

J. P. REYNOLDS.
SINK BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1909.

953,857.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

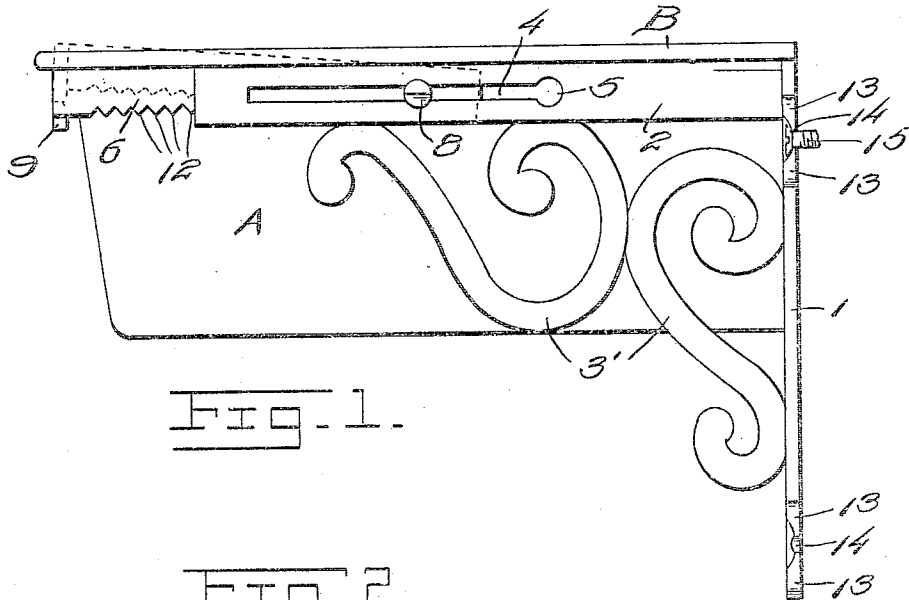


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

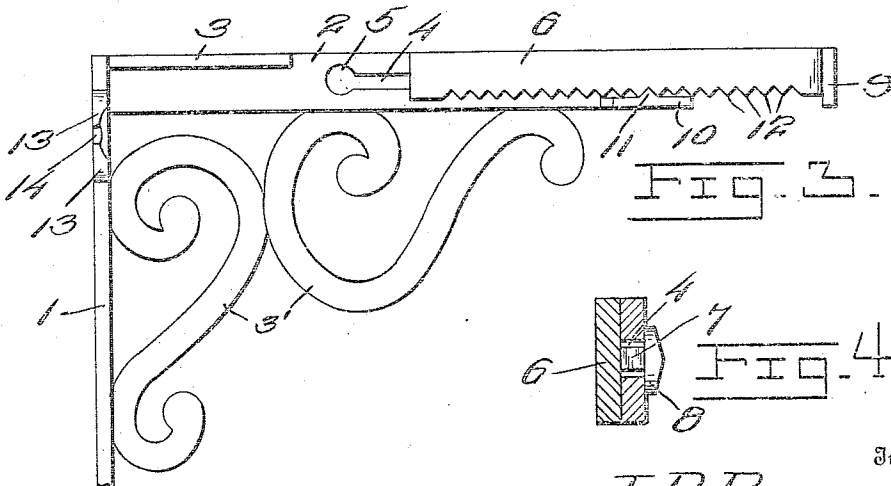
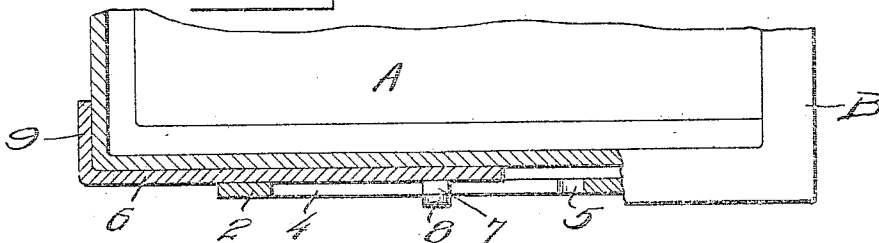


Fig. 3.

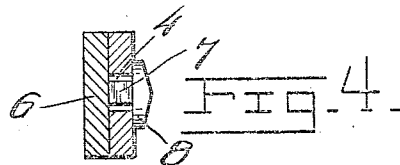


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARSON REYNOLDS, OF GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

SINK-BRACKET.

953,857.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PARSON REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gadsden, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sink-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in brackets, and more particularly to brackets for supporting sinks of various sizes.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a bracket of this class which is longitudinally adjustable, and which will provide a firm support for sinks such as are manufactured for household use and wherein a wide range in proportion exists.

