(No Model.)

J. BAINES.

SHELF BRACKET.

No. 361,111. Patented Apr. 12, 1887.

Fig. 1.

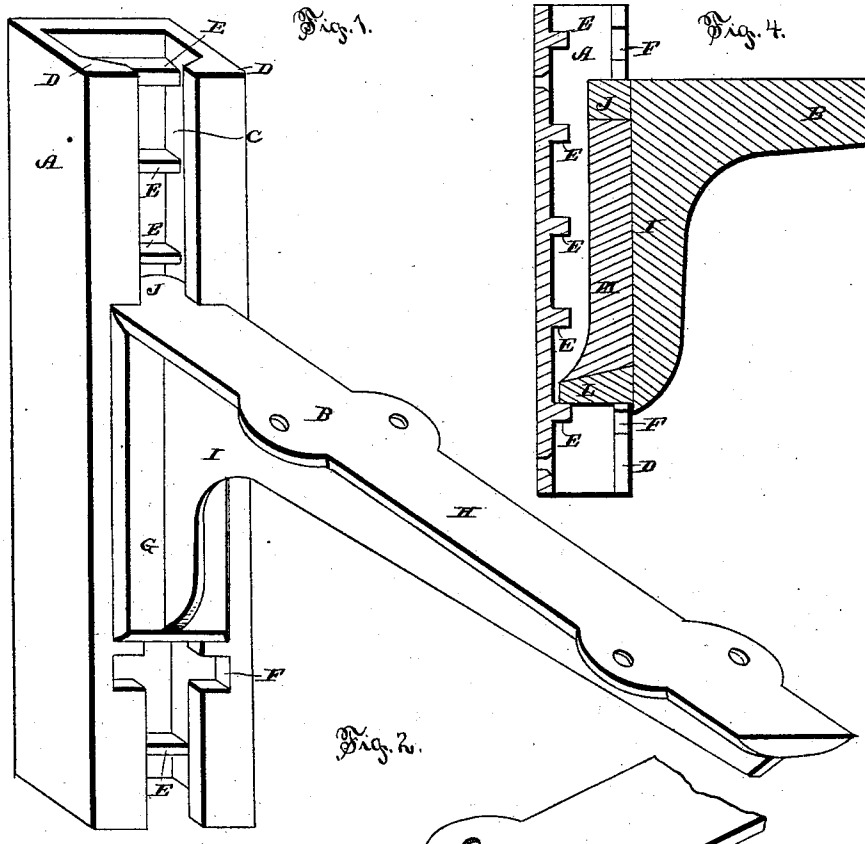


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

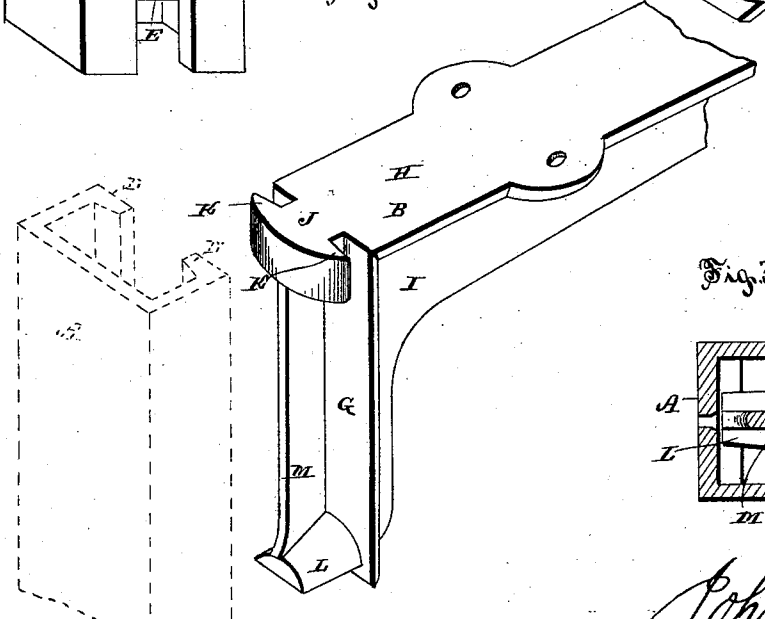
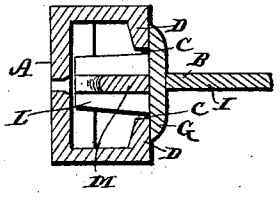


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,111, dated April 12, 1887.

Application filed July 19, 1886. Serial No. 208,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BAINES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shelf-Brackets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bracket and standard. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the bracket. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken through Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the same.

Referring to the drawings, in which the same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures, A represents the standard, and B the bracket. The standard consists of a rectangular box or tube having a slot, C, in one side extending its entire length. As this slot is of less width than the interior of the box, an inwardly-projecting flange, D, is left upon each side, upon which the bracket slides up and down. Upon the interior of the opposite wall or side of the standard are secured a series of transverse blocks or bars, E, square or rectangular in cross-section, so that the standard can be used either end up. These bars can be placed at any desired distance apart, and are preferably cast upon the wall of the standard. The standard is further provided with holes W in the rear wall, for the purpose of securing it to the wall, or book-case, or other desired object.

For the purpose of permitting the bracket to be attached to or taken out of the standard without having to move it to the top or bottom, notches F can be made in one or both of the flanges D. These notches are so arranged that the bracket will have to be raised from one of the bars upon which it is resting to pass out of the notch, so that they will not interfere with the support of the bracket in position.

The bracket consists of the usual wall-plate, G, sole H, and rib or brace I. The wall-plate is wider than the slot C, so that a good bearing is secured for it its entire length, and at its top it is provided with a lug or projection, J, having a notch, K, at each side. These notches engage with the flanges D and hold the bracket against the standard. At the bottom of the wall plate is a rearwardly-projecting foot, L, which is of the same width as the slot C, and of such a length that when the wall-plate bears against the standard the end of this foot will engage with one of the cross-bars E and hold the bracket from sliding down the standard. Secured to the wall-plate, and extending from the lug J to the foot L, is a rib, M, which adds additional strength to the parts, and by having its lower rear edge slightly inclined it enables the foot to be moved up over the bars E with as little outward motion of the lower end of the wall-plate from the standard as possible, which is very desirable when changing the position of the bracket without removing the load upon it.

By means of the above-described construction I am enabled to produce a bracket and standard which can be manufactured at a slight cost, as the parts can be made of cast metal, the standard only requiring a core, as any sized bracket can be secured to the same standard, and by making the standard of the form of a rectangle and having the bracket fit within it a neat device is formed, and one which can be placed in the corner of book-cases, where it will occupy as little room as possible. The device can also be made very light and still be of the requisite strength.

I am aware that shelf-brackets and other similar brackets have been constructed with a wall-plate provided with a notched lug at its top, a foot at its bottom, and an intervening rib, and that co-operating standards have been constructed with laterally-projecting flanges upon their faces and triangular cross-bars upon the inner face of their rear walls, and I do not claim such construction, broadly; but

I claim—

The combination of a standard having inwardly-projecting flanges on its front wall

and a series of transverse bars across its rear wall, rectangular in cross-section, a bracket secured thereto, having a notched lug at its top and a foot at the bottom of its wall-plate, and a rib secured to said wall-plate and extending from the lug to the foot, and having its lower end or edge slightly inclined.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BAINES.

Witnesses:
CLARENCE H. ROBISON,
JOHN W. BAINS.