

No. 657,193.

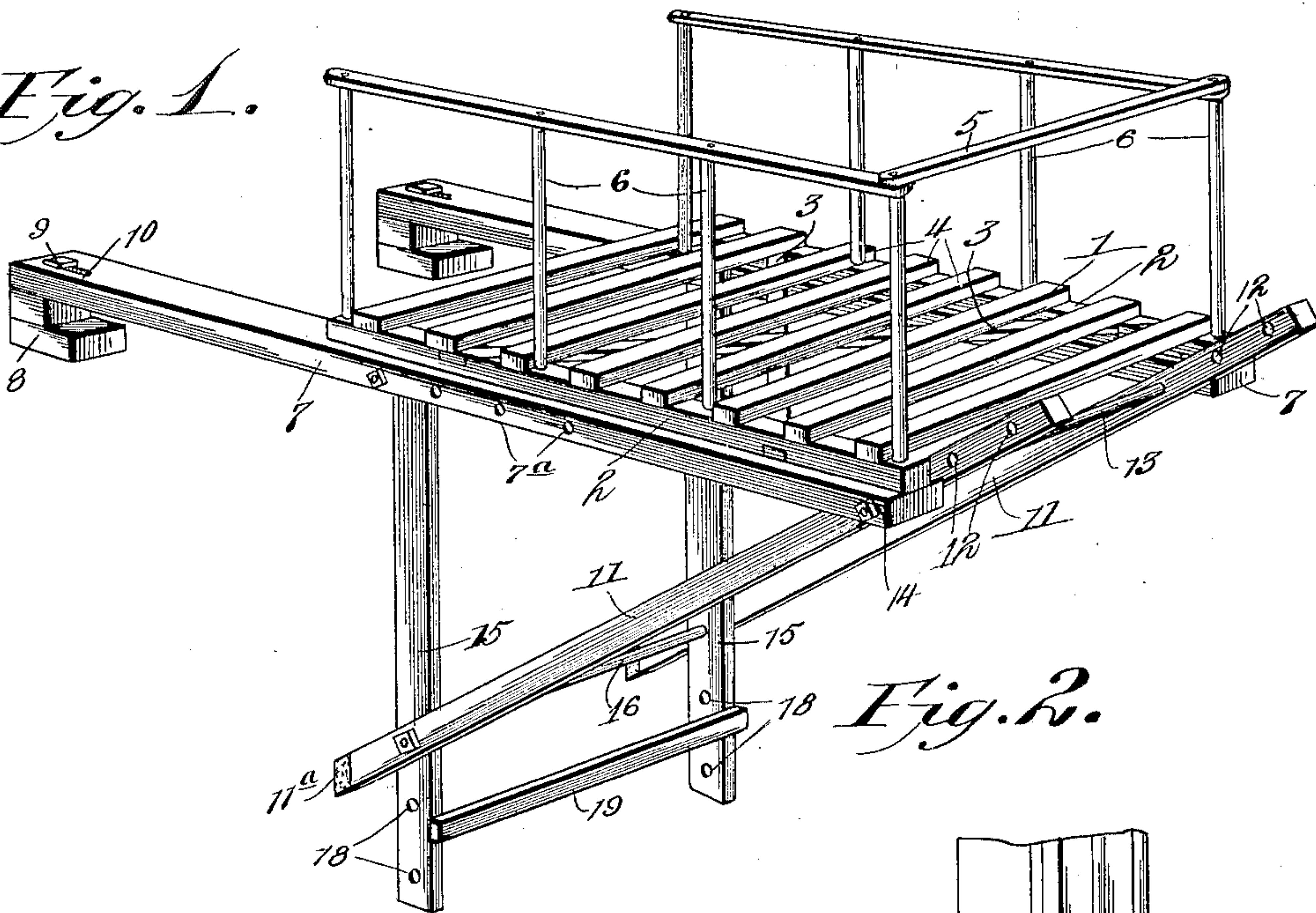
Patented Sept. 4, 1900.

