

Sept. 15, 1942.

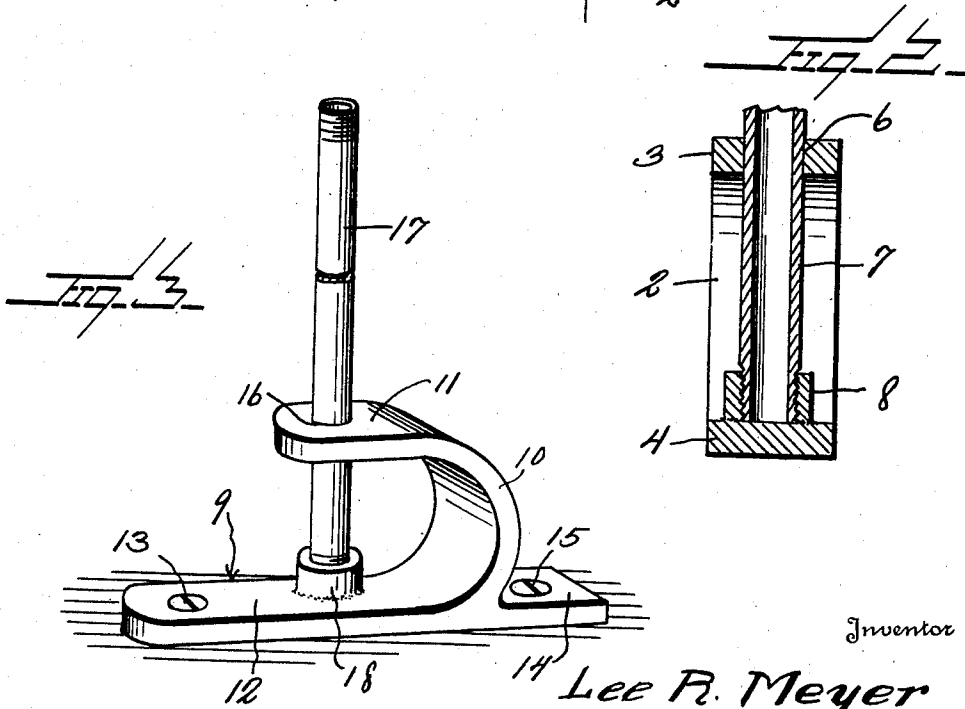
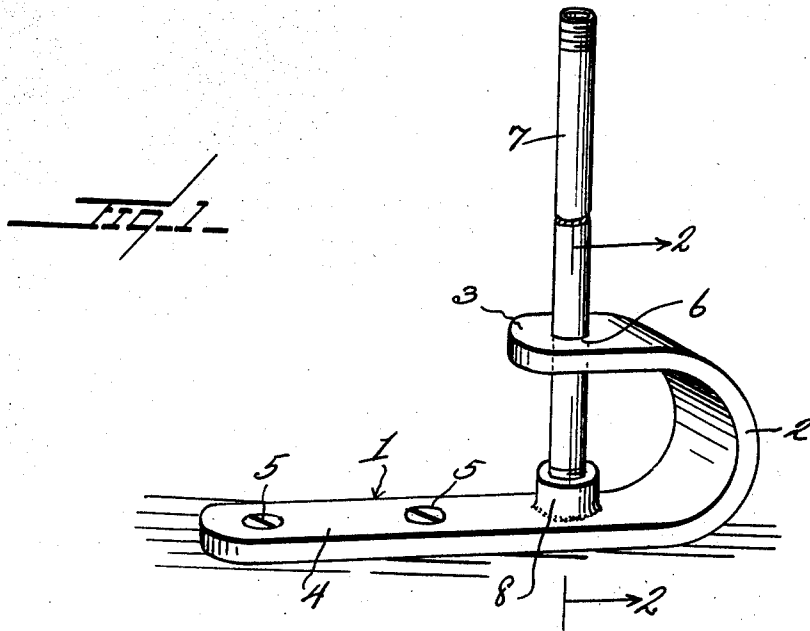
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2,295,676

