(No Model.)

E. C. HIMMELE & A. H. HOLT.

BRACKET FOR WINDOW SILLS, &c.

No. 389,224. Patented Sept. 11, 1888.

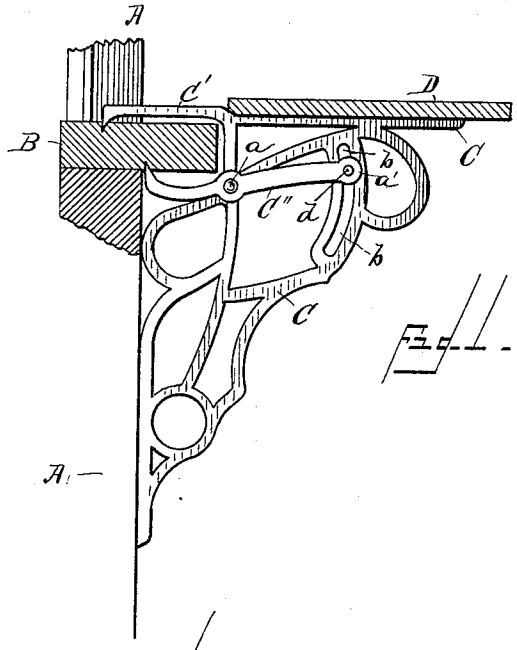


Fig. 1.

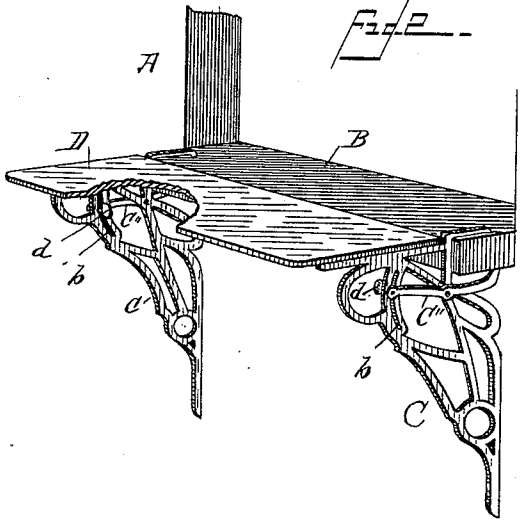


Fig. 2.

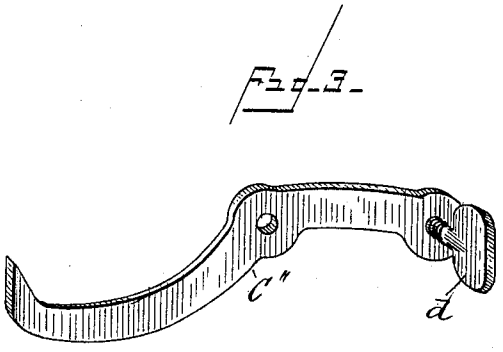


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. HIMMELE AND ALBERT H. HOLT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

BRACKET FOR WINDOW-SILLS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,224, dated September 11, 1888.

Application filed December 19, 1887. Serial No. 258,289. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD C. HIMMELE and ALBERT H. HOLT, both citizens of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Window-Sills and other Places; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a bracket that will be adjustable to positions, and also removable at pleasure for use mainly on window-sills to hold flower-pots, &c.; and the invention as constructed and applied will be understood by reference to the following specification and claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one side of the bracket in position attached to a window-sill; Fig. 2, a perspective of the whole; Fig. 3, a detail of lever-jaw, full size and detached.

A represents the front of a house, and B a window-sill.

C C are the two brackets, and D a shelf that rests on the brackets. The bracket is constructed with a jaw, C′, that extends back from the part on which the shelf D rests, and has its end provided on the under side with a tooth to clutch or "bite" the window-sill. Below this the back of the bracket rests against the building as a support, as shown in Fig. 1.

C″ is a lever or lower jaw (see Fig. 3) pivoted at *a* to the side of the main bracket C and sufficiently below the upper jaw, C′, to inclose the window-sill B. The end of this jaw is also pointed or toothed to take a firm hold on the under side of the sill.

Forward of the pivotal point *a* the end *a′* of the jaw extends to a curved slot, *b*, formed in the bracket C, and through this part *a′* a thumb-screw, *d*, passes, which first goes through the slot *b*, and thus not only holds the jaw and whole bracket in place when set, but also allows of an adjustment to fit wider or narrower sills or other places to which it will be attached. As shown, the thumb-screw passes first through the slot *b* or the inside of the bracket and then the end of jaw C″, and on being screwed tight binds the whole together. This makes a bracket that can be put up without screws or nails and taken down instantly.

We claim—

The bracket C, having the projecting toothed arm C′, the slot *b*, and the adjustable lower jaw, C″, pivoted to the bracket C at *a*, and its end adapted to receive and hold the thumb-screw *d* through slot *b*, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. HIMMELE.
ALBERT H. HOLT.

Witnesses:
J. R. DRAKE,
T. H. PARSONS.