Oct. 5, 1948. M. DRIJE 2,450,722

BRACKET

Filed Nov. 3, 1945

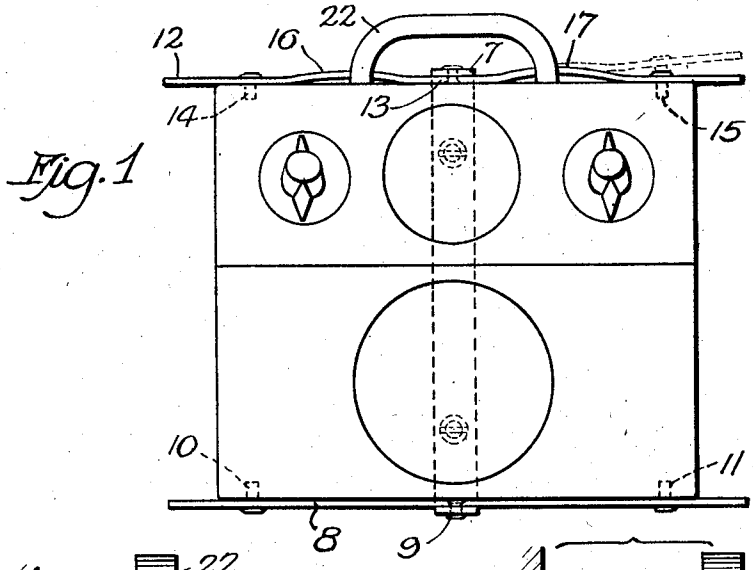


Fig. 1

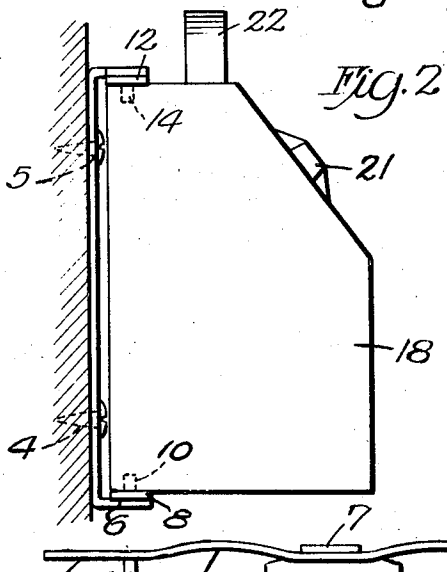


Fig. 2

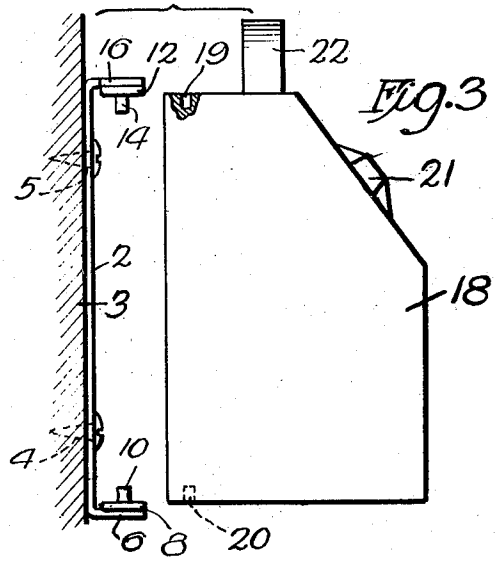


Fig. 3

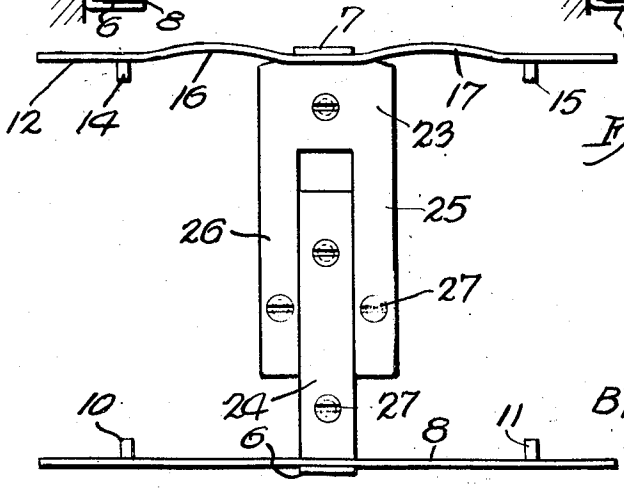


Fig. 4

INVENTOR
MILES DRIJE
BY Benjamin Schlosser
ATTY.

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Miles Drije, Berwyn, Ill.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—300)

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This invention relates to a bracket, and more specifically to a bracket adapted to support a radio cabinet or other receptacle on a wall or similar supporting surface.

The practice of carrying a small radio around with the listener has become commonplace. It is particularly prevalent on farms, where the listener may have to work in several different locations throughout the day. Some buildings on a farm do not have any convenient place for a radio and it is not always safe to put it on the floor because it may be accidentally damaged. It will be understood that my invention is particularly concerned with small radios, but that the same problem may exist in connection with other cabinets or receptacles and the principles of my invention may be utilized in connection with any such article. In some cases, even when a radio does not have to be moved around it may be advantageous to use my bracket to support it on the side of a desk or table to keep it handy and yet out of the way when there is no room for it on the top. In cases of institutions such as hospitals, or hotels where radios are rented on a day to day basis a bracket may be placed in every room to provide a safe, out-of-the-way support for such radios.

