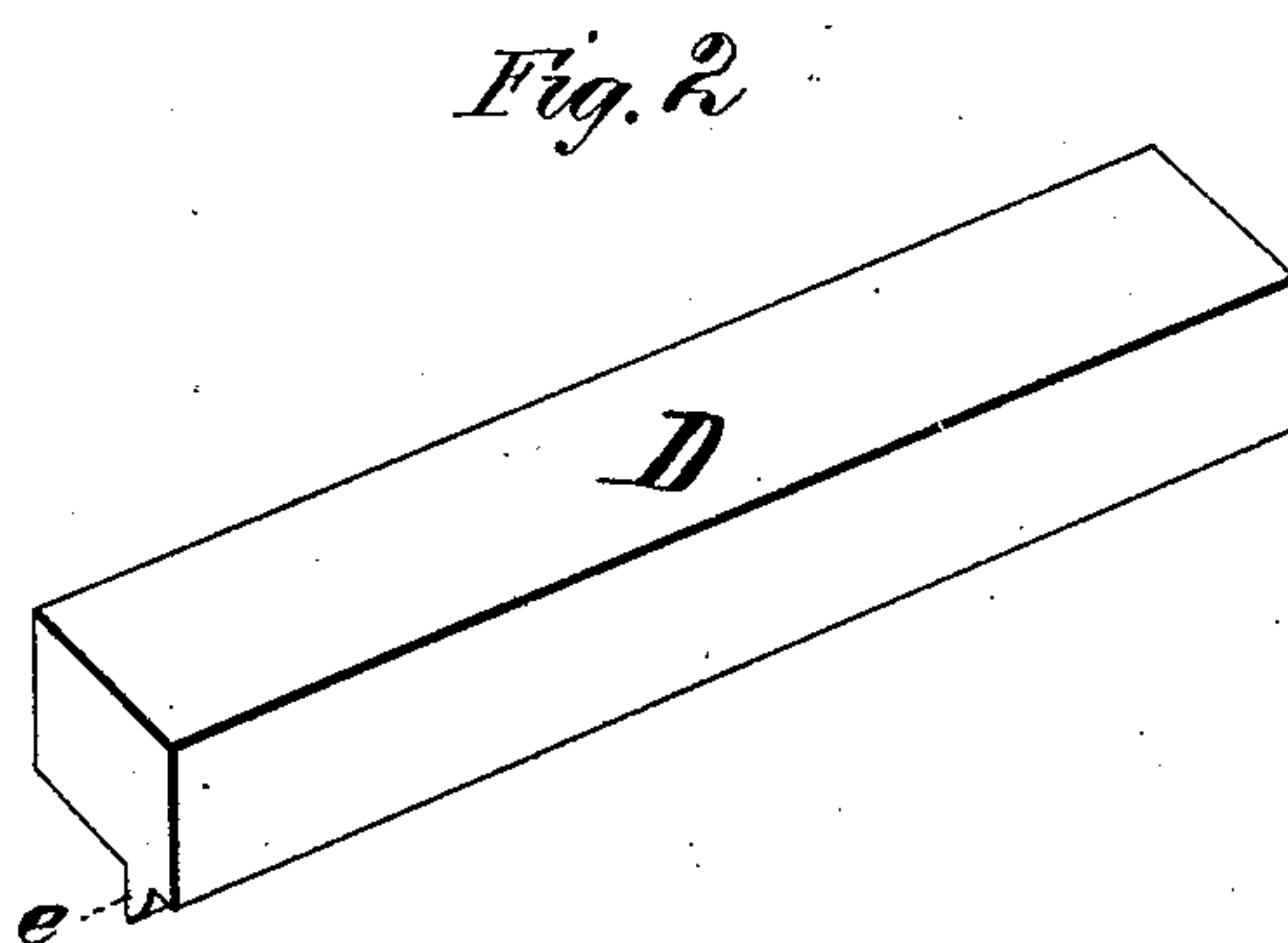
