W. C. McFADDEN.

DISPLAY SHELVING.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1919.

**1,372,180.** **Patented Mar. 22, 1921.**

Fig. 1

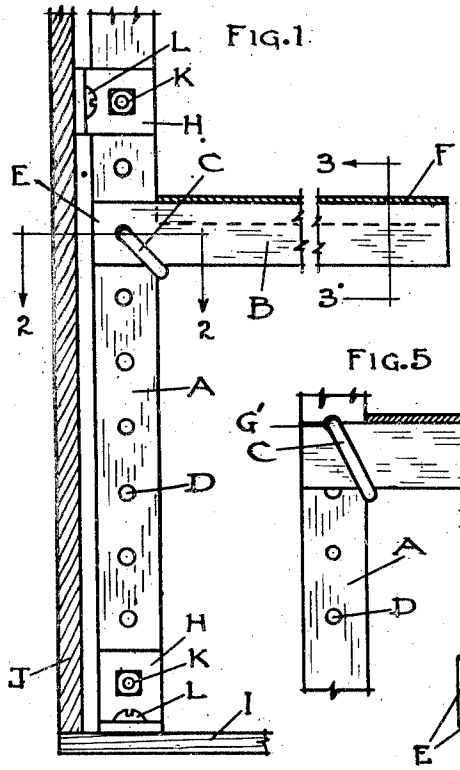



Fig. 2

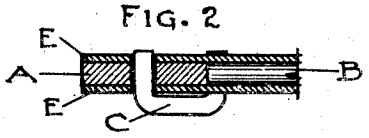



Fig. 3

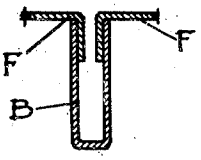



Fig. 4

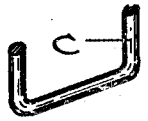



Fig. 5




Fig. 6

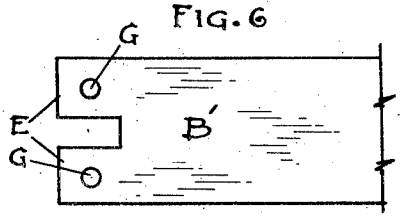



Fig. 7

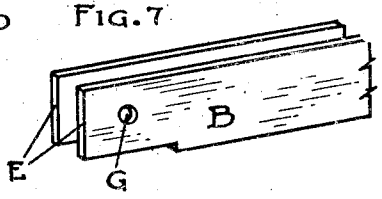



Fig. 8

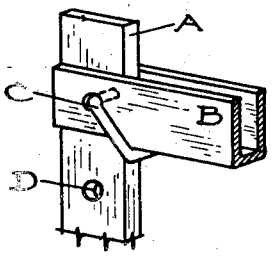



Fig. 9

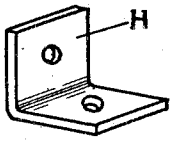
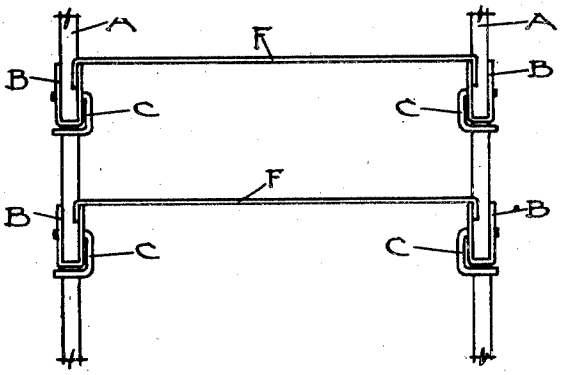



Fig. 10




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DISPLAY-SHELVING.

1,372,180. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1921.

