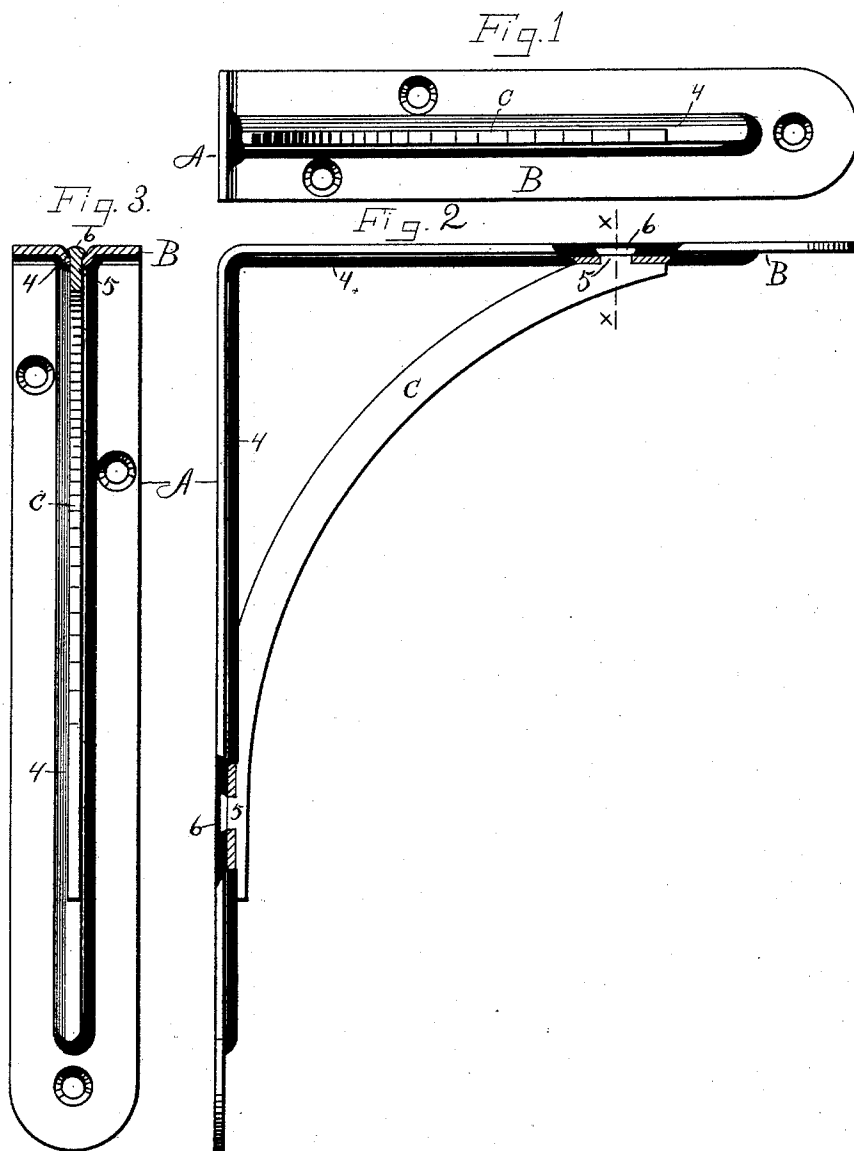


(No Model.)

T. CORSCADEN.
SHELF BRACKET.

No. 483,834.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.



WITNESSES

Arthur G. Beach
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INVENTOR

Thomas Corscaden
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CORSCADEN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
STANLEY WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,834, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed January 9, 1892. Serial No. 417,471. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CORSCADEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State
5 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 object of my improvement is to construct such brackets from sheet metal with but little waste of stock and at the same time produce a neat and substantial article.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a reversed plan view of my bracket. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line x
15 x of Fig. 2, the other parts being shown in front elevation.

A designates the wall-plate, and B the shelf-plate, the same being formed from a single plate of metal by bending it transversely at the angle of their junction. As in ordinary brackets, the wall and shelf plates are perforated for the reception of fastening-screws.
25 I prefer to also strike up a central bead or corrugation 4 at the middle of each plate for the greater part of their length, as shown. The plates A B are each perforated at about
30 the middle of their width to receive the tenons or lugs 5 of the brace C. When the central bead 4 is present, these lug-receiving perforations are formed in the highest part of said bead, as shown. The brace B is provided with integral tenons or lugs 5, formed
35 on the edge of said brace at or near each of its ends. This brace is placed within the plates A B with its tenons or lugs 5 passing

through the perforations made to receive them, after which they are headed or riveted
40 down, as shown at 6, to firmly secure the brace in place. The heads 6 of the tenons or lugs 5 come on the hollow or groove at the inner side of the bead, and therefore they do not project beyond the face of the wall and
45 shelf plates even if they are not hammered down very close. The brace is a flat thin plate of metal which takes but little room in the direction of the length of the shelf. It may be cut out from sheet metal in the form
50 shown or it may be formed straight and then bent edgewise to give it the desired curve. Its edge at each end rests on the central bead between the plates A B.

By my improvement I produce a sheet-metal shelf-bracket by a simple method with
55 but little waste of stock, and consequently at a small cost. The bracket thus produced is neat, light, and durable. When used for securing a series of shelves one over the other,
60 it occupies less shelf-room than the brackets in ordinary use.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described shelf-bracket, consisting of the sheet-metal wall and shelf
65 plates having the central longitudinal bead swaged therefrom and projecting on that face of said plates which is upon the inside of the angle formed by them and the brace resting
70 on said bead at the inside of said plates, to which it is secured, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

THOMAS CORSCADEN.

Witnesses:

JAMES SHEPARD,
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