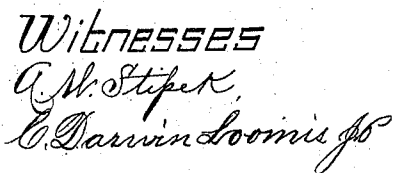


2. Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 577,723.

Patented Feb. 23, 1897.



Inventor
Thomas Corcoran,
By James Shepard
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. CORSCADEN.
SHELF BRACKET.

No. 577,723.

Patented Feb. 23, 1897.

Fig. 4.

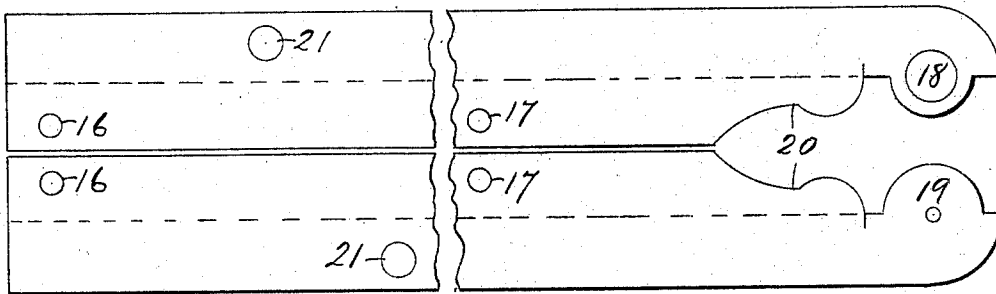


Fig. 5.

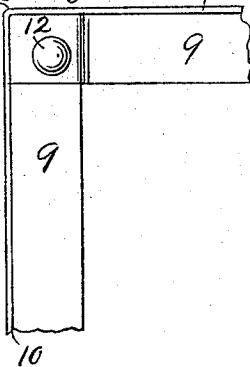
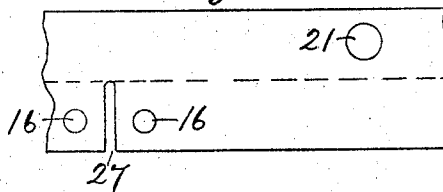


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

A. W. Steyer
C. Garvin Loomis, Jr.

Inventor

Thomas Corscaden
By James Shepard
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CORSCADEN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
STANLEY WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,723, dated February 23, 1897.

Application filed January 29, 1894. Serial No. 498,301. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CORSCADEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shelf-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in shelf-brackets; and the objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in the construction of a sheet-metal bracket and efficiency in the article.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my bracket with portions broken out. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same with a portion of the wall-plate broken out. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the wall-plate on the line *xx*, Fig. 1, together with the underside of a portion of the shelf-plate. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blanks for the shelf-plate of my bracket with a portion broken out. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the meeting ends of the wall and shelf plates of my bracket in a slightly-modified form. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a portion of the blank for one member of one wall and shelf plate, showing their junction.

I form the wall or shelf plates and its strengthening-web of two angle-plates, placed together with the broad side of the wing of one of said angle-plates parallel to the corresponding wing of the companion angle-plate to form the strengthening-web 9, while the other two wings of said angle-plates form the wall-plate 10 or shelf-plate 11. At the junction of the wall and shelf plates I prefer to spread the two members of one of the webs 9, so as to receive the other web between these members and then secure them firmly together by suitable fastening—for example, the rivet 12. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5.) I also prefer to employ the brace 13, riveted by its ends to the webs 9, as at 14, and a solid central screw-hole boss 15 at the outer ends of the wall and shelf plates.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I have illustrated the wall and shelf plates as formed of four separate pieces, that is, two pieces for each plate. The shelf-plate blanks are shown in Fig. 4, and they also sufficiently illustrate the blanks

for the wall-plates, which are substantially the same, only they are generally made a little longer. The longitudinal broken line in each blank, Fig. 4, indicates the line of bend or fold for changing these flat blanks into angle-plates. In the web portion I form the holes 16 near their inner ends to receive the rivet 12 and toward their outer end the holes 17 to receive the rivet 14, which secures the end of the brace. Near the outer end I form the inner screw-hole boss-blank 18 with a large hole on one member and the outer screw-hole boss-blank 19 with a small hole on the other member. Both boss-blanks project in the form of a semicircle to one side of the line of fold in each angle-plate, the rest of the web portion being cut away to said line for a short distance and then running to the outer edge of the web in any pleasing design, as at 20, Fig. 4. The plate portion of the blanks may be perforated, as at 21, for forming the screw-holes 22. The screw-hole boss-blank 19 is offset from the plane of the wall or shelf plate by striking up the screw-hole boss 15 so that it may overlap the inner screw-hole boss-blank, the large hole in which may be slightly countersunk on its back side or upon both sides. The middle portion of the boss-blank 19 is then swaged through said larger hole of the inner boss-blank and clenched on the back side, making the eyelet screw-hole 23, Figs. 1 and 2, the lower end of the wall-plate being shown in central longitudinal section in Fig. 1.

I also prefer to swage portions of the members of the webs 9 outwardly to let the ends of the brace 13 in between them, as at 24. The brace 13 may also have its middle portion both strengthened and ornamented by swaging, as at 25, Fig. 1.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the construction of the wall and shelf plates 10 and 11 is modified to the extent of making them continuous at their junction 26, whereby only two pieces, instead of four, are used in their production. This only requires longer blanks, which, instead of being cut into or cut off at their inner ends, have the web portion of each member of the blank, that is, each angle-plate, notched, as at 27, while the plate portion is continuous, as shown in Fig. 6. By thus making the shelf and wall plates continuous

at their junction it is not necessary to fasten the web portion of the shelf-plate to the web portion of the wall-plate, but of course it may be so fastened, if desired.

- 5 By folding the strengthening-web in the form of two angle-plates, with a seam at the outer edge of said web, I can fold the same conveniently and at less expense than I could fold the same from one piece doubled upon
10 itself without any such seam at the projecting edge. I am also enabled to readily secure the ends of the brace between the two members of said web, and I produce a neat and strong sheet-metal bracket at a small cost.
15 I claim as my invention—

A sheet-metal bracket the wall and shelf plates of which are each formed of two separate angle-plates the projecting members of which abut against each other for the main portion of their length and form the longitudinal web, swaged brace-sockets formed in said web, in combination with a brace the ends of which are secured in said swaged sockets to the projecting members of said web, whereby excessive pressure on the brace-rivets is avoided substantially as described.

THOMAS CORSCADEN.

Witnesses:

JAMES SHEPARD,
A. W. STIPEK.