Sept. 7, 1943. L. J. KING 2,328,910

WINDOW SHELF

Filed Dec. 18, 1942

Fig. 1.

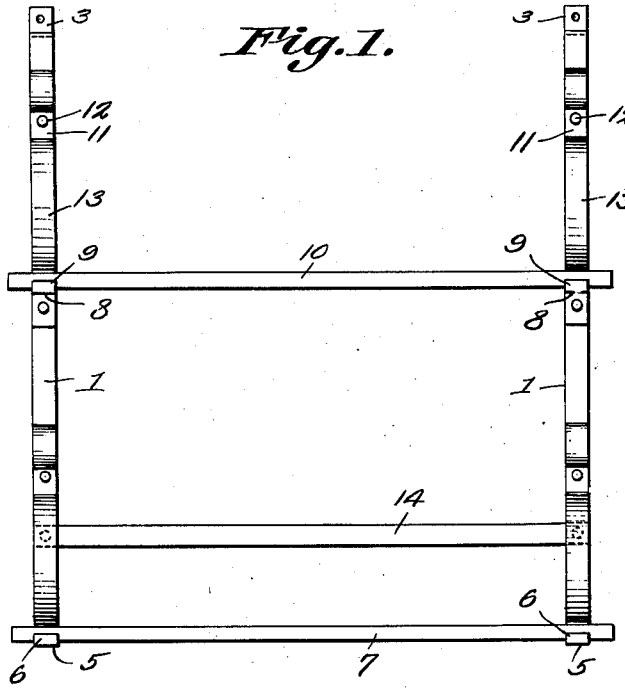


Fig. 2.

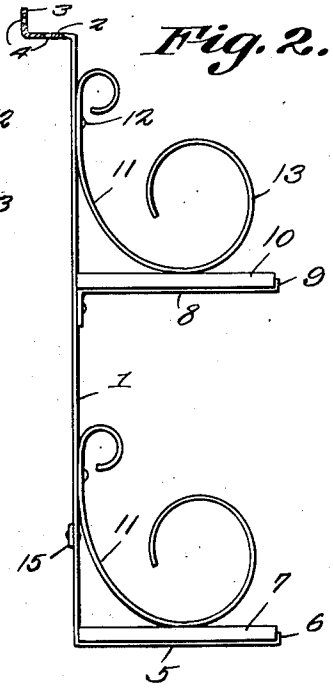


Fig. 3.

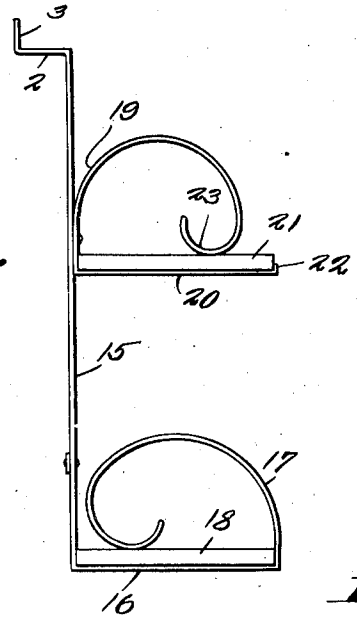
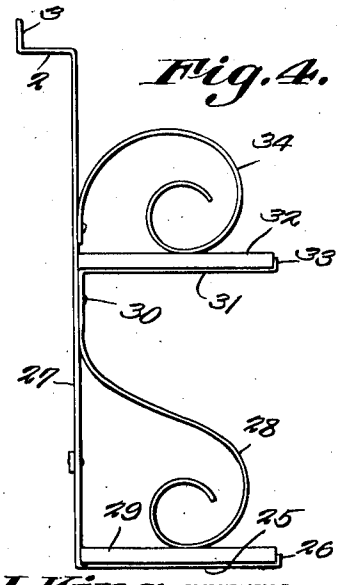


Fig. 4.



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Patented Sept. 7, 1943

2,328,910

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,328,910

WINDOW SHELF

Lester J. King, Chicago, Ill.

Application December 18, 1942, Serial No. 469,489

6 Claims. (Cl. 211—90)

This invention relates to window shelves of that type adapted to be supported from the rail of a window although the structure is equally adapted for attachment to a wall.

An object of the invention is to provide a device of this character utilizing one or more shelves having means whereby the shelves are gripped tightly in place so that they will not rattle or work loose.

A further object is to provide a window shelf providing seats so constructed as to hold the shelf or shelves against displacement by sliding forwardly off their supports, there being combined with the supports clamping devices for holding the shelf or shelves tightly to their seats.

A still further object is to provide a window shelf which is simple in construction, can be installed easily, and is capable of many variations of design so that it can be made extremely attractive in appearance.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

In the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawing

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window shelf constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a modified form.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of another modification.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates metal straps constituting hangers. Two or more of these can be used and the upper end of each hanger is offset to provide a supporting lip 2 having an upstanding ear 3. These can be apertured as shown at 4 for the reception of tacks whereby the hanger can be attached readily to a wall or to a window rail.

In the structure illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the lower ends of the straps are extended forwardly to form arms 5 the front ends of which are upturned as at 6 to provide stops or retainers. Each arm and its stop or retainer cooperates with the hanger to provide a seat for a shelf 7 formed preferably of glass and of sufficient length to rest on the seat formed with two or more hangers.

If desired one or more supplemental arms 8 can be extended forwardly from the hangers 1, being joined thereto by spot welding, riveting or in any other suitable manner, each of these arms corresponding with the arms 5 and being also provided with a retaining ear 9 so that the arms 8 on the hangers can thus support another shelf 10 which likewise can be formed of glass.

