

E. J. DAVIES.
 WINDOW PANE FASTENER.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1912.

1,086,280.

Patented Feb. 3, 1914.

Fig. 1.

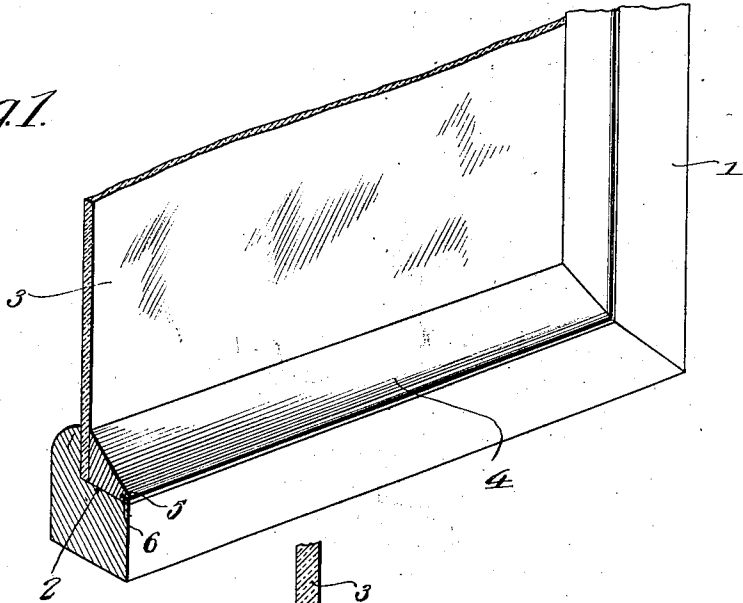


Fig. 2.

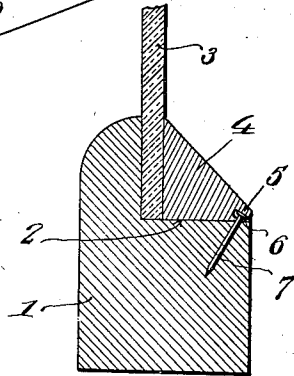
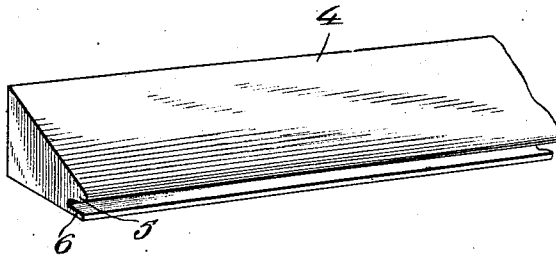


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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ELI J. DAVIES, OF FRIENDSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-PANE FASTENER.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed February 2, 1912. Serial No. 674,924.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI J. DAVIES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Friendsville, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Pane Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window pane fasteners and the object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient device of this character which will take the place of glaziers' points and putty and which will conform readily to the glass and rabbet and which will avoid the difficulty encountered with the use of putty.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a pane retaining device for sashes constructed of a malleable inelastic metal and which is constructed in such a manner that a portion thereof may be upset over the fastening devices so as to prevent their accidental removal.

Further objects of this invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this application, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of a window sash showing my improved pane fastener applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the sash. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the retaining strips removed.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 represents an ordinary sash frame which is rabbeted, as shown at 2, to receive the pane of glass 3. The attaching device comprises separate strips 4 which are substantially triangular in cross section and are adapted to fit into the rabbet and against the pane of glass, as shown. These strips

are preferably beaded upon their outer face so as to provide the flanges 5 and 6, through the latter of which suitable fastening devices in the form of nails 7 are driven. These retaining strips are preferably constructed of some malleable inelastic metal which will conform readily to and may be driven into the rabbet and which will not spring back to its normal position. This type of metal is also employed because the flange 5 of the bead may be upset over the edge of the nails 7 after they are driven through the flange 6 and thereby to prevent their accidental removal. This type of fastening device may be put up in reels and cut off in the required lengths found to be necessary, or may be marketed to stock sizes of different lengths, widths and thicknesses, and may or may not be provided with openings through the flange 6 for the passage of nails, the metal being sufficiently soft to drive nails therethrough without the provision of regularly formed openings, and also these openings may be made diagonal through the device or the nails may be driven through any portion thereof independent of the flange.

What is claimed is:

A pane fastening comprising a strip of soft inelastic material of substantially triangular cross section, superposed flanges formed at one edge of the strip, one flange being adapted to be pierced by a fastening device and the other flange adapted to be upset over the fastening device to hold it in place.

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

ELI J. DAVIES.

Witnesses:

JAMES E. HAWLEY,
F. T. BURKE.