April 4, 1939. W. FADER ET AL 2,152,990

COMBINED SILL AND WALL BRACKET

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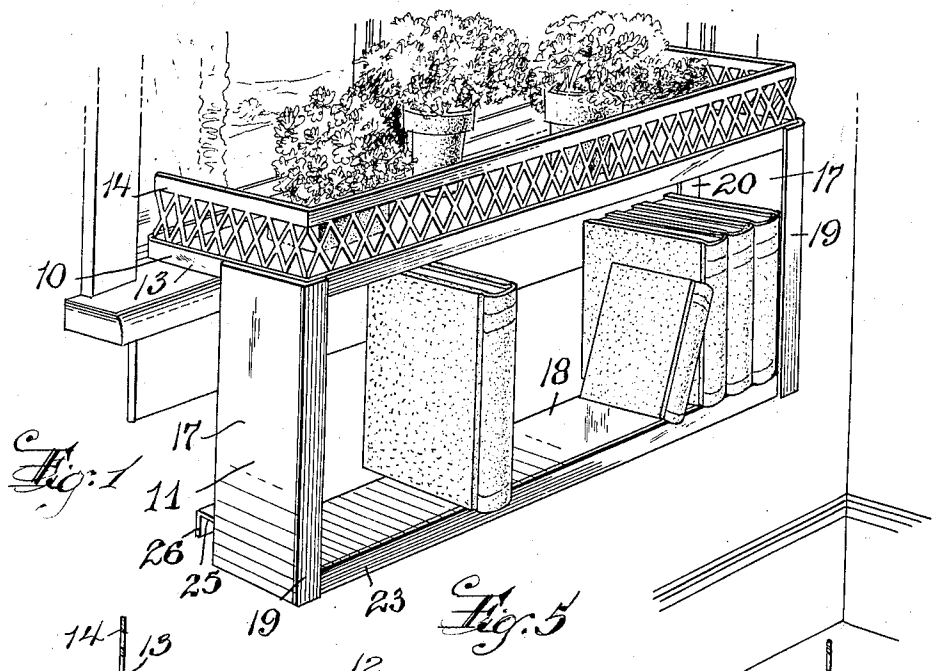


