No. 744,265. PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

H. G. VOIGHT.

KNOCKDOWN BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

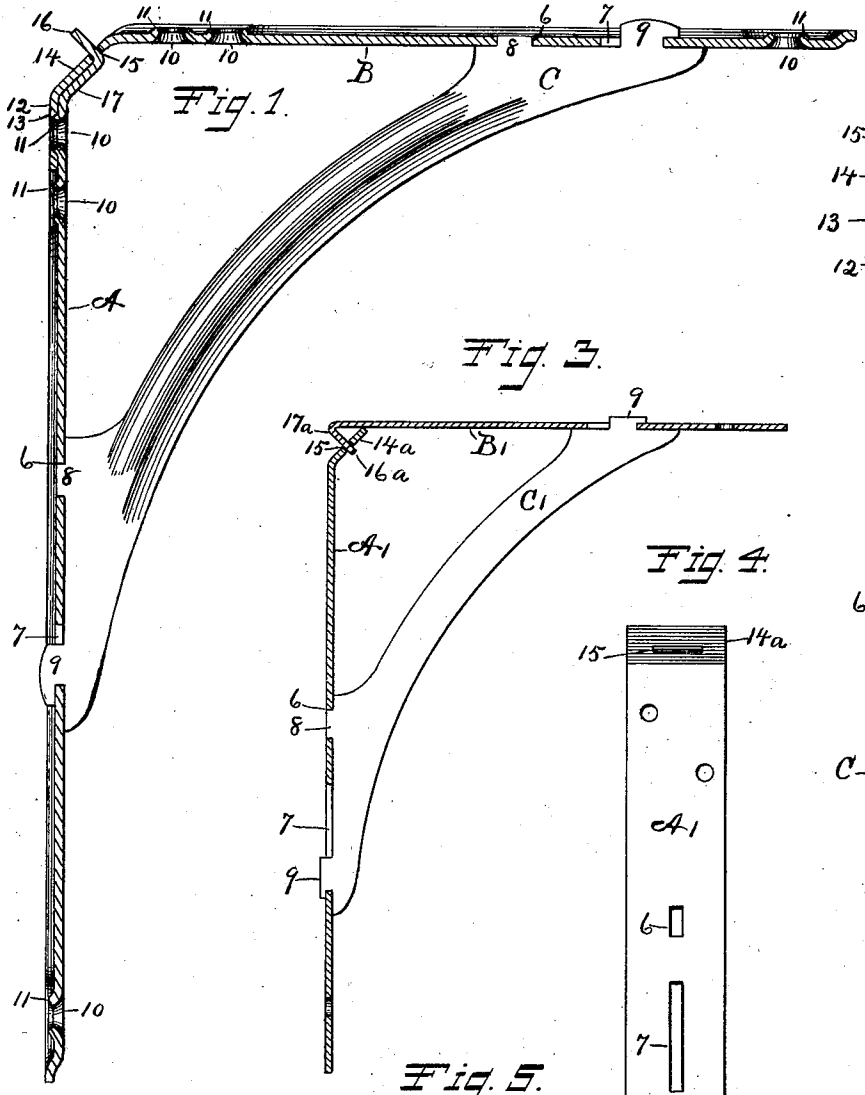


Fig. 2.

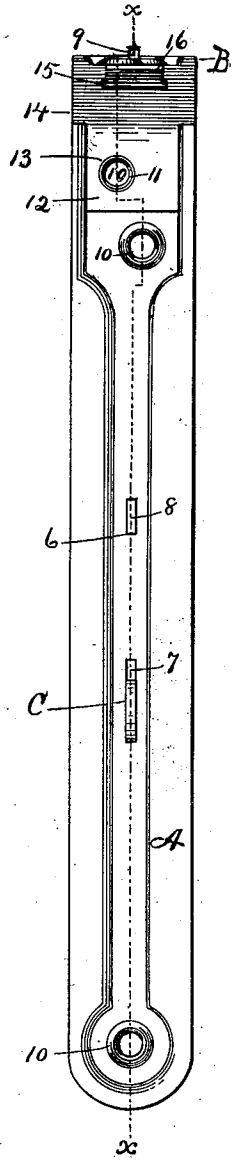
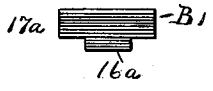


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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No. 744,265. Patented November 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. VOIGHT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO RUSSELL AND ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