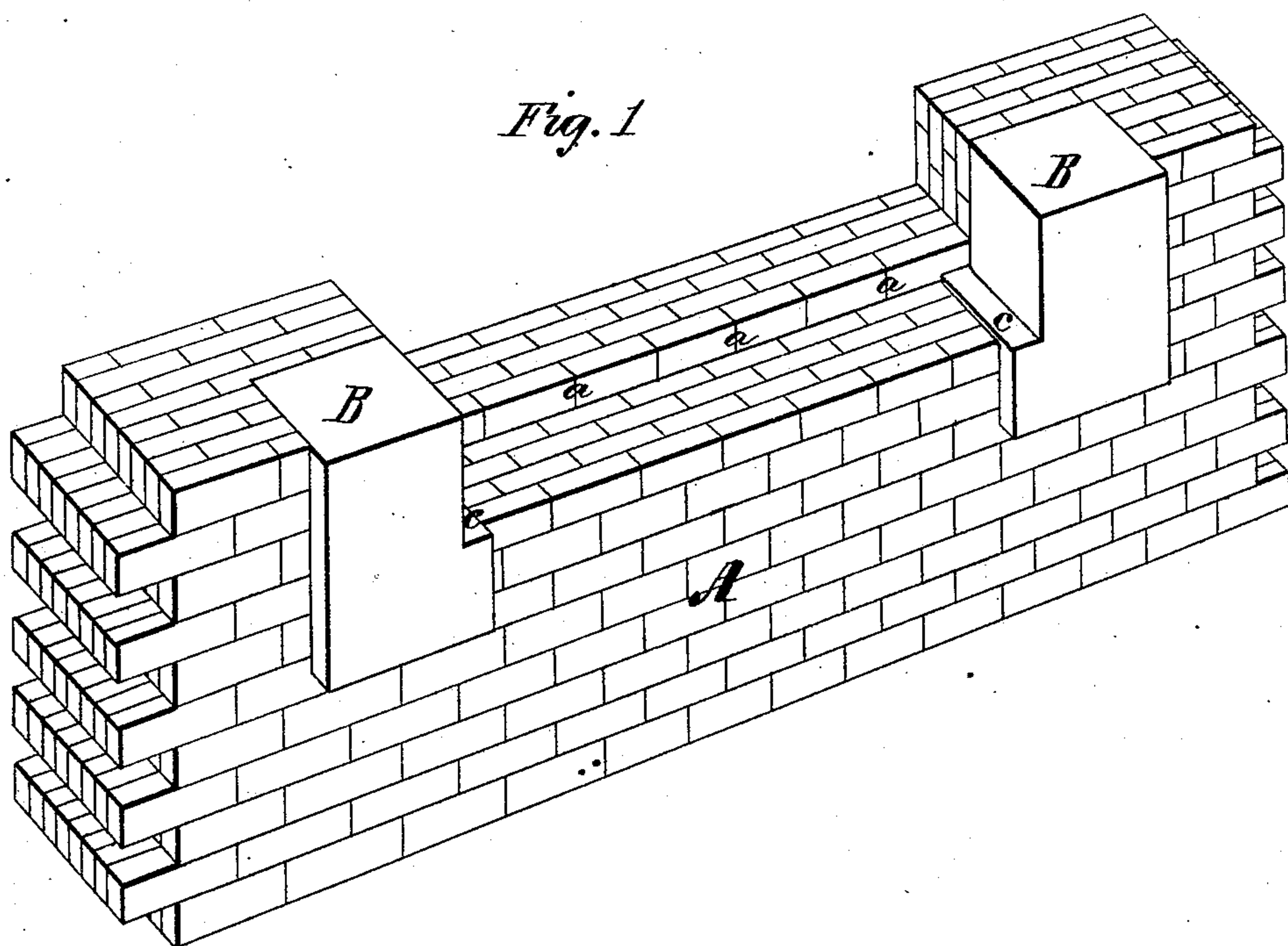


