

(No Model.)

G. F. SHEEHAN & D. A. MULLIN.
WINDOW JACK.

No. 484,467.

Patented Oct. 18, 1892.

Fig. 1.

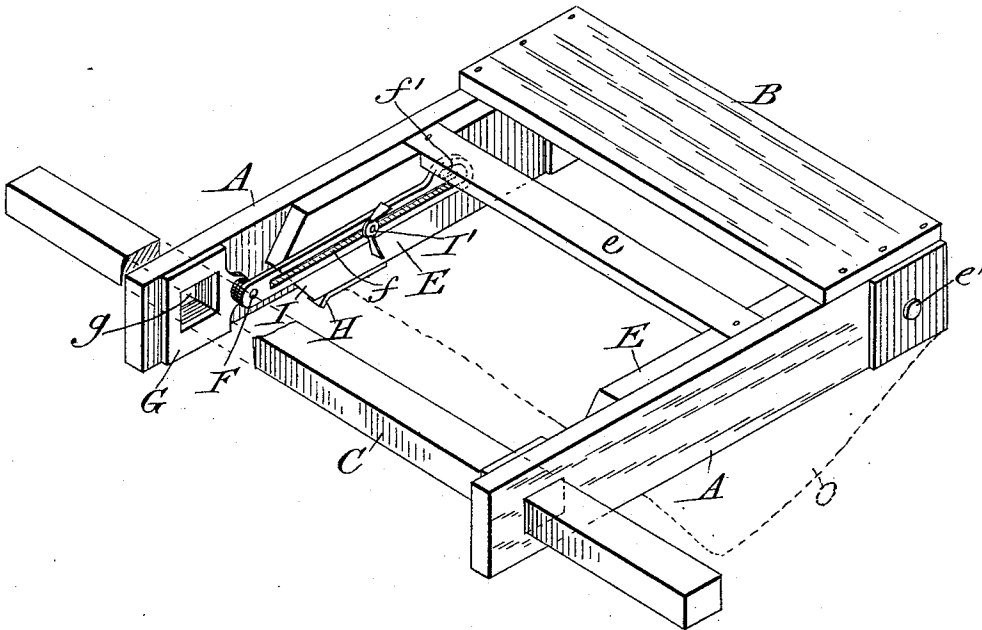


Fig. 2.

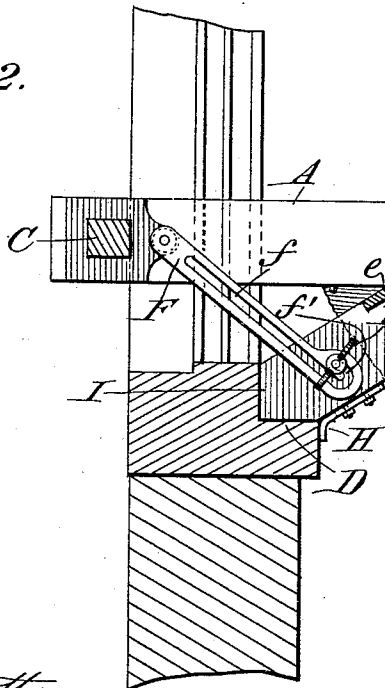
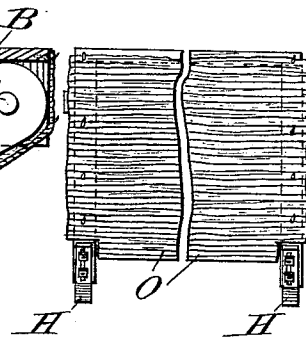


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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GEORGE F. SHEEHAN AND DANIEL A. MULLIN, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WINDOW-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,467, dated October 18, 1892.

Application filed October 29, 1891. Serial No. 410,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE F. SHEEHAN and DANIEL A. MULLIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Jacks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to an improvement in window-jacks or devices for use in connection with windows, whereby a platform or rest is provided temporarily outside of the window to enable a person to stand thereon and accomplish a certain desired work in connection with the window, such as painting, glazing, cleaning, washing, or other similar kinds of work which often have to be performed at the outside of the window; and it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts, substantially as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved window-jack. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical cross-section of the same when represented in operative position in connection with a window-frame. Fig. 3 is a detail bottom plan view showing certain specific details of construction.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the different figures.

In carrying our invention into practical effect we provide a frame, substantially rectangular in form, consisting, essentially, of the two parallel side bars A A, situated in a horizontal position and carrying at their outer ends a flat board or seat B, upon which the user of the device may sit or stand, as occasion requires, said part B being of suitable width and strength for the purpose.

E E designate a pair of movable arms located inside of the bars A A, parallel therewith and pivoted thereto at their outer ends, beneath seat B, by means of suitable pivots *e'*, said movable arms E E being connected by a transverse strip *e*. The movable arms E E are therefore capable of vertical ad-

justment to serve the purposes of our device, being readily placed either in the position shown in Fig. 1, where they are in coincidence with the sides A A, or dropped into the position shown in Fig. 2, where they serve as braces, performing their natural function in the structure. The free or movable ends of the arms E are made pointed, right-angled, or wedge-shaped at I, as shown, the angle of the end being a right angle, with its vertex near the middle of the end of the arm, so that said right-angled end can fit neatly into the ordinary right-angled rabbet D, generally found on a stone or wooden sill of a brick, frame, or other building, an example of which is delineated in Fig. 2, and when the wedge-shaped end is thus in accurate engagement with the rabbeted sill the arms E E will occupy inclined positions, as shown in Fig. 2. The arms E E are, furthermore, provided on their under side with short angular bars H, the angular ends of which are adapted to fit close against the edge of the sill, and thus assist in keeping the bars E in proper position. These bars H are slotted, and through their slots pass bolts projecting from the arms E. These bolts have nuts. Bars H therefor provide automatic slides, which are intended for use only when the jack is employed in connection with windows of wooden buildings. In this case the lower part of the wedge-shaped arm rests upon the sill of the window, and when the slides are pushed down into the position shown in Fig. 2 they strike against the outside edge of the window-sill and are firmly held in place by the jack and whatever may rest upon it. These slides are pushed back automatically when the jack is used on stone or brick buildings, because with such buildings it is not required.

