(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. ALBRO.

SHELF BRACKET.

No. 358,766. Patented Mar. 1, 1887.

Fig. 1

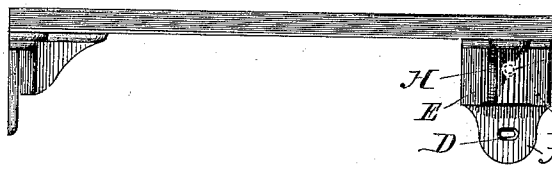


Fig. 2

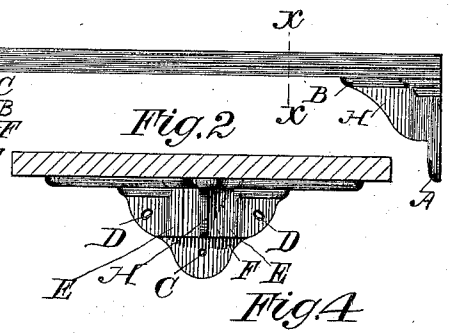


Fig. 3

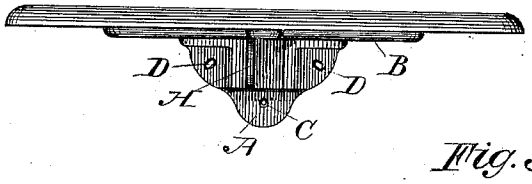


Fig. 4

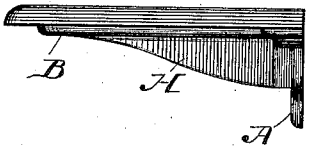


Fig. 5

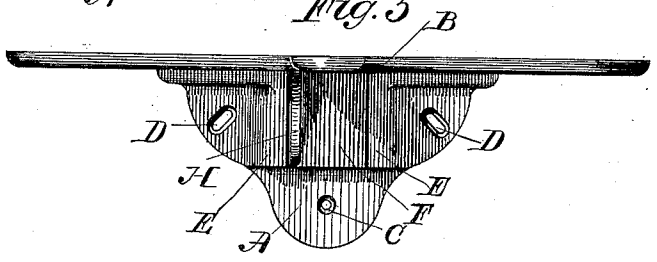
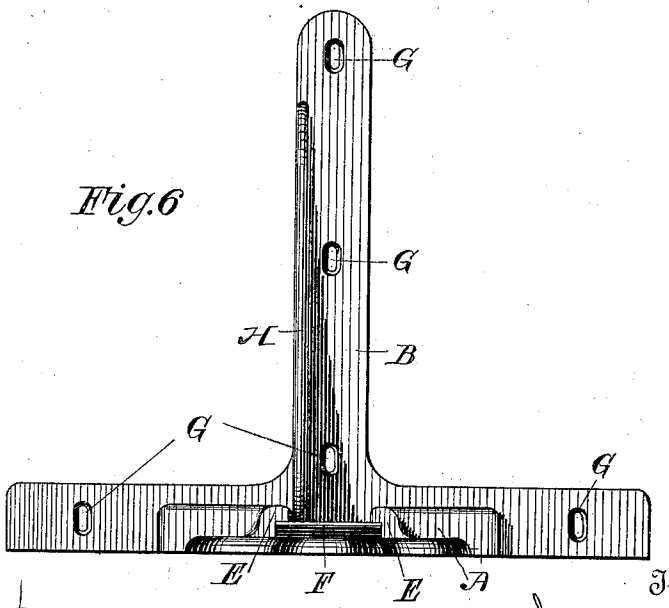


Fig. 6



Witnesses

Frank H. Pierpont

N. L. Packard

Inventor

James W. Albro

By his Attorney

Albert H. Walker

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. W. ALBRO.

SHELF BRACKET.

No. 358,766. Patented Mar. 1, 1887.

