

May 19, 1931.

G. H. HAMILTON

1,806,534

BRACKET

Filed April 29, 1929

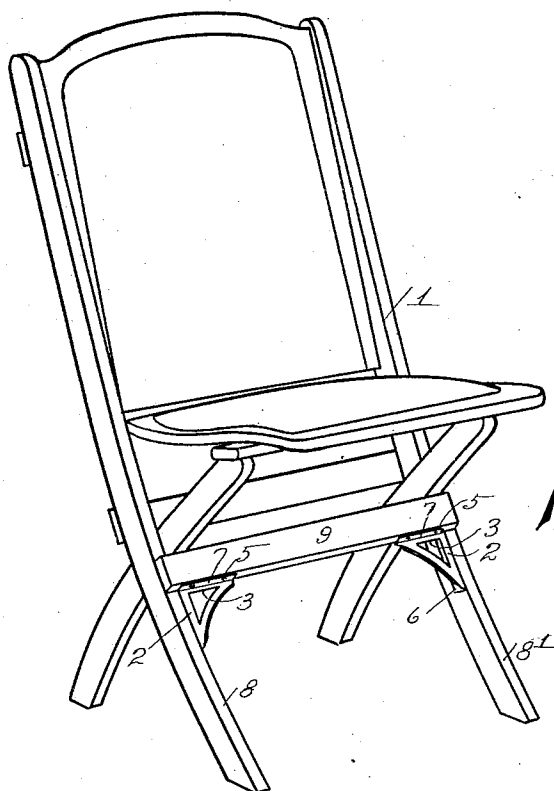


Fig. 1.

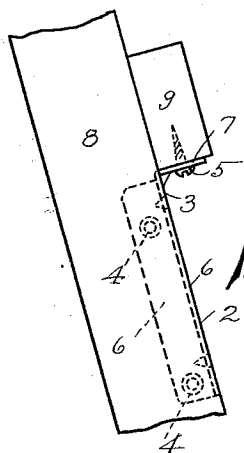


Fig. 2.

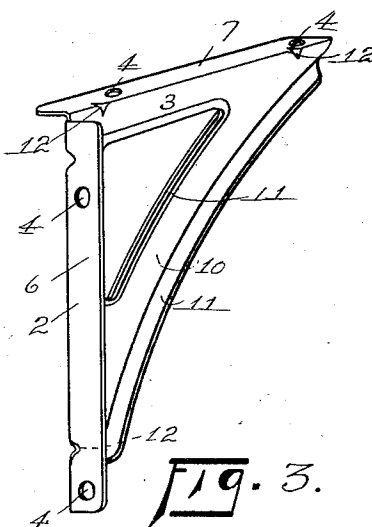


Fig. 3.

Witness:-

Geo. L. Chapin

INVENTOR

George H. Hamilton

BY

Cyrus W. Rice

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE H. HAMILTON, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY

BRACKET

Application filed April 29, 1929. Serial No. 358,866.

The present invention relates to brackets; and its object is to provide a bracket which may be economically manufactured, whose parts shall be compactly disposed, and which
5 may be employed in certain structures whose members require to be connected and rigidly braced by devices occupying restricted space in the structure.

This object is attained by, and the invention finds embodiment in the bracket hereinafter particularly described in the body of this specification and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a chair
15 structure to which my brackets are applied;

Figure 2 is a side view of parts of said structure illustrating the mounting thereon of the bracket shown at the left-hand side of Figure 1; and

20 Figure 3 is a view in perspective of the bracket shown at the right-hand side of Figure 1.

These brackets are desirably made of bendable sheet metal and in pairs, one of each
25 pair being intended for mounting at one side of the structure (such as the chair 1 seen in Figure 1) and the other of the pair at such structure's opposite side. Each bracket comprises angularly-disposed arms, one of which
30 (designated 2) being the vertical arm and the other (designated 3) being the horizontal arm. Each of these arms has a mounting flange extending longitudinally thereof and having openings 4 through which nails or
35 screws 5 may be passed for mounting the bracket. These flanges being flange 6 of arm 2 and flange 7 of arm 3 are, when the bracket is made of sheet metal, formed by bending the arms 2 and 3 (of which the flanges form
40 an integral portion) over in opposite directions,—that is, the flanges 6 extend laterally from the bracket only at one side thereof, while the flanges 7 extend laterally from the bracket only at the bracket's opposite side.

45 The economical and space-saving advantage of this method of forming the bracket and its said flanges is apparent by reference to such a structure as the chair seen in Figure 1 to which the brackets are illustrated as
50 applied. In this use, the outer face of each

bracket is "flush" with the front edge of the chair leg 8 or 8¹, the vertical mounting flanges 6 being attached by the screws to the inner sides of said legs; and the horizontal flanges 7 are secured by the screws to the under side
55 or edge of the cross rail 9 which connects the chair legs. Inasmuch as these flanges 6 and 7 extend oppositely and only from one or the other side of the bracket, there is no superfluous material in their parts, and yet one
60 of the flanges forms with the chair leg, and the other flange with the connecting rail all the contact or connection useful, in view of the fact that the inner surface of this rail 9 and the outer surface or edge of each leg
65 8 lie in the same plane. The bracket desirably has a brace member 10 and strengthening flanges 11 and ribs 12.

I claim:

In furniture construction: a pair of furniture members disposed at an angle to each other, the rear surface of one of said members contacting the front surface of the other member; a bracket connecting said members comprising a body portion in the plane of said surfaces, and mounting flanges disposed relatively to each other at the said angle, one of said flanges extending from one side only of the body portion and being secured to one of said members, and the other flange extending
75 from the opposite side only of the body portion and being secured to the other one of said members.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Grand Rapids, Michigan, this
26th day of April, 1929.

GEORGE H. HAMILTON.

90

95

100