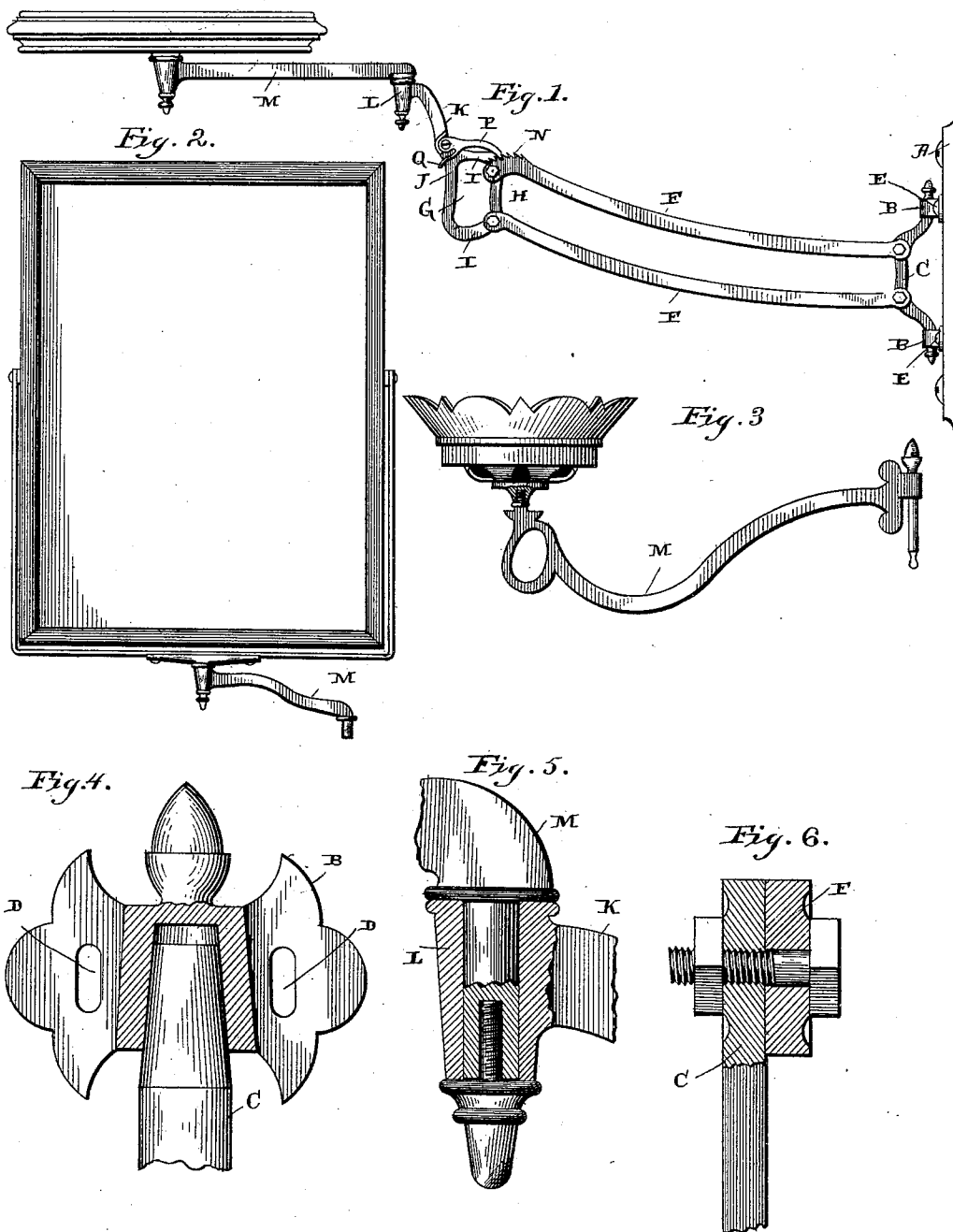


(No Model.)

N. R. STREETER.
ADJUSTABLE SWINGING BRACKET.

No. 482,207.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON R. STREETER, OF GROTON, NEW YORK.

