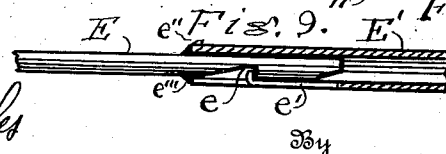
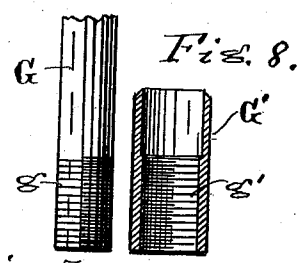
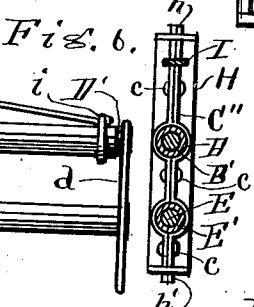
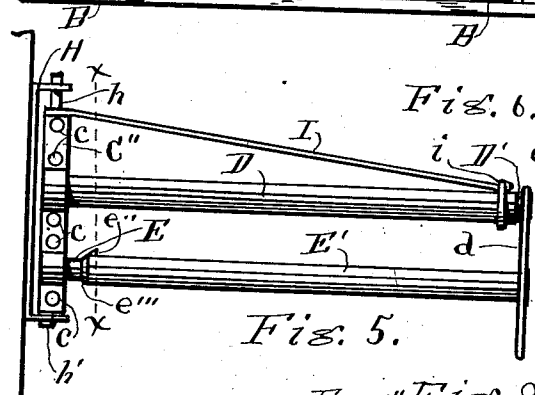
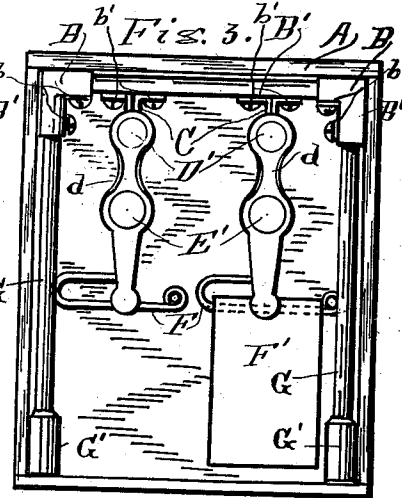
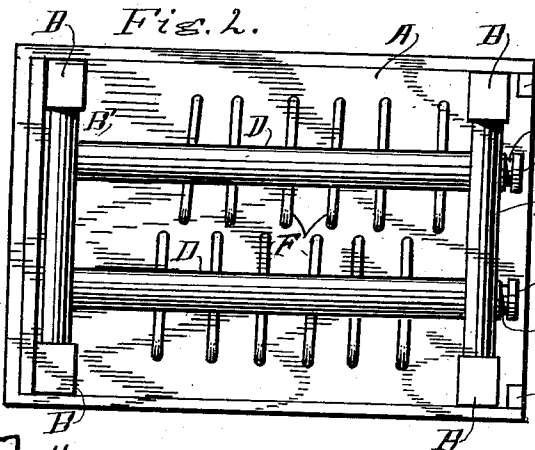
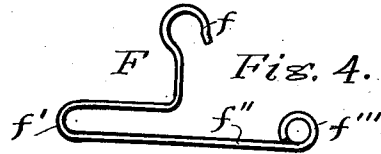
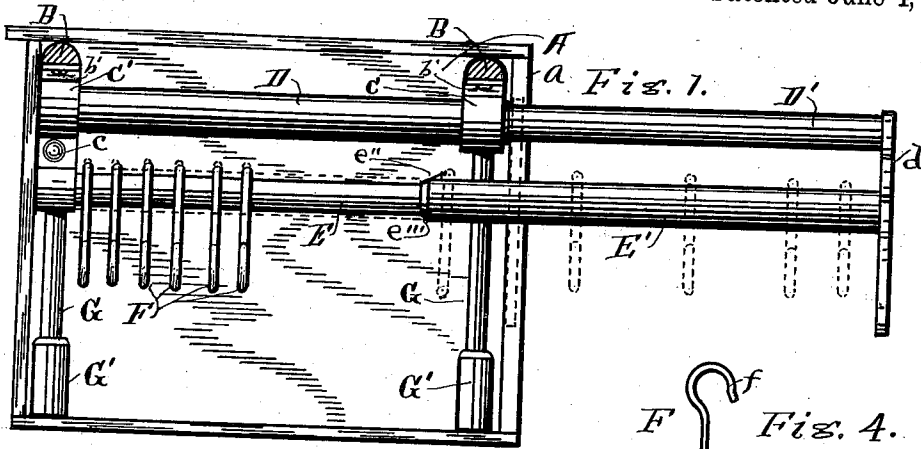


C. B. CORBIN.
BRACKET AND CASE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1911.

1,028,811.

