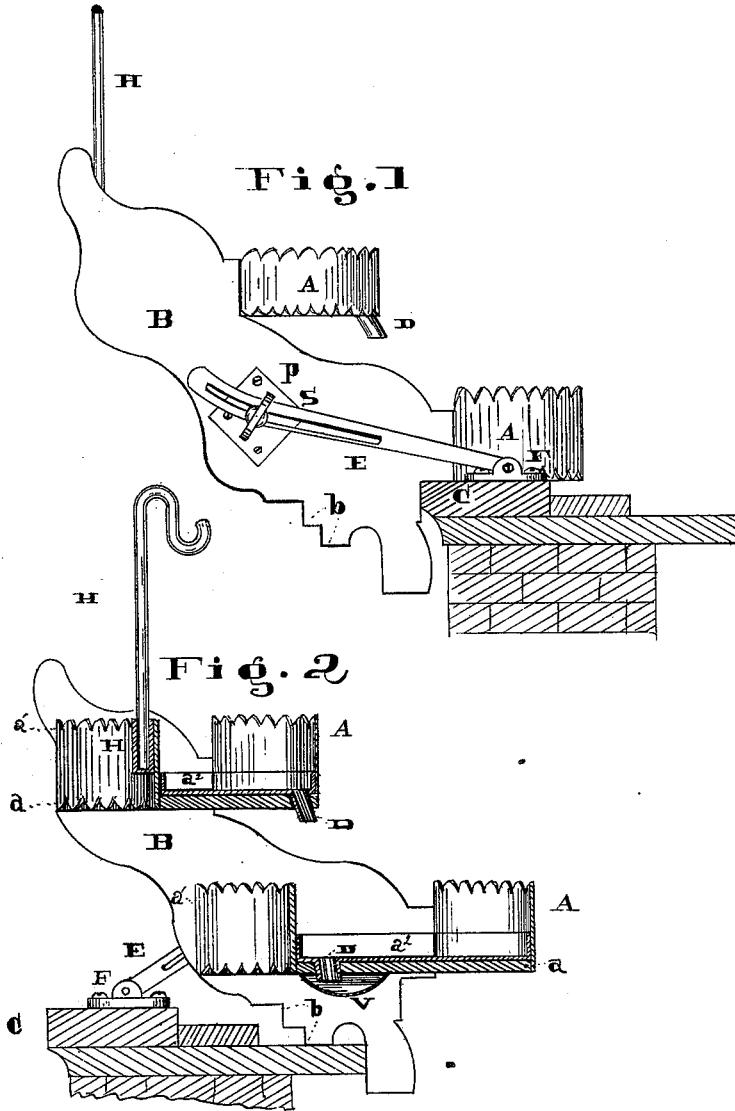


J. T. LAMBERT.
Flower Bracket and Stand.

No. 196,096.

Patented Oct. 16, 1877.



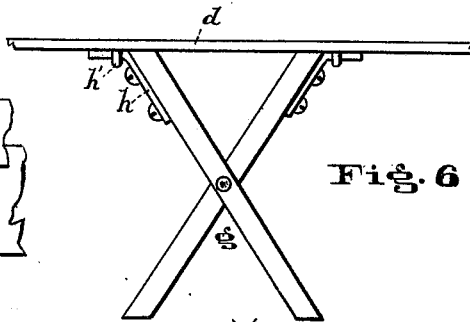
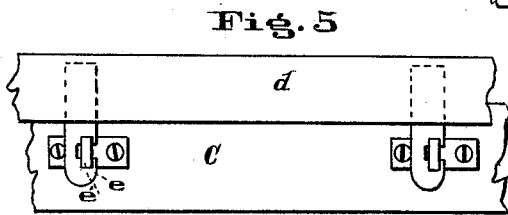
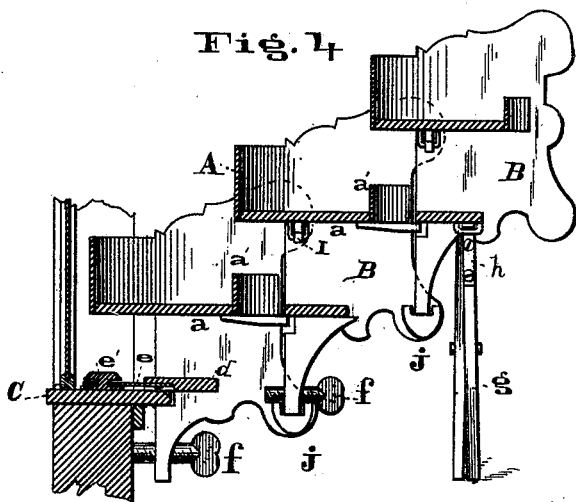
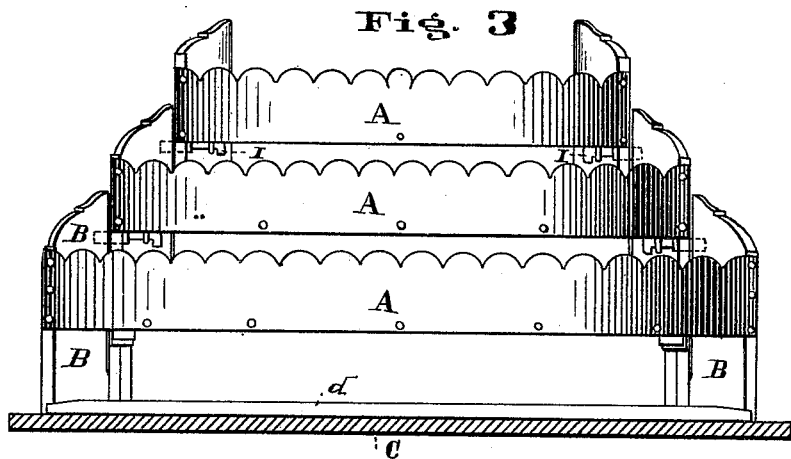
Attest
 John Bechler
 John Schreyer

