July 18, 1961 M. E. CAMP 2,993,088

SINK MOUNTING MEANS

Filed March 5, 1959

FIG. 1

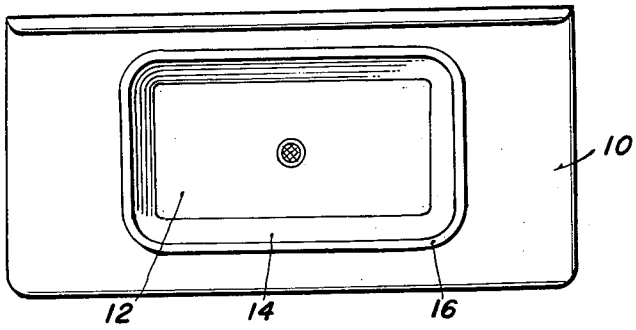



FIG. 3

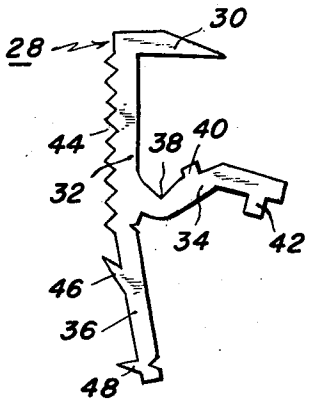



FIG. 2

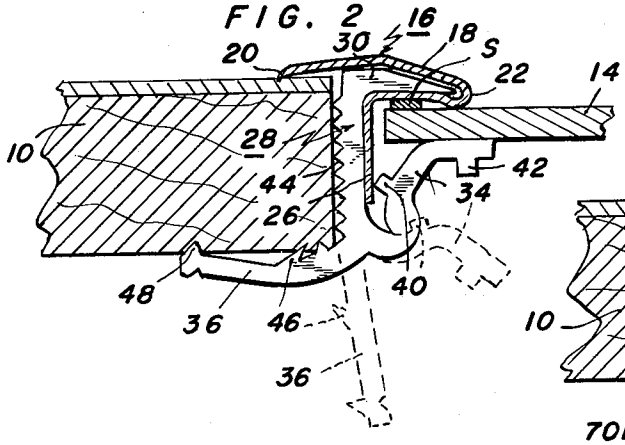



FIG. 4

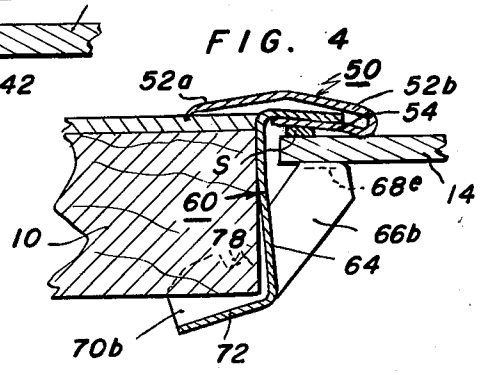



FIG. 5

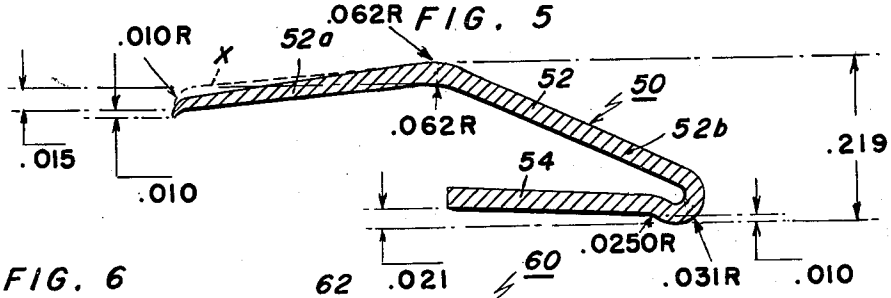



FIG. 6

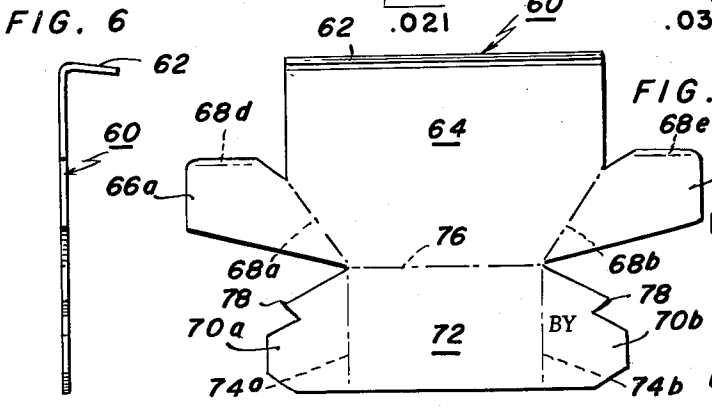



FIG. 7

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2,993,088

# SINK MOUNTING MEANS

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18 Claims. (Cl. 4—187)

This invention relates to improvements in sink mounting means and more particularly to an improved construction of the sink frame and of the fastening means serving to secure both frame and sink in place within the opening provided therefor in a counter top, drainboard and like sink supporting surface, the present application for Letters Patent thereon being a continuation-in-part of my abandoned prior application Serial No. 672,074, filed July 15, 1957.

A principal object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame and cooperating fastening means which are together capable of effectively mounting a flanged sink within an opening provided therefor in a counter top.

Another important object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame for use in mounting a sink having a flat margin or flange within an opening provided therefor in a counter top or like sink supporting surface, characterized by its top cross part which provides the external trim-strip portion of the frame being downwardly-inwardly inclined, thereby to dispose its inner or sink-flange engaging edge at a lower level than its counter top-engaging edge, as makes for easier cleaning of counter-top and trim strip and a better drainage from counter-top surfaces to sink flange.

A more particular object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame for use in mounting a flanged sink within an opening provided therefor in a counter top or like supporting surface, wherein the top or cross part of the sink frame which overlies the adjacent edges of counter top and sink frame is specially configured so that it effectively seals along its longitudinal side edges to the upper surfaces of counter top and sink flange, respectively, and moreover disposes the sink flange at a slightly lower level than that of the counter top, thereby to insure drainage from counter-top to sink flange.