Patented June 4, 1912.



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CHARLES B. CORBIN, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BRACKET AND CASE.

1,028,811.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed August 2, 1911. Serial No. 642,025.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. CORBIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets and Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in appliances for hanging and storing clothing, and more particularly to an extensible bracket and hangers for storing shirts, and a ready means for securing the brackets in display cases, and its objects are: First, to provide a means whereby the bracket may be readily and firmly secured in an exhibit or display rack or case. Second, to provide a bracket for displaying wearing apparel which when closed will hold the apparel in small space, but when extended the capacity of the bracket will be increased accordingly so that the apparel may be readily moved upon it to bring the apparel in easy position for inspection; and third, to provide a bracket that may be readily made to fit any size of case. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a display case with one side removed and with the bracket in place and extended. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with the doors removed and with a garment supported upon a hanger. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a hanger detached from the bracket. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the bracket designed to be supported at one end and capable of being swung from side to side. Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the same cut off on the line *x x* of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the lower end of the bracket support showing a screw thread for adjusting the height of the cross bars to which the bracket is secured. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of the nut that is intended to co-act with the support for adjusting the height of the bracket, and Fig. 9 shows a catch to prevent the bars from becoming disconnected.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The case A is, preferably, made of glass on the top and three sides, and, if desired, a wood door may be used at *a* to inclose the end of the case when the bracket is closed.

The bracket is made of a permanently

located cylindrical beam D above and a corresponding rod E below, both of which are permanently secured in the grip C' at the back end. A sliding rod, D', is made to telescope with the cylinder D, and a cylindrical bar E', connected with the bar or rod D' by means of the handle *d*, at one end, and the other end is made to telescope over the rod or bar E, and all is so arranged that the portion D' E' may be drawn out to the position indicated in Fig. 1 to bring apparel supported thereon within easy reach of the operator, or it may be shoved together to the position indicated in Figs. 2 and 5 so as to bring the entire supporting portions of the bracket within the case, or back to the shortest possible length to support the apparel in the smallest possible case.

When applying this bracket to a glass display case, as it would be impossible to secure the brackets to the glass, some provision must be made for supporting it safely and securely without in any way injuring the glass case. To accomplish this I form corner brackets, as B B of such a form as to fit snugly in the corner of the case, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, and so constructed that a cross bar B' may be supported across the case, and to this bar I secure the cleats *c c'* by means of screws *b'*, or other suitable means, and I support the corner pieces or brackets B B upon standards G G, one for each bracket. When the corner pieces B B and the cross bars B' B' have been placed in the case the corner pieces are securely fastened to the cross bars B' and to the standards G by means of set screws, as *b b*, or other suitable means, and so adjusted that the corner pieces bear snugly against the side walls of the case, as in Fig. 3, and the whole is forced snugly against the top of the case by manipulating the nut G' to lengthen the standard G, G' sufficiently to clamp the supporting frame B, B', G, G', firmly into the case. In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown the screws at the lower end of the standard G and the nut G' with the thread but a trifle over one half the length of the nut, with the inner surface of the nut enlarged above the thread and perfectly plain. The object of so forming these screw threads is so that the standard may be lengthened to a considerable degree without exposing the screw threads on the standard G, by which means I have here provided for a safe extension of the

standard of fully one half an inch without showing the threads, especially desirable as the standards should be nickle plated and highly polished, and otherwise the screw thread, if in sight, would greatly disfigure the standards.

The cylindrical bar E' should be tapered at the end, as at e''' in Figs. 1, 5 and 9, so the hangers F will readily slip over the end and upon the cylindrical rod E' when this rod is slid back to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 5, and I prefer that a small inclined projection, as e'', be formed on the upper surface so that when the hanger has been taken up by the rod E' it will be held by the projection and drawn out with the bracket, and so that there will be no danger of the hangers sliding off of the rod when it is drawn out suddenly. When it is desired to pass the hangers back upon the rod E to give more space between them for the ready inspection of apparel upon them it is only necessary to lift them over the projection and pass them back to the rod E.

