May 26, 1942. W. HENRY 2,284,393

HANGER SHELF

Filed Sept. 18, 1941

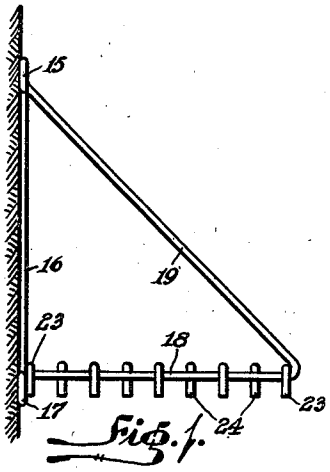


Fig. 1.

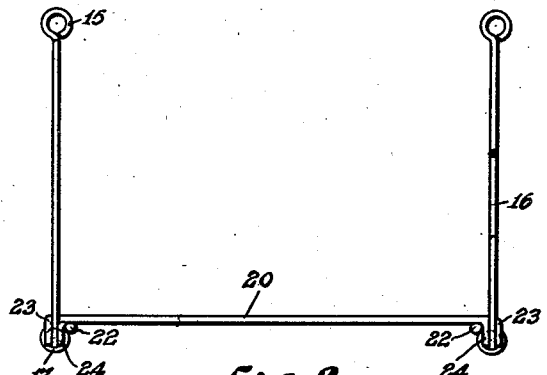


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

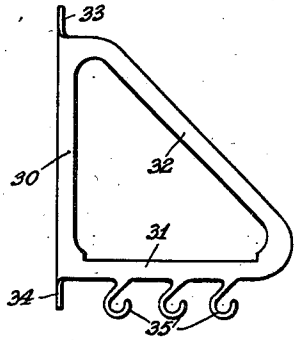


Fig. 5.

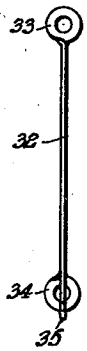
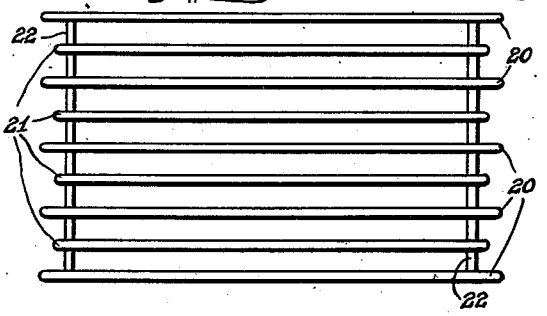


Fig. 3.



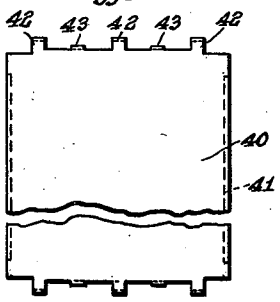


Fig. 6.

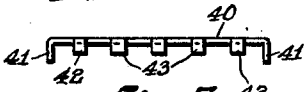


Fig. 7.

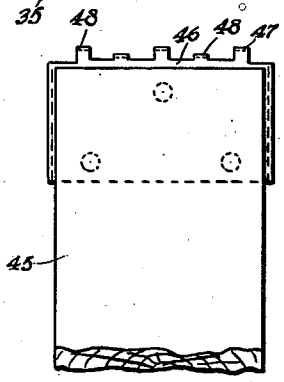


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

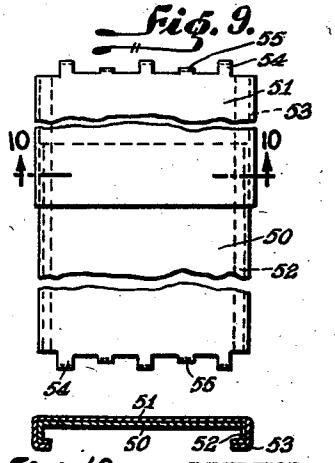


Fig. 10.

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Patented May 26, 1942 2,284,393

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,284,393

HANGER SHELF

William Henry, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Application September 18, 1941, Serial No. 411,294

3 Claims. (Cl. 211—90)

This invention relates to improvements in shelves and more particularly to types adapted to be removably suspended against a wall or similar upright surface.

An object of the invention is to provide a shelf, including its end supports, detachably engageable with protruding fastenings, set in the wall.

A further feature is in the provision of a collapsible shelf, that may be folded compactly, when not in use, for storage and transportation.

Another purpose is to produce shelf supports suited to accommodate level shelves, varying in length, and either solid or barred.

The main aim is to provide an inexpensive device, for household, office and shop purposes, to temporarily provide a place of deposit for a wide range of objects in a convenient and easily accessible manner.

