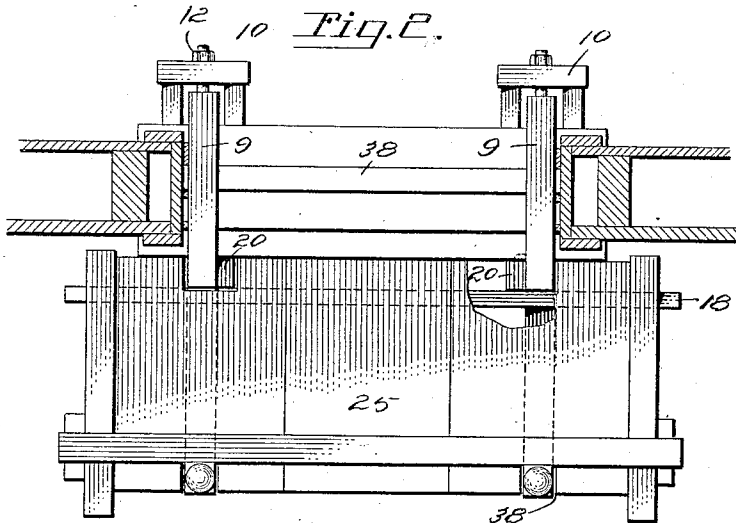
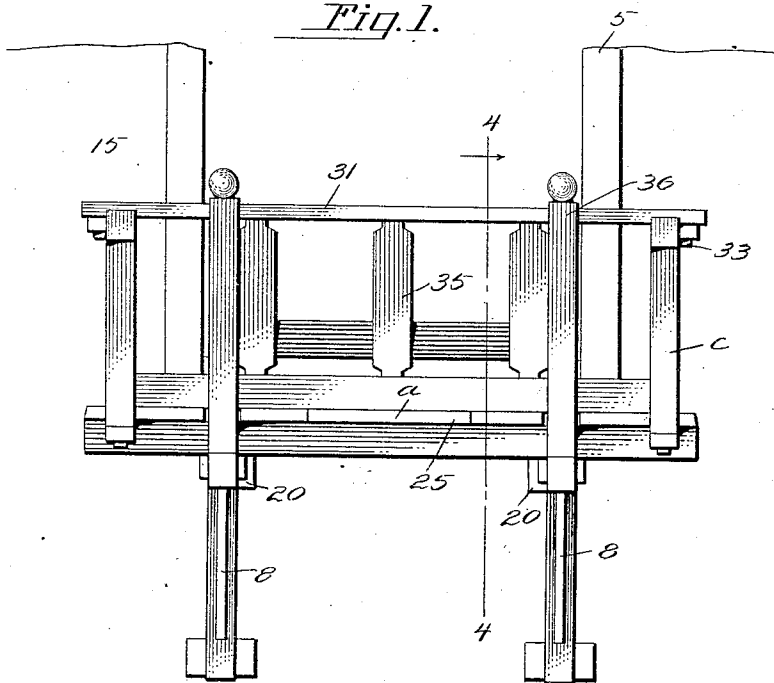