J. L. ROWLAND.
Window-Sill.

No. 160,284.

Patented March 2, 1875.



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Fig. 3

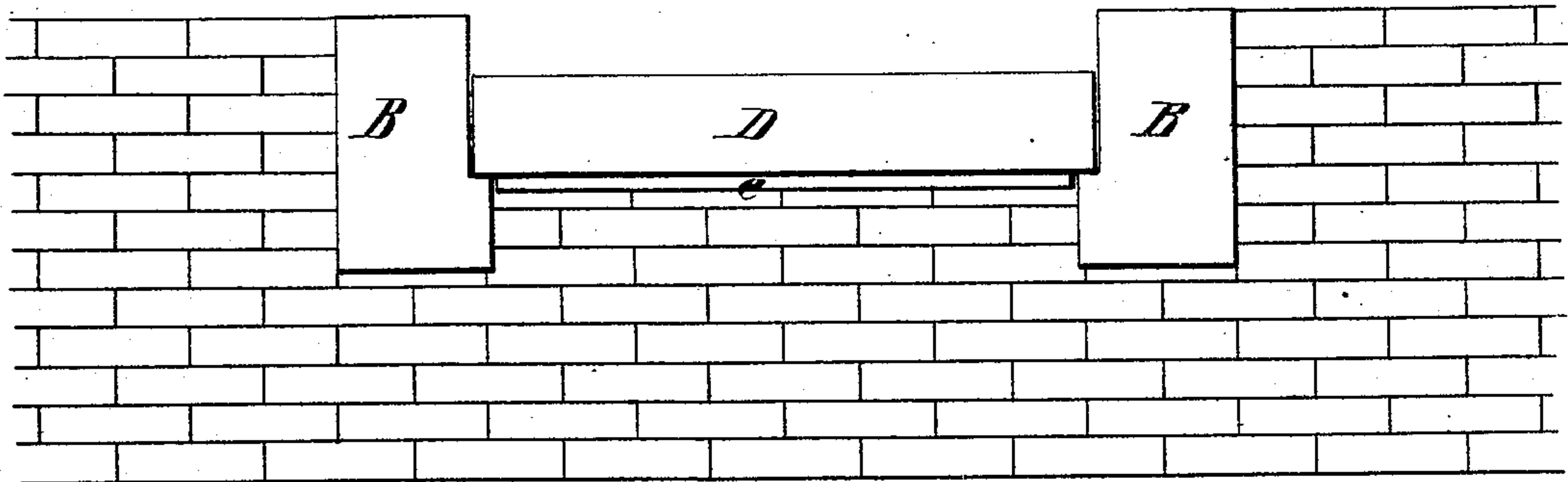


Fig. 4

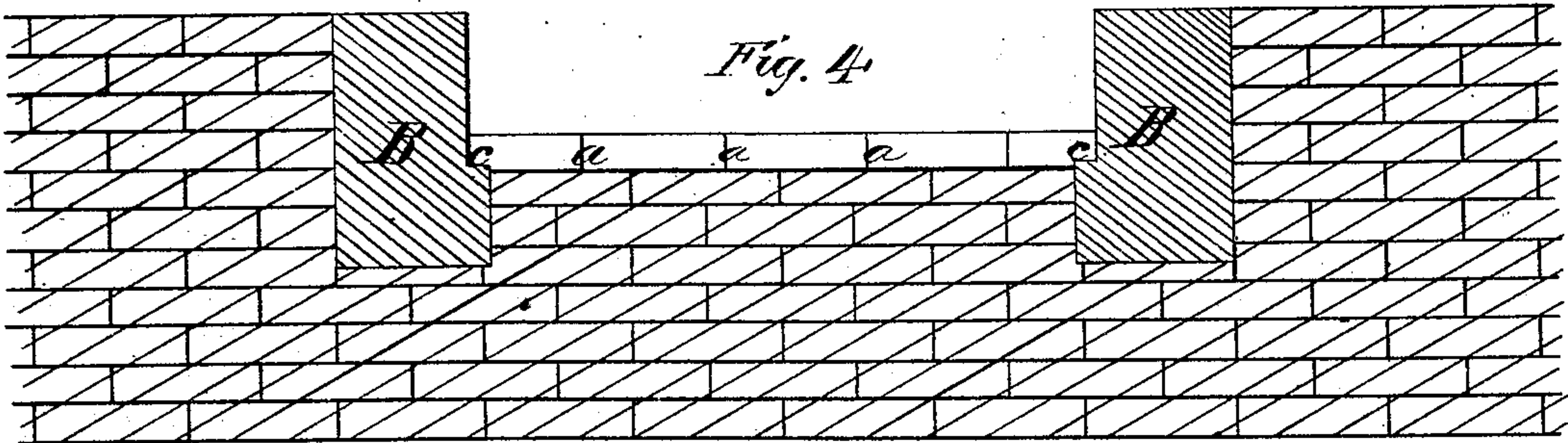


Fig. 5

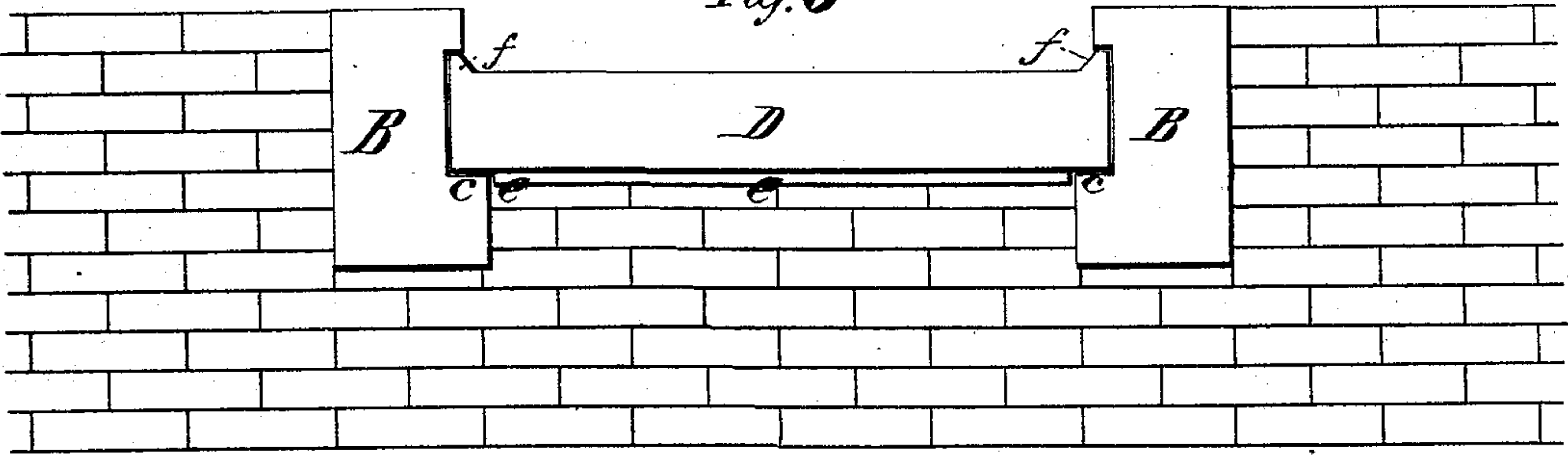


Fig. 6

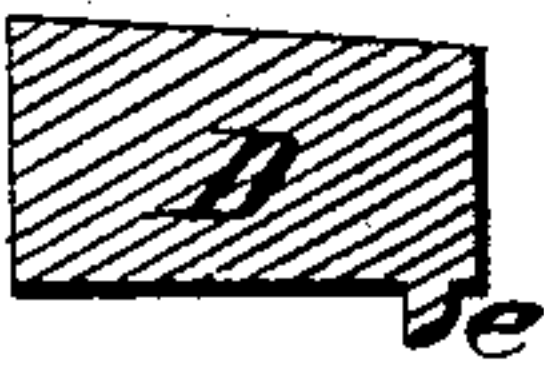


Fig. 7

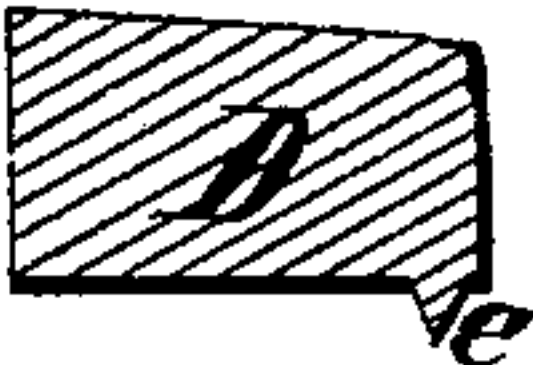
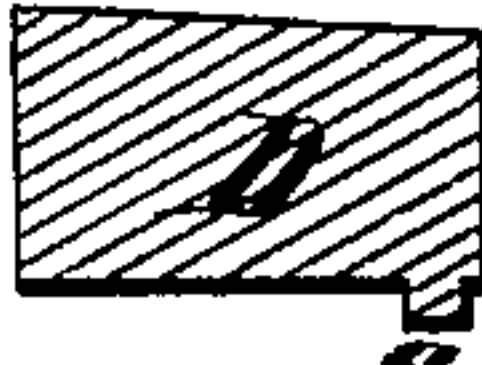


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. ROWLAND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SILLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,284**, dated March 2, 1875; application filed January 29, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. ROWLAND, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sill and Chair for Buildings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention with the sill removed, the sill being shown in like view in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a longitudinal section. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the same general plan of construction and arrangement, except that the sill at each end is provided with projections, as at *f*, and with each end of the sill slightly projected into the chairs B. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are sections of the sill.

The object of my invention is to so construct the sills or corbels of door and window openings of buildings that when a sill becomes damaged in any manner it may be removed and another of the same dimensions easily slipped into its place and exact position without any disturbance of, or injury to, the adjoining brick or stone masonry.