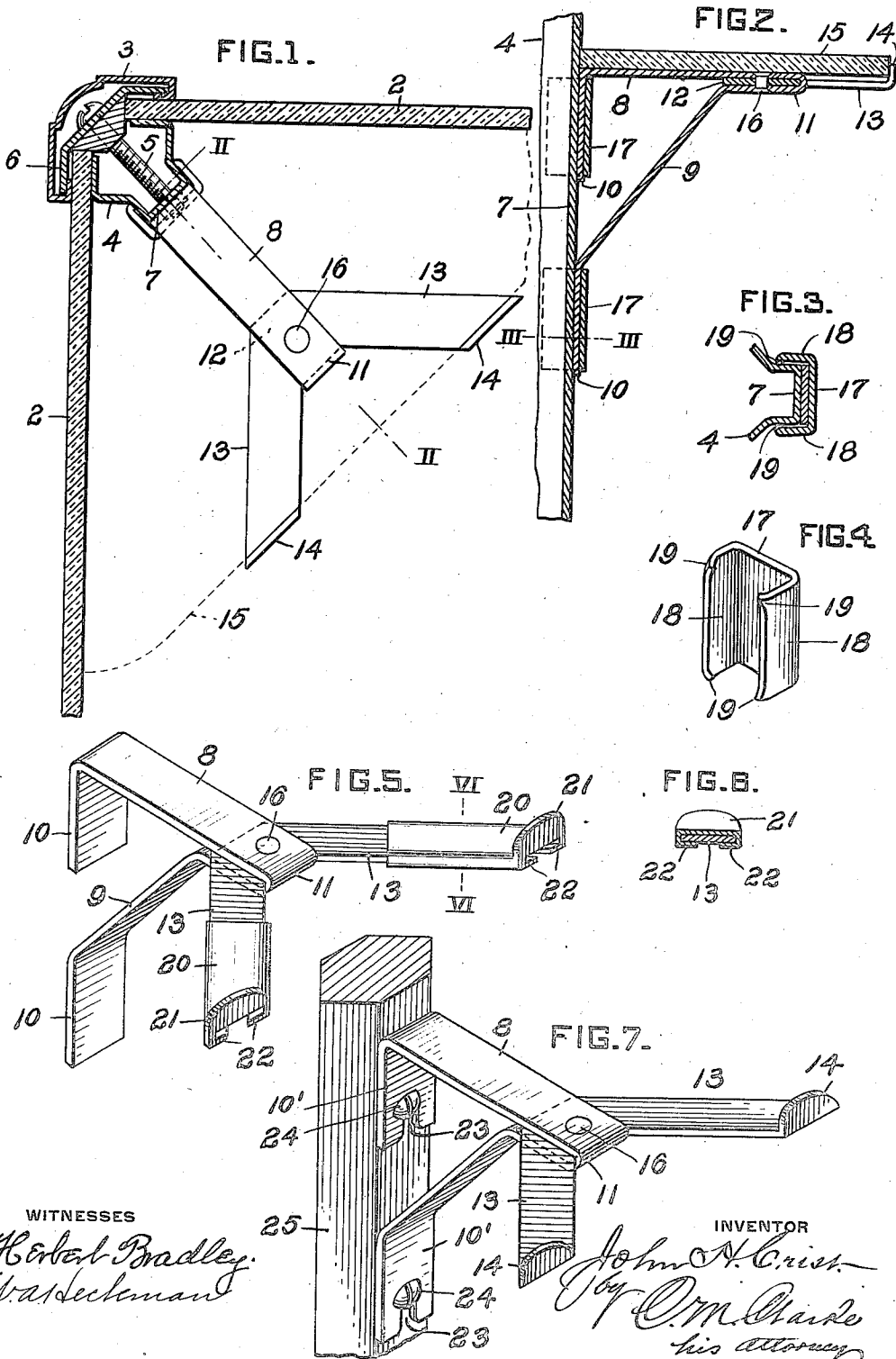


J. H. CRIST.
WINDOW BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1914.

1,172,259.

Patented Feb. 22, 1916.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. CRIST, OF OAKMONT, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-BRACKET.

1,172,259.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 22, 1916.

Application filed October 19, 1914. Serial No. 867,278.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. CRIST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakmont, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improvement in supporting brackets adapted to be used with plate or other glass window fronts of stores and the like, and is particularly designed to provide a corner or other bracket for supporting goods at desired positions in the angular corner between the converging plates or panes of the window, or against a plane or other surface.

Ordinarily, plate glass windows are joined at their corners with a suitable connecting frame, having an interior intervening ridge or frame member providing a support for attachment of my improved shelf. The shelf consists of a suitable bracket having means for attaching it to such inner ridge or frame with terminal arms, adapted to support a triangular or other suitably shaped piece of glass or other material to provide a supporting shelf.

The objects in view are to provide such a device of simple and economical construction, preferably adapted to ready attachment, detachment, or variable positioning, and also to provide for extension of the supporting arms when desired.

