W. A. COZART.

WALL BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1919.

1,345,910. Patented July 6, 1920.

Fig. 1.

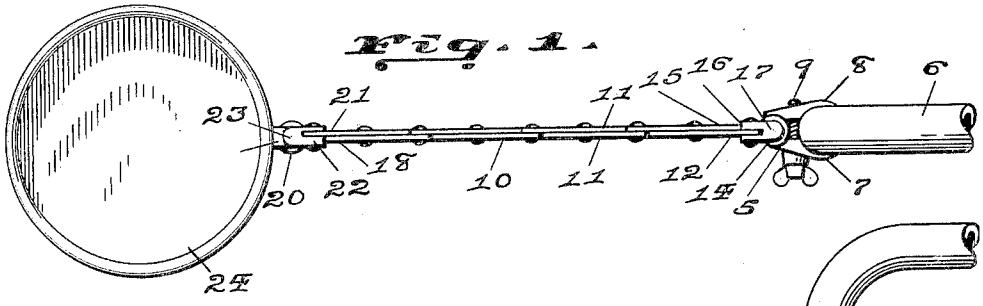
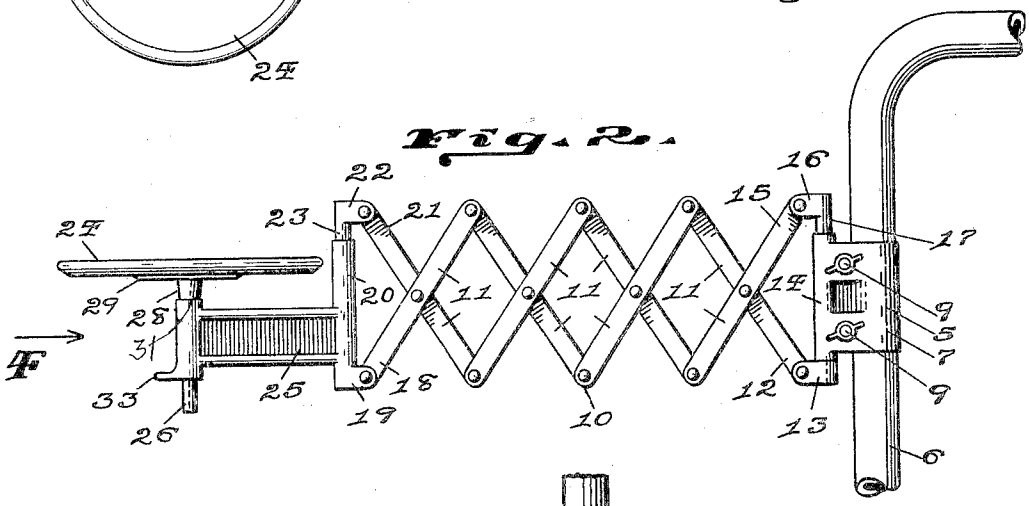


Fig. 2.



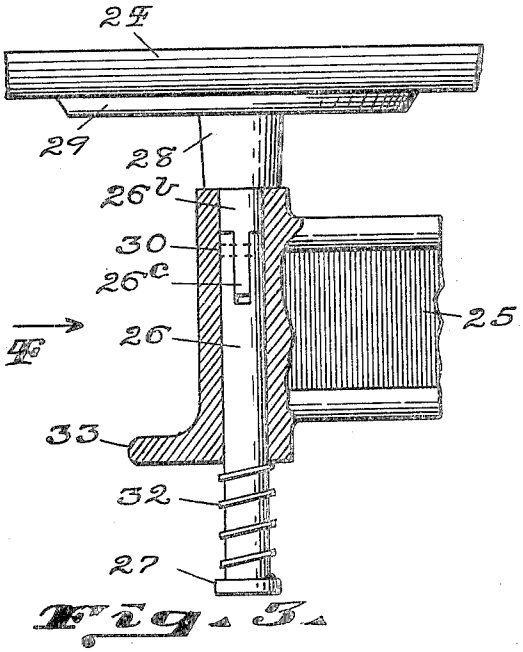
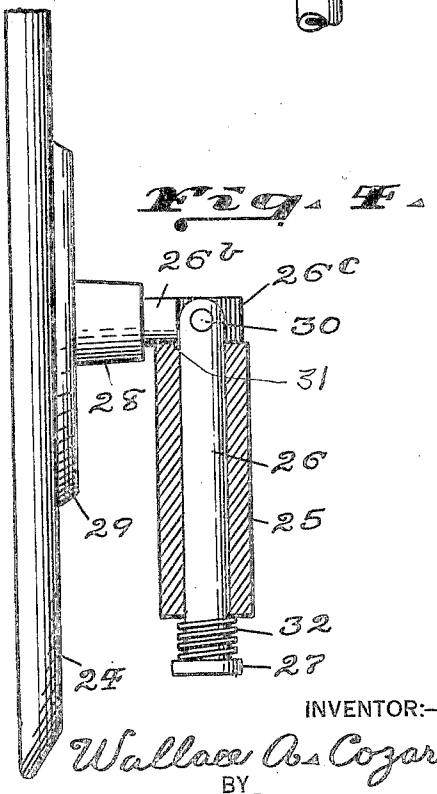


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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WALL-BRACKET.