Fig. 1

Fig. 5

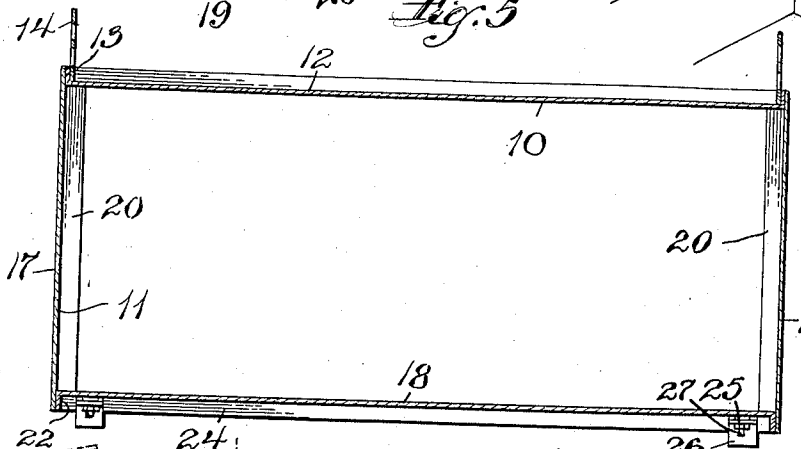


Fig. 8

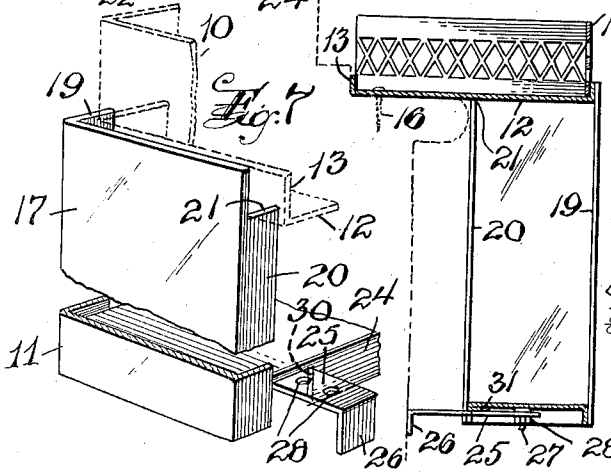


Fig. 7

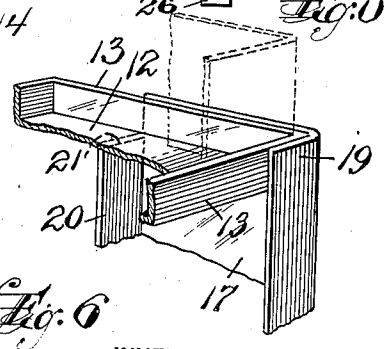


Fig. 6

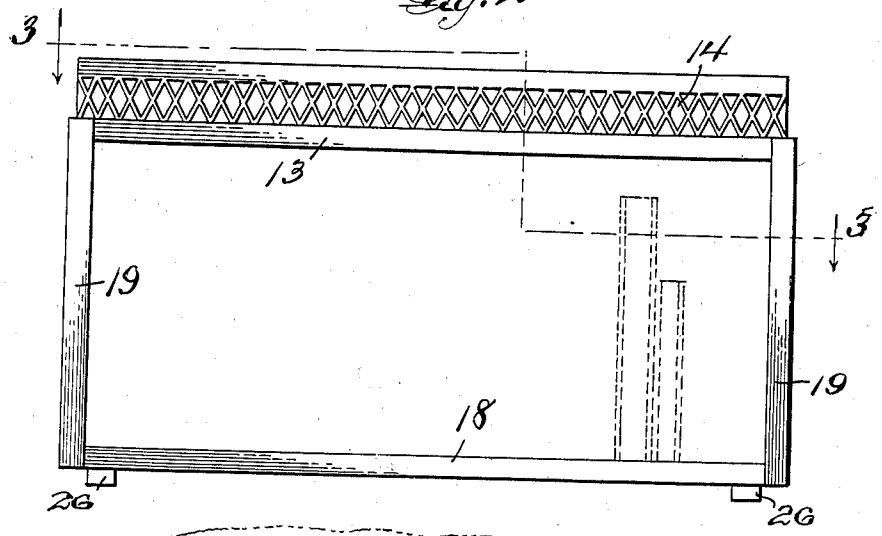
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Fig. 2



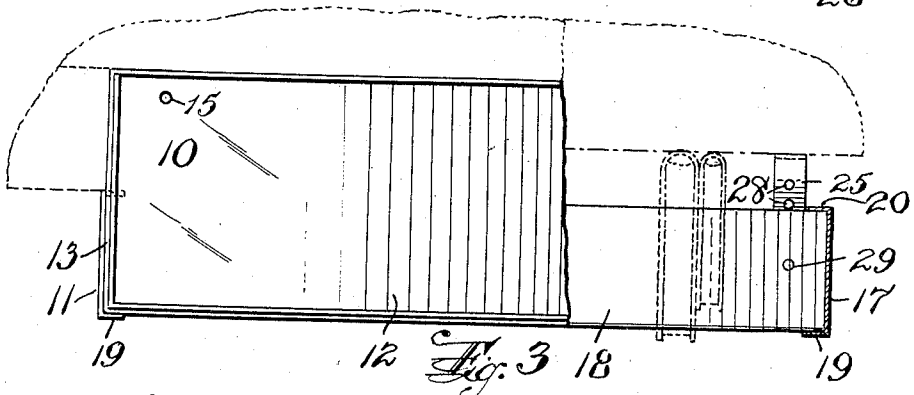


Fig. 3

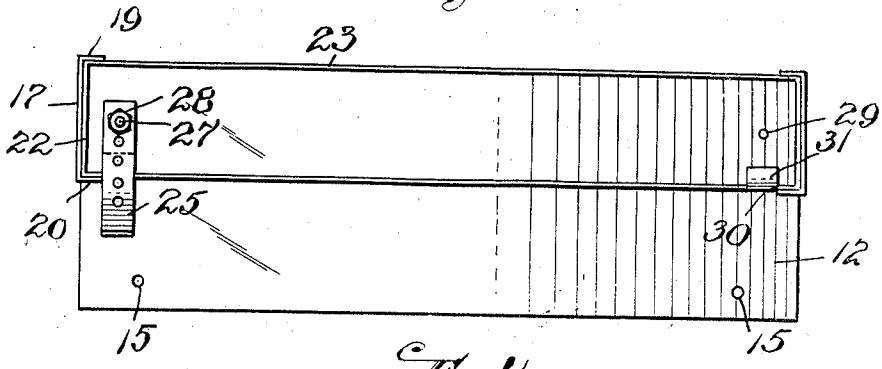


Fig. 4

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COMBINED SILL AND WALL BRACKET

William Fader and Joseph Schatman,
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Application April 5, 1937, Serial No. 135,112

2 Claims. (Cl. 211—88)

This invention relates to an improved bracket constructed to fit a window sill and braced against the wall below the window sill, the upper part forming a tray for such articles, as house plants or other articles, the lower member forming a combined bracket and brace and including a shelf for books or other articles.

