Oct. 22, 1940. E. E. SCHAFFERT ET AL 2,219,239

STRIP FASTENER FOR WINDOW GLASS

Filed Feb. 16, 1939

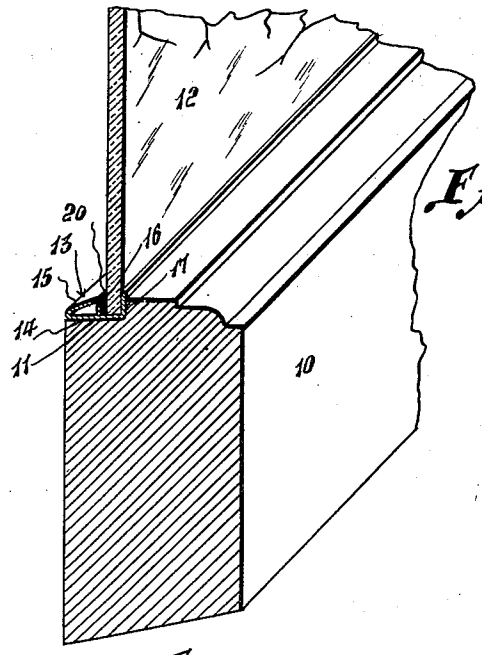


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

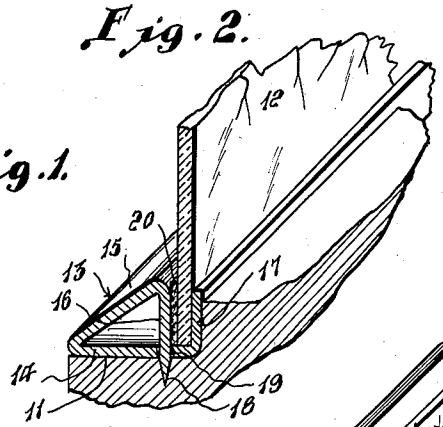


Fig. 3.

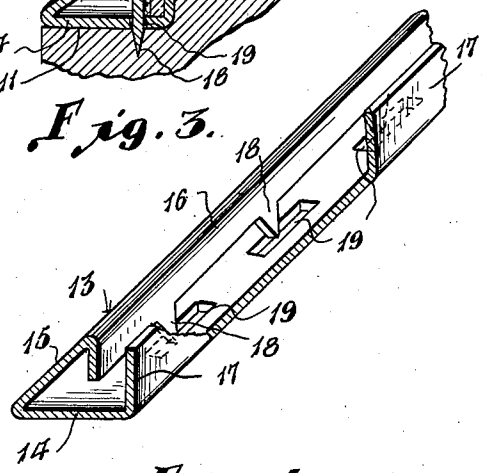


Fig. 4.

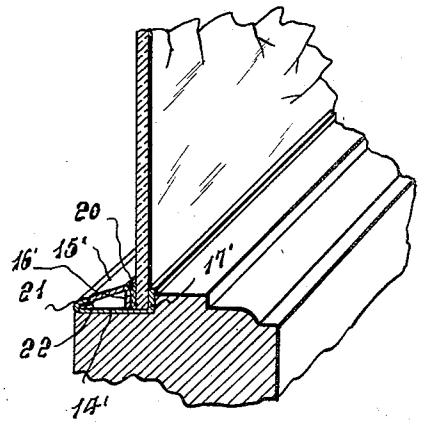


Fig. 5.

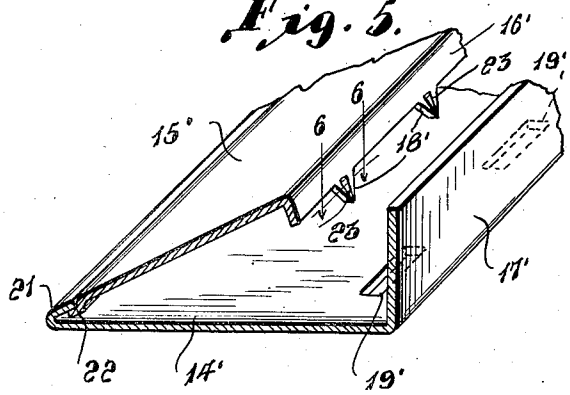
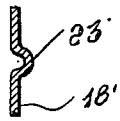


Fig. 6.



