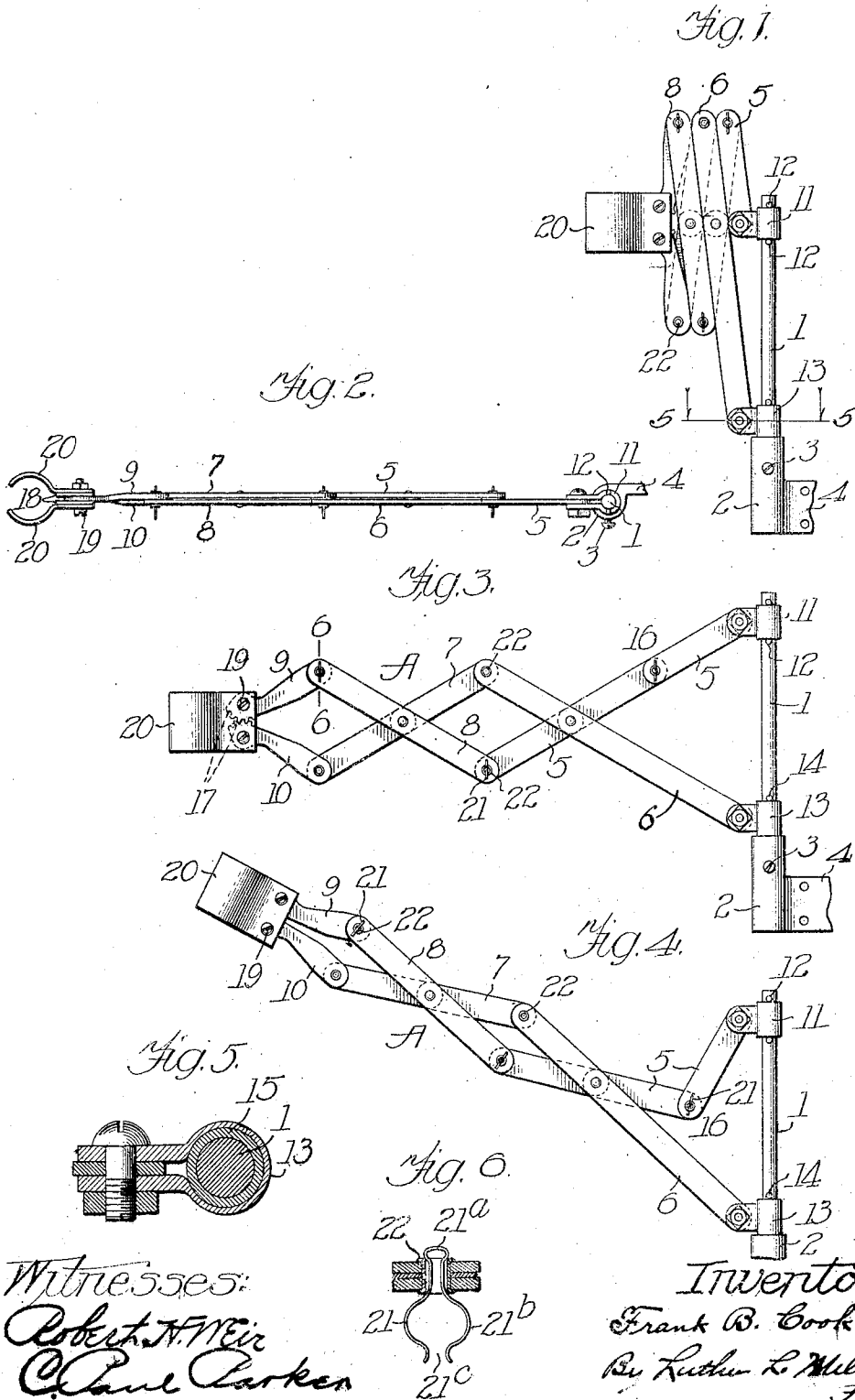


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FOLDING BRACKET.
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FOLDING BRACKET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK B. COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Brackets, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to folding brackets adapted to support telephones; electric lights, or other articles.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a lazy-tongs bracket which shall have a wide bearing upon its support in all the positions which the bracket occupies.

Another object is to produce a folding bracket which will operate to move the supported article vertically when the bracket is extended.

A further object of the invention is to provide improved means, in a bracket of the type mentioned, for attaching the supported article to the bracket.

Another object is to provide means for supporting a telephone cord or a lamp cord upon the bracket.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a folding bracket embodying the features of my invention, the bracket being represented as folded. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the bracket partly extended. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the bracket in the same position as in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the bracket extended so as to elevate the supported article. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a section on line 6 6 of Fig. 3, illustrating an eye for receiving a telephone cord or lamp cord.

The embodiment herein shown of my invention comprises a suitable support and a lazy-tongs member attached at one end to said support, the opposite end of said member carrying means for engaging the article to be supported, as, for instance, a desk telephone. In the particular construction shown in the drawings, the initial extending movement of the lazy-tongs member carries the supported article outward in a substantially horizontal plane, further extension of said member operating to move the article into a higher plane.

The lazy-tongs member A of the device may be attached to a supporting structure

in any suitable way. Herein I have shown it as pivoted to swing in a horizontal plane upon a post 1, which post is fixed in a socket member 2 by means of a set screw 3. Integral with the socket member 2 is an attaching portion 4 which may be secured to a desk, a wall, or any other suitable support.

