March 24, 1936. E. C. DAUGHERTY 2,035,301

ADJUSTABLE SINK BRACKET

Filed Oct. 20, 1934

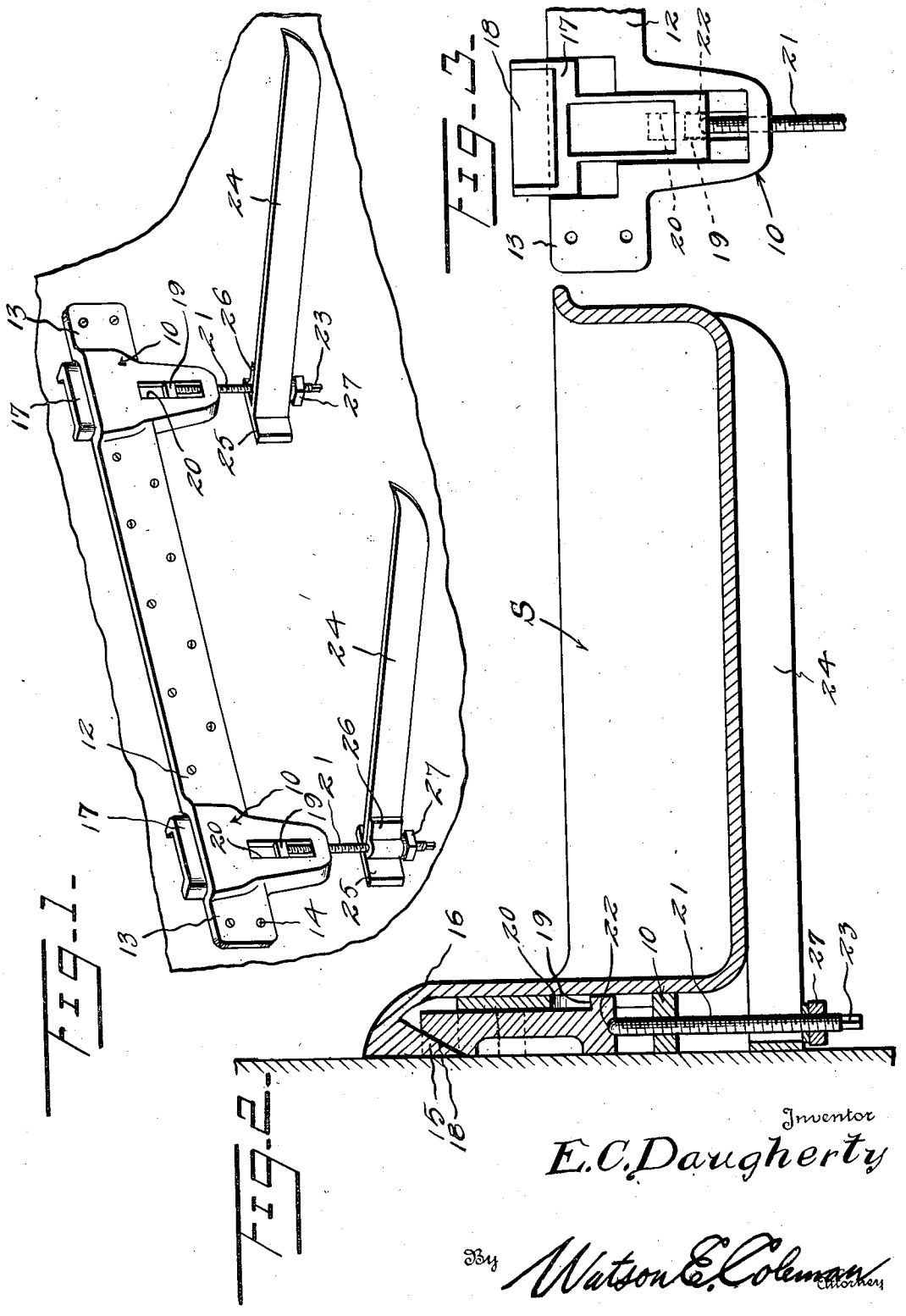


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Inventor
E. C. Daugherty

By Watson E. Coleman
Attorney

Patented Mar. 24, 1936 2,035,301

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,035,301

ADJUSTABLE SINK BRACKET

Edwin C. Daugherty, Warren, Ohio

Application October 20, 1934, Serial No. 749,300

4 Claims. (Cl. 248—274)

This invention relates to supporting means for sinks, lavatories and the like and more particularly to an adjustable supporting means for articles of a relatively heavy nature which are supported in outstanding relation to a wall.