ADJUSTABLE SWINGING BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,207, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed January 25, 1892. Serial No. 419,219. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON R. STREETER, of Groton, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Swinging Brackets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in adjustable swinging brackets; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a specific means for holding the bracket in its adjusted position and to construct this means so that it is convenient to be grasped by the hand of the operator and the locking device operated by the thumb, and also to so construct the locking means that the weight of the bracket must first be upon the hand of the person adjusting it before it can be lowered, whereby it is prevented from suddenly dropping, as would be the case if the locking means were constructed to permit of tripping it without first having the entire weight of the bracket and contents upon the hand of the operator, as will be understood.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bracket which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing a looking-glass attachment for the bracket. Fig. 3 shows a lamp attachment for the same. Fig. 4 is a section of one end of the pivoted arm and the socket for the same for securing it to the wall. Fig. 5 is a section showing the manner of constructing the sockets for the swinging arms and how they are held therein. Fig. 6 is a section through the pivotal point of one of the parallel arms.

This bracket is intended for use as a dentist's bracket, as shown in Fig. 1, carrying a small table, or for supporting plants or flowers thereon, or for a lamp-bracket, as shown in Fig. 3, or as a mirror-bracket, as shown in Fig. 2, and for many other similar purposes.

A indicates a wooden or other suitable base,

which is fastened to a wall or other object by means of screws. Secured to this base near its upper and lower ends are the sockets B, 55 in which opposite ends of a pivoted bar or head C rest. The ends of this head C are made cone-shaped, as shown, and the sockets B correspondingly-shaped. The flanges of these sockets B, by means of which they are screwed 60 to the base, are provided with elongated vertical openings D, through which the clamping-screws E pass, as shown in Fig. 4. By means of this construction when the head C has become loose from wear or other cause it 65 is only necessary to loosen the clamping-screws E and then hammer or force the socket down, as will be understood, until the necessary degree of tightness is obtained. In this manner the head can always be kept firm and 70 tight. Pivoted to one side of this head a suitable distance apart and above each other are two parallel bars F, which are of any suitable and desired length. The outer ends of these bars are pivoted to what I term a "hand-piece" 75 G. This hand-piece is composed of the inner vertical portion H, the upper and lower horizontal portions I, and the outer vertical portion J. Extending upward and outward from this outer vertical portion J is an extension 80 or arm K, which is provided at its outer end with a socket L to receive a swinging arm M. This arm M may either carry a table, a mirror, or a lamp, as shown in the several figures. For the purpose of locking these parallel 85 arms in any desired vertical adjustment I provide the upper and outer edge of the upper parallel arm with the serrations N, with which the inner end of a gravity pawl or latch P engages, as shown. The outer end of this 90 pawl or latch is pivoted to the extension K above the pivotal point of the serrated arm and is provided with a downwardly-extending thumb or finger piece Q. I here show the pawl pivoted to the extension K; but this is not ab- 95 solutely necessary. The main point to be observed is that the pivotal point of the pawl be above the pivotal point of the serrated arm. This can be accomplished, as will be readily understood, by pivoting the pawl directly to 100 the upper outer corner of the hand-piece. Owing to this position of the pawl when the vertical portion J of the hand-piece is grasped by the hand of the operator the thumb-piece

of the latch is in position to be operated by the thumb; also, owing to this position of the pivotal point of the pawl it is necessary to first raise the weight of the bracket and its contents before the pawl can be operated. This is an essential feature in a bracket of this character, owing to the fact that if the locking means could be tripped without first taking the weight of the bracket in the hands it would suddenly drop, thus throwing the contents of the bracket upon the floor or upsetting them. In the construction just described, however, this cannot be the case, for the reason that the operator must first take the weight in his hand before the locking means can be released. This avoids the dropping of the bracket suddenly, as will be understood. By means of a bracket of this construction the mirror or other device can be adjusted to any desired position and folded up to the side of the wall in an elevated or lowered position. The construction of the bracket is also very cheap and simple, as well as durable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An improved bracket comprising a hori-

zontally-swinging head, parallel arms pivoted at their inner ends one above the other to swing vertically, a combined hand-piece and support consisting of an inner and outer vertical portion, upper and lower horizontal portions connecting the ends of the vertical portions, and a supporting-arm extending upward and outward therefrom, the outer ends of said arms pivoted to the said inner vertical portion, the upper arm having serrations above and inside of its pivotal point, a pawl pivoted at the upper outer corner of the said hand-piece and in a plane above the pivotal point of the upper arm, the inner end of the pawl extending inside of the pivotal point of the said arm, whereby the said hand-piece must be raised before the pawl can be released, the said outer vertical portion forming a hand-piece, and a depending handle upon the outer end of the pawl, whereby it is convenient to be operated by the thumb, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

NELSON R. STREETER.

Witnesses:

LUCIUS F. RANDOLPH,
ROLAND A. FITZGERALD.