Nov. 5, 1929. J. TAUSSIG 1,734,407

PARTITION BRACKET

Filed April 15, 1929

Fig. 1.

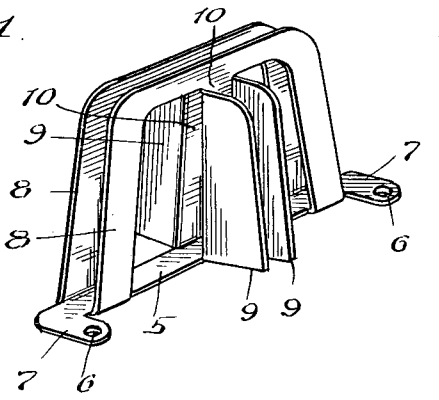


Fig. 2.

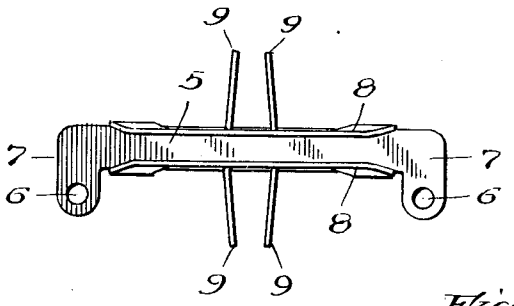


Fig. 3.

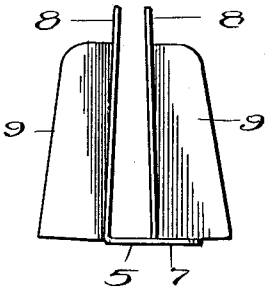
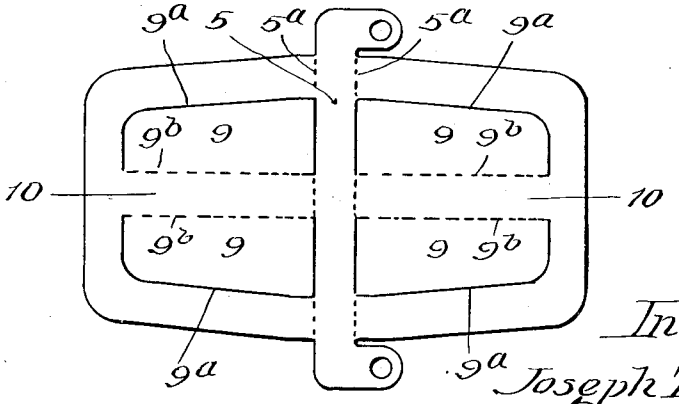


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PARTITION BRACKET

Application filed April 15, 1929. Serial No. 355,102.

This invention relates to partition brackets, and its principal object is to provide a bracket composed of a single piece of sheet metal struck up with suitable dies to form upstanding members arranged to provide channels for receiving glass or other light partitions such as are commonly employed in connection with bins or receptacles for displaying articles of merchandise on counters, desks, tables, shelves and the like. Another object is to provide an extremely cheap, simple and efficient bracket capable of holding in place lengthwise and crosswise extending partitions.

The invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter fully set forth and particularly defined in the claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the drawing accompanying this specification in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a partition bracket embodying a simple form of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan thereof;

Fig. 3 is an end elevation; and

Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank from which one of the brackets is formed.

Referring to said drawing which illustrates a simple embodiment of the present invention, the reference character 5 designates a base member the width of which is relatively narrow as compared with its length, and said base member is formed with apertures 6 in its end portions for receiving screws or nails for attaching the bracket to a counter, desk, table, shelf, or the like. The ends 7 of the base member may project laterally thereof, if desired, so as to afford a relatively wide base portion for the bracket.

Extending upwardly from the edges of the base member are upstanding side members 8, 8, which, as a preference, converge towards each other at their upper ends, and at least one upstanding side member 8 has upstanding wing portions 9, 9, struck up from the body of the side member to provide laterally projecting wings that converge towards each other. A middle upstanding web 10 is left in the side member containing the wings, and the wing members are bent out from the edge portions of said upstanding web. One of the side members may be unprovided with the wing members, but when both side members are formed with them, the latter are struck up so as to project in opposite directions from the side members and in approximate alignment with each other.

The side members 8, 8, form between them a channel in which is received a glass or other light partition that may extend from one bracket to another. Sometimes the partition extends through several brackets. The wings 9, 9, form channels for receiving the end portions of glass or other light material which may extend between oppositely disposed brackets. By bending the side members 8, 8, and the wings 9, 9, of each pair of wings towards each other, they firmly grip the sides of the glass partitions and rigidly hold them in place. It will be understood that the material from which the brackets are made is resilient so as to afford a spring tension against the sides of the partitions.

The blank from which the bracket is made in seen in Fig. 4. A blank of this form is struck up from sheet metal by suitable dies, and during the blanking operation, the edge portions of the wing members 9 are cut through the material and the wings bent up in one operation. The edge portions of the wings are indicated by the solid lines 9^a in Fig. 4. The wing portions are bent along parallel lines, indicated by 9^b, and the space between said lines comprises the central web portion 10 of a side member of the bracket. After the blank has been formed with the wings struck up therefrom, the two side members are bent up along lines indicated by the dotted lines 5^a, thereby completing the bracket. The part of the blank between the dotted lines 5^a comprises the base member 5 of the bracket. The brackets with wings formed in both side members are used to hold partitions that extend from both sides of the longitudinal partition, and the brackets with the wings in one side member only are used where the cross partition, extends from the longitudinal partition in one direction only. The marginal portions of the blank at the sides and outer ends of the

wing portions form the end portions and top portion of the side member of the bracket in which the wings are employed, as is clearly seen in Fig. 1.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A bracket of the character described composed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a base member, and two upstanding side members bent up from the edge portions of the base member to form a partition receiving channel therebetween, at least one of said side members having two laterally projecting wing portions formed from the material of said side member and bent out from the middle portion thereof to form a partition receiving channel between them.

2. A bracket of the character described composed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a flat base member having apertured ends, and two upstanding converging side members bent up from the edge portions of the base member to form a partition receiving channel therebetween, at least one of said members having two laterally projecting and converging wing portions formed from the material of said side member and bent out from the middle portion thereof to form a partition receiving channel between them.

3. A bracket of the character described composed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a flat base member having apertured ends, and two upstanding side members bent up from the edge portions of the base member to form a partition receiving channel therebetween, each side member having two laterally projecting wing portions formed from the material of the side member and bent out from the middle portion thereof, the wing portions of the two side members being oppositely disposed and forming aligned partition receiving channels.

4. A bracket of the character described composed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a flat base member having apertured ends, and two upstanding side members bent up from the edge portions of the base member to form a partition receiving channel therebetween, at least one of said side members having upright end portions, a middle upright portion and a horizontal top portion, and there being two wings projecting laterally from the side edges of the middle upright portion and composed of the material struck up between the end portions and middle portion, said wings forming a partition receiving channel between them.

5. A bracket of the character described composed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a flat base member having apertured ends, and two upstanding converging side members bent up from the edge portions of the base member to form a partition receiving channel therebetween, each side member having upright end portions, a middle upright portion and a horizontal top portion, and there being two converging wings projecting laterally from the edge portions of the middle upright members and composed of the material struck up between the end portions and middle portion, the wings of each side member being oppositely disposed and each pair of wings forming a partition receiving channel between them.

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