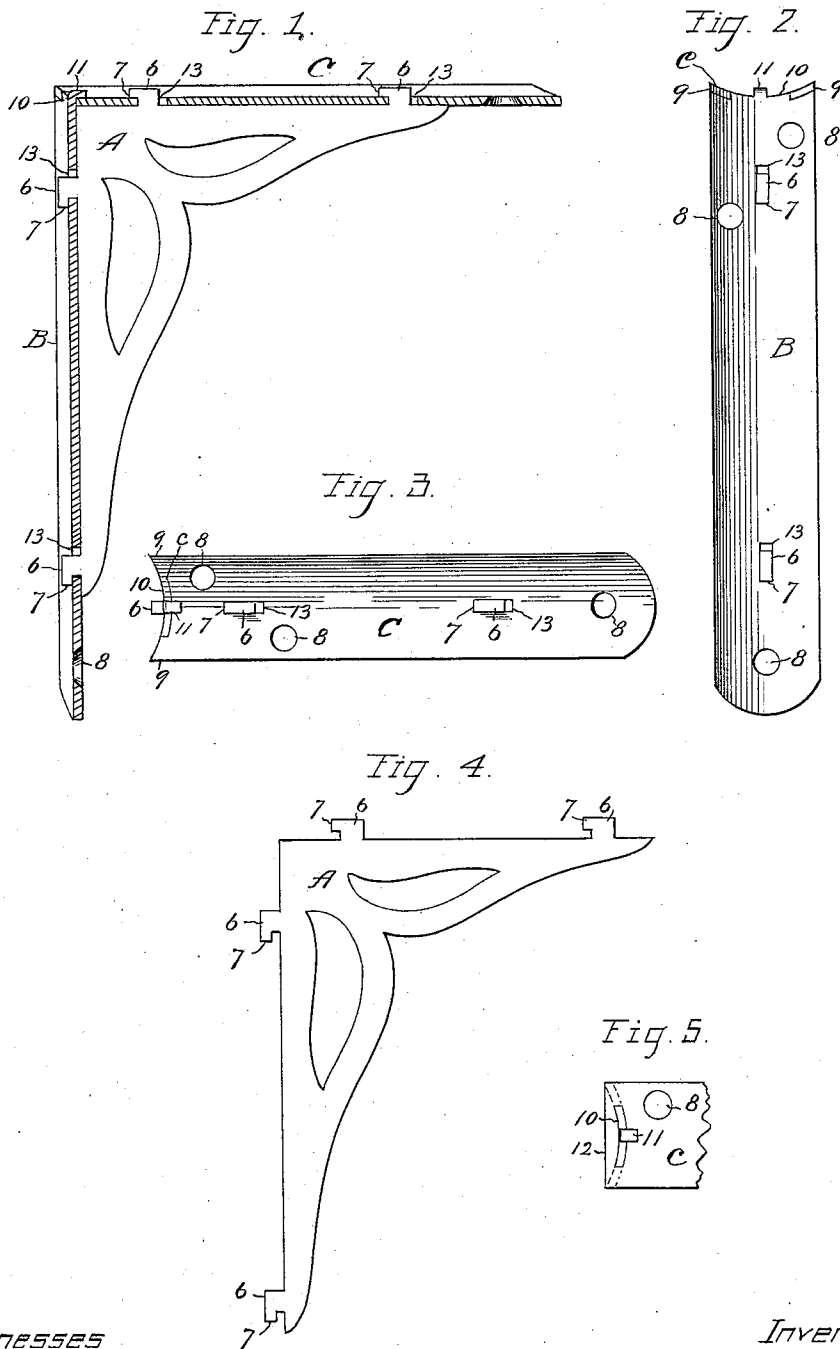


(No Model.)

N. B. HURD.
SHELF BRACKET.

No. 577,430.

Patented Feb. 23, 1897.



Witnesses

Rev. Stephen
P. J. Egan

Inventor

Norman B. Hurd.
By James Shepard,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORMAN B. HURD, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,430, dated February 23, 1897.

