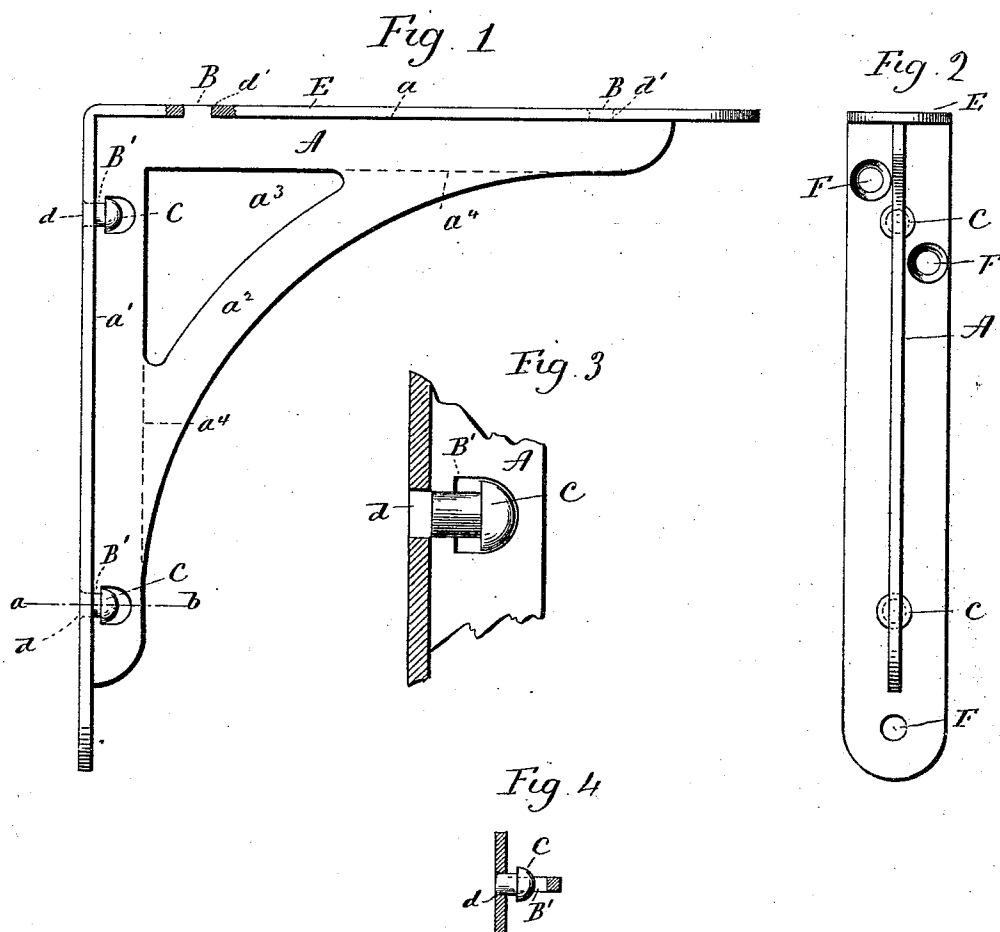


(No Model.)

T. CORSCADEN.
SHELF BRACKET.

No. 515,194.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
William D. Kelley

Thomas Corscaden,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CORSCADEN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
STANLEY WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,194, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed May 15, 1893. Serial No. 474,246. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CORSCADEN, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Shelf-Brackets, (Case A;) and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact descrip-
10 tion of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view partly in side elevation and partly in section of a bracket constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a
15 view thereof in front elevation; Fig. 3, a broken view showing one of the rivets C, retired for the assembling of the body-portion and strip of the bracket; Fig. 4, a view in
20 transverse section on the line $a-b$ of Fig. 1.

My invention relates to an improvement in wrought-metal shelf-brackets, the object being to produce a simple, cheap and strong article, of ornamental appearance.

25 With these ends in view, my invention consists in a shelf-bracket having certain details of construction and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

30 In carrying out my invention I employ a flat body-portion A, having two straight edges a a' , located at a right angle to each other. Preferably also the plate has a curved edge a^2 and an opening a^3 , where the metal is cut
35 away for the sake of lightness, and the ornamental effect thus secured. If desired, however, the inner portion of the plate may be cut away on the broken lines a^4 a^4 leaving the body-portion in the form of a triangle. The
40 edge a has two lugs B B formed integral with and projecting at a right angle from it, while the edge a' has two open clearance slots B' B' formed in it, at a right angle, and having their inner ends enlarged for the longitudinal play
45 of the rivets C C, which are placed in them, as will be set forth later on. If desired, however, the above construction may be reversed, and the slots formed in the edge a of the body portion, and the lugs formed upon the edge
50 a' thereof.

The other member of the bracket consists of a long narrow strip of wrought metal, pref-

erably rounded at its ends, and bent about midway of its length at a right angle, and so as to form the wall-plate D, and the shelf-
55 plate E of the bracket, the wall-plate D, being furnished with openings d d , coinciding with the slots B' B' in the body-portion A, and the shelf-plate being furnished with openings d' d' coinciding with the lugs B B
60 upon the other edge of the said body-portion. The wall and shelf-plates also have formed in them in the usual manner, perforations F for the attachment of the bracket to the wall, and the shelf-plate to the bracket. In as-
65 sembling the bracket, the lugs B B of its body-portion are introduced into the openings d' d' of the shelf-plate, the rivets C, C being at this time retired inward into the slots B' B', so that their ends will not project
70 beyond the straight edge a' of the body-portion, for otherwise the lugs B B could not be entered into the openings prepared to receive them in the shelf-plate, unless the strip forming the combined wall and shelf-plates
75 is sprung, which I desire to avoid, and which, indeed, could not conveniently be done in making heavy brackets. Then after the body-portion is in the right position with respect to the wall and shelf-plates, the rivets
80 are shot outward, whereby their ends are caused to enter into the openings d d provided for them in the wall-plate of the bracket. The lugs and rivets are secured to the wall and shelf-plates by upsetting them, or by
85 welding or brazing them in place, or by the combination of those processes. If desired, the heads of the rivets may be formed so as to prevent the body from lateral movement with respect to them, but this will not be
90 necessary, as there is practically no lateral strain on the body of the bracket, and moreover, the heads of the rivets will be so firmly pressed against the body-portion, that the same will be held frictionally as shown by
95 Fig. 4. More or less of these rivets may be employed, as desired, and they may be located in either edge of the body portion of the bracket. A bracket thus constructed is
100 very easy to assemble, and when made, strong and presenting an attractive appearance.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction herein shown and described, but hold myself at lib-

erty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein described wrought-metal shelf-bracket, having a flat body-portion constructed with two straight edges located at a right angle to each other, one having lugs projecting from it, and the other having open clearance slots enlarged at their inner ends, formed in it, a continuous strip of metal, bent transversely at a right angle to form the wall and shelf plates of the bracket, the said plates

having perforations formed in them to coincide with the said lugs, and slots, and rivets located in the said slots in which they have longitudinal movement, being shot inward for assembling the body-portion and strip of the bracket, and outward for being secured to the latter, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOS. CORSCADEN.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. SEYMOUR,
FRED C. EARLE.