W. B. FOUCH.  
WINDOW BRACKET.

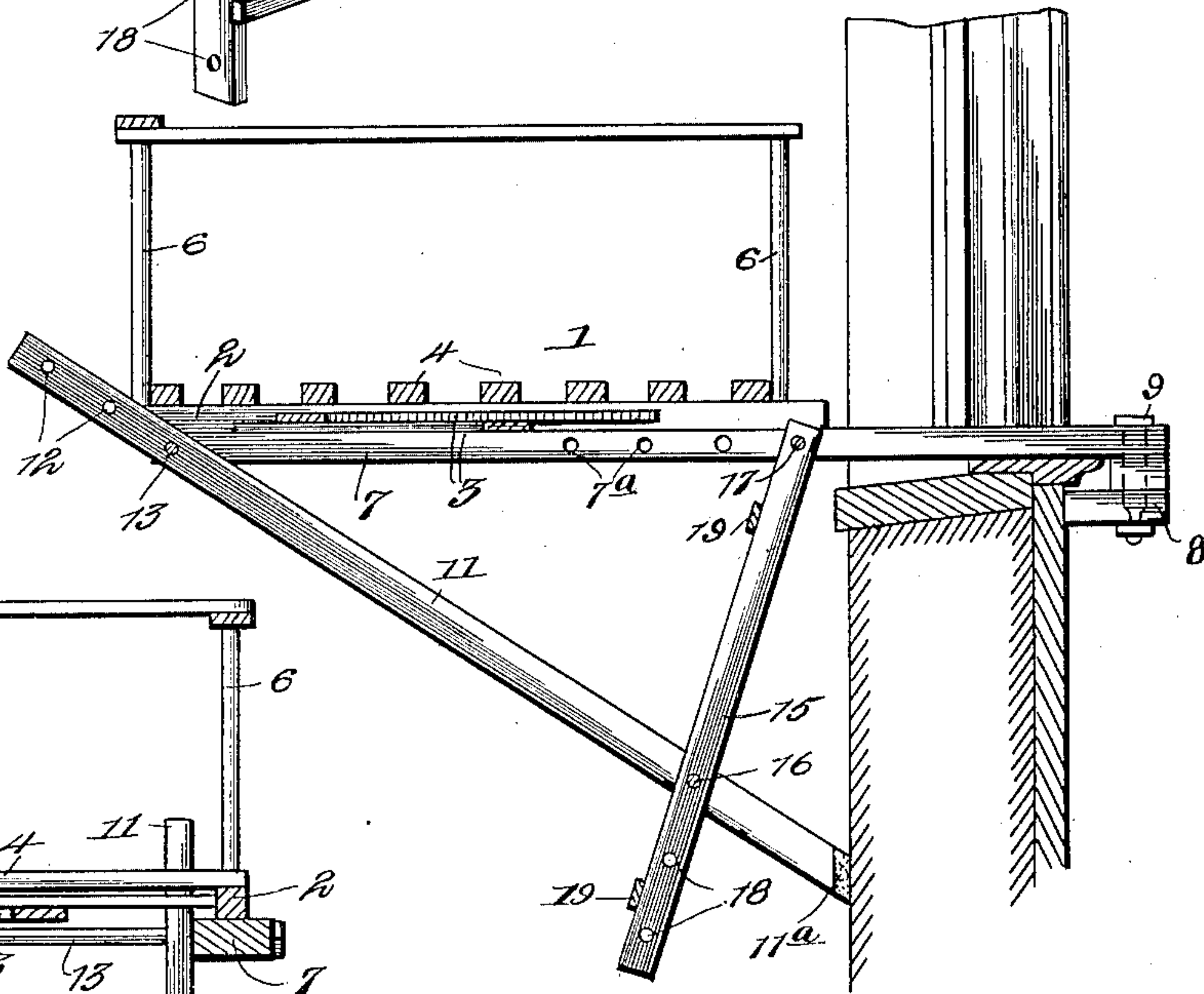
(Application filed Nov. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)

