applied to the glass and the strip  
adapted to glass of varying thicknesses.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signa-  
ture, in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID D. CROUSE.

Witnesses:

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