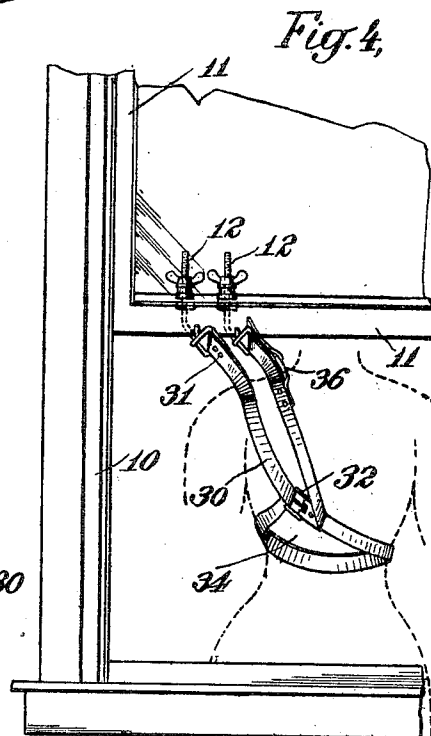
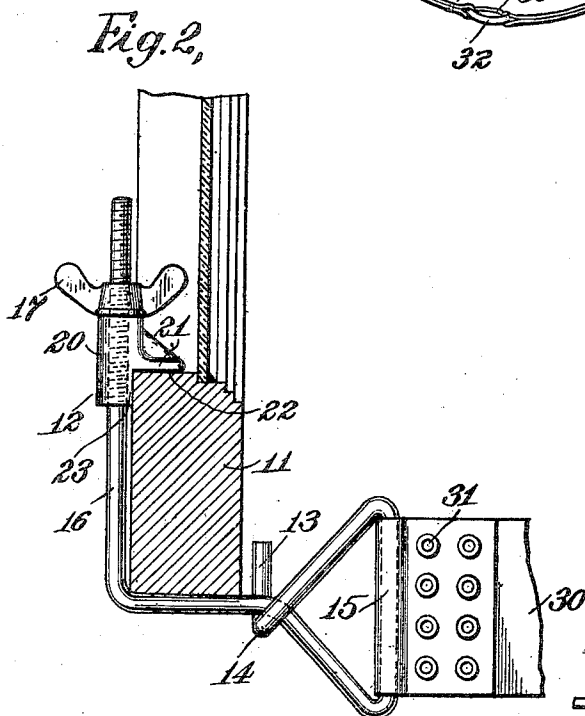
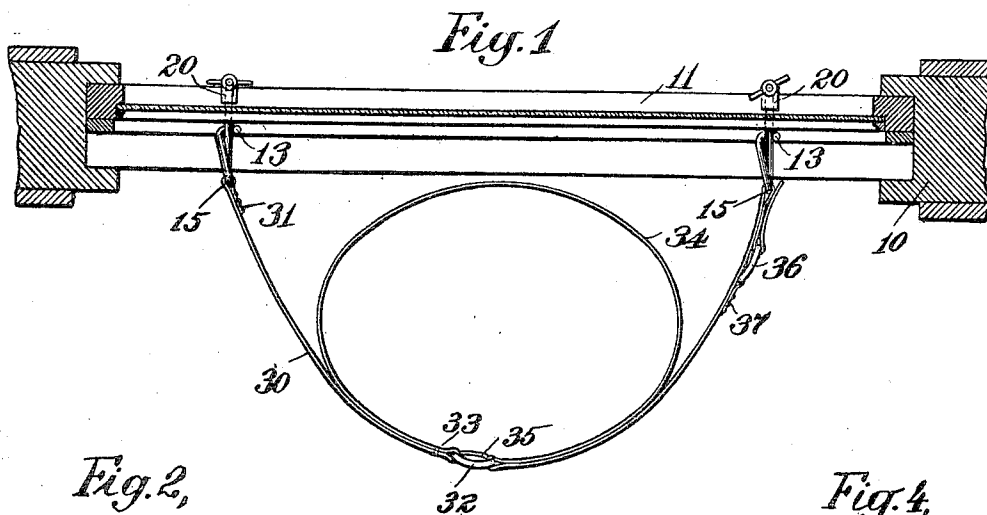


INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY-BELT FOR WINDOWS.