Another more detailed object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame whose top cross part has hollow beak section which opens outwardly and whose construction and arrangement are further such that the line of the beak which extends along the inner edge of the frame is disposed slightly below the outer end of the bottom wall of the cross part which defines the beak, thus allowing space outwardly of the line of engagement of frame on sink flange for a bead or strip of sealing material such as cork or for the application of a caulking compound.

A further important object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame which is characterized by sheet metal structure having modified T-shaped cross-section, whose vertical leg is short as compared to the vertical leg of prior sink frames of conventional T-section, thereby conserving material in the fabrication of the sink frame.

Yet another object of the invention is the provision of a rolled sheet metal sink frame which is devoid of the conventional vertical leg that when present extends downwardly from the head or cross part of the frame through the space between the marginal edges of sink-flange and counter-top edges, but is nevertheless so configured that its said head part possesses all the strength required to secure the heaviest of kitchen-type sinks, and also effectively seals along both its longitudinal side edges to both counter top and sink flanges.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of a sheet metal sink frame characterized as above wherein said head part has a cross section roughly corresponding to a horizontally disposed beak which is hollow and open along one (its outer) side as permits the offset heads of frame securing lugs to be simply associated therewith, and whose closed inner side as defined by the junction of the top and under walls which impart the specified section, is disposed at a relatively lower level than its outer side, as disposes the sink at a lower level than that of the counter top.