Application filed October 22, 1896. Serial No. 609,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORMAN B. HURD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shelf-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in shelf-brackets, and the main objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and efficiency in the product.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of my bracket. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Fig. 4 is a detached side elevation of the brace or bracket member, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a portion of the completed bracket with a slightly-modified form of shelf-plate.

The bracket or brace member A is of substantially a triangular form in side view with its body portion in any pleasing design. It is provided on its two straight edges, the vertical and top edges, with hooked lugs 6. The points or ends 7 of the lugs on the longest or wall-plate edge at the back of the bracket project downwardly and those on the shorter or shelf-plate edge project toward the back or wall-plate edge, as shown. The notch or recess between the ends 7 and edge of the bracket corresponds in width to the thickness of the metal in the wall and shelf plates.

The wall-plate B is provided with the usual screw-holes 8 and with two mortises 13 to receive the lugs 6, said mortises being long enough to let the hooked lugs pass directly and squarely through them. The wall-plate is also curved transversely, so as to make its back side somewhat concave, the depth of the concave being fully equal to the rearward projection of the lugs 6 at the middle portion of said wall-plate. The upper end of the wall-plate at or near each side edge is cut off sufficiently to let the shelf-plate project over said end, as at 9 9, Figs. 2 and 3, and it should be cut off on a curve that corresponds to the under side of said shelf-plate. The upper end of the wall-plate at the middle portion is provided with a tongue 10, that fits a notch or mortise c in the end of the shelf-plate and with a holding-lug 11, which may be the

full width of said tongue 10, but preferably is much narrower, so as to be more easily bent.

The shelf-plate C is also curved in cross-section and provided with the usual screw-holes 8. It is also formed with the mortises 13 for the lugs 6, as in the wall-plate. Its back end must be notched or mortised, as at c, to receive the tongue 10 of the wall-plate, and the remainder of the said back end may be cut off flush with the back face of the wall-plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. If desired, however, its back end may be left square across, as shown at 12 in Fig. 5, thereby forming an additional support to prevent the disengagement of the parts.

The three parts herein described are formed separately in the form shown, excepting that the holding-lug 11 is first formed in alinement with the body of said wall-plate and so left until after the parts are assembled. In assembling the parts it is only necessary to first let the lugs 6 on the shelf-plate edge of the bracket pass through the mortises 13 in said plate, then crowd said plate longitudinally forward to bring the metal at the rear end of the mortises in under the ends 7 of the hooked lugs 6, then put the wall-plate up to the back edge of the bracket A, let the lugs pass through the mortises therein, then move the said plate longitudinally upward to bring the metal at the lower ends of its mortises under the hooked lugs and also to force the tongue 10 into the notch or mortise c at the back end of the shelf-plate, and finally bend the end of the holding-lug over the top face of the shelf-plate, all as shown, so that the wall-plate cannot work down on the bracket. The parts are then all securely locked together, forming a strong and efficient bracket of simple parts and one that can be produced at a small cost.

I claim as my invention—

1. A shelf-bracket comprising a brace or bracket portion having the hooked lugs 6, 7 a shelf-plate mortised to receive part of said lugs and having its rear end fitted to a tongue on the upper end of a wall-plate, the wall-plate also mortised to receive part of the lugs 6, 7, of the bracket and having at its upper end the tongue to pass behind a portion of the shelf-plate and the holding-lug to secure

the said wall-plate all, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. A sheet-metal bracket comprising a brace or bracket portion having the hooked
5 lugs 6, 7, a shelf-plate mortised to receive part of said lugs and having its rear end fitted to abut against a portion of the front face of a wall-plate, the wall-plate also mortised to receive part of said lugs 6, 7, of the bracket

portion, a portion of the upper end of said 10 wall-plate being adapted to extend up behind a portion of the rear end of the shelf-plate, substantially as described.

NORMAN B. HURD.

Witnesses:

T. S. BISHOP,
M. S. WIARD.