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STRIP FASTENER FOR WINDOW GLASS

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Application February 16, 1939, Serial No. 256,814

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—56.4)

This invention relates to a strip fastener primarily adapted for use in securing window glass or lights to their sashes, in lieu of putty or the equivalent, either initially or as a replacement for putty.

The invention aims to expedite the fastening of the glass pane or light as well as their cleaning, painting and upkeep, and at the same time provide joints which are of a cushioning nature as well as water, air and weather tight.

It is further aimed to provide a structure which may be made from a single strip of resilient or bendable metal or a plurality of strips or pieces, as desired, the same having interlocking means functioning in part as glazier points.

The more specific objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the description following taken in connection with the accompanying drawing illustrating an operative embodiment.

In said drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective fragmentarily showing my improvements used to secure a glass pane to a wooden sash;

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view, with the section taken through a securing projection;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the fastening strip, the same being partly broken away to disclose details;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention as used to secure a glass panel to a wooden sash;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the form of securing strip used in Figure 4, and

Figure 6 is a detail section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Referring specifically to the drawing wherein like reference characters designate like or similar parts, a window sash 10 is shown which may be an ordinary wooden sash having the usual rabbet 11 in which a glass panel or light 12 is secured. Usually such a panel is fastened in place by the use of glazier points and putty. The present invention uses an attaching or securing strip means 13 in lieu of such points and putty.

Such a strip is shown in detail in Figure 3. This strip may be made from a single blank or piece of sheet metal possessed of a certain degree of resilience. It has a base 14, on one edge of which an inclined wall 15 extends upwardly and rearwardly and from which a securing flange 16 extends downwardly in spaced relation to an upwardly extending abutment flange 17 at the other terminal of base 14. Before attachment of the strip, the lower edge of securing flange 16 is spaced above the base 14 as best shown in Figure 3.

It will be noted that a plurality of points 18, at suitable intervals, depend from the lower edge of the securing flange 16 in line with slots 19 in the base and which slots 19 may be slightly laterally enlarged with respect to the thickness of the points 18.

In using the strip 11, preferably four of the strips are employed, one at each dimension of the glass 12, the adjacent corners of the strips being mitered. The strips are disposed or attached around the glass 12 before insertion into the rabbet 11. After insertion into the rabbet, the wall 15 is depressed which causes the flange 16 to move toward the base and the points 18 to extend through the slots 19 and effectively penetrate and be anchored in the wood of the sash 10. As a result, the flange 16 intimately and the flange 17 intimately contacts opposite faces of the glass panel 12 and because of the nature of the metal of the wall 15, a cushioning effect is realized. In addition, a felt strip 20, or any equivalent gasket material, is interposed between the panel 12 and the flange 16 and if desired, such a strip may also be interposed between the panel 12 and the flange 17.

Various changes may be resorted to provided they fall within the spirit and scope of the invention. For instance the form of Figures 4 to 6 may be employed and it differs from the preceding form in that the base here shown as 14', which functions like that at 14 has a hook edge portion 21 overlapping a depressed edge portion 22 of an inclined wall 15' functioning like that at 15. In this form, the wall 15' is separably engaged at 22' with the hook portion 21. The flanges 16' and 17' correspond to those at 16 and 17 of the preceding figure, and the points 18' and openings 19' coact and function like those at 18 and 19, respectively in the preceding form. Attention is called to the fact, however, that the points 18' are preferably strengthened as by corrugating them laterally such as by providing the outstruck rib 23.

What is claimed is:

A securing strip of the class described having a base engageable with a glass or the like, a flange extending angularly upwardly from the base, a wall extending from the base having a flange opposed to the first mentioned flange and extending in the opposite direction, and point means depending from the second mentioned flange for engagement through the base into a sash or the like, said wall being separate from said base, and hook means at the zone of engagement between said wall and said base.

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