These, and other like objects that will hereafter appear, are accomplished by the novel and practical construction, combination and arrangement of few and simple parts hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, constituting a component of this disclosure, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of one form of the invention.

Figure 2 is a front view of the same.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the grid shelf.

Figure 4 is a side view of a modified form of one of the hangers.

Figure 5 is a front view of the same.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a solid shelf interchangeable with the grid.

Figure 7 is an end view of the rear thereof.

Figure 8 is a top plan view of a length adjustable shelf interchangeable with the grid or solid shelf.

Figure 9 is a plan view of a modified form of length adjustable shelf.

Figure 10 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Figure 9.

Referring in detail to the drawing, particularly Figures 1, 2, and 3, showing a simple form of the invention, a wire of such size as is suitable for the purpose, is formed to present curved ends, constituting eyes 15 engageable with support elements set in an upright wall.

Extending downwardly from the eyes are straight strips 16 formed into similar coils 17, from which reach horizontal bars 18, their front portions being turned at angles, upwardly and rearwardly producing braces 19 connected to the upright strips 16, constituting a pair of lightweight, but strong brackets, conveniently applied wherever required.

The shelf, shown best in Figure 3, consists of a plurality of rack bars 20 and 21 the outer and each alternate bar 20, exceeding the length of the intermediate bars 21, all of which are connected rigidly in spaced relation by cross bars 22 at their under sides.

The longer bars 20 are down-turned at each end, the angular ends 23 contacting the outer sides of the bracket bars 18, while the ends 24 of the shorter bars 21 contact the inner sides of the same bars 18, thereby preventing accidental displacement of the grid shelf thus formed.

If desired the ends 23 may be folded around the bars 18, thus affording a collapsible shelf.

Figures 4 and 5 show a bracket formed from sheet material and consisting of an upright 30, and a horizontal bar 31 connected by an angular brace 32.

This form of bracket is further provided at the upper and lower extremities of the upright 30 with support receiving eyes 33 and 34 formed by twisting the material at right angles; the horizontal bar 31 may be still further provided with a series of integral hooks 35 to receive such articles as are adapted for suspension.

While the grid shelf shown in Figure 3 may be used in connection with this type of bracket, it is adapted to support such plate shelves as are indicated in Figures 6 to 10.

The plate shown in Figures 6 and 7 consists of a sheet of metal presenting a flat surface 40, re-enforced at its longitudinal edges by down-turned flanges 41, while its ends are shaped to produce down-turned lugs 42 arranged in spaced relation and having between them other lugs 43 which reaches outwardly to a lesser distance from the edge of the plate than the lugs 42, the arrangement being such that the lugs straddle the bars 31 and retain the plate in adjusted position thereon, being guided edgewise by recesses in the bars 31.

In Figure 8 a wooden shelf is indicated by the numeral 45, its ends being secured in connections 46 which are essentially similar to the end portions of the plate 40; being provided with alternately long and short lugs 47 and 48.

The modification shown in Figures 9 and 10 presents a length adjustable shelf composed of a lower plate 50 and an upper plate 51, telescopically engaged at their longer edges, as at 52—53; the opposite ends of these plates are provided with lugs 54 and 55, respectively long

and short, to engage the bars 31, thereby permitting variation in the distance between the brackets.

The foregoing disclosure is to be regarded as descriptive and illustrative only, and not as restrictive or limitative of the invention, of which obviously an embodiment may be constructed including modifications without departing from the general scope herein indicated and denoted in the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a shelf, the combination with two substantially triangular end members having attachment eyes at the upper and lower extremities of their vertical elements, a bar extending horizontally from the lower portions of each of said elements, said bars extending angularly upward at their outer ends and united to the upper portions of the vertical elements, all being of integral construction, a plurality of rack rods alternatingly long and short, said rods having their ends bent at right angles in the same direction, and means to maintain said rods in uniformly spaced relation, the ends of the shorter rods abutting the inner surfaces of said horizontal bars and the ends of the longer rods reaching over the bars to contact their outer surfaces.

2. In a shelf, the combination with two substantially triangular end frame members having attachment eyes at the upper and lower extremities of their vertical elements, a bar extending horizontally from the lower portions of each of said elements, said bars extending angularly upward at their outer ends and united to the upper portions of the vertical elements, all being of integral construction, a shelf resting on said bars, and down-turned lugs on the ends of said shelf, said lugs being of varying lengths to engage on the opposite side surfaces of said bars.

3. In a shelf, the combination with two substantially triangular end frame members having attachment eyes at the upper and lower extremities of their vertical elements, a bar extending horizontally from the lower portions of each of said elements, said bars extending angularly upward at their outer ends and united to the upper portions of the vertical elements, all being of integral construction, a shelf to extend between said end members, and means provided on the ends of said shelf to engage on opposite sides of said horizontal bars.

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