United States Patent

[11] 3,627,247

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[21] Appl. No. 12,054
[22] Filed Feb. 17, 1970
[45] Patented Dec. 14, 1971

[54] **BRACKET FOR HOLDING BINS, ETC. TO SLOTTED UPRIGHTS**
4 Claims, 3 Drawing Figs.

[52] U.S. Cl. 248/243, 108/108, 211/126, 211/148
[51] Int. Cl. A47g 29/02
[50] Field of Search 248/243, 247, 248, 235, 125; 211/126, 133, 134, 148; 108/108

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ABSTRACT: A flat plate, a pair of spaced edge projections thereon in the same plane, said projections being slotted correspondingly for application to a slotted upright, and a rounded notch at the same edge for receiving and holding a rodlike member against the upright.

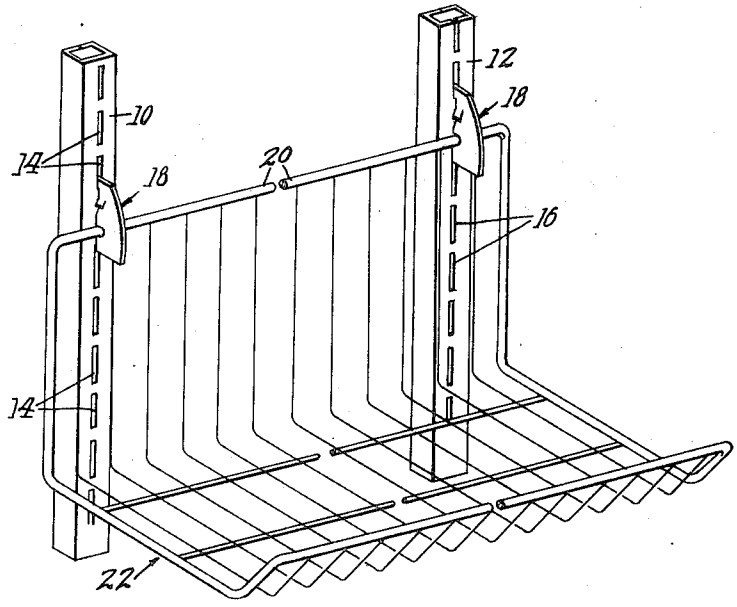


Fig. 1

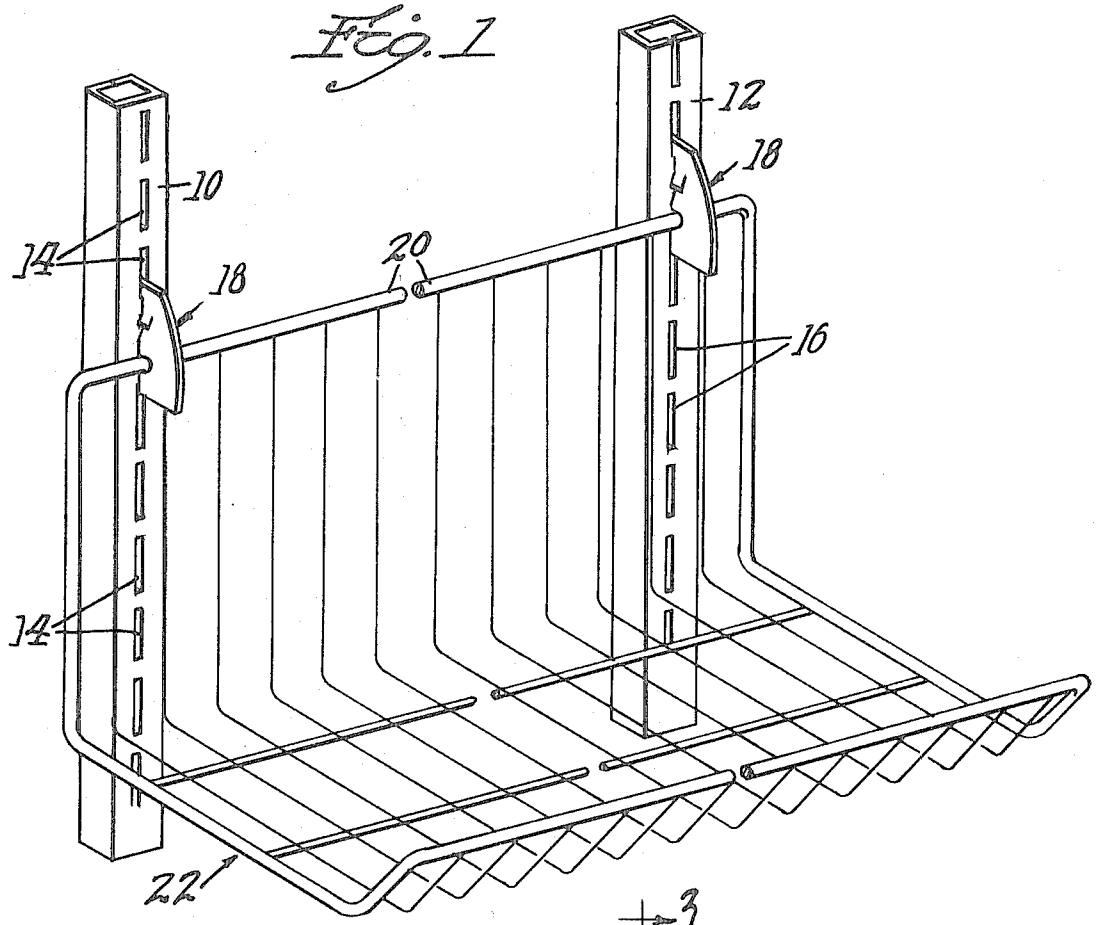


Fig. 3

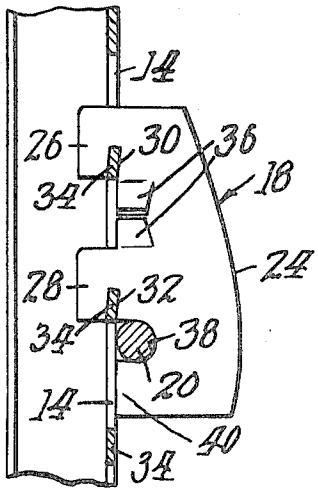
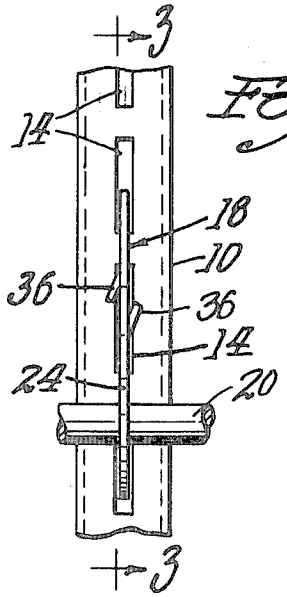


Fig. 2



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BRACKET FOR HOLDING BINS, ETC. TO SLOTTED UPRIGHTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There have been many structures proposed for holding shelving, bins, etc. to walls, and particularly for temporarily holding them so that they may be changed to vary the spacing, etc.; but in every case the supports and shelving holding means have been relatively expensive and complicated.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Brackets in the form of flat plates are provided by this invention, these brackets being relatively small and having at an edge thereof coplanar spaced rectangular projections each of which is slotted at an edge thereof, the slots corresponding for application to a conventional slotted upright or tube. Adjacent one of said projections and remote from the other there is an edge notch which is preferably rounded to receive and hold an elongated member such as a wire forming a longitudinal, horizontal part of a shelf or a bin. By this construction the elongated member is firmly held against the slotted uprights but by a very simple manipulation of the fingers the brackets are removable to allow the shelf or bin to be removed and replaced.

The brackets are also preferably provided with slightly bent-out tabs providing contact with the front surface of the slotted upright, aiding and maintaining the brackets against a lateral motion or tilt.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the invention in use;

FIG. 2 is a view in front elevation on an enlarged scale illustrating one of the brackets in position, and

FIG. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of FIG. 2.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

As shown in FIG. 1, a pair of more or less conventional upright tabular members 10 and 12 which are provided with end-to-end aligned spaced slots 14, 16, and which are generally well known in the art, are mounted on a wall or the like in the usual manner. The slots 14 and 16 in pairs are adapted to receive brackets generally indicated at 18 and these brackets in multiples are provided to hold firmly e.g. a horizontal wire member 20 in position against the uprights 10 and 12 providing a support for attached shelving, wire binning, or baskets, etc., generally indicated at 22.