1,345,910. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 6, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALLACE A. COZART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oklahoma city, in the county of Oklahoma and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain Improvements in Wall-Brackets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention pertains to wall brackets, such, for example, as those used by jewelers, dentists, and others for supporting tools or other articles in convenient position for use.

An object of the present invention is to provide a device of this class which, when not in use, may be folded into position to swing flatly against a wall and thus occupy less room.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the ensuing description.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of the improved bracket attached to the corner-post of a bed.

Fig. 2 is an elevation view of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged reproduction, on larger scale and partly in section, of the left-hand portion of Fig. 2, with the addition of a knob and spring to a spindle.

Fig. 4 is an elevation view of the parts shown in Fig. 3, but taken in the direction of the arrow 4 and with a table folded into a vertical plane.

Like characters of reference designate like parts in all the figures.

The improved bracket includes a suitable clamp 5 adapted to attach to a suitable support, for example to a corner-post 6 of a bed.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, this clamp 5 may include two jaws 7 and 8 which are drawn together by screws 9 and adapted to firmly grip the corner-post 6 as a support for parts later referred to.

In arranging an extensible supporting arm 10 to be carried by the clamp 5, a number of pairs of bars 11 are pivotally latticed together into what is known as a "lazy-tongs" connection; the lower end 12 of one of the bars of the first pair being pivoted to a bearing 13 which is in turn pivoted to the lower end of a sleeve portion 14 of the clamp 5 on a vertical axis, while the upper end 15 of the other bar of said first pair is pivoted to a bearing 16 on the upper end of a staff 17 which is in turn arranged to revolve and slide vertically in said sleeve portion 14.

At the outer end of the extensible arm 10 the lower end 18 of one of the bars 11 of the outer pair is pivoted to a bearing 19 on the lower end of a sleeve 20, while the upper end 21 of the other bar of said pair is pivoted to a bearing 22 on the upper end of a staff 23 which is in turn arranged to slide vertically in said sleeve.

For supporting a table 24, an arm 25 extends out horizontally from the sleeve 20, and the table is provided with a depending central pivotal spindle 26 which extends down revolubly through the free end of said arm and is provided with a knob 27 for purposes later shown.

This spindle 26 has its upper end set firmly in the hub 28 of a plate 29 which is in turn secured to the under side of the table 24.

The spindle 26 is pivotally jointed near its upper end, as at 30, so that when raised upward in the arm 25 its upper end portion 26^b may swing over and rest in horizontal position on the top surface of said arm and allow the table to stand in a vertical plane as shown in Fig. 4.

The upper end portion 26^b of the spindle 26 extends a little below the joint 30, as at 26^c, so that when swung to the horizontal position shown in Fig. 4 it may have a bearing across substantially the entire top surface of the arm 25; and in order to hold said portion down on said surface without allowing it to tip and fulcrum on the corner 31 of said arm under the weight of the table 24 a compression helical spring 32 embraces the spindle between the lower surface of the arm and the knob 27.

The arm 25 may be provided with a thumb-hold 33 so that in raising up the spindle 26 against the weight of the table 24 and the force of the spring 32 the grip of the hand may be employed.

The pivotal connection of the extensible arm 10 with the supporting clamp 5 allows said arm and the table 24 to be swung in a horizontal plane to any desired position, for example around over a bed and in front of a patient, and this feature, taken with the

extensible character of the arm, allows the device to be adjusted to practically any position desired.

The following is claimed:

1. In a device of the character described, a table having a depending spindle, a supporting arm through which the spindle revolubly passes, the spindle being movable vertically in the arm and being pivotally jointed near its upper end, and yieldable means acting to draw the lower portion of the spindle downward in the arm.

2. In a device of the character described, a table having a depending spindle, a supporting arm through which the spindle revolubly passes, the spindle being movable vertically in the arm and being pivotally jointed near its upper end, a knob on the lower end of the spindle, and a compression spring interposed between the knob and the arm.

Witness my hand this 5th day of June, 1919.

WALLACE A. COZART.