Fig. 7

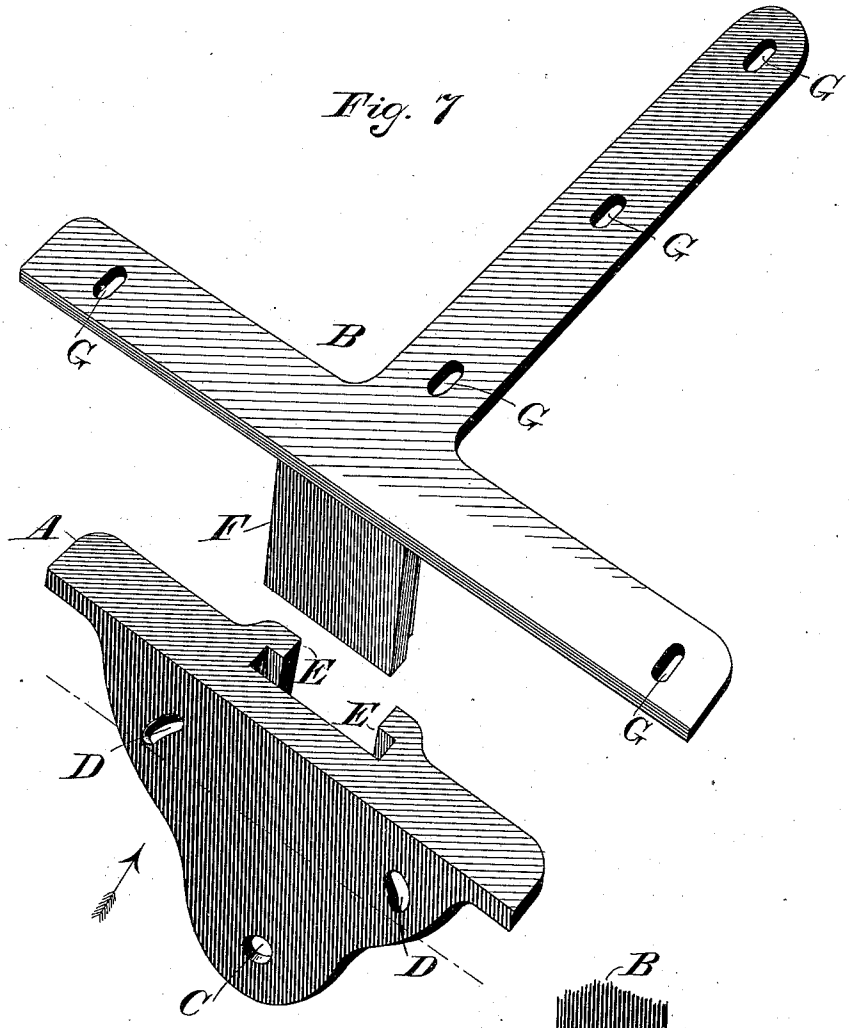
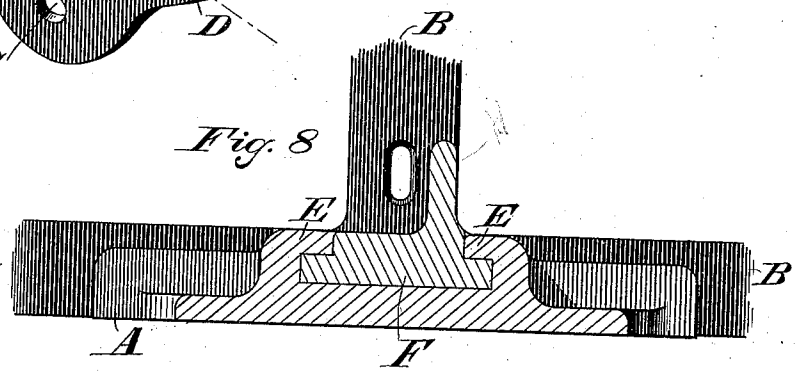


Fig. 8



Witnesses

C. E. Brickland.

H. L. Rickard.

Inventor

James W. Albro

By his Attorney

Albert H. Walker

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. ALBRO, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,766, dated March 1, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,860. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. ALBRO, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Shelf-Bracket, of which the following description and claim constitute the specification, and which is illustated by the accompanying two sheets of drawings.

