Nov. 18, 1941. P. LAZARIDES 2,263,271

WALL BRACKET OR HOLDFAST

Original Filed March 31, 1938

Fig. 1

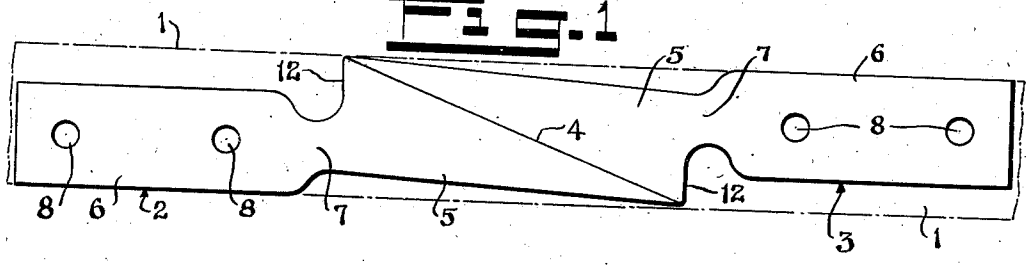



Fig. 2

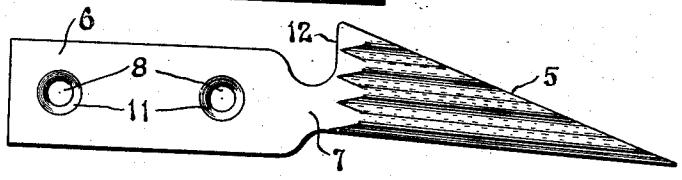



Fig. 3

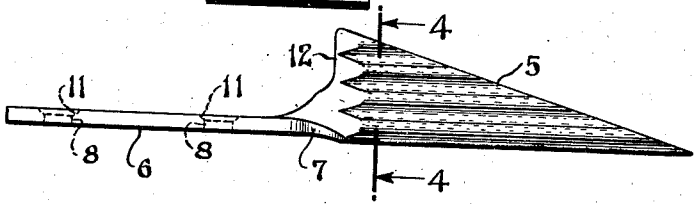
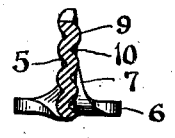



Fig. 4



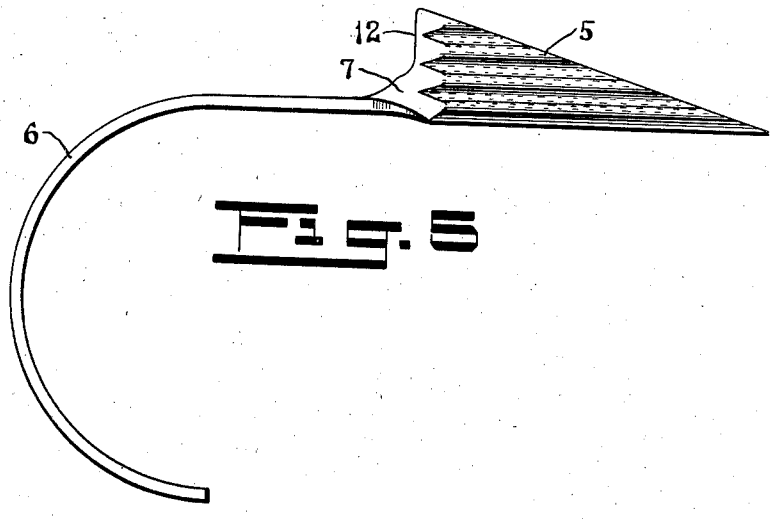




Fig. 5

INVENTOR.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,263,271

## WALL BRACKET OR HOLDFAST

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Original application March 31, 1938, Serial No. 199,084, now Patent No. 2,199,436, dated May 7, 1940. Divided and this application March 26, 1940, Serial No. 326,109

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—71)

This application is a division of my application filed March 31, 1938, and which became Letters Patent No. 2,199,436, dated May 7, 1940.

This invention relates to wall brackets and hold-fasts and the object of the present invention is to provide a new and better form of bracket or hold-fast, and one which may be more readily driven and embodying greater holding characteristics, and which may be produced at lower cost than brackets and hold-fasts as heretofore manufactured.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wall bracket or hold-fast which has greater strength for a given amount of metal than brackets or hold-fasts as hitherto produced.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wall bracket or hold-fast which may be formed without heating the metal from which the bracket is produced.

Other objects and aims of the invention, more or less specific than those referred to above, will be in part obvious and in part pointed out in the course of the following description of the elements, combinations, arrangements of parts and applications of principles, constituting the invention and also in the several steps of the process hereinafter described and the relation of each step to the others thereof and the scope of protection contemplated will be indicated in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing wherein I have illustrated a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein I have also illustrated the steps of the method by which said bracket is produced,

Figure 1 illustrates in plan view the form in which a pair of brackets or hold-fasts are stamped from a strip of metal,

Figure 2 is an elevational view of my improved wall bracket showing the second step performed in the formation of my improved bracket,

Figure 3 is an elevational view of the completed bracket,

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view taken through my improved bracket on the line 4—4 of Figure 3, and

Figure 5 is a view showing my invention embodied in a hold-fast for pipe.

Referring now to the drawing wherein similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views thereof, the reference numeral 1 denotes a strip of sheet metal, preferably wrought iron or steel, from which my improved bracket is cut out as by means of a suitably formed die.