Inventor
 Joseph T. Lambert
 By Geo. J. Murray
 his Atty

J. T. LAMBERT.
Flower-Bracket and Stand.

No. 196,096.

Patented Oct. 16, 1877.



Attest
Chas. F. Gessert.
John Behle.

Inventor
Joseph T. Lambert
 by *Geo. J. Murray*
 his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH T. LAMBERT, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLOWER BRACKET AND STAND.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,096**, dated October 16, 1877; application filed July 5, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH T. LAMBERT, of the city of Dayton, county of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Flower Bracket and Stand, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is a combined bracket and stand for supporting and displaying flowers either in the room or at the window.

It is constructed either "put together," or in sections adapted to be attached to each other and to the window, and, when desired, to be readily detached from the window frame or sill, and used either combined or in sections in the room.

It consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the parts, and the means of attaching them together and to the window, and the means of supporting the whole or its parts when used in the room as a flower-etagère.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a central vertical section of my preferred form of bracket and stand, and Fig. 3 a front elevation of the form of bracket when constructed in sections. The bracket shown in this form has three sections. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the center of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a top plan of a window-sill, showing the means of attaching this sectional form of stand when used as a window-bracket. Fig. 6 is the back-supporting prop of this form when detached from the window and used as a stand. This may also be used as an additional support to the form of stand shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A is the front, *a* bottom, and *a*¹ the back, of the tray or shelf which is to contain the flowers or flower-pots. B are the pieces which form the ends of the shelves and front legs of the stand when used in the room. C is the window-frame, to which are secured the lugs F, when the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is used, or the button *e* when the sectional form is used.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the bracket is composed of the sides B and shelf *a*, secured together. *a*² is a tray, of galvanized iron or other sheet metal, which has spouts D passing through

the shelf, the lower spout emptying into vessel V, hinged or buttoned to the under side of the bottom shelf to receive the waste water. The front A and back *a*¹ are also sheet metal, secured to the tray, which, projecting down over the front and back edge of the shelf, holds it in place.

E are slotted arms, secured to lugs F by journal-pins, and to the sides B by set-screws *s*, passing into metal plates P, which are screwed to the sides. The slots in the arms enable the bracket to be swung either inside or outside of the window, as seen in Fig. 1 or 2. The slots in the arms S permit it to swing from one position to the other without disconnecting it from the lugs F. They also permit the bracket to be adjusted to different widths of window frames or sills. The offsets *b b* are also for the purpose of insuring a fit with any size of window-sill when the arms S are used. These arms also serve the purpose of back legs to support the article when used as a stand. Secured to the back of the top shelf is a socket, H, to receive the hook H', for the purpose of supporting a bird-cage or flower-basket.

In the detachable bracket shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, *e* is a catch, secured either to *a*, a cross-piece, or to the bottom of the tray or shelf. *f* is a set-screw for adjusting the foot to the different projections of molding used on window-frames. *g* is the back support, constructed of two pieces pivoted near the center, and having at the top the angle-piece or hook *h*, to enter the staples *h'*. These staples are arranged farther apart on the lower shelves or sections, so that the same cross-leg will answer for the support whether one or more of the sections are used as a stand, or there may be two or more sets of staples in the upper sections.

i are bolts secured to the under side of shelf *a*, so that their shafts may pass into the side pieces B, and, in connection with the socket-pieces J, which are upon the side-pieces in a position to receive the feet, secure the sections together to form the etagère.

When these articles are constructed of sheet metal wholly there is no need of a separate tray, as there is when constructed of wood or wire, to receive the sand, moss, or other moisture-retaining material.

It will be seen that, whether the bracket is swung inside or outside of the window, or used as a stand in the room, the slotted arm E will, when brought to the proper position and secured rigidly to the side B by the set-screw S, retain it in the desired position. The slotted arm may also be used for supporting the bracket when made in sections; but I prefer the mode of fastening for this form shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

I claim—

1. In combination with a flower stand and bracket, the slotted arm E, secured to the bracket by a set-screw passing through the

slot in the arm, said arm being adapted to support the bracket when swung inside or outside of a window, and to act as a supporting-leg when the bracket is used as a stand, substantially as described.

2. In a flower stand and bracket, the combination, substantially as specified, of the shelf *a*, and the tray *a*², provided with front *A* and back *a*¹, which project below the bottom of the tray to embrace the shelf.

JOSEPH T. LAMBERT.

Witnesses:

B. F. SCOTT,
GEO. J. MURRAY.