A further important object of the invention is the provision of a sink frame for use in mounting a sink having a flat marginal flange within the opening of a counter top or like sink-supporting surface and whose cross or head part which bridges the space or gap between counter-top edge and sink flange has hollow beak-like section and is open along its outer side as aforesaid, and of a locking lug for securing said sink frame to both sink flange and counter top which is characterized by an angularly offset head shaped and dimensioned complementally to the hollow or opening of said beak-shaped cross part so as to closely fit same and by a shank incorporating bendable attaching portions, one of which is adapted to be bent to underlie and tightly engage the sink flange and the other of which is adapted to be bent in the opposite direction to underlie and tightly engage the counter top, the locking lug thereby serving to fasten the frame to the sink flange and the sink flange with frame attached to the counter top.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of various forms of a highly effective locking lug for securing a sink frame whose cross part or head has hollow beak-like section to both sink flange and counter top, and which is characterized by an offset head adapted to be hookably engaged with the frame by being simply inserted in the interior space of the frame head and by a depending shank incorporating bendable clamping or attaching portions, one of which is adapted to clamp the sink frame to the sink flange and the other is adapted to clamp to the counter top and, in so doing, not only to secure the frame to the counter top but also to engender a pull-down force which is transmitted by the lug to the frame head and acts to seal said frame along its edges to the adjacent edges of both sink flange and counter top.

The above and other objects and advantages of sink mounting means according to the invention will appear from the following detailed description, in which reference is had to the accompanying drawings illustrating preferred forms of both sink frame and fastening lugs making up said means, in which—

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a sink-counter top assembly employing sink mounting means according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a typical section taken through a sink flange of the invention installed to the adjacent edges of sink flange and counter top and secured by one form of fastening lug according to the invention;

FIG. 3 is a side elevation showing the fastening lug employed in the FIG. 2 installation prior to its being coupled to the sink frame and with its attaching portions unbent;

FIG. 4 is a section similar to FIG. 2 but illustrating the securement of a somewhat modified sink frame by another form of fastening lug according to the invention;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged typical section according to the FIG. 4 form, the view illustrating its special configuration which provides the requisite strength to the same even though it omits the conventional vertical leg usually found in sink frame structure and further rendering the frame highly effective as a sealing joint between the upper

surfaces of the sink frame and the counter top which it overlies; and

FIGS. 6 and 7 are end front elevational views of the fastening lug according to the FIG. 4 form prior to its being coupled to its frame and bending of its attaching portions.

Referring in detail to the drawings, reference numeral **10**, FIG. 1, designates a counter top, drainboard or other suitable sink-supporting surface provided with an appropriately contoured opening for the reception of a sink generally designated **12**, conventionally of the type having a flat marginal flange **14**, which is mounted in said opening and secured to the counter top by sink-mounting means according to the invention, one form of which comprises a sink frame generally designated **16** and a plurality of sink-frame fastening lugs **28**. By reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the sink frame **16** and fastening lugs **28** secure the sink frame **16** to the sink flange **14** and the sink **12** with frame attached to the counter top **10**, and also the sink frame additionally serves both to seal the space between the adjacent edges of counter top and sink flange **14**, and to provide as well a finished trim joint between the counter top, which is usually surfaced with an ornamental plastic or like material, and the upper surface of the sink, which is conventionally a polished metal or porcelainized surface.

As seen in FIG. 2, the sink frame **16** illustratively has modified rather than conventional T-shaped cross section in that its head or cross part is hollow and beak-shaped in cross section consequent to the fact that its upper wall **18** slopes downwardly-inwardly along a gentle incline from its outer edge **20** to its inner edge **22**, from which latter its narrower under wall **24** (having approximately but half the width of said upper wall) slopes outwardly-upwardly by a small angle to the horizontal. The aforesaid different inclination of said upper and under walls **18**, **24** results in the inner edge of the frame head being sharply angled along its inner edge and further in said head being open along its outer edge. In common with the prior sink frames, the sink frame **16** may be provided with a vertical leg **26** which depends vertically from the outer edge of the aforesaid narrow under wall **24** of its head, but it will be observed that said vertical leg **26** has short length, that is, length not substantially greater than about twice the thickness of the sink flange **14**.