The preferred material for making the article is sheet metal for lightness and strength, the parts being secured together to form a symmetrical and attractive article of furniture. The article is also of advantage in the saving of space, especially in small quarters and allowing plants to be placed in situations favorable to their growth.

The article is adapted for easy and quick installation and is also readily removable, only requiring the withdrawal of two small nails or tacks. The article is also adjustable for fitting against the wall regardless of the width of the window sill.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket installed in a window sill. Figure 2 is a front view of the bracket. Figure 3 is a top view with the tray broken away on line 3—3 in Figure 2. Figure 4 is a bottom view of the bracket. Figure 5 is a vertical section of the bracket. Figure 6 is a vertical section of the bracket with the sill and wall shown in dotted outline. Figure 7 is a detail perspective of the end of the bracket. Figure 8 is a detail perspective of the same and looking from the inside.

The bracket comprises a tray 10 and a lower member 11 which are secured together. The tray comprises a bottom 12 with a flange 13 around its edge. The flange may be continued as a low rail 14 for ornamentation and as a guard rail.

The bottom 12 of the tray is provided with one or more holes 15 through which a tack or brad 16 can be driven into the sill to hold the tray in place. A considerable width of the tray rests on the sill and due to the construction of the lower member there is not much strain on the tray, thus allowing for the use of tacks or small nails as securing members.

The lower member comprises two end panels 17 and a shelf 18 extending across between the panels at the bottom of the panels. The panels have inwardly extending flanges 19 and 20, the inner flanges 20 being cut away as at 21 to secure the bottom 12 and the flange 13 of the tray 10, the tray fitting into the front corner of the flanges 19 of the panels.

The shelf 18 fits between the panel 17 and has marginal flanges, the end flanges 22 fitting against the inside faces of the panels 17 and the front flange 23 and the rear flange 24 resting against the flanges 17 and 20 respectively. The contacting parts of the tray, the panels and the shelf are suitably secured by welding, soldering or other fastening means.

The shelf 18 is provided with means for bracing the shelf against the wall. The shelf is spaced from the tray by the panels and the brace holds the panels vertical which resists any tendency of the projecting part of the tray to sag thus requiring only small holding means such as the tacks 16.

The brace shown comprises a strip of metal, usually two are used forming the brace 25 with its ends turned over as at 26 to rest against the wall. The bolt 27 and nut 28 pass through holes in the brace and the shelf, either the shelf or the brace, having a series of holes to provide the adjustable feature.

In the form illustrated we show a series of holes 28 in each brace and single holes 29 in the shelf.

The brace is held from turning by reason of its resting in a recess 30 in the flange 24, the metal from the recess being bent back as at 31 to stiffen the shelf where the bracing strain is located.

Furthermore, the shoulders 21 brace the panels and tray in relation to each other and prevent the canting of the lower or shelf member and assist in stiffening the structure.

The adjustability of the brace 25 permits the brace to contact the wall when adjusted to various widths of sills, the tray being arranged on the sill in a position to allow the sash to be closed.

We claim:

1. A combined sill and wall bracket comprising a tray, including a marginal flange, said tray having one edge thereof adapted to lie on a window sill with the remainder extending beyond the sill, end panels with inwardly extending edge flanges at the front and rear edges, the panels and front flanges embracing the flange of the tray, the rear flanges of the end panels being cut away adjacent the tops of the same to engage the bottom of the tray, a shelf having marginal flanges and abutting on the end panels and the flanges of the end panels at the bottom of the end panels, and a brace on the shelf adapted to rest against the wall under the sill.

2. A combined sill and wall bracket comprising a tray, including a marginal flange, said tray having one edge thereof adapted to lie on a window sill with the remainder extending beyond the sill, end panels with vertical inwardly ex-

tending front and rear edge flanges, the panels and front flanges embracing the flange of the tray, the rear flanges of the end panels being cut away adjacent their upper ends to engage the bottom of the tray, a shelf disposed below the tray and having marginal flanges and abutting on and secured to the end panels and the flanges of the end panels, braces near the ends of the shelf, said braces comprising flat strips slidable in the rear flange of the shelf and each secured adjacent one end against the bottom of the shelf, said strips having their opposite ends turned laterally to rest against a wall under the sill, and means for adjustably securing the strips to the shelf.

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