STANDARD SUPPORTING BRACKET

Filed March 8, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 5

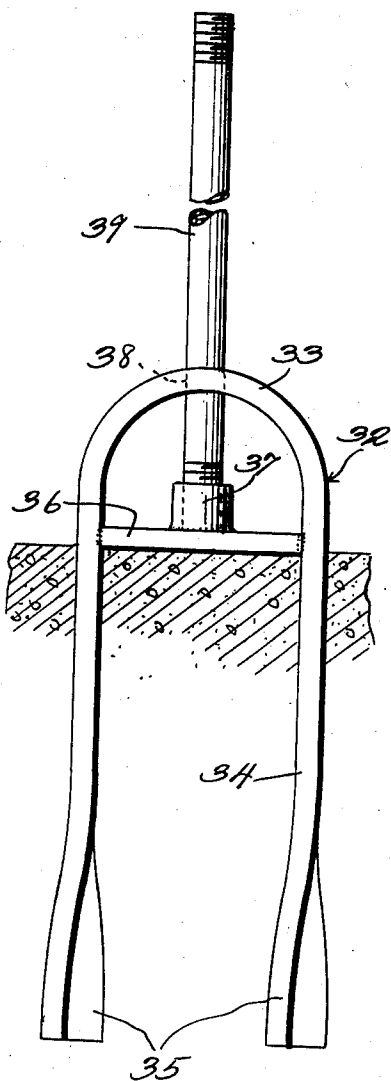
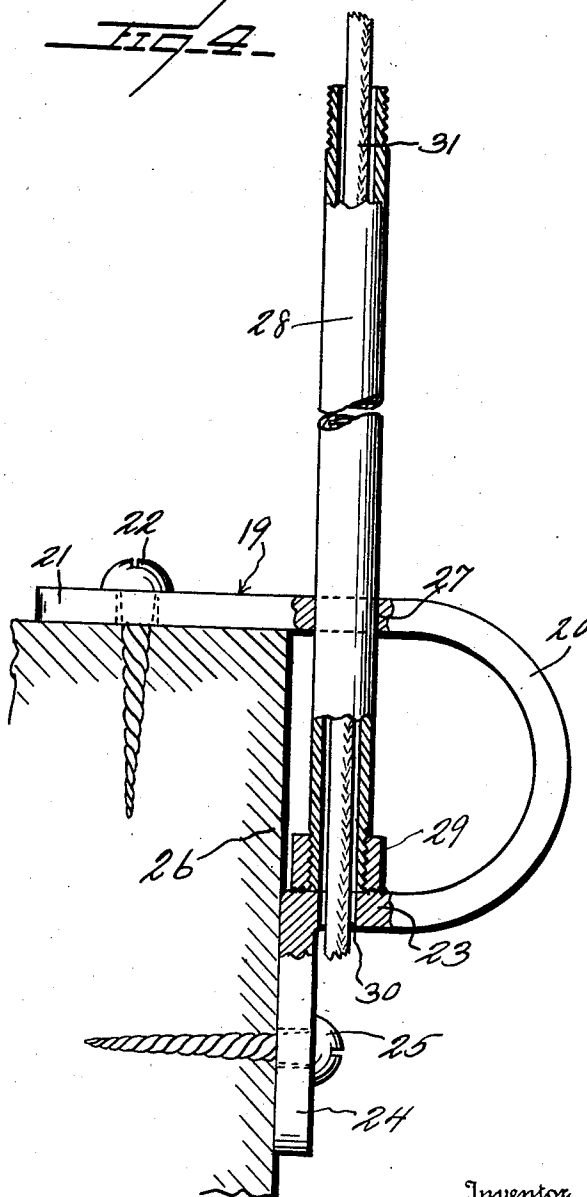


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STANDARD SUPPORTING BRACKET

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2 Claims. (Cl. 248--40)

This invention relates generally to the class of supports and pertains particularly to an improved form of support for standards, used for various purposes.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an improved supporting bracket for a standard of any type which is intended to overcome the weakness of the ordinary floor flange and to increase the strength of the standard by bracing or supporting the same at spaced points or in other words, by providing not only a support and securing means for the lower or bottom end of the standard but a bracing support for the standard at a point above the lower end whereby added rigidity is given thereto.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved supporting bracket for standards, which is formed in a novel manner from a single length of strap or ribbon-like metal, such length of material being bent in a manner which will provide a base portion and a yoke portion, which portions are attached to the standard so that the same may be rigidly held in two places.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved form of bracket which may be readily secured to any flat surface either vertical or horizontal to provide a rigid means for supporting standards or upright members of tubular or solid form to function as guard railing supports, foot rails, aerial supports, sign supports, and supports for many other structures.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it being understood, however, that the invention is not to be considered as limited by the specific illustration or description but that such illustration and description constitutes a preferred embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of another form of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation, partly in section, showing still another form of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a view illustrating a still further form of the invention.

Upon reference to the drawings, it will be noted that a feature common to the several different forms of the invention is that each is shaped from a length of strap iron or other suitable band-like metal and by its novel form there is provided a