Application filed December 23, 1919. Serial No. 346,988.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. McFADDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairfield, in the county of Jefferson and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Display-Shelving, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in adjustable supports for display shelving of the character having a series of single uprights and it consists of an improved manner of securing shelf supporting brackets to the uprights thereby firmly locking the same when in fixed position. Also, of shelving having brackets that can be quickly adjusted when it is desired to vary the distances between shelves, and uprights that can be placed in close proximity to a wall or other obstruction without making the readjustment difficult. Also, of other novel features of construction which will be fully described in the specifications and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shelving device containing my invention, being attached to a wall and base which are shown in section. Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross section on the line 2—2 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing the ends of the shelf members in position. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a locking member which engages the bracket with the upright when in position. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a modification of my invention which will be hereinafter explained. Fig. 6 is a detail view of a strip of metal, showing the engaging end of the shelf supporting bracket before being pressed or doubled into shape. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the engaging end of the shelf supporting bracket after being doubled into shape. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view showing the locking member in engagement with the upright and the bracket. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a corner piece hereinafter explained. Fig. 10 is a front elevation of a shelving device constructed according to my invention.

Referring to the drawings, A represents an upright supporting the bracket B, which is connected to the upright A and is held in position by the member C. F represents shelf pieces resting on the bracket B. The upright, which is preferably a metal bar, rectangular in cross section, has openings D at regular intervals, through the flat sides thereof. As shown in Fig. 1, the bottom of the upright is secured to a floor or base, and the top of the upright is secured to a wall, by means of the corner pieces H.

The shelf supporting bracket B has one end E bifurcated a sufficient distance to straddle or slide over and engage the upright A. In the preferred form it consists of a strip of sheet metal having a deep central notch or slot in one of its ends, as shown at B′ in Fig. 6, which is then pressed into a U-shaped conformation as shown in Fig. 7. By this means the bracket is provided with bifurcated ends E which are adapted to straddle the upright A and are provided with holes or openings G coinciding with an opening D in the upright to admit an end of the locking member C. The openings G are preferably centrally located but can be placed on the upper edge of the bracket B as shown at G′ in Fig. 5. The central horizontal portion of the bracket at the end of the notch or slot is adapted to rest against the adjacent edge of the upright and hold the bracket in horizontal position to receive and support the shelving F.

The bracket B may be held in position on the upright A by inserting a pin or bolt through the openings in the bracket and a corresponding opening in the upright, but I prefer a locking member C having its ends inturned at substantially right angles to the main portion, and preferably made of metal which is circular in cross section. When the bracket B is placed in position on the upright A, one end of the member C is adapted to fit into and pass through the openings G in the bracket and a coinciding opening D in the upright. The other end of the member C is constructed to tightly fit into the corner made by the lower edge of the bracket and the upright, thereby preventing the opposite end from being accidentally disengaged. The member C is reversible and may be placed on either side of the upright permitting the upright to be placed in close proximity to a wall or other barrier, and out of the way, as is often times desirable in shelving for show cases.

The shelves F, as shown in Fig. 3, are constructed of metal and have flanged ends, which fit into the recess of the U-shaped por-

tion of the bracket B, but shelving of any kind may be used.

To firmly secure the upright to a base or a wall, I employ corner pieces H, which have an opening in each of the flat surfaces. A corner piece is placed on each side of the upright at the bottom and a bolt K is passed through the upper holes of the corner pieces and through the lowest opening in the upright, and fastened. The other ends of the corner pieces will then be resting on a base and can be secured thereto by means of screws L passed through the holes in these ends, but when no base is available, these ends may be placed against the wall and fastened thereto by the same means. The top of the bracket is secured to the wall in substantially the same manner.

When it is desired to increase or decrease the width between shelves it is only necessary to remove the locking member C and slide the bracket up or down to the desired width corresponding with one of the series of openings in the uprights A. The entire construction is simple and practical, easily installed, and is inexpensive to manufacture. While I have herein discussed the preferred form of my invention, variations may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. In supports for display shelving, the combination of an upright having a series of openings in its body, with a bracket having birfurcated ends with apertures therein, said ends being adapted to straddle the sides of the upright, and a locking member having both ends inturned, one end of which is adapted to pass through said apertures in the bracket and a corresponding opening in the upright member, and the other end adapted to engage the edges of the upright and bracket members.

2. In a combination of the class described, an upright having a series of openings in its body with a bracket U-shaped in cross section, having bifurcated ends with apertures therein, said ends being adapted to straddle the sides of the upright, and a locking member adapted to pass through said apertures and a corresponding opening in the upright, and shelf members having flanged ends to fit in the recess of the U-shaped portion of the bracket member.

Fairfield, Iowa, December 19th, 1919.

WILLIAM C. McFADDEN.