The lazy-tongs member A of the bracket consists of a series of diagonal levers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, said levers being pivotally connected at their ends and at their points of intersection. It will be understood that there may be any suitable number of the intermediate levers 7 and 8. The telephone or other article is supported upon the free end of the member A by means of the levers 9 and 10. One end of the lever 5 is pivoted to one end of the lever 8, and the other end of the lever 5 is pivoted to a sleeve 11 which is rotatable upon the post 1. Any suitable means may be provided for preventing movement of the sleeve lengthwise of the post. I have herein shown two pins 12 extending through the post at opposite sides of the sleeve.

The lever 6 is connected at one of its ends to the lever 7 and at its other end is pivoted to a sleeve 13 which is rotatable upon the post 1. The sleeve 13 is herein shown as bearing against the upper end of the socket member 2 and as being held from upward displacement by a pin 14. A bearing sleeve 15 of fiber or other suitable material may be interposed between the sleeve 13 and the post, if desired.

The length of the levers 5 and 6 is approximately one and one-half times that of the intermediate levers 7 and 8, the point of pivotal connection between said levers 5 and 6 being so positioned as to make the shorter arms of said levers substantially equal to the arms of the levers 7 and 8. One of the levers 5 or 6, in this instance the lever 5, has a joint 16 therein substantially midway of its longer arm. It will be seen that the points of attachment of the levers 5 and 6 to the post 1 are separated a distance substantially equal to the length of one of the intermediate levers 7 and 8, whereby a wide bearing of the bracket on the post is obtained with consequent stability and rigidity, even when the bracket is

wholly extended. The provision of the joint 16 in the lever 5 obviates the necessity of providing a sliding attachment between one of the end levers of the series and the supporting post or standard.

The adjacent ends of the levers 9 and 10 are provided with intermeshing gear segments 17. The geared ends of the levers 9 and 10 lie between two plates 18 that are secured in place by screws or bolts 19, which screws serve as pivots for the levers 9 and 10 and coincide with the centers of rotation of the gear segments 17.

The telephone or other article may be attached to the bracket by means of a socket or clamp formed, in this instance, of two bent plates 20, the attaching portions of which plates lie in contact with the outer sides of the plates 18 and are secured to said plates by means of the screws or bolts 19, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The curved parts of the plates 20 form a socket or clamp for the reception of the stem of a desk telephone or other similar article.

In order to support a telephone cord or lamp cord I provide upon the extensible and contractible member A a suitable number of eyes 21. Each of these eyes preferably is made from an integral piece of wire bent, as shown in Fig. 6, to form a shank 21^a and an eye portion 21^b. The ends of the piece of wire from which the device is formed are preferably disposed at one side of the eye portion and are separated so as to provide an entrance 21^c for the cord.

In order that the eyes 21 may be conveniently attached to and detached from the bracket, I employ tubular rivets 22 for pivotally connecting together the ends of the levers 5 to 10. The shank 21^a of an eye may be inserted into any of the openings formed by said tubular rivets, and will be held therein by the resiliency of the material from which the eye is formed. When the cord is passed through appropriate eyes 21 the cord will be properly supported in every position of the lazy-tongs member A.

Assuming the bracket to be attached to a desk and used to support a telephone, it will be seen that when the bracket is extended as shown in Fig. 3, the telephone will be carried out in a horizontal direction into position for convenient use by a person seated at the desk.

From an inspection of Figs. 3 and 4, it may be seen that as the bracket is extended farther from the position shown in Fig. 3 the joint 16 in the lever 5 moves downwardly, and said lever begins to fold together in the opposite direction from that indicated in Fig. 1. The distance between the sleeve 11 and the point of connection of the levers 5 and 6 is thus lessened and the

lever 6 drawn upwardly, thereby elevating the outer end of the bracket. In this position of the bracket, a telephone carried thereby may be conveniently used by a person in a standing posture.

The invention is not limited to the details shown, for various changes will occur to persons skilled in the art.

I claim as my invention:

1. A folding bracket comprising a post and a lazy-tongs member, the two levers at one end of said member being attached at one end to said post, one of said end levers being jointed, said end levers being longer than the intermediate levers of said member, whereby the points of attachment of said lazy-tongs member to the post are widely separated.

2. A folding bracket comprising a post and a lazy-tongs member, the two levers at one end of said member being attached at one end to said post, said end levers being substantially one and one-half times as long as the intermediate levers of said member, the pivotal connection between said end levers being so positioned as to make the shorter arms thereof substantially equal in length to the arms of said intermediate levers, one of said end levers being jointed substantially midway of its longer arm.

3. A folding bracket comprising a post, a lazy-tongs member, sleeves rotatable on said post, the two levers at one end of said member being pivoted at one end to said sleeves, one of said end levers being jointed, said end levers being longer than the intermediate levers of said member, whereby the sleeves are positioned upon said post at widely separated points, and means for preventing end movements of said sleeves.

4. An extensible bracket comprising lazy-tongs and a support, and a swinging link supporting and connecting one end of said lazy tongs to said support and allowing extension and contraction of the same, said tongs having its lower inner terminal lever connected directly to said support and its corresponding upper lever connected by means of said swinging link to said support to enable upward movement of said bracket.

5. A folding bracket comprising a support, a lazy-tongs member operatively connected at one end with said support, the other end of said lazy-tongs member consisting of two levers, one above the other, having intermeshing gear teeth on the outer ends thereof, two plates positioned at opposite sides of the geared ends of said levers, and two bolts passing through said plates and levers, one through the upper and the other through the lower lever, said bolts having adjusting nuts and serving as pivots for said levers, and said plates having out-

wardly extending portions adapted to grip and support an object.

6. A folding bracket comprising a vertical support and an extensible and contractible member, said member comprising two arms attached to said support, the upper of said arms being jointed and adapted to

fold inwardly whereby the outer end of said member will be moved upwardly.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."