The reference numerals 2 and 3, respectively, show the blanks as they are cut out from the sheet 1. It will be noted that the blanks from which the brackets are to be formed are formed in pairs, the line 4 denoting the point of severance between neighboring blanks.

In the present instance, each blank, in the flat, is formed as illustrated in Figure 1.

This blank, it will be noted, consists of a blade portion 5, the shank portion 6 and the neck portion 7, which neck portion 7 is interposed between the blade portion 5 and the shank portion 6. As shown in Figure 1, the blank as stamped from the strip of metal 1, forms a shank, or preferably a pair of shanks 6 having substantially parallel edges, one of such edges being the edge of the strip 1, and this edge is cut inward with a curve to form one half of the neck 7, and from that point the upper edge of blade 5, as viewed in Figure 1, is formed with a slight upward slant toward the point of the blade 5 which terminates at the edge of the strip 1. The opposite edge of the shank 6 is formed with a similar inward curve to form the other half of the neck part, and then projects at right angles to the longitudinal center of the shank to the edge of the strip 1 to form the drive shoulder 12, and from that point the edge of the blade 5 slants upward at an angle to the shoulder to meet the upper edge of the blank and form the point of the blade. This latter slant extends obliquely across the full width of strip 1 from one shoulder 12 to the shoulder 12 of the second blank and constitutes the severing line 4 between the two blanks when stamped simultaneously from the strip. It also will be noted that the two curved sections forming the neck curve inwardly an equal extent toward the center line of the shank section 6 so that the neck section 7 is equally disposed on the center line of the shank section, and so that the shoulder 12 of each pair of blanks as stamped from the strip will project in opposite directions and beyond the adjacent edges of the shanks. During the stamping out of the blank, the apertures 8 have been punched from the stock.

The next step in my method consists in corrugating the blade portion 5 in a direction parallel to the straight edge of the blade as seen in Figure 2, so that the blade is given a convolute form as shown in Figures 2 and 4 of the drawing. This operation is performed by a suitable die with the metal in a cold condition.

Having accomplished this step of convoluting the blades to form the raised portions 9 and

the depressions 10 forming diagonally opposite furrows 10, as illustrated in Figure 4 of the drawing, the blank in its then state of construction is placed in a suitable die which twists the metal of the neck portion 7 so that the blade portion 5 and the shank portion 6 lie in planes at right angles to each other, as shown in Figure 3, and it will be noted that in twisting the blank the plane or flat side of the shank 6 is brought substantially in the plane of what now becomes the straight edge of the blade 5, so that the drive shoulder 12 at the slanting edge of the blade projects perpendicularly to the adjacent flat side of the shank 6 permitting hammer blows on the full length of the shoulder for driving the blade. This last step of my method forms the completed bracket, except that the apertures 8 may be countersunk as at 11, if desired.

All of the above operations are performed with the metal in a cold condition.

Several advantages are derived from this mode of production. The neck or connecting web 7 between the blade and shank is relatively broad, and owing to the twist offers greater resistance to bending or breaking at that point. The corrugations of the blade extending parallel to the straight edge impart stiffness to the blade and reduces the tendency to bend when driven into a hard material or in meeting obstructions. The corrugations at the oblique edge of the blade form cutting edges which facilitate penetration of the blade, and owing to the corrugations extending longitudinally of the blade, a greater gripping surface is obtained, and the material into which the blade is driven will become imbedded in the furrows 10, Figure 4, and retard loosening due to movement of the blade in a perpendicular plane.

Referring now to the embodiment of my invention in a hold-fast for pipe as shown in Figure 5 of the drawing, the shank portion 6 is cut much longer and bent into semi-circular form, as shown. In the formation of this form of my improved bracket, the same is accomplished by means of a suitable die.

One of the principal uses to which my improved bracket as shown in Figures 3 and 4 is to be used is in connection with shelving, the blade portion 5 being driven into the wall behind the shelving and the shank portion 6 being attached to one of the shelves as by means of screws (not shown) which pass through the apertures 8. The bracket, therefore, prevents the shelves from tipping or tilting forwardly away from the adjacent wall.

The embodiment of my invention shown in Figure 5 is particularly useful in connection with holding leaders in their proper place on buildings, the blade 5 being driven between the cement or mortar forming one of the sides of the building or through the wood if the building is of that type of construction, the curved shank 6, of course, braces the leader and holds the latter in its proper position with relation to the side of the building.

It will accordingly be seen that I have provided a construction adapted to attain, among others, all the ends and objects above enumerated in a most facile manner.

By carrying out my method as above described with a metal in a cold condition, the neck portion being formed by a twist of the flat metal from which the blank is formed is exceedingly strong.

As many changes could be made in this construction without departing from the scope of the following claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative only and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wall bracket or hold-fast having a shank, pointed blade and driving shoulder, the blade having corrugations projecting approximately perpendicular to the driving shoulder and extending to the edge of the blade forming a fluted entering edge on the blade.

2. A wall bracket or hold-fast having a shank, pointed blade and driving shoulder, the blade being of right-angled triangular shape, the short side of the right-angle forming the driving shoulder, and the blade having corrugations projecting parallel to the long side of the right-angle and extending to the edge of the blade forming a fluted entering edge extending from the point of the blade to the driving shoulder.

3. A wall bracket or hold-fast having a shank, pointed blade and driving shoulder, the blade being fluted to provide alternate ridges and furrows on both faces of the blade extending approximately perpendicular to the driving shoulder and extending to the edge of the blade forming a fluid entering edge on the blade.

PLATON LAZARIDES.