It is an object of this invention to provide simple and efficient means for mounting any article such as a small radio in a number of different locations in accordance with the convenience of the user. It is a further object of this invention to provide an inexpensive support that will hold such articles safely out of the way but in readily accessible places. It is a further object of this invention to provide supports to which the article to be supported may be readily secured and from which it may be quickly removed. It is a further object of this invention to provide a support in which a radio may be reversed, if desired, to make the dials more accessible in cases where the radio must necessarily be mounted at greater than normal heights because of unusual conditions. Other objects of this invention will become apparent upon reading the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet and supporting bracket;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the cabinet secured to a supporting surface;

Figure 3 is a side elevation showing the cabinet and bracket in disassembled position; and

Figure 4 is a front elevation of another embodiment of the supporting bracket.

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In the drawings, the reference numeral 2 indicates a vertical member which may be secured to any supporting surface 3 by means of screws or nails 4 passing through the apertures 5. The member 2 is preferably formed of steel, but may be of any suitable material. The supporting surface may be the wall of a barn, the side of a desk, or any other surface where it is desired to support a radio or other article. Each end of the vertical member 2 is bent at right angles to form flanges, indicated at 6 and 7.

A horizontal bottom bar 8 is secured to the flange 6 by riveting or welding, as indicated at 9. The bar 8 is preferably made of the same material as the member 2. A pair of studs 10, 11 is permanently secured to the bar so as to project upwardly at equal distances from the center of the bar. The upper flange 7 has a bar 12 secured to it as indicated at 13 and provided with studs 14, 15 permanently secured thereto and projecting downwardly in axial alignment with the studs 10, 11, respectively. The upper bar 12 is formed of spring steel and is preferably bowed upwardly between each stud 14, 15 and the flange 7, is indicated at 16, 17.

In the embodiment illustrated in the drawings the cabinet 18 adapted for use with the bracket is indicated as a radio but it is obvious that the specific nature of the receptacle or cabinet is not essential to the invention. The cabinet 18 is provided with a pair of apertures 19 in its top surface and a similar pair of apertures 20 in its bottom surface. The apertures 19 and 20 are adapted to fit on the studs 10, 11, 14 and 15. Whenever it is necessary, for any reason whatever, to mount the bracket at a height greater than normal the radio 18 may be mounted upside down in the bracket so as to make the dials 21 more easily accessible than they would be if the radio were mounted in normal manner.

The cabinet 18 is mounted in the bracket by fitting either pair of apertures 19 or 20 over the studs 10 and 11 and holding the cabinet adjacent the upper bar 12 with the hands while the ends of the bar 12, which preferably project laterally beyond the edges of the cabinet, are lifted by the thumbs, as indicated in dotted lines at the upper right hand part of Figure 1. While the ends of the bar are held in lifted position the cabinet is pushed backwards and the studs 14 and 15 snap into the apertures 19 or 20 when the ends of the bar 12 are released. To remove the cabinet from the bracket the above described procedure is reversed.

The studs 10, 11, 14 and 15 are spaced forward

of the vertical member 2 a distance slightly greater than the distance between the apertures 19, 20 and the rear edge of the cabinet 18 so that when the cabinet is mounted in the bracket the cabinet will be spaced from the supporting surface 3 to permit dissipation of the heat generated by the radio tubes. The cabinet 18 is preferably provided with a handle 22 to facilitate carrying.

The embodiment of Figure 4 operates in exactly the same manner as that previously described and differs therefrom only in the structure of the vertical member that replaces the vertical member 2. In this embodiment the vertical member comprises two separate parts 23 and 24. The part 23 is bifurcated to provide a pair of legs 25, 26 between which the part 24 fits snugly in order to insure proper alignment of the bars 8 and 12 and the axial alignment of the studs 10, 11 with the studs 14, 15 respectively.

The parts 23 and 24 are secured to the supporting surface by screws or nails 27 at any desired vertical spacing to fit cabinets of different heights. It will be apparent that once the bracket is secured to the supporting surface it will accommodate cabinets of only one height, but it is always possible to reposition either half of the bracket to make it fit a different size cabinet. The embodiment of Figure 4 is necessary to accommodate cabinets that do not fit any fixed size bracket. Apertures 19 and 20 can be drilled in the cabinet at the top and bottom to fit the studs 10, 11, 14 and 15.

Although I have described two embodiments of my invention in considerable detail, it will be understood that the description thereof is illustrative, rather than restrictive, as many details may be modified or changed without departing

from the spirit or scope of my invention. Accordingly I do not desire to be restricted to the exact structure described, except as limited by the appended claim.

I claim:

In combination, a cabinet provided with a pair of apertures in two opposite walls, one aperture of each of said pairs of apertures being axially aligned with one aperture of said other pair, a bracket comprising a pair of bars parallel to each other, a pair of studs rigid with each of said bars, the opposite studs of each pair projecting towards each other in axial alignment and spaced to coincide with the lateral spacing between said apertures, one of said bars being resilient, whereby either pair of studs may be positioned in either pair of apertures in order to secure said cabinet to said bracket in either upright or upside down relationship.

MILES DRIJE.

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