971,062.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Application filed April 17, 1908, Serial No. 427,655. Renewed August 11, 1910. Serial No. 576,695.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX MILLER, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Belts for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to safety belts for windows and its object is to provide a simple device which may be readily attached to the sash of an ordinary window for the purpose of guarding a person working inside or outside of a window from falling.

To this end my invention resides in the construction and arrangement of parts set forth in the following specification, and the novel features of which are set forth in appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of a window-frame and sash of ordinary construction with my device shown in conjunction therewith. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the lower portion of the window-sash with one of my clamping devices affixed thereto. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the clamping devices with its nut removed. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a window as seen from the outside, with my device shown in perspective in conjunction therewith. This figure illustrates one of the uses of this invention.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

10 designates a window-frame of ordinary construction in which is a vertically slidable window-sash, the lower horizontal member of which is designated by the numeral 11.

12 designates a window-sash clamp of novel construction which comprises a frame preferably constructed of wire bent into some such form as that illustrated in the drawings and a block of the form which I describe hereinafter. The frame has a short vertical portion 13 which is bent upward and outward as at 14, down again to form the vertical part 15, then upward and back through the bend 14. It is carried inward horizontally a desired distance and then bent at right-angles vertically upward to form the spindle 16 parallel with the portion 13. The upper end of this vertical spindle 16 is threaded.

20 designates a clamping block which fits

loosely over the spindle. This block has a projecting lip portion 21, the under surface of which is preferably covered with a resilient material such as leather at 22. The vertical part of this block which is adjacent to and below the lip 21 is squared off as at 23 for a purpose which will be apparent.

17 is a threaded nut upon the upper end of spindle 16.

30 designates a belt, one end of which is passed about the portion 15 of one of the clamping frames and riveted upon itself as shown at 31.

32 is a buckle through one end of which the belt 30 is passed and fastened together at 33. A part of the belt is then carried around to form a loop 34 and passed again through the other end of the buckle to which it may be adjustably connected by means of the tongue 35 of the buckle. The other end of the strap is then passed through the portion 15 of the other clamping frame and is held by a second buckle 36 which is affixed to the strap at 37.

The distance between the vertical portions 13 and 16 of the clamping frame is slightly greater than the width of an ordinary window-sash. It may therefore be placed under the edge of the sash in the position shown in Fig. 2. The clamping block 20 is then slipped down over the spindle 16 until the lower surface of its projecting lip engages with the upper edge of the horizontal sash member. When in this position the flat face 23 will abut against the inner vertical surface of the sash member. The clamp may now be tightened onto the sash by screwing down the nut 17. The face 23 will hold the block from turning. When thus affixed in position, the frame of the window-sash clamp will lie over three sides of the lower member of the sash and the clamp-block will engage with two sides of this member so that its connection with the sash is very secure. When the two sash clamps are thus affixed to the window and the belt adjusted about the body, a person washing the outside of the window or doing other work in a similar position will be safe-guarded against falling.

When a person is working through a window from the inside, as, for example, when hanging out clothes, the device may be used in some such way as that shown in Fig. 4, in which case the straps will pass

over the shoulder of the wearer so that both arms are left free.

5 The simplicity of this device together with the ease of attaching the clamps to a window and the fact that it may be used on any ordinary window without attachments such as screw-eyes being necessary, gives it positive advantages over similar devices now known in the art.

10 What I claim is—

A safety belt for windows comprising a strap adapted to be passed about the body of a person, a buckle for adjusting the belt about the person, a pair of adjustable
15 clamps each comprising a bent wire frame adapted to engage with three sides of the

lower horizontal member of a window-sash, a clamping block arranged to engage with two sides of said sash member, and a nut for tightening the clamp onto the sash member; one end of the strap being affixed to one of the clamps and the other end of the strap being passed through a portion of the other clamp, and a buckle for adjusting the length of the strap. 20 25

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX MILLER.

Witnesses:

ELLA LUCE,

ERNEST W. MARSHALL.