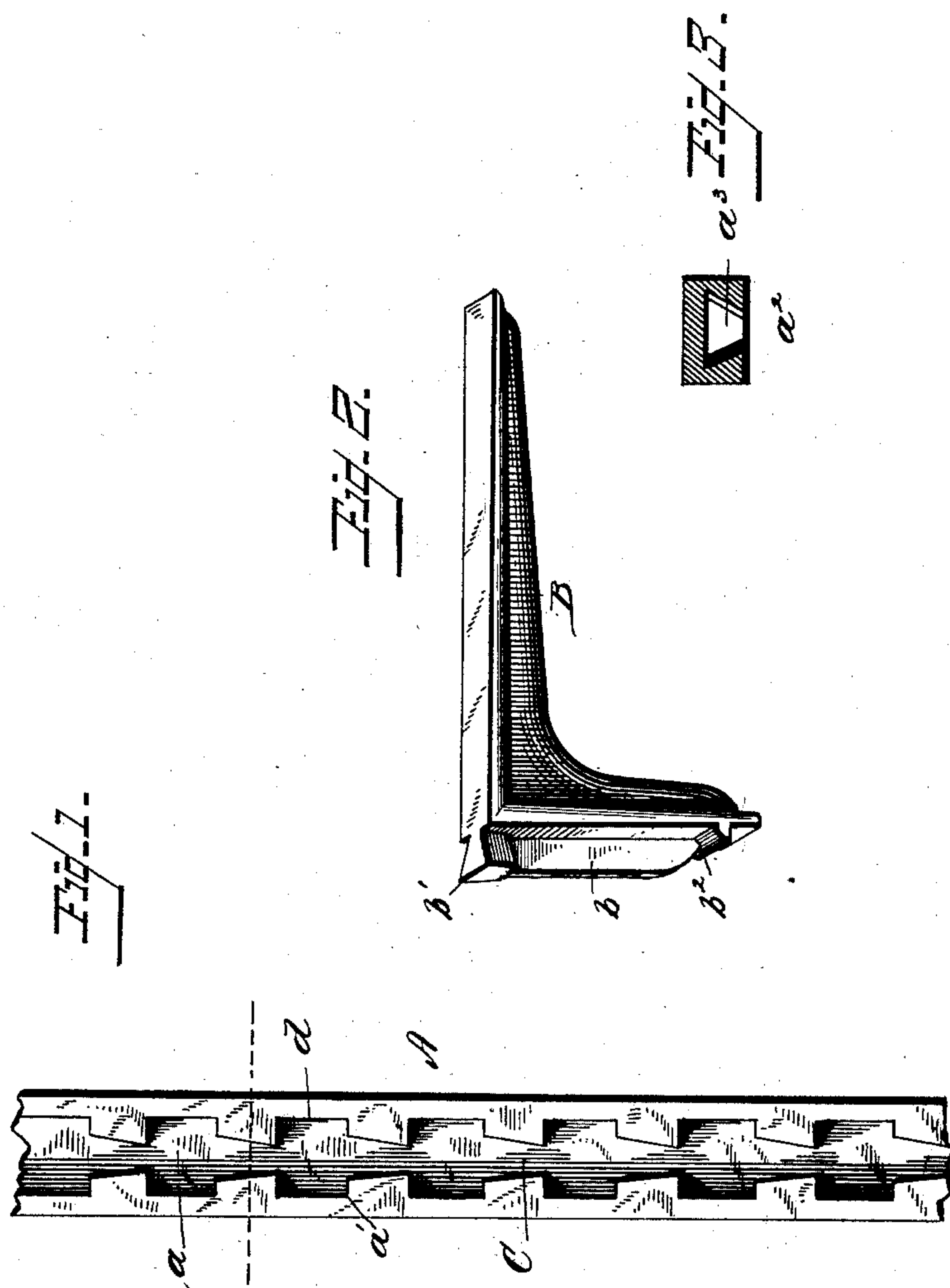


(Model.)

J. BAINS.  
SHELVING BRACKET.

No. 327,129.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.



WITNESSES  
*Albert Speiden.*  
*Albert Speiden.*

INVENTOR  
*John Bains.*  
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his ——— Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BAINS, OF PIQUA, OHIO.

## SHELVING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,129, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed September 22, 1883. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN BAINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shelving-Brackets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to standards and brackets for shelves; and the novelty consists in the construction, adaptation, and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

The invention is designed as an improvement upon that class of brackets shown in Patent No. 139,408 of 1873, in which each bracket had to be passed for a considerable distance along the standard, and connection could not be made at any desired point.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a front elevation of one of the standards; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the bracket, and Fig. 3 a cross-section taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the standard, having an open face at *a'* and a longitudinal dovetailed interior, *a''*. Formed in the face of the standard are equidistant square recesses *a*, having horizontal shoulders *a'*, and between these recesses the central aperture is dovetailed, as shown at C. The square recesses *a* are adapted to receive bodily the dovetailed head *b'* of the bracket B, the apertures *a''* to receive the vertical flange *b*, and the shoulders *a'* to support the ledge *b''* of the said bracket. The head *b'* of the bracket is dovetailed in two directions to correspond

with the form of the recess *a'* opposite the points C, and the parts *b'* and *b''* are so arranged with relation to each other that when the latter has its bearing upon the shoulders *a'* the head *b'* is locked in the recess C, so that a similar ledge, *b''*, upon an adjacent bracket may bear upon the shoulders *a'* of that recess *a*.

My bracket may be inserted or removed with only a vertical movement equal to the distance between the upper and lower surfaces of the apertures *a*, and may be inserted at any point without disturbing other brackets.

The flange *b* serves as a guide in the recess *a'* until the parts *b'* and *b''* come opposite recesses *a*, and the proportions are such that when the bracket is forced down as far as it will go it has a positive connection at two points.

I attach importance to form of the head *b'* in its relation to the standard, the double dovetail assuring a sure hold at that point without regard to the ledge *b''*.

I am aware that brackets have been arranged with a slipping hold above and a bearing below, and such features are broadly disclaimed in this application.

What I claim as new is—

The standard A, having open face with apertures *a* to form shoulders *a'*, with recesses, as C, between, combined with bracket B, having flange *b*, double dovetailed head *b'*, and ledge *b''*, as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BAINS.

Witnesses:

F. P. BROTHERTON,  
M. E. ROBISON.