

George W. Peirce's Improvement in Brackets.

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PATENTED JUL 11 1871

Fig. 1.

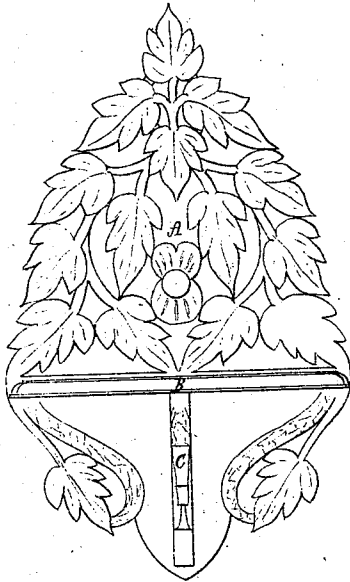


Fig. 2.

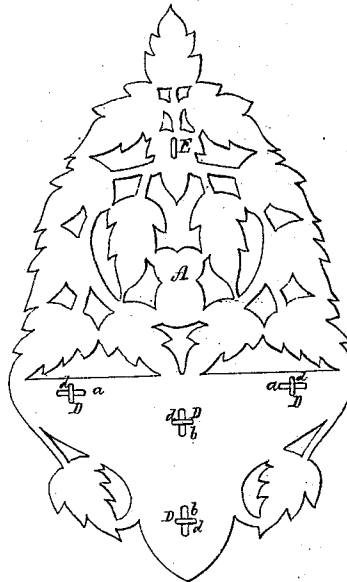


Fig. 3.

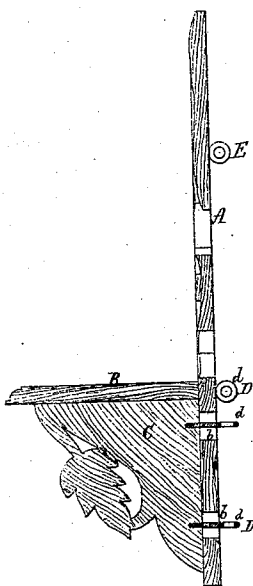


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

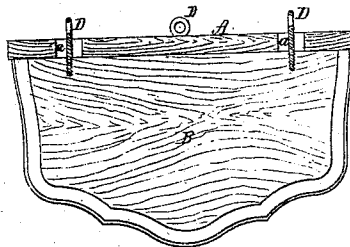
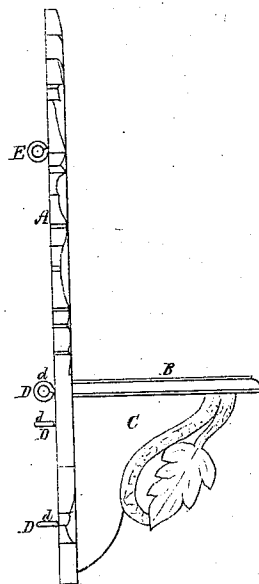


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. PEIRCE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,862, dated July 11, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PEIRCE, of Boston, of the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brackets; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawing, of which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, Fig. 2 a rear view, Fig. 3 a vertical section, Fig. 4 a horizontal section, and Fig. 5 an edge view of my improved bracket.

The purpose of the invention is to enable the parts, or back, shelf, and brace of the bracket to be readily taken apart or fastened together, as circumstances may require, whether for package, transportation, or otherwise.

In the drawing, A denotes the back; B, the shelf; and C, the brace or shelf-supporter; they being made in separate pieces, and formed and ornamented as represented. For connecting the shelf and the brace to the back I form through the latter two horizontal slots, *a a*, and two vertical ones, *b b*, arranged as represented, each being of a width and length just sufficient to allow of the passage through it of the annular head *d* of one of a series of screws, D, a side view of one of which is given in Fig. 6. These screws are screwed into the rear edges of the shelf and brace, after which their heads are to be passed through the slots. Next, the screws are to be revolved so as to draw the brace and shelf closely up to the back, and with the eye-heads of the screws extended transversely across the slots. In the upper part of the back another such a screw, E, is inserted, as shown. While the screw-heads so

made serve to keep the back of the bracket from contact with a wall when hung to such, they also answer as means to enable a person to revolve the screws with his fingers without the use of a screw-driver, such as would be requisite were ordinary wood-screws used in the place of the eye-headed screws. Furthermore, with wood-screws having inclined heads, and to remain permanently in the shelf and brace, it would be necessary to have each slot formed at one end with a passage larger in diameter than the head of the screw; otherwise the shelf and brace could not be separated from the back without first removing the screws from the shelf and brace.

In brackets made as above described, and intended to be taken apart for close stowage and for easy transportation to a distance, it is very desirable to have the connection-screws permanently fixed in the shelf and brace, and capable of being operated by the hand alone of a person rather than by a tool or screw-driver, such an implement not always being convenient of access. The advantages of my bracket having its parts slitted and provided with eye-headed screws, as described, will be readily seen.

I claim—

In the bracket, as specified, the back as made with the straight slots, and the shelf and brace as provided with the eye-headed screws, all as described, arranged, and applied together, as explained.

GEO. W. PEIRCE.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
S. N. PIPER.