This invention is a shelf-bracket composed of two pieces, one of which is adapted to be fixed to a wall and the other one of which is adapted to be fixed to a shelf, and both of which are adapted to be removably fixed together.

Figure 1 is a front view of a shelf, each end of which is supported by one form of my bracket, and the middle portion of which is supported by another form of the same. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1, looking to the right from the dotted line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a front view of a short shelf supported by a form of my bracket suitable for that purpose. Fig. 4 is a view of the right-hand end of what is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged front view of the bracket of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a view of the bracket of Fig. 5, looking from below the same. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the two parts of the bracket of Figs. 5 and 6 when those parts are separated from each other; and Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the bracket of Fig. 7, looking upward from the dotted line in that figure.

A is the vertical, and B is the horizontal, part of the bracket throughout its various forms. The part A is generally provided with one tight screw-hole, C, and two long screw-holes, D, extending in the direction of a circle of which the screw-hole C is the center; but in some cases, as in the middle bracket of Fig. 1, a single long screw-hole is enough. The part A is also provided with two vertical flanges, E, between which the vertical downward-projecting tongue F of the part B is adapted to be fixed. The part B is also provided with the long screw-holes G in any suitable number. The brace H is integral with the part B, and is adjacent to the angle made by the tongue F, where it projects from the body of the part B.

The mode of operation is as follows: Where three brackets are used under a shelf, as in Fig. 1, the parts A of those brackets are attached to the wall by means of a screw passing through the tight screw-hole in each part A into the wall behind it. Screws are then thrust through the long screw-holes D, and are driven partly into the wall. Then the parts B are fixed to the parts A and the shelf placed upon the upper surfaces of the parts B. Then the parts A are turned, if necessary, upon their respective tight screws, as upon axes, till the upper surfaces of the parts B are all level with the under surface of the shelf. Thereupon the partly-driven screws in the screw-holes D are driven entirely home, thus preventing any further movement of the parts A. Screws may then be driven upward through the screw-holes in the parts B into the lower side of the shelf. Thus almost any person, even one without special skill, may readily affix the brackets to the wall, so that their upper surfaces shall be all on the same plane, and therefore furnish even supports to the shelf, and the shelf may be readily removed at any time by simply lifting it far enough to disengage the tongues F from the flanges E, and may be readily and firmly replaced by reversing that operation. Where a shelf is long enough to require more support between its ends than that afforded by the middle bracket in Fig. 1, any larger desired number of such brackets may be used for the purpose.

Where a shelf is short enough to be adequately supported by one bracket, a bracket may be used for the purpose substantially like that of Fig. 3. So, also, by an obvious variation of form, one of my brackets can be made suitable to be placed in a corner of a room, with the horizontal arm of the part B almost or quite in contact with one wall thereof. Indeed, many changes of form may be made in my invention without affecting its substantial identity, which identity I now define as follows:

A lamp-bracket in three parts and held together by slotted sockets and flanged arms was patented to John H. Eager, October 24, 1882, and I therefore disclaim that construction and combination.

I claim as my invention—

A bracket consisting of the parts A and B, the part A being provided with two or more screw-holes for attachment to a wall, one of such screw-holes being adapted to receive a pivotal screw, and the residue of such screw-holes extending in the direction of an arc of the circle of which such pivotal screw-hole is the center, and the part B being provided with the tongue F, or other equivalent means of removable attachment to the part A, all substantially as described.

JAMES W. ALBRO.

Witnesses:
ALBERT H. WALKER,
WM. WALDO HYDE.