An object of this invention is to provide a bracket structure which is so constructed that the article engaged with the bracket may be leveled by the adjustable means forming part of the bracket so that the bracket may be firmly secured to one or more of the studs in a wall and to thereby firmly hold the heavy fixture in outstanding relation to the wall.

Another object of this invention is to provide a bracket structure of this kind which not only includes means to secure the vertical side of a sink or lavatory to the wall but also includes means whereby the bottom portion of the fixture may be supported so as to partially relieve the strain normally applied to the supporting lugs or means carried by the rear portion of the fixture.

The above and various other objects and advantages of this invention will in part be described and in part be understood from the following detailed description of the present preferred embodiment, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of a bracket structure constructed according to the embodiment of this invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken substantially through the center of one of the members forming part of the bracket structure shown in Figure 1 and showing a sink or fixture mounted on the bracket.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary rear elevation of one of the bracket members disclosed in Figure. 1.

Referring to the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the views, the numeral 10 designates generally a housing which is provided with outstanding arms or lugs 12 and 13 having holes 14 therethrough by means of which screws, bolts or the like may be used to attach the housing 10 to the side of a wall.

In sink and lavatory structures at present available, these fixtures have lugs shown as an example at 15 in Figure 2 carried by the rear or vertical wall 16 of the sink or lavatory structure generally designated as S. A slide or socket member 17 is disposed within the housing 10 and at its upper side is provided with a lug receiving opening or socket 18 in which the lug 15 is received. The slide or socket member 17 has a forwardly extending guide lug 19 on the front side thereof which slidably engages in an elongated vertcially extending opening 20 provided in the front wall of the housing 10.

The lower portion or end of the housing 10 has a slide adjusting bolt 21 threaded thereinto which is adapted to extend through the lower portion of the housing 10 and engage in a recess 22 provided in the lower end of the slide 17. The lower end of the adjusting member 21 has a nut face or head 23 so that the adjusting member 21 may be adjusted by means of a wrench or other tool after the sink structure S is engaged with the socket member or slide 17. As shown in Figure 1, there are two of these housings 10 and these housings 10 are connected together by forming the lug 12 of one housing integral with the adjacent lug of the other housing.

It will, of course, be understood that if desired, the housings 10 may be separated and each housing provided with individual lugs 12 and 13 so that they may be secured individually to the side of a wall. As these two housings shown in Figure 1 are of similar construction, it is believed unnecessary to describe the details of construction of the other of the housings which is shown in Figure 1.

Where sink structures S have a relatively flat bottom and are relatively wide so that undue strain is placed on the supporting lugs 15, the bottom of the sink S may also be supported by means of an elongated arm or supporting member 24. The supporting member 24 has its inner end provided with a substantially right angle plate 25 adapted to engage against the side of the wall below the housing 10 and the supporting member 24 is provided adjacent its inner end with a second plate 26 secured to a side of the supporting member 24 and engaging about the bolt or adjusting member 21 below the housing 10.

In practice, the inner portion of the bar or supporting member 24 is partially bent so as to form with the plate 26 a round opening in which the adjusting bolt 21 is loosely received. An adjusting or locking nut 27 is threaded onto the adjusting bolt 21 below the supporting bar 24 and forms a means whereby the supporting bar 24 may be moved vertically and upwardly against the bottom of the sink S, as shown in Figure 2, so as to coact with the lug 15 in firmly holding the sink S in the desired position.