Referring to FIG. 3, the aforesaid fastening lug **28** for securing a sink frame as aforesaid to both sink flange and counter top is roughly spike-shaped and comprises an angularly offset head **30** and a shank portion **32**, the head being shaped complementally, i.e. having beak section and dimensioned to snugly fit into the hollow of the beak-sectioned head part of the frame, and the shank extending downwardly from the thicker side of the head. However, rather than extending downwardly straightway and terminating in a point, as does the shank of a spike, said shank **32** is of bifurcated construction in that it terminates at its lower end in two bendable clamp arms **34**, **36** constituting two attaching portions, of which the arm **34** extends generally at a right angle to the shank in direction such that it underlies the lug head **30**, and the arm **36** is inclined out of the vertical and toward the arm **34** by a small angle of the order of approximately 10°.

The initial spacing of clamp arm **34** from the under side of the lug head **30** is slightly greater than the length of the vertical frame leg **26**. Preferably, said arm is effectively weakened so that it may readily be bent in upward direction as by an upwardly opening V-notch **38** whose apex is offset a small distance laterally from the junction of said arm with the lug shank **32**, and it is also provided with an upwardly directed tooth **40** disposed just outwardly of said V-notch. It will also be seen that the outer free end of said arm is angled downwardly with respect to its inner end at an angle of about 30°, and it is formed on its under side with a tooth or projection **42** which, as do the serrations or saw-teeth **44** provided on the side of the shank **32** opposite that from which said arm extends, provides good gripping points or surfaces for a plier-type tool employed in bending the arm **34** upwardly against the under side of the sink flange.

The companion bifurcation or clamp arm **36** of the fastening lug is formed on its side opposite that from which the clamp arm **34** extends with an upwardly pointing spur **46** and with a laterally reaching locking point or prong **48**, of which the spur **46** is spaced vertically from the uppermost surface of the lug head **30** a distance which is somewhat greater than the thickness of the counter top, and the locking prong **48** is disposed almost at the lower end of said arm.

From the above it will be understood that a plurality of the fastening lugs **28** may be associated with the frame **16** simply by inserting their heads **30** into the hollow head part of the frame at properly spaced intervals along the latter, whereupon the shanks **32** of the lugs will properly engage against and be positioned by the vertical leg **26** of the frame.

To install a sink **12** to a counter top **10** by the use of a sink frame **16** and locking lugs **28** as aforesaid, the frame is preferably placed upside down on a suitable supporting surface and the sink in upside down position is placed inside the frame. By proper sizing of sink frame to sink and counter-top opening, the vertical leg **26** of the frame will fit more or less closely about the sink flange **14**, and loosely with respect to the opening in the counter top, thereby to provide the necessary spacing between frame leg and opening edge for the shanks **32** of the fastening lugs. The plurality of lugs **28** are now associated with the frame by the simple procedure of inserting the beak-sectioned heads **30** of the lugs into the correspondingly beak-shaped interior of the head part of the frame, which due to the inversion of the lugs results in the clamp arms **34** of the lugs being disposed inwardly of and somewhat above the inverted sink flange **14**. If a sealing strip is to be applied, such will have been earlier laid on the under wall **24** of the frame head part adjacent the vertical leg **26** thereof, prior to placing the sink in the sink frame so that the strip will ultimately have the position corresponding to that indicated at S (FIG. 2). Next, using pliers or an equivalent tool for which the teeth **44** and arm lug **42** provide adequate gripping points or surfaces, the arms **34** of the lugs are forcibly bent in direction such that they close against the under (now upper) side of the sink frame, whereby to firmly clamp the latter between the outer ends of the arms **40** (which following bending as aforesaid extend horizontally) and the pointed inner edge **22** of the sink-frame head part, it being observed that the lug arms **34** engage the under side of the sink flange at locations which are spaced inwardly from the side or marginal edge of the latter and relatively below the line of contact which the inner beaked edge **22** of the sink frame makes with the upper side of the sink flange. Consequent to this arm bending operation, which also results in the teeth **40** swinging relatively inwardly, said teeth are pressed into firm engagement with the lower end portion of the frame leg **26**, as results in said leg being gripped fast against the side of the lug shanks **32**, which is a desirable feature in that it adds security to the assembly as a whole.