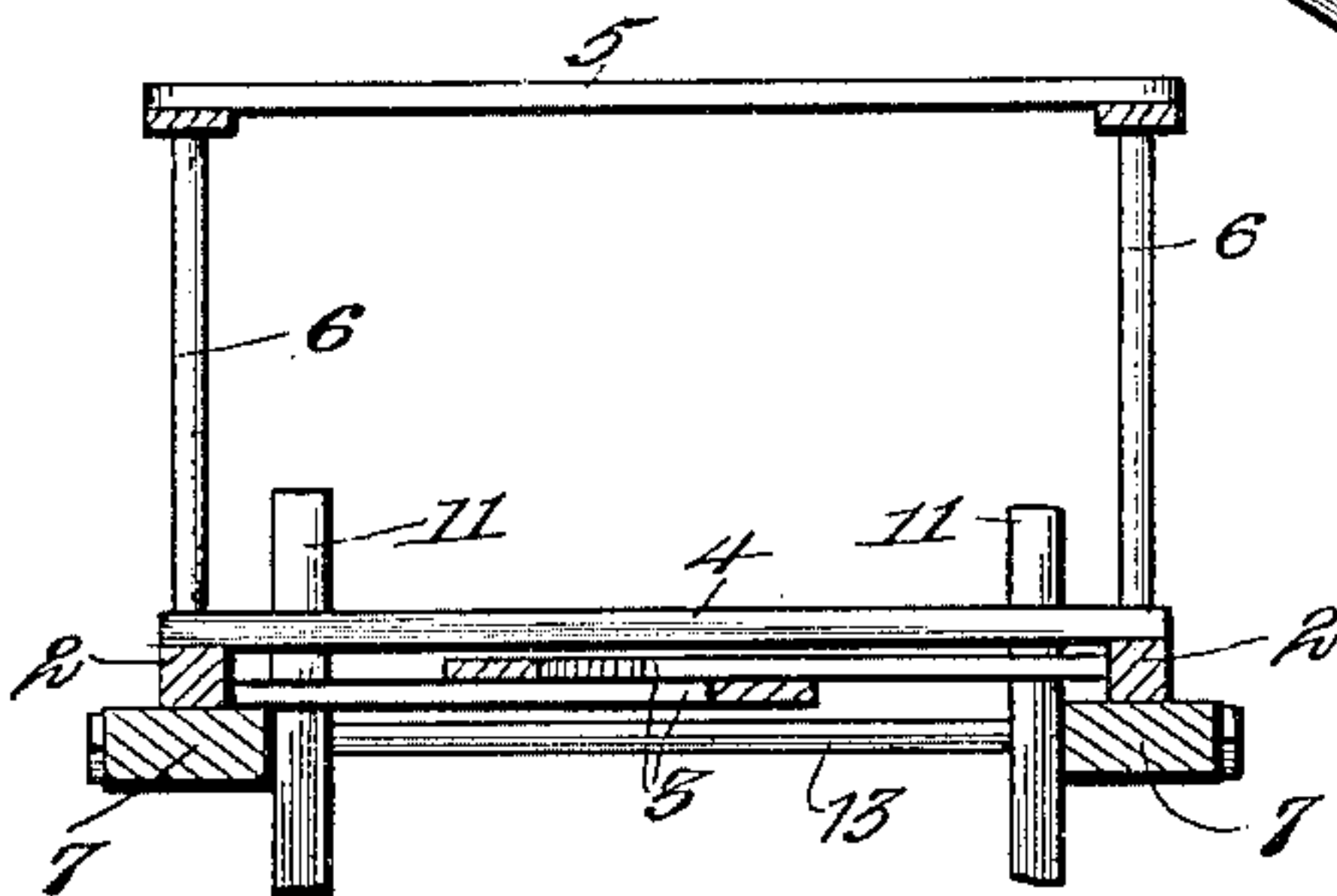
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses

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By *his* Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. FOUCH, OF TIPTON, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
GEORGE MARTIN TWILLING, OF SAME PLACE.

## WINDOW-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,193, dated September 4, 1900.

Application filed November 20, 1899. Serial No. 737,695. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. FOUCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Window-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in window-brackets.

One object of the present invention is to improve the construction of window-brackets and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one designed particularly for household use and adapted to be readily engaged with a window and transferred from one to another without difficulty.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which may be readily adjusted to adapt it for any window and in which the supporting devices will be located within the area of the platform, so that they will not interfere with the engagement of the bracket with and its removal from a window and at the same time permit a platform of a maximum width to be employed.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-bracket constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the bracket applied to a window. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a substantially-rectangular frame composed of parallel side pieces 2, crossed diagonally-disposed braces 3, and transverse bars 4, arranged at intervals and forming a floor or platform adapted to support a person outside of a window and forming a support for various articles. The frame is provided with a suitable railing 5, consisting of horizontal bars arranged at the sides and outer end of the platform and supported by posts 6, located at intervals at opposite

sides of the window-bracket. The connecting bars or braces 3, which cross each other, have their ends mortised or gained into the side pieces 2, and they are arranged in different planes to avoid recessing them at their point of crossing. The frame is secured to longitudinal supporting-bars 7, adapted to rest at their inner ends upon a window-sill, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, and provided thereat with adjustable hooks 8 for engaging under the edge of the sill at the interior of the building. These hooks 8, which may be constructed in any suitable manner, are adjustable by means of bolts 9 or other suitable fastening devices, which pass through slots 10 of the inner ends of the supporting-bars. The bolts are preferably provided with flattened portions, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, to prevent the hooks from accidentally rotating out of engagement with the window-sill, and the adjustment thus provided permits the hooks to be set to accommodate the walls of different thicknesses.

