

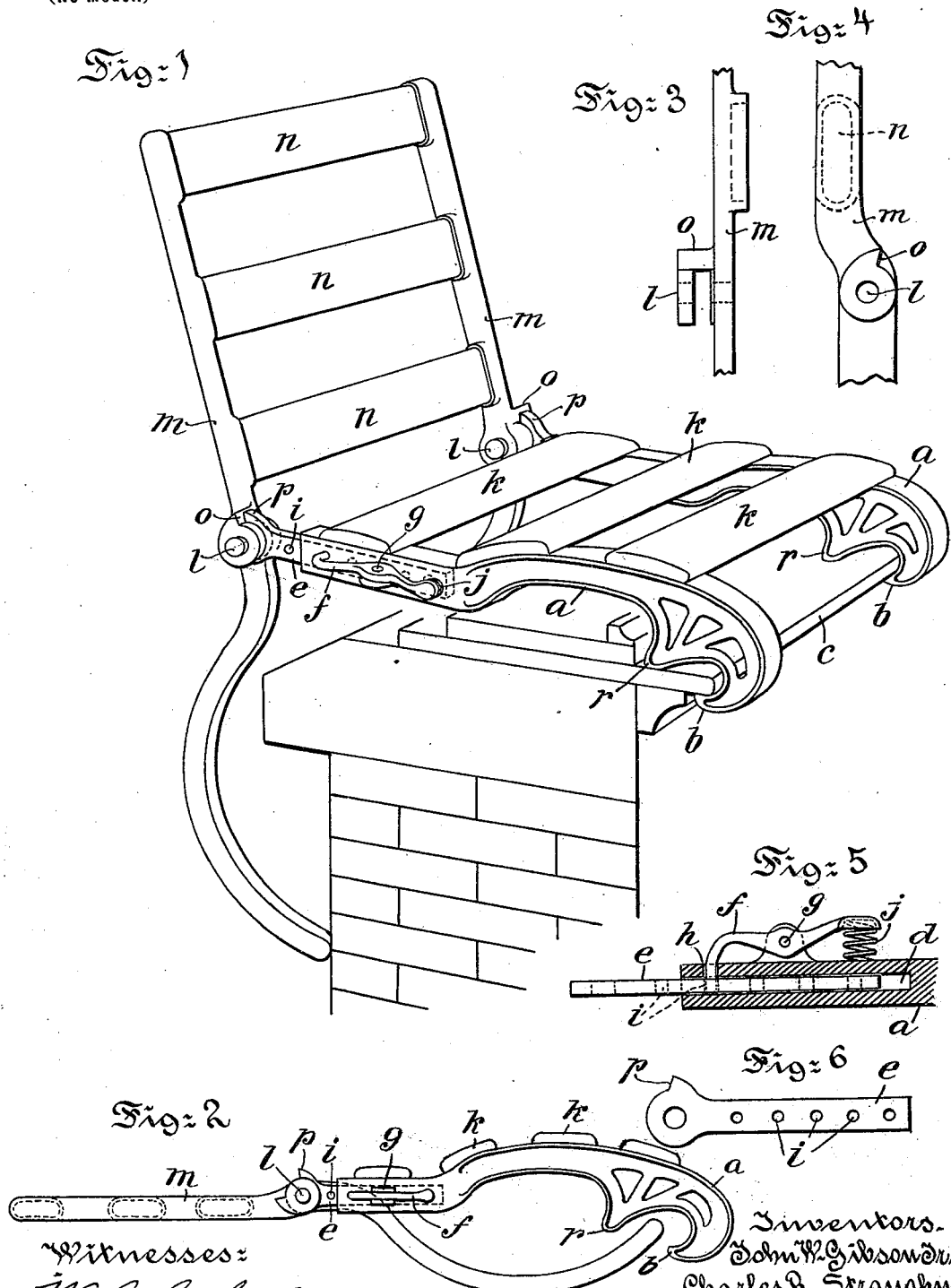
No. 645,745.

Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

J. W. GIBSON, JR. & C. R. STRAUGHN.
WINDOW BRACKET.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
W. A. Schaefer
F. L. Moister

Inventors:
John W. Gibson Jr.
Charles R. Straughn
 By his Attorney *Chas A. Patten*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. GIBSON, JR., AND CHARLES R. STRAUGHN, OF LANSDOWNE,
PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,745, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed April 21, 1899. Serial No. 713,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. GIBSON, Jr., and CHARLES R. STRAUGHN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in brackets or jacks adapted to be readily secured to and removed from window-casings; and the object of the invention is to furnish such a bracket or jack which will form a convenient and safe seat for use in cleaning windows, which will be light, strong, and inexpensive, and which when not in use may be folded into a small and compact form for storage.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the window-bracket attached to a window-sill. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the bracket folded. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of part of the side rail of the back. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a top view of the catch for securing the sliding arms of the bracket to the stationary arms, part of the stationary arm being shown in section and the sliding arm in plan. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the sliding arm.