Cooperating with each shelf 7 and 10 is a clamping spring 11. This spring can be formed of an elongated strip of resilient material welded, riveted or otherwise joined to the hanger at 12 and provided at its lower end with a curled portion 13 adapted to press firmly against the top surface of the shelf directly above its supporting arm. This spring can be made suitably ornamental and in the structure illustrated in Figure 1, each of the clamping springs has its upper end coiled or curled to add to the attractive appearance of the device.

Obviously an article such as described can be manufactured at low cost and can be installed readily. In order to place a shelf in position it is merely necessary first to attach the hangers at the proper points. Thereafter the springs 11 are pulled upwardly away from the arms thereunder, the shelves are inserted backwardly toward the hangers into position between the springs and the arms and back of the retaining stops, and the springs are released so as to bear firmly upon the shelves. Thus the shelves are prevented from sliding in any direction accidently and, therefore, breakage of the shelves is less likely to occur. The parts are readily detachable from each other and can be easily packaged for shipment.

If desired the two hangers can be connected at any suitable point by a cross-bar 14 joined to the respective hangers preferably by rivets so that it thus becomes possible to swing the hangers and the bar relative to each other when it is desired to package them.

Many modifications of the invention can be produced. For example, and as shown in Figure 3, each hanger 15 can have its lower arm 16 provided with a spring extension 17 in lieu of the ear 6 or 9. This spring is curved backwardly and downwardly so as to exert a downward pressure on the shelf 18 and the base of the spring cooperates with the supporting arm and the hanger 15 to hold the shelf against forward or rearward displacement.

Instead of having the upper supporting arm

as shown at 8 in Figures 1 and 2, it can have an upwardly extending spring portion 19 welded, riveted or otherwise attached to the hanger as shown in Figure 3. The arm portion 20 is extended under the shelf 21 and has a retaining lug 22 corresponding with the lug 9. The spring 19 is curved forwardly and downwardly so as to bear firmly on the shelf as shown at 23.

Another form of the shelf has been shown in Figure 4 wherein in addition to an arm 25 and retaining lug 26 forming a part of the hanger 27, the spring 28 used for bearing downwardly on the shelf 29 supported by arm 25, can be extended upwardly and backwardly and joined by welding or the like to the hanger 27 as indicated at 30. The arm 31 for supporting the upper shelf 32 can constitute an integral extension of the upper end of the spring as shown and this arm provided with a retaining lip 33 for the shelf. The shelf-retaining spring 34 can be welded or otherwise attached at one end to the hanger while its other end, which is curved downwardly, forwardly and thence upwardly, will exert a firm pressure on shelf 32.

Obviously various other modifications of this shelf can be provided. In every case the shelf is located on supporting arms having retaining means lapping its outer or forward edge, the shelf being pressed firmly onto its supporting means by a spring which can be shifted readily for the purpose of inserting a shelf or releasing the shelf for removal or adjustment.

It will be noted that the springs are so shaped that a portion of each spring constitutes a handle whereby the spring can be readily drawn away from the shelf thereunder to facilitate insertion or removal of the shelf from the arm constituting a seat therefor.

What is claimed is:

1. A device of the class described including a hanger, means at the upper end of the hanger for attachment to a support, an arm connected to and extending forwardly from the hanger, a stop connected to and extending upwardly from the outer end of the arm for retaining a shelf on the arm, a spring fixed to the hanger and separate from the arm, said spring overlying the arm, and a shelf mounted on the arm back of the stop and gripped by the arm and spring, said shelf being liftable over the stop when relieved from the pressure of the spring.

2. A device of the class described including a hanger, means at the upper end of the hanger for attachment to its supporting structure, said means being offset relative to the hanger, an arm fixed relative to and extending from the hanger, a shelf removably mounted on the arm, means on the arm for holding the shelf against sliding movement in one direction, and a spring fixedly mounted at one end relative to the hanger and having its other end positioned to exert firm pressure upon the shelf to hold the shelf upon its supporting arm.

3. A device of the class described including a pair of hangers, means at the upper ends thereof for attachment to a supporting structure, arms fixed to and extending from the respective hangers, a shelf mounted on and connecting the arms, means on the arms for holding the shelf against movement in one direction thereon, and springs fixed at one end relative to the hangers and positioned to bear firmly upon the shelf to bind the shelf upon the arms.

4. A device of the class described including a pair of hangers, means at the upper ends thereof for attachment to a supporting structure, arms fixed to and extending from the respective hangers, a shelf mounted on and connecting the arms, means on the arms for holding the shelf against movement in one direction thereon, and springs fixed at one end relative to the hangers and positioned to bear firmly upon the shelf to bind the shelf upon the arms, each of said springs having a portion constituting a handle.

5. A device of the class described including a pair of hangers, means at the upper ends thereof for attachment to a supporting structure, arms fixed to and extending from the respective hangers, a shelf mounted on and connecting the arms, means on the arms for holding the shelf against movement in one direction thereon, and springs fixed at one end relative to the hangers and positioned to bear firmly upon the shelf to bind the shelf upon the arms, each of said springs having a portion constituting a handle, and a connecting bar pivotally joined at its ends to the respective hangers.

6. A device of the class described including a hanger, means at the upper end thereof for attachment to a supporting structure, an arm fixedly connected to and extending from the hanger, a shelf removably mounted on the arm, shelf-retaining means carried by the arm, a resilient strip fixedly joined to the hanger, an arm extending from one end of said strip and constituting a shelf support, and a pressure element formed by the other end of the resilient strip positioned to exert a firm pressure upon the shelf on the first named arm.

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