The next operation is to lower the sink turned right-side up and with frame attached as aforesaid into the counter top opening, it being observed that when this lowering operation has been completed, the outer flange portion of the sink frame **16** seals against the upper surface of the counter top, which now takes the weight of the sink, and the lug shanks **32** are accommodated in the space between the edge of the counter top opening and the frame leg **26**. Thereupon the lower arms **36** of the lugs are in succession forcibly bent toward the counter top until their points or prongs **48** drive and embed into the

under surface thereof. At an early state of this leg bending operation, the points **46** engage against the under surface of the counter top at points inwardly of the opening edge, with subsequent bending of the arms about said points functioning as fulcrums applying a so-called "kick" or draw-down force to the frame **16** via the shank and head portion of the lugs. This "kick" or draw-down pressure of course insures a tight fit of the frame as a whole against the top surface of the counter top, but, more particularly, it serves to exert an appreciable downward pull on the beaked edge **22** of the frame as insures an effective seal between the frame inner edge **22** and said top surface of the sink flange.

FIGS. 4–7, inclusive, illustrate modified forms of both sink frame and fastening lug according to the invention, of which FIG. 5 is drawn to substantially larger scale than the other of such views so as to illustrate the special construction of the modified sink frame. Before considering this special construction, however, it will be observed that the modified sink frame **50**, in common with the earlier described form, is also characterized by a head or cross part of hollow beak-shaped section and is constituted by a generally inwardly-downwardly sloped upper wall **52** of width as to provide two flange portions **52***a*, **52***b* adapted to overlie the adjacent upper edge surfaces of sink flange and counter-top, respectivly, and an approximately half-width under wall **54** extending outwardly and at a slight upward inclination from its inner edge. However, as distinguished from the earlier described frame **16**, the modified frame is completely devoid of the vertical leg corresponding to the leg **26**, the modified frame thus being easier to fabricate and using substantially less material in its fabrication.

The modified sink frame and sink-to-counter top fastening lug which is generally designated **60**, rather than having basic spike-like construction as with the earlier described lug **30**, is fashioned complete from sheet metal. More particularly, the modified fastening lug as supplied comprises a plane body part depending from an offset head **62**. Said body part includes within itself a shank portion **64**; a first bendable attaching means comprising an upper pair of attaching wings **66***a*, **66***b* extending integrally from the sides of such shank portion and connected thereto by lines of fold **68***a*, **68***b*; and a second bendable attaching means comprising a lower pair of attaching wings **70***a*, **70***b* extending integrally from the sides of a shank-extension portion **72** and connected to such portion by lines of fold **74***a*, **74***b*, said shank extension portion being connected to said shank portion proper by a generally horizontal line of fold **76** defining the bottom line of the shank portion.

It will be seen from FIG. 7 that the aforesaid fold lines **68***a*, **68***b* converge towards one another so that when the upper pair of attaching wings **66***a*, **66***b* are bent towards one another by an angle of approximately 90° out of the plane of the shank portion **64**, their upper edges will move in an ascending arc. By making said upper edges substantially horizontal as shown and spacing same from the under side of the head **62** a distance slightly less than the total of the thicknesses of the frame-part under wall **54** and flange **14** of the sink to be mounted, said upper edges upon said upper wings being bent to underlie the sink flange (as in FIG. 4) will contact with and forcibly press against the under side of the sink flange with sufficient force as to cause a bending action on lines **68***d*, **68***e* of the wings as insures said wings exercizing an extremely secure gripping and clamping action on the sink flange at points spaced inwardly of the flange edge and below the frame flange-portion **52***b*.

FIG. 7 also illustrates that the upper edges of the lower pair of wings **70***a*, **70***b* are sloped outwardly-downwardly by an angle of approximately 30° from the horizontal and, moreover, are each formed with a sharply pointed prong **78**. Assuming the fold line **76** to be spaced from the top line of the lug a distance corresponding to the thickness of the counter top, it will be seen that, upon the lower pair of attaching wings **70***a*, **70***b* having been bent on fold lines **74***a*, **74***b* to extend at a right angle to said shank extension portion **72** and said portion being forcibly bent to underlie the counter top (as in FIG. 4), the prongs **78** will drive upwardly into the counter top undersurface at points spaced inwardly from the edge of the counter-top opening, and hence will underlie the frame flange-portion **52***a*.