It is to be understood that the uprights 10 and 12 and the basket or the like 22 are known in the art and it is the bracket 18 per se which is the subject matter of the present invention particularly however when taken in conjunction with the other two elements, i.e., the uprights and basket or bin.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, each bracket 18 comprises a flat plate. It may have a curved forward edge 24 if desired for the purpose of avoiding articles held in the basket or shelving, and also it is easier to grasp the brackets. At the opposite edge of the plate, at one end, there is a rectangular laterally extending projection 26 and spaced therefrom there is another similar edge projection 28.

These projections are slotted as at 30 and 32, these slots being positioned at a slight angle to the vertical and this causes the brackets 18 to be drawn tightly to the uprights 10 and 12. The spacing of the slots in such as to correspond with the lengths of the slots 14, 16.

By this means the projections 26 and 28 are entered through a pair of adjacent slots 14 and 16, then the bracket is dropped

or pushed down so that the material of the uprights indicated at 34, 34 between slots enters into the slots 30 and 32, as is clearly shown in FIG. 3.

By providing laterally bent-out tabs 36, 36 as shown in FIG. 2, abutments wider than the respective slots 14 and 16 are formed, and these serve to anchor the bracket against lateral tilt.

Adjacent the lower projection 28 and in fact having one edge coinciding therewith, a notch 38 is provided in the edge of the plate. Notch 38 preferably has a bottom on an arc for the reception of wire 20. The notch 38 is made to accommodate the wire 20 so that it is held in tight relationship against the front surface of the uprights 10 and 12.

Below notch 38 there is another semiprojection 40 coplanar with the bracket plate and with the projections 26 and 28. Projection 40 is shorter than the latter and abuts against the front surface of the uprights as shown in FIG. 3 so that the wire 20 is closely gripped.

It is clear that the brackets as shown in FIG. 1 grip and hold the entire shelving or bin in a generally fixed position although in the instance shown in FIG. 1 the entire bin could be pivoted up about the longitudinal axis of the wire 20. However it is held by its own weight and also by the weight of the contents, against the front surfaces of the uprights 10 and 12. Merely by lifting the brackets 18 frees them from the parts 34, 34 by the uprights, and the wire 20 may be slid out of the notch 38 and down part of the front edge of projection 40. Replacement is very simple and involves a reverse procedure.

I claim:

1. In combination with a slotted upright and a supporting member having a longitudinal rodlike member,

a bracket for holding the supporting member to the upright, said bracket comprising a generally flat plate, a pair of vertically spaced aligned laterally extending projections at an edge thereof, means forming slots in said projections, said slots being generally similar and being open at corresponding edges of the projections for application through certain slots to the parts of the upright between said slots,

a recess in the edge of said plate for the reception of said longitudinal rodlike member transverse to the plate, said recess being located at the edge of the plate on which the projections are located below the lowermost projection,

said recess forming in part a third projection at the edge of said plate below the recess, said third projection being shorter than the first-named projections and bearing on the upright, the rodlike member being wholly encompassed by the edges of the recess and the upright.

2. The combination of claim 1 wherein the projections have widths less than the lengths of the slots on the uprights.

3. The combination of claim 1 wherein the edge of the plate opposite the projections is curved, and this curved edge extends into the supporting member.

4. In combination with a slotted upright and a wire basket wherein the wire basket includes a longitudinally arranged rod that forms a portion of the structure thereof,

a bracket for holding the basket to the upright, said bracket comprising a plate, a pair of spaced projections at one edge of the plate, means forming similar slots in said projections for application through certain of the slots in the upright, to the upright,

a recess in said edge of the plate for reception of the longitudinal rod, said recess being constructed and arranged to hold the rod against the upright, the rod being substantially encompassed by the edges of the recess and the upright.

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