1,049,064.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



F. L. Gibson.
John A. Donegan.

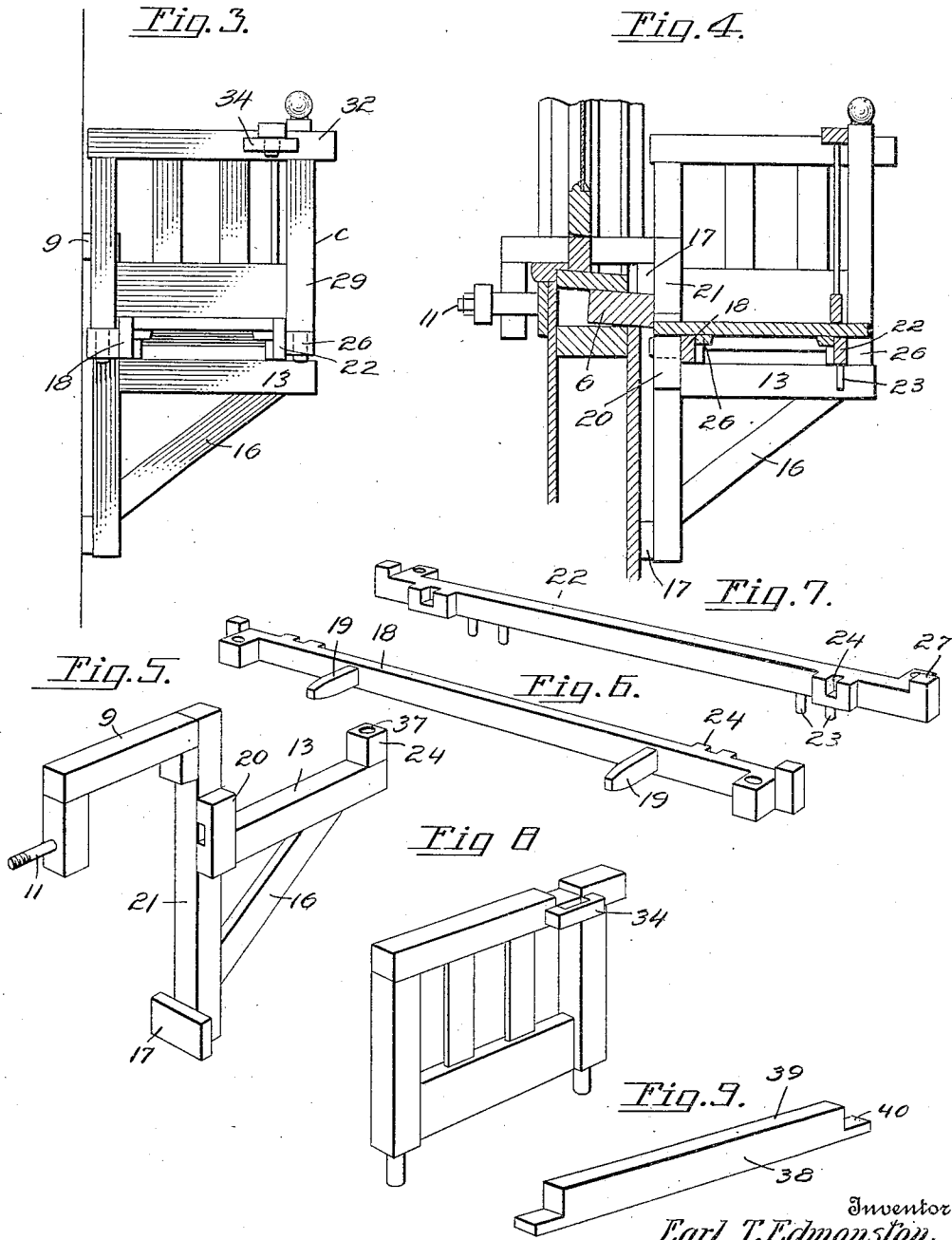
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 KNOCKDOWN BALCONY.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1911.

1,049,064.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL T. EDMONSTON, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

KNOCKDOWN BALCONY.

1,049,064.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Application filed September 23, 1911. Serial No. 650,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL T. EDMONSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Balconies, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of the invention is to provide a knock-down window balcony, the parts of which may be readily assembled by persons unskilled in the art of building construction, and in the use of tools.

Other objects will appear and be better understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device applied to a window. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation. Fig. 4 is a vertical horizontal section on the line 4-4 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of one of the supporting brackets. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail perspectives of sides of the supporting frame. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective of one of the end rails. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective of the closure block or filling strip.

5 indicates the side of a window frame and 6 the sill thereof. Since these parts are of ordinary construction, a detail description of the same will not be given.

8, 8 designate generally, a pair of supporting brackets which have portions 9 adapted to embrace the sill 6, such portions 9 being herein shown as right-angular, although they may be of other suitable construction if desired.

10, 10 indicate clamps which have openings to receive supports 11 carried by the portions 9 of the brackets. The clamps may be of any suitable construction such as that shown, and secured to the sill 6 by suitable means such as nuts 12 screwed onto the portions 11, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. By preference the brackets are arranged at the opposite ends of the sill 6 so that their horizontal portions 13 will extend outwardly from the wall 15 of the building or other structure to which the brackets are applied.

16 indicates braces for the portions 13, and 17 fillets, the lower of which by bearing on the wall as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, com-

pensate for the overhang of the sill 6, and support the portions 13 of the brackets in horizontal position. The upper fillets 17 serve to hold the sides of the portions 8 horizontally as shown in Fig. 4, wherein it will be seen that these fillets bear on the lower step of the sill 6.

18 indicates the inner side member of the frame which has lateral projections 19 adapted to enter sockets 20 on the upright portions 21 of the brackets.

22 indicates the outer side of the frame and 23 a plurality of spaced pins arranged in pairs adjacent to the opposite ends of the side 22 and positioned so as to bear on opposite sides of each of the horizontal portions 13 of the brackets, whereby, to prevent endwise movement of the side 22, this endwise movement of the side 18 being also prevented by the pins 19.

24 indicates stops at the outer ends of the portions 13 of the brackets. One function of these stops is to prevent lateral movement in one direction of the side 22. Suitable braces (not shown) being adapted to enter notches 24' adjacent to the opposite ends of the sides 18 and 22 for the purpose of further preventing lateral movement of the said sides of the frame.

a indicates the floor which is preferably, though not necessarily, formed of a plurality of sections 25. These sections have battens 26, as shown in Fig. 4, to bear on the sides 18 and 22, whereby, to prevent lateral displacement of the sections.