Preferred forms of the invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross sectional view through the angular corner of a window front, showing the device in plan view and operative position. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line II. II. of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional detail view on the line III. III. of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of one of the attaching clips. Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view, showing the bracket detached, and also provided with telescoping extensions. Fig. 6 is a sectional detail view, indicated by the section line VI. VI. of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing a modified construction, adapting it to attachment by securing screws.

Referring to the drawings, the plate glass lights 2, 2, which are ordinarily arranged at right angles to each other, or approxi-

mately right angles, are connected at their angular juncture by means of an outer suitable framing member 3 and an inner member 4 connected in any suitable way, as by screws 5, and any other necessary elements, as the inner holding corner plate 6, etc.

The inner member 4, in the construction illustrated, is provided with an inwardly extending rib 7 having a flat face and parallel sides, as shown, upon which my improved supporting bracket is mounted.

In the constructions illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings, the main supporting element of the bracket consists of a horizontal strip member 8 and an angular supporting leg 9, each provided with inner downwardly extending terminals 10, 10. The bracket is made of a single continuous metallic strip bent together at its middle outer portion, as indicated at 11, providing upper and lower horizontal members, between which is embraced the middle portion 12 of the diverging shelf supporting portion, composed of the legs 13, 13. These preferably have terminal upwardly turned lips 14, 14 for engaging the edge of the shelf 15, as shown. The support as thus made is fixedly connected with the doubled middle portion of the bracket by means of one or more rivets 16, or the parts may be connected in any other suitable manner, as by punching. By making these parts in the manner shown, their manufacture is rendered economical with a minimum of waste of material, and their fixed engagement and connection with each other is greatly facilitated.

For the purpose of attaching the bracket, as thus made, to the face 7 of the central ridge, I employ the clip shown in Fig. 4. Said clip, which is formed of a single piece of resilient sheet metal, has a middle front portion 17 and rearwardly extending sides 18, 18 preferably terminating in inwardly turned lip terminals 19. As thus made, the clip is sprung over the terminals 10 of the bracket and the sides of the central rib, as clearly shown, fixedly holding the two inner terminals of the bracket in place. By this means it will be readily seen that the bracket may be easily positioned at any desired height, or that several brackets may be located at different heights, and as easily removed for cleaning or other purposes.

In Fig. 5, the bracket construction is substantially the same as above described, except that the legs 13 are provided with tele-

scoping extensions 20, 20 adapted to provide a longer or shorter length to support varying sizes of shelves. The extensions 20 are easily formed of sheet metal having terminal upwardly turned lips 21 and downwardly and inwardly turned sides 22, and adapted to embrace the top, bottom, and edges of the legs 13 with sufficient friction to insure their positioning when longitudinally adjusted.

In Fig. 7 I show a further modification in which the downwardly turned terminals 10' are provided with longitudinal slots 23, whereby they may be held by screws 24, engaging the central metal rib above described, or a wooden rib 25, according to the construction of the corner frame. By this arrangement, a mere loosening of the screws will enable the detachment of the bracket, and by originally locating a number of screws in the frame, a number of brackets may be variously located, or a single bracket may be differently positioned, as needed.

It will be understood, of course, that the terminals 10 may extend in either direction, *i. e.*, upwardly or downwardly, and that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement of these parts.

The shelf 15 is preferably made of plate glass, but it may, of course, be of any suitable or desired material. The bracket itself may be used either with or without the shelf, and when without, the terminals may be utilized for hanging various articles, as neck ties, etc., upon them.

The invention is not limited to application to the corner of windows, as it may as readily be used in connection with the intervening frame of two adjacent lights on the same plane, or within display or show cases, or any similar constructions.

The advantages of the invention will be readily appreciated by all those familiar with this class of devices. It enables the easy and convenient attachment and detachment of the bracket; it provides for supporting shelves of various sizes; it is adapted for easy removal for cleaning; and it is substantial and durable in construction, and economical to manufacture.

It will be understood that the invention may be variously changed or modified in construction, design, or other details by the skilled mechanic, but that all such changes

are to be considered as within the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A bracket of the class described consisting of a formed strip having a doubled middle portion and terminal attaching portions, and an angular member embraced between the upper and lower members of the middle doubled portion, substantially as set forth.

2. A bracket of the class described consisting of a formed strip having a doubled middle portion and terminal attaching portions, and an angular member embraced between the upper and lower members of the middle doubled portion and fixedly secured thereto, substantially as set forth.

3. A bracket of the class described consisting of a formed strip having a doubled middle portion and terminal attaching portions, and an angular member embraced between the upper and lower members of the middle doubled portion and provided with upwardly extending lip terminals, substantially as set forth.

4. A bracket of the class described consisting of a formed strip having a doubled middle portion and terminal attaching portions, and an angular member embraced between the upper and lower members of the middle doubled portion and provided with telescoping extensible supporting portions, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with a window frame construction of the class described having a central rib portion intervening between converging panes, of a supporting bracket having a confronting terminal, and a clip member adapted to embrace both of said portions and to hold them together, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with a supporting ridge portion of the class described, of a supporting bracket having confronting terminals, and an embracing clip member having resilient side portions adapted to engage said terminal and the ridge member, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN H. CRIST.

Witnesses:

C. M. CLARKE,
FREDK. STAUB.