In the use of the bracket structure hereinbefore described, the housings 10 are secured to the face

of a wall in substantially a horizontal position and at substantially the height desired for supporting the sink in the desired position. Where the housings 10 are constructed to be used with a particular type of sink or lavatory, several of these housings 10 may be coupled together as shown in Figure 1 by extending the lugs 12 and 13 to form an elongated bar connecting the two housings together. After the lugs 12 and 13 have been bolted or secured to the face of the wall, the sink S is placed on the supporting socket members 17 with the lug 15 engaging in the recess or socket 18. After the sink has been initially mounted on the wall with the lugs 15 engaging in the sockets 17, the adjusting bolts or members 21 may be turned so as to either raise or lower one or more of the socket members 17 and to thereby adjust the level and the height of the sink. When the sink has been suitably adjusted, the bottom engaging members 24 may be placed on the bolts 21 and the nuts 27 tightened so as to firmly press the supporting arms or members 24 against the bottom of the sink.

Through the use of the sink supporting means hereinbefore described, it is possible to mount the sink beneath the sill of a window without removing the sill as is the case in sink supporting structures at present available as the supporting means hereinbefore described may be disposed below the sill a sufficient distance to permit the lug 15 to engage the slide 17 and then the slide 17 can be raised by the adjusting member 21 so that the top of the bibb or rear portion of the sink will closely engage the bottom of the sill. The lug 19 acts as a means to limit the vertical movement of the slide 17 particularly the upward movement so that the slide 17 will not be raised out of the guide housing 10. The lower end of the slide 17 is also held against tilting or inward movement against the wall by reason of the engagement in the recess 22 of the upper end of the bolt or adjusting member 21. It will also be understood that the outstanding arms 24 may be changed, these arms having a configuration to closely engage the bottom of the particular type of sink being supported from the bracket structure hereinbefore described.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that an exceedingly simple means has been provided for supporting sinks, lavatories or like fixtures from the side of a wall in a manner whereby the weight of the fixtures will not pull out the screws, bolts or the like, and so that the supporting means for the fixtures may be secured to the studs in the wall rather than to the laths as is the case where it is not possible to support the fixture in the desired position with the supporting means secured in the studs.

What is claimed is:—

1. A supporting means as set forth, comprising a housing, means for attaching the housing to a vertical support, a socket member slidably carried by the housing and having a lug receiving recess, means extending through the lower portion of the housing for adjusting the socket member relative to the housing, an outstanding arm having its inner end loosely engaged with the adjusting means, a plate secured to the inner end of the arm to hold the arm against swinging movement and means engaging said adjusting means and said arm for tightening the arm to the bottom of an article supported from said socket member.

2. A supporting means as set forth, comprising a housing, means for attaching the housing to a vertical support, a socket member slidably carried by the housing and having a recess to receive a lug carried by an article to be supported from the socket member, a threaded member extending vertically through the lower portion of the housing and engaging the bottom of the socket member to vertically adjust the socket member in the housing, a horizontally disposed arm, means for mounting the arm on the adjusting means, means carried by the arm for holding said arm against horizontal swinging movement while permitting vertical adjustment thereof, and means carried by said adjusting means for tightening the arm beneath the bottom of an article supported from the socket member.

3. A supporting means as set forth, comprising a housing, means for attaching the housing to a vertical support, a socket member slidably carried by the housing and having a lug receiving recess, means extending through the lower portion of the housing for adjusting the socket member relative to the housing, an outstanding arm having its inner end loosely engaged with the adjusting means, a plate secured to the inner end of the arm to hold the arm against swinging movement, and a nut threadably engaging the adjusting means and engaging the arm for tightening the arm to the bottom of an article supported from said socket member.

4. A supporting means as set forth comprising a housing, a vertically slidable socket in the housing having an upwardly opening lug receiving recess, a threaded adjusting member carried by the housing and engaging against the lower end of the socket member to vertically adjust the socket member in the housing, said housing having an elongated vertically extending slot therein and a lug carried by the socket member and extending into the slot, said slot limiting the vertical movement of the socket member in either direction.

EDWIN C. DAUGHERTY.