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows a portion of a brick wall, A, having an opening for a window or door commenced, in which wall corbels or chairs B, made according to my invention, are properly set. These corbels have slight projections at *c*, to afford a support for the ends of the sill D, shown in Fig. 2, when said sill is placed in permanent position, as indicated in Fig. 3. The ends of the sill D are made to rest securely upon the projections *c* of the chairs or corbels B, and when in permanent position the back side of the sill may simply abut against the masonry work *a a a* of the wall A.

It will thus be seen that the ends of the sill D do not extend into nor form a part of the masonry of the wall; neither do the ends support any of the weight thereof. In other words, no portion of the sill extends into the wall, and no portion of the wall rests upon any part of the sill.

By this device, in the form and arrangement of the sill D and chairs or corbels B in the walls or masonry of door and window open-

ings, I accomplish the following results: First, I relieve the sill of all weight of the brick and stone masonry that is usually put upon it where the ends of the sill project into the masonry of the wall, whether with or without the ordinary chairs or corbels beneath it. Thus by my invention the sill is only required to support the weight of the door or window frame; second, by thus relieving the sill of the weight of the brick or stone masonry, which, by the common modes of setting sills, it would be made to carry, I avoid the faults of bad sill-setting, and the well-known mischief and damage resulting therefrom; third, I avoid the breaking of the sill by the wall, and also get, with the arrangement of this sill and chairs, an architecture and appearance in buildings superior to the old mode; and, fourth, if for any cause the sill becomes damaged it can be readily removed and its place supplied with a new sill without removing, displacing, marring, or disturbing any part of the masonry of the wall.

In order that water falling upon the sill D may readily pass off without running along the under surface of the sill and back to and down the wall of the building, I provide the sill D with a projecting portion or drip, *e*, on its under side, and extending the entire length of the sill. The drip *e* may be in form as indicated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8, or other equivalent form; and to prevent rain from passing over the ends of the sill and down between such ends and the chairs or corbels, inclined projections *f* may be formed on the sill, as indicated in Fig. 5, and the ends of the sill allowed to slightly project into the chair; but practically I prefer that the sill shall not project into the chairs.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of chairs or corbels B with a window or door sill, D, whereby the sill may be removed and another supplied in its place without removing, displacing, marring, or damaging the brick or stone work of the wall, substantially as described.

2. A sill, D, having a drip, *e*, substantially as described.

JAMES L. ROWLAND.

Witnesses:

S. S. ROWLAND,

TITUS B. ELDRIDGE.