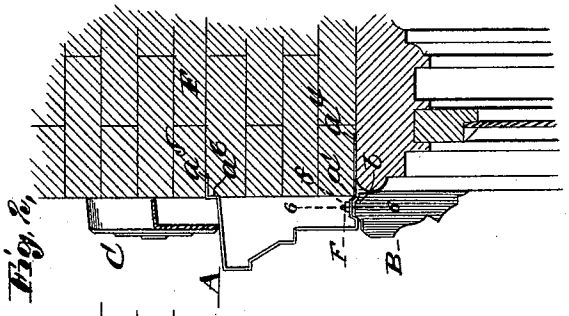
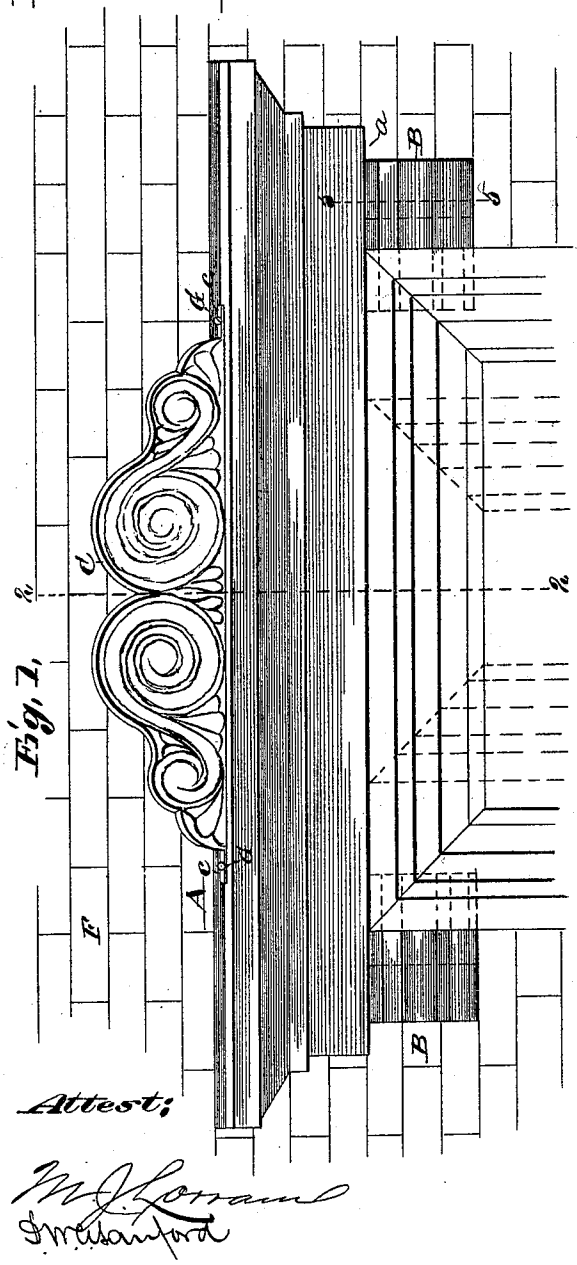
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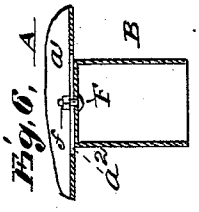
H. SYMONDS.

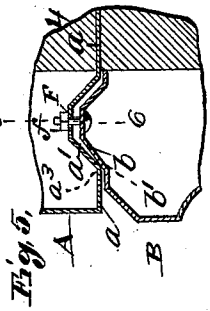
WINDOW CAP.

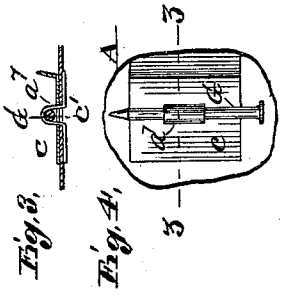
No. 405,232. Patented June 11, 1889.











Attest:

M. J. Lorraine

S. W. Stanford

Inventor:

Herbert Symonds

by C. D. Moody

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT SYMONDS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO MESKER & BRO., OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,232, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed March 9, 1889. Serial No. 302,712. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT SYMONDS, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Window-Caps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates more especially, but not exclusively, to sheet-metal work.