From the above description of the construction and operation of one such fastening lug **60**, it will be appreciated that same operates on the principle of a form of sink frame mounting means disclosed and claimed in my prior application Serial No. 671,997, filed July 15, 1957 now Patent 2,921,321 issued Jan. 19, 1960, according to which the aforesaid first and second attaching means are built into the sink frame structure rather than into the fastening lug structure as herein disclosed.

Referring now to FIG. 5, such illustrates the special construction and design of a sink frame according to the present invention applied to a typical frame having a wall thickness of .031" and width of .750" (which frame width may of course vary plus or minus), it being understood that this construction and design is such as to impart to the sink frame, even though same is of hollow section and devoid of a vertical leg as was conventional heretofore, both the requisite strength to support the heaviest of kitchen sinks likely to be mounted in a counter top or drainboard opening and the optimum sealing capacity as well. More particularly, the aforesaid outer flange portion **52***a* of the frame has a .015" upward-inward slope; its inner flange portion **52***b* which is rolled downwardly therefrom on a .062" radius has a drop of .219"; and its under wall **54** has an upward slope of .021" for its width of .312" which of course is slightly less than half the overall .750" width of the frame. The outer edge of the frame is rolled on a .010" radius as results in an initially rounded, upwardly convex edge surface and a sharply pointed or angled under corner extending the length of the frame, which latter is adapted to make tight line contact with the counter-top upper surface when pressed thereagainst by the weight of the sink.

The frame inner edge, which is preferably rounded and downwardly convex in transverse section as seen in FIG. 5, is formed by rolling the inner edge of the frame upper-wall portion **52***b* back under itself on a turn radius (outer) of .031", which latter is carried full around the bend to merge into said under wall on a concave tangent radius of .250", with the result that the edge line of contact has a drop of .010" from said under wall proper. Thus, the frame inner edge is adapted to make line contact on the top surface of the sink frame along a line of tangency to said edge and the frame lower wall connects to said edge slightly outwardly and above said tangency line. This disposition in conjunction with the aforesaid .031" radius makes the frame strong enough along its inner edge to support the heaviest of kitchen sinks by means of fastening lugs corresponding to the herein-provided lugs **16** or **60**, it being here noted that the lug part (head **30** or **62**) which fits into the frame head should be at least ¾" long, so as to extend well into the rolled edge, thus to insure against the frame giving or denting.

When a frame as aforesaid is fastened in place to the sink flange and the sink with frame attached lowered into the counter-top opening, the weight of the sink insures the outer sharp or knife-like edge of the frame being pulled tight against the counter top, thereby to effectively seal therewith. Also, the entire flange portion **52***a* is pulled down against said counter top as tends to change its slope to a downward inclination. Assuming a liquid seal to have been placed beneath said flange **52***a*, this tendency of the flange to flatten of course results in the sealing material being compressed and well distributed throughout the meeting surface of both flange and counter top. Preferably, the top surface of said flange **52***a* may

be sanded and buffed from its rounded outer edge inwardly for a distance of approximately 5/16", thereby to hold the metal thickness of the other edge portion of the frame to a few thousandths of an inch above the counter top. Such is indicated by the dotted line X indicating the original top surface line of the flange adjacent its outer edge prior to sanding and buffing as aforesaid. The rolled inner edge of the frame is also adapted to effect a tight seal with the sink frame top surface, with the upward slope of the frame under wall 54 providing space for the accommodation of a sealing strip if such is desired.

