(No Model.)

L. E. HASTINGS.

BRACKET.

No. 354,903. Patented Dec. 28, 1886.

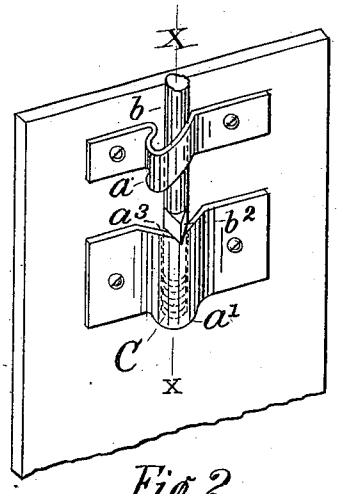


Fig. 2.

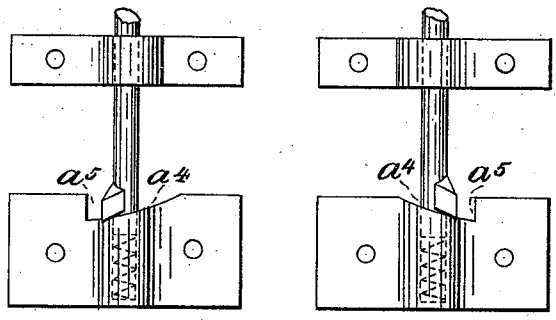


Fig. 3.

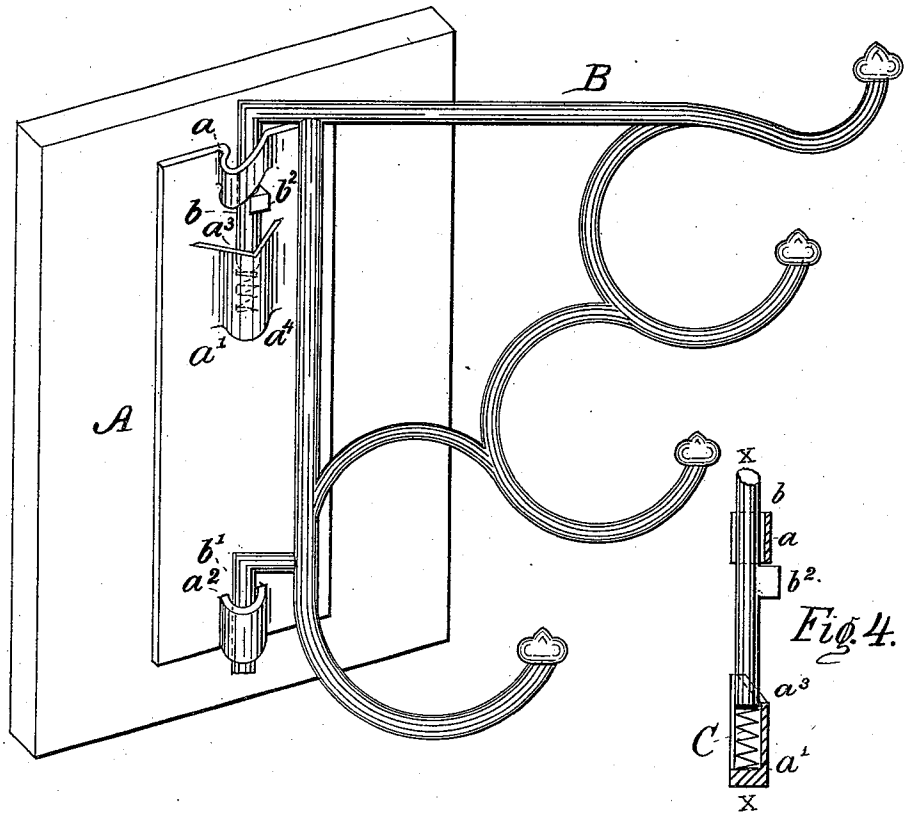


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,903, dated December 28, 1886.