The outer end of the platform is supported by inclined legs 11, having their lower ends beveled and arranged to abut against the exterior of the wall of a building, as shown in Fig. 2, and provided at their upper ends with a series of perforations 12, adapted to receive a removable transverse rod 13, whereby the upper ends of the legs are adjustably connected with the outer end of the frame. The transverse rod passes through the perforations 14 of the outer ends of the longitudinal bars and is provided at one end with a head and at the other end with a nut; but any other suitable fastening devices may be employed to enable the rod to be readily removed and replaced. The lower or inner portions of the legs 11 are adjustably connected with the lower portions of a pair of braces or links 15 by a rod 16, and the upper ends of the braces or links 15 are pivoted to the inner edges of the longitudinal bars 7, adjacent to the inner end of the frame, by a transverse rod 17. The longitudinal bars 7 are provided at intervals with perforations 7<sup>a</sup> to receive the transverse rod 17 to enable the braces 15 to be adjusted and arranged different distances from the hooks 8 to agree with the thickness



of a wall. The legs 11 are located between the bars 7 and the links or braces are spaced from the bars 7 to enable them to be connected with the legs at the inner faces thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The lower portions of the links or braces 15 are provided with perforations 18, arranged at intervals and adapted to receive the transverse rod 16, which is removable and which is adapted to enable the legs and the braces to be readily connected and arranged to support the frame of the bracket in a horizontal position. By this construction the braces connect the legs with the inner portion of the platform at points between their ends, and the said legs are capable of a longitudinal adjustment through the perforations and the rods at their outer ends, and their inner or lower ends are adapted to be adjusted vertically through their connection with the lower portion of the braces or links 15. As the inclined legs and braces are arranged at the inner faces of the longitudinal supporting-bars 7 they are located entirely within the area of the frame and they do not interfere with the arrangement of the bracket in a window or its removal therefrom. The frame or platform may be constructed of a maximum width and may extend entirely across the window to which it is to be applied. By arranging the longitudinal supporting-bars 7 at the bottom of the side pieces of the frame ample space is provided between the connecting transverse rods and the platform or floor for the adjustment of the legs and the braces. The links or braces are connected by upper and lower cross-pieces 19, which rigidly support them in their offset position from the supporting-bars 7, and they also support the legs against lateral movement.

The transverse bolts which connect the legs and braces to the supporting-bars and to each other may be provided with keys or any other suitable fastening devices instead of the nuts illustrated in the drawings, and the lower ends of the legs 11 are provided with tips 11<sup>a</sup>, of rubber or other suitable material, to avoid scratching or otherwise marring a wall.

It will be seen that the window-bracket is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily placed in position at a window, and that it may be quickly changed from one window to another. It will also be apparent that it possesses great strength and durability and is adapted to support persons and various articles and that the upper ends of the braces or links are capable of adjustment longitudinally of the bars 7 through the perforations thereof and the transverse connecting-rod 17, while the legs are capable of both longitudinal and vertical adjustment. Furthermore,

it will be clear that the legs and the braces or links are located wholly within the area or frame, so as not to offer projections which might interfere with passing the bracket through a window, and that ample space is provided above the braces or links, so that the latter may swing without striking the platform or floor. The bracket will also afford an efficient means for enabling persons to escape from a burning building, as it may be quickly placed in position and is capable of accommodating several persons. After the persons have passed through the window onto the bracket the sashes may be closed to confine the frame and afford ample opportunity for the rescue of such persons. Also it will afford convenient means for supporting persons for combatting the flames.

What is claimed is—

A window-bracket comprising a rectangular platform composed of parallel side bars 2, the transverse bars 4 arranged at intervals at the upper faces of the side bars, and the crossed diagonal braces 3 let into the side bars 2, at the upper and lower faces thereof, the railing 5 consisting of side posts mounted upon the side bars at the upper faces thereof, and the horizontal side and end bars secured to the upper ends of the posts, the horizontal supporting-bars secured to the lower faces of the side bars of the platform and provided at their inner ends with hooks for engaging the sill of a window, and having the perforations 7<sup>a</sup> at points between their ends, the said hooks being adapted to be engaged with the inner edge of the window-sill from the exterior of the building, the inclined legs 11 located at the inner edges of the horizontal supporting-bars and extending from the outer ends thereof to the building and provided at their upper ends with perforations, the outwardly-extending inclined braces 15, located between the legs and offset from the lower ends thereof, and provided at their lower ends with perforations arranged at intervals, and the transverse rods adjustably connecting the lower portions of the legs and the braces and similarly securing the upper ends of the same to the supporting-bars, all of the parts being arranged within the planes of the outer edges of the horizontal supporting-bars, whereby the window-bracket may be placed in position from the interior or exterior of a building, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM B. FOUCH.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. SWOORLAND,  
JOHN F. PYKE.