Without further analysis, it will be manifest to those skilled in the art that the improved sink-mounting means of the invention satisfies the objectives therefor as set forth above. More particularly, the frame component of said means, although capable of being fabricated complete from an appropriate sheet metal in a simple form-rolling and bending operation, and although requiring substantially reduced amount of sheet metal in its manufacture, nevertheless possesses the requisite strength for mounting the heaviest of kitchen sinks of the type adapted to be mounted in counter-top and drainboard openings and moreover makes a more sanitary and tighter seal with both sink flange and counter top surfaces than prior sink frames in current use. Moreover, the herein proposed frame, by its ability to set and secure the sink at a slightly lower level than that of the counter top upper surface, insures drainage from the latter to the former which of course is a feature of great practical advantage to the housewife using the sink in her day-to-day activities.

Furthermore, the fastening lugs provided by the invention to secure a sink frame as aforesaid and thereupon the sink with frame attached to the counter top are so fashioned that they may be readily applied to the frame simply by inserting their heads into the frame opening in point-to-point relation therewith, and thereupon bending their attaching portions until they assume their clamping or locking positions with both the under surfaces of the sink flange and counter top, respectively. The construction of the fastening lugs is further such that the simple act of bending their attaching portions automatically acts to engender a "kick" or hold-down pressure on both flanges of the frame, which is over and above that attained simply by bending the arms or wings into contact with the under sides of the sink flange and counter top, and accordingly fastening lugs according to the invention achieve a security of attachment not possible with the prior fastening means purporting to serve similar function.

As many changes could be made in carrying out the above constructions without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. An assembly of the character described comprising, in combination, a counter top and the like having a sink opening, a sink having a substantially flat marginal flange operatively disposed in said opening, and means for mounting the sink in fixed relation to the counter top and within said opening comprising a unitary sink frame extending around said opening edge and including a hollow head part having opposite edge portions respectively overlying and sealingly engaging the adjacent upper surfaces of both the sink flange and the counter top inwardly of their marginal side edges, and a plurality of spaced unitary fastening lugs securing the sink frame to said sink flange and thereupon said sink with frame attached to said counter top, each said lugs comprising an angularly offset head substantially contained within the hollow of said head part and bearing on the inner-edge portion thereof, and a shank extending downwardly into the space between said sink flange and counter top side edges and including integral first and second oppositely bendable attaching means, said first attaching means being forcibly bent in direction as to underlie the sink flange and having clamping engagement with the under surface thereof inwardly of its side edge and substantially directly below the line of engagement of said inner-edge portion of the frame head-part on the sink flange and said second attaching means being forcibly bent in the opposite direction so as to underlie the counter top and including a prong driven into the under surface of said counter top inwardly of its side edge and generally below the outer edge portion of said frame head-part.

2. A counter top and sink frame assembly as set forth in claim 1, wherein said sink-frame head part has outwardly opening, hollow beak-like section, the upper and lower walls defining said section converging towards one another and meeting along their respective inner edges to define the frame inner edge which bears on the upper surface of the sink flange, said upper wall extending outwardly beyond the inner wall and having sealing engagement along its outer edge on the upper surface of the counter top and sloping downwardly towards said inner edge, said lower wall including upwardly-outwardly from said edge, and a sealing strip interposed between the outer edge portion of said lower wall and the upper surface of the sink flange.

3. A counter top and sink frame assembly as set forth in claim 1, wherein said sink frame includes a depending vertical leg also extending downwardly into the space between the counter top and sink frame side edges and inwardly of the shank of said locking means, and wherein said fastening lugs each has spike-like form and said first and second attaching means comprise laterally offset clamp arms extending from the free end of the lug shank and said first attaching means includes a tooth which extends toward and clampingly presses the lower edge portion of said vertical leg against its associated shank.

4. A counter top and sink frame assembly as set forth in claim 1, wherein said fastening lugs are made of sheet metal and both said attaching means are struck out from the material of the lug.

5. A counter top and sink frame assembly as set forth in claim 1, wherein said fastening lugs are of sheet metal construction throughout and each includes a plane-form shank having an angularly bent upper part constituting said offset head and a depending extension part which is bendable relative to said shank to underlie the counter top, and said first attaching means comprises an upper pair of bendable wings extending from the sides of said shank and said second attaching means comprises a lower pair of bendable wings extending from the sides of the shank extension.