For brackets that are made to be applied in cases, as in the first three figures here presented, I provide a back clamp C', preferably made of sheet metal and firmly riveted together, as at c, and a front clamp, made of the same material, as at C, and secure these to the cross bar B' as hereinbefore stated. When making them as swinging brackets to be supported as a side bracket, as indicated in Fig. 5, the supporting clamp, here marked C'', is made much longer than those made for case brackets, and the ends are formed to provide lugs h and h' which are designed to pass through holes in the right angled wings of the supporting plate or bracket H. The lug h is made considerably longer than the lug h' so that it may be slid up through the wing far enough so that the lug h' may be passed over the lower wing and down through it without danger of the lug h becoming disengaged from the upper wing. As it is necessary to support the outer end of this bracket, and as it cannot be supported by being permanently secured to a stationary support, as in Fig. 1, I displace the clamp C with a long brace I, one end of which is passed over the lug h, and the other end is firmly secured to the outer end of the cylindrical bar D, as at I, so that the bracket is, by this means, braced sufficiently to support a very heavy load, even when extended.

To render this bracket available for exhibiting fancy shirts, &c., I form a hanger F of wire and having a hook f to be passed over the rods E—E', a backwardly formed loop f'', a supporting arm f''' and a guard f''', all so arranged that when the hanger is placed upon the rod E' a shirt or other garment may be slid over the guard f''' onto the arm f''' and will be held safely to place

without danger of sliding off at the end of the arm, as indicated at F' in Fig. 3 where a scarf is represented as being folded and thrown over the arm f'', as a shirt would be after it has been laundered, in which case the several parts of the shirt are pinned together and the arm f''' must be passed through between the folds.

In Fig. 9 I have shown the rod E' in section to show how it is sawed into to form the spring catch e', and the inclined notch e in the rod E into which this spring catch drops when the bracket is extended, and averts the danger of drawing the extensible parts too far, and disconnecting them from the permanently located parts of the bracket.

It will be readily seen that when this bracket is extended its length is nearly doubled and the entire space is available for holding, moving and placing and displacing hangers and the apparel upon them so that the goods may be readily and conveniently inspected without the necessity of removing them from the bracket and handling them for exhibition, thus averting the usual great danger of so soiling them as to relegate them to the "bargain counter" before they have been inspected to any great extent in the regular line of traffic, thus working great economy especially when displaying and selling laundried shirts.

It will be readily understood that if the arm or bar D was made of a solid rod and the bar D' was made to pass over it it would be impossible to place any kind of a support for the outer end of the back portion of the bracket, and, again, if the bar E' was made to pass inside of the bar E the hangers F would never be drawn out with the bar E' but would remain stationary upon the bar E, hence the necessity of constructing the bracket substantially as hereinbefore described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a bracket attachment for display cases, an upper permanently located cylindrical bar and a lower permanently located bar parallel therewith, an upper extensible bar telescoping into the permanent cylindrical bar, a lower extensible bar telescoping over the lower permanent bar, the back end of the lower extensible bar chamfered to pass freely through the hooks on hangers that may be supported on the lower permanent bar, and means for preventing the extensible bars from being disconnected from the permanent bars when extending the bracket and a spur thereon having the front edge perpendicular and the top inclined downward toward the back end of the bar.

2. In a bracket construction for display cases, an upper permanently located cylindrical bar, a lower permanently located bar

parallel therewith, a pair of extensible bars connected by a handle at one end and so disposed that one will telescope into the permanent cylindrical bar and the other will telescope over the lower permanent bar, the
5 lower extensible bar chamfered at the end and having a spur projecting upward therefrom, and a catch on this bar arranged to engage a notch in the permanent bar when
10 the bracket is extended so the bars may not be disconnected.

3. In a bracket attachment for display cases, an upper cylindrical bar, a lower bar parallel therewith, clamps engaging said
15 bars to hold them permanently connected, an upper extensible bar telescoping into the upper cylindrical bar, a lower cylindrical

bar telescoping over the lower permanent bar, a handle connecting the outer ends of the extensible bars, the lower permanent
20 bar having a notch near one end, the lower extensible bar having a spring catch to engage said notch when the bars are extended, the back end of said extensible bar chamfered and a spur extending upward to hold
25 hangers when the bar is extended, and means for securing and supporting the bracket in a glass display case.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 28, 1911.

CHARLES B. CORBIN.

In presence of—

A. P. STILES,

I. J. CILLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."