It consists, partly, in making the corbels of the window-cap laterally adjustable upon the main portion of the cap, to enable the cap to be used upon a wider or a narrower window, as may be desired, partly in making the top portion of the cap removable to enable the main portion of the cap to be first applied to a building, and afterward, and subsequently to the attachment of the main portion to the wall and after the wall has been carried up above the level of the said main portion, applying the top portions, and partly in minor features, all substantially as hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-cap having the improvement; Fig. 2, a vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4; Fig. 4, a top view of the fastening used to attach the ornament or top portion to the main portion of the cap; Fig. 5, a vertical section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 a vertical transverse section on the line 6 6 of Figs. 2 and 5. The last four figures are upon an enlarged scale.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The cap A is of any of the customary forms, saving as it may be modified or supplemented by the improvement under consideration.

B B represent the corbels, and C represents an ornament upon the cap.

D represents a window to which the cap is applied, and E represents the wall containing the window.

The corbels B B, instead of being fixtures, are adjustable laterally upon the cap, as indicated by the broken lines *x*, Fig. 1—that is, they can be moved upon the cap toward each other to suit a narrower window D, or farther apart from each other to suit a wider window. To this end the cap and corbels can be variously relatively constructed. What I consider the most desirable method is as follows: In the under side or soffit *a* of the cap is a groove *a'*, Figs. 2, 5, and 6, extending, preferably, the entire length of the cap. The groove answers as a water-drip, but more especially to receive a tongue-like projection *b* upon the upper end of the corbel. Toward each end thereof the soffit is slotted, as at a^2, to receive a bolt F, which at its lower end is attached to the corbel. The bolt passes upward through the slot, and above the slot is provided with a nut *f*, substantially as shown in Figs. 2, 5, and 6. The corbel is adjusted laterally upon the cap to the desired point, in doing which the bolt F is slipped along the slot a^2, and the corbel is secured at any point along the slot by tightening the nut *f* to a bearing upon the upper side of the soffit.

To insure the holding of the lower end of the corbel snugly against the wall E, the corbel and cap are relatively so constructed as to cause the part *b'* of the corbel to encounter the part a^3 of the cap as the nut *f* is tightened. The part a^3 thus becomes a fulcrum upon which the corbel is turned inward as the bolt F is drawn upward, and the lower end of the corbel is thereby inclined against the wall. The cap is attached to the wall F in the usual manner, as by extending its flanges a^4 a^5 into the wall, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. The flange a^5, before entering the wall, is first carried upward at a^6, Fig. 2, to form a shoulder to bear against the face of the wall. When the cap is applied to a building already erected, the flange a^5 may be carried directly upward as an extension of the part a^6 and be nailed to the face of the wall, or it may be dispensed with and the part a^6 be fastened to the face of the wall.

When an ornament C or other analogous projection is applied to the top of the cap A, it can be fastened thereon after the cap is in place and the wall is built, by which procedure there is no obstacle to carrying up the wall, the cutting of the brick around the ornament is obviated, and the ornament in turn is less liable to defacement.

The most desirable mode of carrying out this last-named feature of the improvement is by means of the construction shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The ornament C at each of its ends is provided with a lug *c*, which is perforated at *c'* to enable the lug to be passed downward onto an eyelet a^7, which projects upward from the cap. The cap is then secured by means of a key G, which is passed through the eyelet, as shown.

I claim—

1. A window-cap having a laterally-adjustable corbel, for the purpose described.

2. A window-cap having the removable top portion C, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The cap grooved at *a'*, in combination with the corbel having the tongue and the bolt F, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the wall, the cap, the corbel, and the bolt, said corbel having the part *b'* and said cap having the part a^8, whereby the corbel as it is drawn upward is tightened against the wall, as described.

5. The combination of the cap having the eyelet, the portion C, having the perforated lug, and the key, as described.

Witness my hand this 20th day of February, 1889.

HERBERT SYMONDS.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
D. W. C. SANFORD.