6. Means for fastening a sink frame of generally hollow, beak-shaped section to the marginal flange of a sink and thereupon the sink with frame attached to the edge of a counter-top opening thereby to install the sink to said counter top comprising a lug having a shank portion adapted to extend downwardly through the space between the margin of the sink flange and the edge of said opening, an angularly offset head adapted to be inserted into the hollow of the frame and first and second attaching means integral with said shank, said first attaching means being bendable to one side of the shank portion to underlie and fasten to the under surface of the sink flange and said second attaching mean being bendable to the other side of the shank portion to underlie the counter top and including a prong adapted to be driven upwardly into the under surface of said counter top.

7. A lug as set forth in claim 6, wherein said lug has spike-like construction and said first and second attaching means thereof comprise laterally extending clamp arms extending from the free end of said shank portion.

8. A lug as set forth in claim 6, wherein the arm which is bendable beneath the counter top is provided with said prong, and the latter is located so as to be driven into the counter-top under surface at a point spaced substantially from the opening edge.

9. A lug as set forth in claim 8, wherein the arm carrying said prong is also provided with a spur adapted during the bending of said arm to dig into the counter top under surface at a point immediately adjacent the opening edge thereby to exert a downward pull on the frame prior to driving the prong in said under surface.

10. A lug as set forth in claim 6, characterized by being made of sheet metal throughout and said attaching means comprises bendable wings struck out from the material of the lug.

11. A lug as set forth in claim 6, characterized by sheet metal construction throughout and comprising a plane shank portion and a depending shank extension portion, an integral laterally offset head, and upper and lower pairs of wings constituting said first and second attaching means, said upper pair of wings extending integrally from the sides of the shank portion and being bendable at a substantial right angle thereto in direction as to underlie the sink flange, said lower pair of wings extending integrally from the sides of said shank extension portion, and said shank extension portion being bendable at a substantial angle to said shank portion in direction as to underlie the counter top and said lower pair of wings being bendable to extend upwardly from said shank extension portion towards the counter top under surface.

12. A lug as set forth in claim 10, wherein said upper wings are bendable on bend lines which converge towards one another by a slight angle and the upper edges of said wings are spaced a predetermined distance from the under side of the lug head, the construction and arrangement being such that when the wings are bent to underlie the sink flange their upper edges move in ascending arcs into engagement with said under side.

13. A lug as set forth in claim 10, wherein the side edges of the lower wings are provided with prongs which upon bending of said lower wings as aforesaid are drivable into the under side of the counter top.

14. For use in mounting a marginally flanged sink within the opening of a counter top, drainboard and the like, a sink frame comprising an elongate metal strip contoured to said frame opening, said strip in transverse section being configured as a horizontally disposed hollow beak defined by an upper-wall of width providing outer and inner flange portions adapted to overlie the adjacent top surfaces of counter top and sink flange, respectively, and a lower wall integrally connected to the inner edge of said upper wall and extending outwardly and in diverging relation from said edge a distance approximating half the width of said upper wall and being sloped upwardly-outwardly so as to incline away from said sink flange, the outer longitudinal edge of said upper wall having a sharp under corner adapted to make line contact with the top surface of the counter top, and the inner edge of said upper wall with which said lower wall connects defining the frame inner-edge and being rounded and downwardly convex so as to make line contact with the top surface of the sink flange along a line of tangency to said edge, said lower wall being connected to said rounded edge slightly outwardly and above said line of tangency, the radius of said founded edge being such as to substantially stiffen said edge.

15. A sink frame substantially as set forth in claim 14, wherein said outer flange portion slopes upwardly-inwardly and said inner flange portion slopes downwardly-inwardly.

16. A sink frame substantially as set forth in claim 15, wherein the slope of the inner flange portion is substantially greater than that of the outer flange portion whereby to dispose the inner edge of the frame as a lower level than that of the outer edge.

17. A sink frame substantially as set forth in claim 14, wherein the outer edge portion of said upper wall has less thickness than said wall proper.

18. A sink frame substantially as set forth in claim 14, wherein the upper surface of said rolled-down outer edge portion of the upper wall is plane and has less thickness than said wall proper.

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