means for securing the bottom end of a standard and for bracing the standard at a point above the bottom end. As a result of such construction, it will be readily apparent that standards may be secured either to a floor surface or to the side of a wall, as in Fig. 4, and will be rigidly braced for the support of any desired structure such as a railing, sign or the like.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, it will be seen upon reference to Fig. 1, that the body of the bracket here illustrated comprises a single length of strap metal which is indicated generally by the numeral 1. This length of material is bent back upon itself to form a yoke 2 at one end having a short leg portion 3 and a longer leg 4 which forms the supporting base for the yoke and which is provided with suitable apertures to receive securing screws 5 by which the base portion of the bracket is secured to a floor or other surface. The two legs of the yoke are relatively widely spaced so that when the base portion 4 is secured to a supporting surface, the shorter leg 3 will lie a substantial distance above the supporting surface. This shorter leg is provided with an aperture 6 through which may be extended a post or standard 7. In extending the post or standard 7 through the aperture 6, it will be seen that the lower end thereof will be directed toward the base portion or base leg of the yoke, and this base portion has fixed thereto in axial alignment with the aperture 6, the interiorly threaded boss or nut 8 into which the lower end of the standard is threaded, as shown in Fig. 2. It will thus be seen that by this relatively simple formation of the length of strap metal, there is provided a support for the standard which secures the lower end of the standard to a suitable base and which braces the standard at a point above the secured lower end.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3, the strap metal piece is indicated generally by the numeral 9 and is likewise bent to form a yoke 10 having a short leg 11 and a long base leg 12. In this form of the invention, however, the base leg is shorter than in the form shown in Fig. 1, or in other words, the legs 11 and 12 are more nearly of equal length. The base portion 12 is provided with a single aperture for the reception of a securing screw 13, and in order that the bracket may be secured to a supporting surface so that it will not turn around the single securing screw 13, there is provided the tail piece 14 at the back of the yoke which is alined with the portion or leg 12, as shown, and which is provided with an aperture for the reception of a securing screw 15.

The short leg 11 of this bracket has an aperture 16 through which is extended a standard 17 and alined with the aperture 16 is an interiorly threaded boss or nut 18, which is secured to the upper side of the base 12 in the same manner as the nut of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

The form of the bracket, as shown in Fig. 4, facilitates the mounting of a standard upon the outer side of a wall. In this form of the invention the strap metal body is indicated generally by the numeral 19 and is bent intermediate its ends to form the yoke 20 having a long leg 21 provided with an aperture to receive a securing screw 22 and a short leg 23 from which there extends the lateral foot 24, which is perpendicular to the leg 21 and which has an aperture to receive a securing screw 25. With this arrangement the yoke 20 may be secured to the vertical face of a wall 26 by arranging the leg 21 across the top of the wall, as shown, and by placing the foot 24 against the vertical face so that the yoke extends outwardly therefrom. The straight leg of the yoke is provided with an aperture 27 for the reception of a standard 28 and opposite this aperture the angled leg has secured thereto the interiorly threaded boss or nut 29 in which the lower end of the standard is threadably secured.

In this form of bracket the leg upon which the nut is mounted may have an aperture 30 formed therethrough in alinement with the nut so that the standard 28 if of tubular form as shown, may be employed as a housing for an electric current conductor 31.

In Fig. 5 there is illustrated a form of the invention which is designed to be fixed in a body of cement or in the earth. In this form the single length of strap metal is indicated generally by the numeral 32 and is bent intermediate its ends to form the yoke portion 33 and the relatively long parallel legs 34. These legs are torsionally twisted adjacent their free ends as indicated at 35, so that when they are inserted into the earth or into a body of soft cement, they cannot be readily pulled out. Extending across the yoke 33 between the legs is a plate 36 and upon this is supported at substantially the radial center of the yoke the interiorly threaded boss or nut 37 which alines with an aperture 38 formed through the yoke to receive the inner end of the standard 39 which passes through the aperture 38 in the manner shown. It will thus be seen that with this form of the invention as with the several other forms, the standard is fixed at its lower end and is firmly braced at a point above its fixed lower end so that any strains placed against the standard will not tend to twist or break off the coupling between the lower end of the standard and the body to which its lower end is attached.

From the foregoing, it will be readily apparent that there have been disclosed forms of a standard supporting bracket which are of simple construction and which may be readily and economically manufactured and which, at the same time, provide a firm braced support for a post or standard attached thereto.

While in the foregoing description of the invention, reference has been made to the support or bracket devices as being formed of ribbon steel, it is to be understood that it is considered as being within the scope of the present invention to form these brackets of cast steel or any other cast metal of suitable character and that, therefore, the invention is not limited to the fabrication of the brackets out of band or ribbon material although the final article may be of such form.

What is claimed is:

1. A standard supporting bracket, comprising a single length of flat band-like material bent transversely to form a relatively wide, open yoke having substantially parallel end portions, one of said end portions being of greater length than the other, the end portion of less length having an aperture therethrough for the reception of an end of a standard, the other portion having an interiorly boss secured to the inner face thereof and directed toward the shorter portion and coaxial with said aperture, said boss having an end of the standard threadably secured therein after the standard has been passed through the aperture, the outer face of the said other portion forming a base for the support of the bracket whereby the shorter portion is maintained raised above the surface upon which the base rests, and a flat tail-like extension forming an integral continuation of the said base at the end thereof which merges with the yoke.

2. A standard supporting bracket, comprising a single length of flat band-like material bent transversely to form a relatively wide, open yoke, the yoke having a relatively long end and a shorter end, said shorter end terminating in a laterally directed foot extending away from and perpendicular to the longer end, the said longer end having an aperture therethrough for the reception of an end of a standard, and a socket body secured to the inner side of the said shorter end and coaxial with said aperture to threadably receive the end of the standard extended through the aperture, the said foot and the longer end being arranged to position against the intersecting surfaces of a supporting body to maintain said yoke outwardly from one surface and the foot and longer end having apertures for the reception of securing elements.

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