27 indicates stops extending upwardly from the opposite ends of the sides 18 and 22 which form abutments for the end sections of the floor, whereby, to prevent endwise movement of the floor with respect to the sides 18 and 22.

Since the intermediate section is adapted to fit nicely between the end sections of the floor, it will be manifest that when the sections are positioned as shown in the drawings an uninterrupted floor surface will be provided for the user of the balcony.

The guard rail *b* flanks the opposite ends and outer side of the floor, the ends *c* having tenons 28 on the lower ends of the posts 29 which are received by sockets 30 preferably formed with the sides 18 and 22. The upper rail 31 of the front section is by preference,

received by recesses in the upper rails 32 of the ends *c* and has depending pins or tenons 33 which are received by perforated lugs 34 on the top rails 32 of the ends *c*, all of which is shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The side and end sections of the guard rail may be of any material such as wood, and as shown and are formed of the upper and lower rails connected with slats 35. This structure, of course, is not to be adhered to if so desired, since any type of fanciful guard rail may be employed.

36 indicate posts, the lower ends of which may be adapted in any preferred manner to enter sockets 37 in the stops 24. The end sections of the floor being herein shown as provided with suitable recesses 38 to permit of the lower ends of the posts entering the sockets and bearing on the top rail 31 of the front section, whereby, to further prevent outward movement of the said front section under outward pressure thereon all of which is shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4.

The balcony, thus described may be formed of any material found suitable for the purpose, in fact, different material may be used such as employed for the brackets and wood or its equivalent for the superstructure supported thereby. The selection of materials, however, will be determined best according to the use to which the device is to be put. One method of assembling the device consists in first arranging the brackets as shown, after which the clamps are operated to be secured to the brackets. This done, the sides of the frame are arranged as shown in the drawings and the floor sections positioned thereon, after which the end sections of the rail are connected to the sides of the frame and finally the front rail and posts 36 connected as shown. From this it can be seen that an ordinary person may set up the device without the use of tools and in a minimum of time and comparatively small effort. When taking the structure apart the sections of the guard rail are, by preference, first removed after which the floor sections, frame and brackets are detached as will be obvious.

Inasmuch as the structure is primarily intended for use with windows and is constructed so as not to hinder in any marked degree, the operation of the sashes thereof, it is manifest, however, since the brackets extend transversely of the sill that the lower sash cannot be completely lowered when the device is set up as shown. In instances where it is desired to have the balcony set up for use in all seasons such as when it is desired to place a bed thereon at night in cold weather for those desiring to sleep outdoors, some means must be provided when the balcony is set up for shielding from the elements, the interior of the room for which

the window forms a closure. A convenient means for accomplishing this result is shown in section in Fig. 4 and in detail in Fig. 9. A closure block 38 is adapted to be arranged longitudinally of the sill and in the space between the brackets so that its upper surface 39 will be substantially flush with the surface of the brackets extending transversely of the sill so that when the window is closed as shown in Fig. 4, it will bear on the upper surface of the brackets and upper surface 39 the same as it would bear on the sill 6 if the brackets were removed therefrom.

40 indicate toes at the opposite ends of the block 38 which are adapted to fit in the space between the sill and bracket as shown in Fig. 2.

Although I have shown and described one embodiment of the invention it is to be understood that I am not to be limited to the specific arrangement and construction of parts since various changes may be made, within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim as new is:

1. A knock-down balcony comprising supporting brackets having angular extensions adapted for embracing the opposite end portions of a window sill, window sill engaging clamps carried by said extensions, said brackets comprising upright portions and horizontal portions extending therefrom, inner and outer side members having pins adapted to interlock with said brackets, said inner side members engaging the upright portion of said brackets, stops carried by the horizontal portions of said brackets for preventing lateral movement in one direction of said outer members, posts detachably secured to the supporting brackets beyond one of said side members, side and end rails adapted to interlock with each other and with said side members, and floor sections adapted to interlock with said members and with said supporting brackets.

2. A knock-down balcony comprising supporting brackets having angular extensions adapted for embracing the opposite end portions of a window sill, window sill engaging clamps carried by said extensions, said brackets comprising upright portions and horizontal portions extending therefrom, inner and outer side members having pins adapted to interlock with said brackets, said inner side members engaging the upright portion of said brackets, stops carried by the horizontal portions of said brackets for preventing lateral movement in one direction of said outer members, posts detachably secured to the supporting brackets beyond one of said side members, side and end rails

adapted to interlock with each other and
with said side members, floor sections adapt-
ed to interlock with said members and with
said supporting brackets, and upper and
5 lower fillets carried by the upright portions
of said brackets for maintaining the latter
in position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

EARL T. EDMONSTON.

Witnesses:

NORMAN C. SMITH,
CHAS. J. SCHLUTER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."