Application filed August 19, 1886. Serial No. 211,264. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS E. HASTINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manning, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object to afford a wall-plate for a bracket, which, when the bracket is attached thereto, will prevent upward displacement of the bracket and enable the bracket to be turned in opposite directions, and so constructed that a weight hung upon the bracket will cause the bracket to lock itself in a fixed position; and it consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket attached to the wall-plate, and showing the spring in the lower portion of said plate. Fig. 2 is a view in detail of the wall-plate, and showing the position of the pivot of the bracket when weight is applied to the bracket. Fig. 3 is a view in detail of a portion of the wall-plate, showing the sockets and inclined portions of the sockets to enable the brackets to be held in a fixed position and extend from the wall-plate at opposite angles. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the sockets of the wall-plate, taken on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 2.

In the construction of my invention I cast the wall-plate A with a series of sockets, $a\ a'\ a^2$, which project outwardly from the face of the wall-plate and are arranged a sufficient distance apart in a vertical relation to receive the pivots of the bracket B. The socket a extends from the upper portion of the wall-plate A in an oblique relation, thus elongating the socket. The socket a' extends from the wall-plate A a suitable distance below the socket a to permit the self-adjustment of the bracket B. In the upper front portion of the socket a', I make a notch, a^3, and the lower portion of the socket I provide with a closed under side, a^4. The socket a^2 projects from the wall-plate A below the socket a', and at such a distance as to receive the lower pivot, b', of the bracket. The bracket B is made preferably of iron and has the respective upper and lower pivots, $b\ b'$, which extend from and lie in a position at right angles to the bracket. Midway the length of the upper pivot, b, I cast upon said pivot a lug, b^2, which extends inwardly toward the bracket and terminates in a point.

Within the upper socket, a^2, I place a coiled spring, C. I then insert the pivots $b\ b'$ in the sockets $a\ a'\ a^2$, and in so doing I carry the bracket so far to one side that the lug b^2 on the pivot b will enter the socket a at its extreme point of elongation and pass through and below the said socket, the lower end of which pivot b then passes into the socket a' just beneath and rests upon the spring C. The lower pivot, b', at the same time passes into the socket a^2 at the bottom of the wall-plate. In this position the lug b^2 on the upper pivot, b, is held by the spring C against the under side of the socket a, and the bracket B may be readily moved sidewise, and without danger of accidental removal. When the bracket B is in use, the weight applied to the bracket then throws down the pivot b toward socket a', the lug b^3 upon said pivot b enters the notch a^3 and the bracket is held in a fixed position.

In Fig. 3 I have shown inclines $a^4\ a^4$, which have the shoulders $a^5\ a^5$, and such inclined sockets are placed on opposite sides of sockets provided with the notch a^3, or for right and left hand brackets. As shown in Fig. 2, the sockets $a\ a'\ a^2$ may be made from separate strips of metal and attached to the wall, if preferred.

My invention serves to prevent the frequent breakage of wall-brackets by the sudden seizure of the bracket to hang a garment thereon, and when the garment is attached to the bracket the weight of the bracket throws the bracket into a notch or against a locking shoulder and holds it in a fixed position from which it may be safely moved.

Having fully described my invention, what I now claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wall-bracket having a wall-plate provided with sockets arranged at a suitable distance apart, and a bracket having pivots engaging with said sockets, and a spring for sup-

porting the weight of said bracket, and engaging devices on said sockets to engage the bracket when depressed, as described.

2. The combination, in wall-brackets, of a wall-plate provided with projecting sockets and an obliquely-inclined upper socket having an obliquely-inclined opening in said socket, a lower socket having an engaging-notch formed by the upper inclined edge or edges of said lower socket, and a bracket having pivots, and a lug on one of said pivots adapted to enter said opening in said elongated socket and engage with said notch and yielding upon sudden pressure, as described.

3. The combination, in wall-brackets, of a wall-plate provided with sockets extending therefrom, and an elongated oblique upper socket and a lower notched socket, a bracket provided with a pivot, a lug on said pivot, and a spring in said lower socket adapted to support the end of said pivot, as described.

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