KNOCKDOWN BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,265, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed August 18, 1902. Serial No. 120,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. VOIGHT, 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 Knockdown Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in knockdown brackets; and the objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and efficiency and convenience in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the wall and shelf plates of my bracket on the zigzag line *x x*, Fig. 2, so as to pass centrally through all the screw-holes, together with a side elevation of the brace. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the said bracket. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of the wall and shelf plates of my bracket in a modified form, together with a side elevation of the brace. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the wall-plate of the said bracket, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a rear end view of the shelf-plate of the said bracket, Fig. 3.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A designates the wall-plate, B the shelf-plate, and C the brace. The general form and construction of these parts is the same as in my application, Serial No. 119,650, filed August 14, 1902, and the particular improvement herein disclosed relates to the additional lock at the junction of the wall and shelf plates. The parts are separately formed and shaped in any suitable dies, the wall and shelf plates having mortises 6 and slots 7, while the ends of the brace have tenons 8 and hooked lugs 9 for engaging the said mortises and tenons, as in the aforesaid application, the lug at the lower end of the brace for engaging the wall-plate projecting downwardly and the lug at the upper end of the brace for engaging the shelf-plate projecting outwardly. The said wall and shelf plates are provided with any desired form of screw-holes 10, the same being herein shown as countersunk by turning the metal inwardly at the edge of the holes, so as to form the bur 11. The upper portion of the wall-plate has a tongue-receiving socket formed in it, which receives the tongue 12 of the shelf-plate, the said tongue having a screw-hole 13, that registers with the upper one of the screw-holes 10 in the wall-plate, as shown in Fig. 1, all substantially as disclosed in the aforesaid application. The rear end of the shelf-plate in addition to its tongue 12 is provided with an obliquely-bent portion 14, having a mortise 15 for the reception of the lug 16, that projects from a correspondingly-inclined portion 17 of the wall-plate A. In Figs. 3, 4, and 5 I show this same general construction, but have left the wall and shelf plates A′ B′ and brace C′ in their flat form without any strengthening ribs or beads, omitted the mortise and tenon for the shelf-plate and upper end of the brace, and transferred the obliquely-bent portion and its mortise from the shelf-plate to the wall-plate and the engaging lug therefor to the shelf-plate, the vertical tongue and socket of the former application at the junction of the wall and shelf plates being omitted. The obliquely-bent portion 14^a on the wall-plate A′ has a mortise 15, the same as the obliquely-bent portion 14 of Figs. 1 and 2. The shelf-plate has also an obliquely-bent portion 17^a; but it stands at a right angle to 14^a instead of parallel, and the lug 16^a is a continuation of the said portion 17^a instead of being bent at an angle thereto; but the corner connection is substantially the same in both forms of construction.

The bracket is set up by first connecting the lower end of the brace with the wall-plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The shelf-plate is next placed over the wall-plate and brace, with its rear end slightly elevated and its front end depressed sufficiently to pass the hooked lug at the upper end of the brace through the slot in the shelf-plate and engage the said lug therewith. The upper end of the wall-plate is then sprung forwardly while the shelf-plate is pressed rearwardly, at the same time pressing down its rear end until the lug at the corner properly presents itself to the mortise in the obliquely-bent portion, and the said lug and mortise engage each other with a snap, the tenon at the upper end of the brace in the form shown in Fig. 1 entering its mortise in the shelf-plate at the same time that the corner lug and mortise come into engagement.

By my improvement a simple and convenient construction is provided for connecting the wall and shelf plates without any other corner connection in the form shown in Fig. 3 or additionally to other corner connections, as shown in Fig. 1.

I claim as my invention—

1. A knockdown bracket consisting of a wall-plate, a shelf-plate and an interlocking brace, the said wall-plate having at its upper end a tongue-receiving socket and the shelf-plate having at its inner end a tongue fitted to engage the said socket, the said wall and shelf plate in addition to the said socket and tongue further having, at their junction, an obliquely-bent portion and mortise on one part, and a lug on the other part for engaging the said mortise, all substantially as described.

2. A knockdown bracket having wall and shelf plates and an interlocking brace, the said brace being provided with a downwardly-projecting hooked lug at its lower end and with an outwardly-projecting hooked lug at its upper end for engaging a mortise in the said shelf-plate and locking thereon, the said wall and shelf plates also having at their inner ends, the one a tenon and the other a mortise obliquely disposed, whereby the said tenon and mortise may be disengaged by forcing the shelf-plate and upper end of the brace inwardly and at the same time moving the inner end of the shelf-plate upwardly in an oblique direction.

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