a represents the stationary arms of the improved bracket, which are furnished at their inner ends with hooks *b*, adapted to engage the under part of the window-flange *c*, as shown in Fig. 1. The outer ends of the arms *a* are cored out at *d* (best shown in Fig. 5) to receive the inner ends of sliding arms *e*, Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6, and carry a catch *f*, pivoted at *g*, one end of which is adapted to pass through a hole *h* in the side of arm *a* and into one of holes *i* in sliding arm *e* and the other end of which is normally held away from the arm *a* by a spring *j*. The two stationary arms are united by slats *k*, forming a seat for the operator.

The outer ends of sliding arms *e* are pivoted at *l* to arms *m*, the upper parts of which form the side rails of the back of the bracket and the lower ends of which form legs, the lower

ends of which are adapted to engage the wall beneath the window when the bracket is in use. The upper parts of the arms are joined by slats *n* and carry lugs *o*, adapted to be engaged by lugs or stops *p*, carried by the sliding arms *e* to prevent a too-great forward movement of the upper ends of arms *m*.

The device is attached to the window, as shown in Fig. 1, the hooks *b* engaging the window-flange *c*, as shown, and the lower ends of arms *m* engaging the outside of the wall beneath the window. With the exception of the point *r*, which engages the top of the sill immediately back of the hook *b*, these are the only points that the bracket bears.

When the bracket is opened and placed in position, the lugs *o p*, carried, respectively, by the arms *m* and sliding arms *e*, engage one another and prevent the back from moving too far forward. By means of the sliding arms *e*, the catch *f*, and the curved lower ends of the arms *m* adjustment can be made for window-sills of different widths.

We are aware that prior to our invention it has been proposed to provide window-brackets which were adjustable to suit sills of different widths and which had their parts so related that when not in use the back could be folded against the seat, and therefore we do not make any claim, broadly, for such an invention. We believe, however, ourselves to be the first to have invented such a construction as that hereinbefore described and that our improved construction presents practical advantages over other devices heretofore proposed with which we are acquainted for the same purpose.

It will be noticed that the stationary arms *a* are adapted to engage with opposite sides of the inner edge of a window-sill, and that said arms are of such form between said engaging points *r b* that the device can be readily applied to sills of different thicknesses, and in any case the bracket or jack will be securely clamped or held from vertical motion in either direction at its inner end. By connecting the adjustable or sliding arms *e* with the stationary arms *a* in the manner above described we avoid the possibility of the parts becoming clogged and rendered inoperative by the admission of dust or dirt.

The spring-pressed catch or lock piece *f* is arranged within the planes of the side bars *a* and, while in a position to be readily reached, does not form any obstruction to the use of the seat nor project in such manner as to be liable to be broken when the device is not in use and the parts are in the folded position shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination in a window-bracket of stationary arms furnished integrally at their inner ends with hooks adapted to engage the under side of the window-flange and projections adapted to engage the upper side of said flange and the outer ends of which are cored out, sliding arms, furnished with holes, adapted to be placed in the cored-out ends of said stationary arms, spring-actuated stops carried by the sides of said stationary arms adapted to pass through holes in said stationary arms and into holes in said sliding arms, movable arms pivoted to said sliding arms the lower ends of which are adapted to engage the wall beneath the window to support the outer end of said bracket and the upper ends of which form side rails for a back, stops carried by said sliding and movable arms adapted to engage to limit the movement of said movable arms, and slats forming a seat and back.

2. In a window-bracket, the combination of two relatively-stationary arms each pro-

vided in its lower edge, adjacent to one end, with a notch or recess adapted to receive the inner edge of a window-sill, slats or bars connecting said arms, supplemental arms *e* adjustably connected to said stationary arms and extending in line therewith to the outer edge of the sill, a back having side bars pivotally connected with said supplemental arms and extending downwardly from said pivotal connection to engage with the building-wall below the window-sill, and stops carried by said adjustable supplemental arms for limiting the movement of said back about its pivot in one direction.

3. In a window-bracket, the combination with a seat portion having at one end means for engaging with the inner edge of a window-sill, of a back having its side bars pivotally connected with the side bars of the seat portion and extending across one face thereof, lugs *o* on said side bars of the back extending across one edge of the bars of the seat portion, arms carried by the back and adapted to engage with the building below the window-sill, and stops arranged on the side bars of the seat portion in the path of the lugs *o* of the back for limiting the movement of the back in one direction.

JOHN W. GIBSON, JR.
CHAS. R. STRAUGHN.

Witnesses:

MARTIN NUGENT,
EDWIN M. LOUDEN.