F F designate slotted pivoted braces, which serve the purpose of holding the arms E in position. These braces F are pivoted at their outer ends to slotted plates G, which are securely fastened to the inside faces of the inner ends of side bars A A, said plates G having the slots *g*, which are in coincidence with similar-shaped slots in the side bars A. The braces F have the longitudinal slots *f*, which at the opposite ends of arms F—that is to say, at those ends nearest to the arms E—

are looped or curved at f' . The slots f receive the rigid bolts I' , projecting horizontally from the inside faces of the movable arms E, said bolts being provided with heads or thumb-nuts or any desired kind of set-screw or similar device, so that the slotted bars may not become disengaged from the pin. It will be seen that when the arms E are dropped the pins or bolts I' will slide along through the slots f in the slotted braces F, and when the ends of the slots f are reached the bolts I' may be thrust into the looped slot ends f' , thus causing the braces F to have a firm bearing at each end, and in effect locking the said lower ends of the braces F to the bars E for the time being, while the jack is being used.

Whenever it is desired to refold or lift the arms E, it can be easily done by manipulating the jack so as to move the bolts I' over into the main slots f , and thus allowing the braces F to resume their positions alongside of the arms E, as shown in Fig. 1.

C designates a bar which is adapted to pass through the slotted plates G, and also through the sides A, as shown in Fig. 1. This bar is located on the inside of the window-frame and serves as a brace or anchor to hold the jack firmly at that point, as shown in Fig. 2.

A canvas covering O may be employed in connection with our improved jack by attaching it to the under side thereof, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Fig. 3, the object of the canvas covering being to enable women to use the device with greater facility.

It will be observed that the pivots e' for the movable arms E and also the slot-holes in the side bars A are surrounded with iron facings, said facings in the case of the slot-holes in the bars A being the plates G. These irons are for the purpose of obviating the splitting of the frame and giving greater security to the construction thereof. They may be omitted, however, when desired. The slotted braces instead of being pivoted to the plates G may be pivoted directly to the side bars A. Furthermore, it will be observed that, although the braces F have been described as being movable and the arms E likewise as movable, yet this construction is more for the convenience of carriage and of storage than for any special purpose in the actual use of the jack, and therefore this movable or adjustable feature may be dispensed with, if desired, and the braces F may be in the form of rigid iron rods, rigidly holding the arms E in their proper inclined position. The length of the bar C is considerably greater than that of any particular window, so that it may be adapted for use with windows of different sizes. The slat e , which is fastened to the upper side of the arms E for the purpose of making them stiffer, serves, also, as a rest for the feet of the operator, and also as a guard for a pail or other vessel that may be set on the window from falling out.

The use of the window-jack which we have thus described will be clearly evident from the foregoing description. When it is in its folded position, the parts occupy the relation illustrated in Fig. 1. When it is in its operative position, said parts are related as shown in Fig. 2. In the latter case it will be seen that the side arms A are in a horizontal position a short distance above the window-sill. Sliding bar C acts to anchor the jack at a point inside of the window by bracing firmly against the inside portions of the window, while the arms E being in an inclined position serve as braces, having their lower ends engaging the sill so that the seat B is held firmly in a proper position outside of the window, adjacent thereto in a convenient situation to permit a person to sit or stand thereon and perform any desired work.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described platform for use in connection with work on the outside of windows and window-frames, which consists in the combination of the main frame provided with the seat, the inclined arms having their lower ends wedge-shaped and engaging the window-sills, braces connecting said arms with the main frame, and a horizontal sliding bar passing through slots in the sides of the main frame and adapted to anchor the device at a point inside of the window-frame, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described window-jack, consisting of the side bars, the seat secured thereon, the sliding anchoring-bar, which passes through slots in the side bars of the main frame, the pivoted arms inside the main frame suitably connected together, and the slotted braces pivoted to the main side bars and engaging the movable arms, substantially as described.

3. In a window-jack, the combination of the side bars A A and seat B, the sliding bar C, passing through slots in bars A A, the arms E E, pivoted to the sides A A and having the rectangular wedge-shaped ends I , and the braces F, connected to the bars A A and the arms E, substantially as described.

4. The combination, in a window-jack, of the sides A A and seat B, the arms E E, pivoted to the sides A A and connected by the transverse connection e , said arms being provided with the bolts I' , the sliding bar C, passing through slots in the sides A, and the braces F, slotted at f and f' , said braces being pivoted to plates G, having slots g , and secured to sides A, and said slots f and f' engaging the bolts I' , all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses:

GEORGE F. SHEEHAN.
DANIEL A. MULLIN.

Witnesses:
THOMAS HACKIN;
B. P. CILLEY.