Another object is to provide a bracket of great rigidity and strength, and which may be very quickly adjusted.

A further object is to devise a construction wherein the use of all bolts and nuts is eliminated, thus obviating the liability of the same working loose and also greatly cheapening the cost of manufacture.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my improved brackets showing the same applied to the end of a sink, the adjustable arm being shown in dotted lines in a position it would assume in adjusting the same, Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the bracket and one end of the sink, Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 looking at the opposite side of the bracket, Fig. 4 is a detail section through the bracket and adjustable arm.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a sink of any ordinary or approved construction which is formed with the usual flange B. At each end of the sink is arranged my improved bracket support which comprises the vertical back plate 1 and the

integrally formed horizontally extending arm 2 which engages the under surface of the flange B of the sink. The arm 2 is provided with a flange 3 at the rear of the upper edge thereof and greatly strengthens the same at this point on which rests the heaviest portion of the sink. Brace bars 3', which may be of any desired ornamental configuration are integrally formed with the plate 1 and the bar or arm 2. A slot 4 extends approximately one-half of the length of the arm 2 and has its inner end enlarged as at 5. An arm 6 is adjustably mounted upon one side of the arm 2 and has integrally formed therewith adjacent to its inner end, the flat shank 7, a head 8 being formed on the end thereof. This shank 7 is slightly less in thickness than the width of the slot 4 with which it is slidingly engaged. The arm 6 has a short lateral extension 9 at its outer end and is adapted to engage with the front face of the sink and the under surface of the flange B. At the lower forward end of the arm 2 is formed a short flange 10 which is provided with a single upwardly projecting tooth 11. This tooth engages with the rack teeth 12 on the lower edge of the adjustable arm 6 and securely retains the same in its adjusted position.

In assembling the parts the head 8 of the shank 7 is passed through the enlarged end 5 of the slot 4 and the arm 6 moved in the slot until the lateral extension 9 thereof is in position to engage the outer surface of the sink, when the tooth 11 will engage with the lower edge of the arm and hold the same against any further horizontal movement. The difference between the thickness of the shank 7 and the width of the slot 4 will allow of a slight vertical movement of the arm 6, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. It will thus be seen that it is not necessary to entirely remove the arm 6 when it is desired to adjust the same, but it need only be raised until the teeth are disengaged, when it may be adjusted to accommodate any desired size of sink. By this construction a great saving of time is accomplished as it is not necessary to remove any pins, bolts or other analogous devices which are liable to become displaced and lost.

The back plate 1 has laterally extending from the edges thereof the ears 13 which are slotted as at 14 to receive the securing screws 15, the heads of which bear on the

edges thereof and securely retain the bracket in position on the wall or other suitable support.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have provided a bracket which is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is designed, and which may be very inexpensively constructed. While my invention would preferably be constructed of cast iron, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited to such construction and it may as well be formed of steel, brass or any other material which would serve equally as well. Such a construction as is herein disclosed will require no screws or bolts to attach the same to the sink, which is especially desirable where enameled sinks are employed.

My improved bracket is moreover of such proportion that it will form no obstruction or detract from the appearance of the sink.

What is claimed is:

1. In a sink bracket, the combination of a back plate, a horizontal slotted arm, a supporting flange formed upon the upper rear edge of said arm, a flange formed upon the lower front edge of the arm, a tooth formed on said last mentioned flange, an adjustable arm having one of its ends mounted on said slotted arm and carrying a projection disposed in the slot, a lateral extension on the free end of said adjustable arm, and teeth on the lower edge of said adjustable arm and adapted to engage with the tooth on said flange, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a sink bracket, the combination of a back plate, a horizontal arm carried thereby, a tooth formed adjacent to the lower forward edge of said arm, said arm having a slot extending approximately one-half of its length and terminating in advance of the forward end thereof, an adjustable arm having one of its ends formed with a laterally projecting shank adapted to engage in said slot, a rack on the lower edge of said adjustable arm adapted to engage with said tooth and a lateral extension on the free end of said arm substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a sink bracket, the combination of a back plate, a horizontal slotted arm, said slot having an enlarged inner end, a tooth formed adjacent to the lower forward edge of said arm, an adjustable arm having one of its ends formed with a flat laterally projecting shank having a head on its outer end and adapted to engage in said slot, said shank being of less thickness than the width of said slot, a rack on the lower edge of said adjustable arm adapted to engage with said tooth, and a lateral extension on the free end of said arm substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN PARSON REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

A. F. HEATH,

T. M. FULLINGTON.