

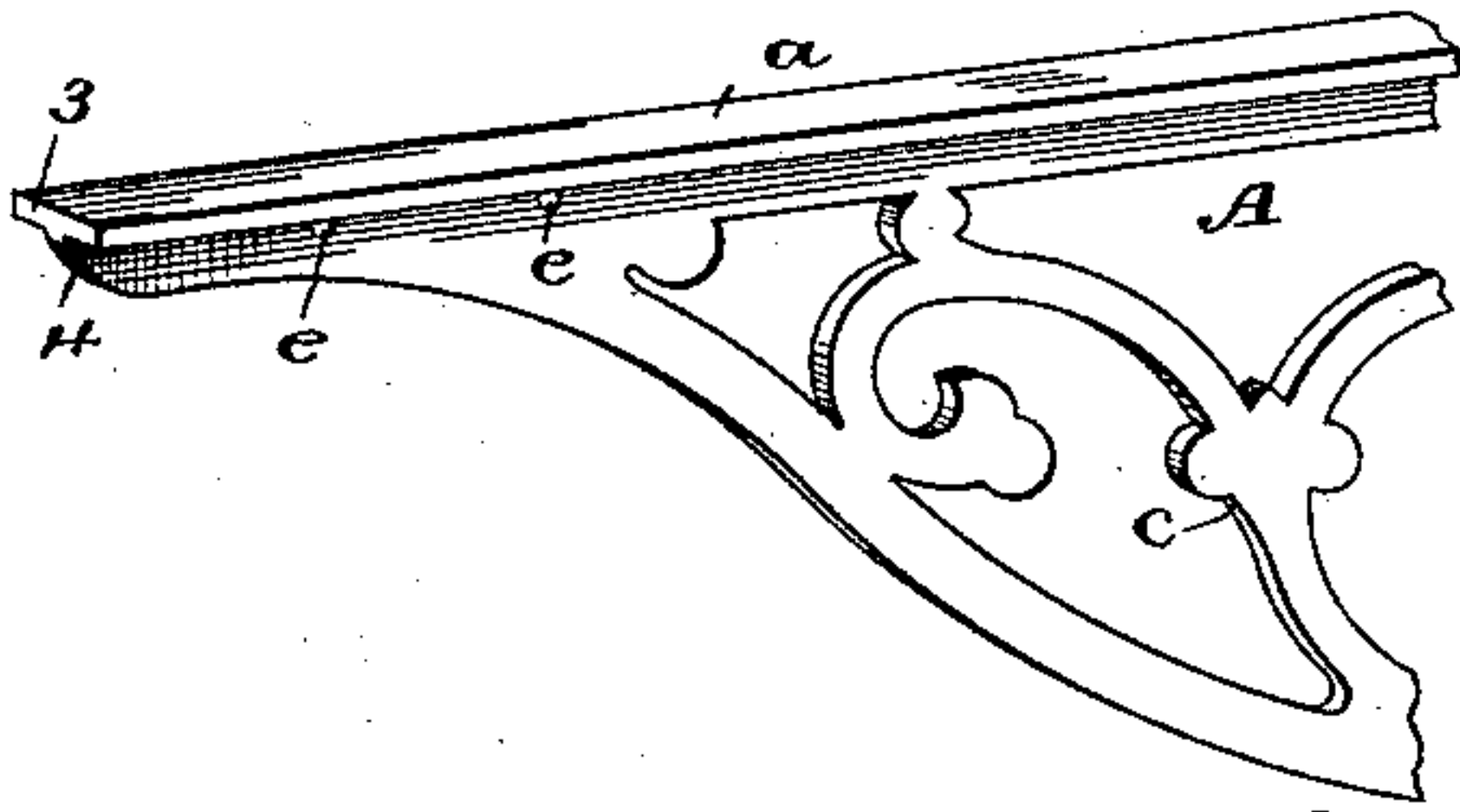
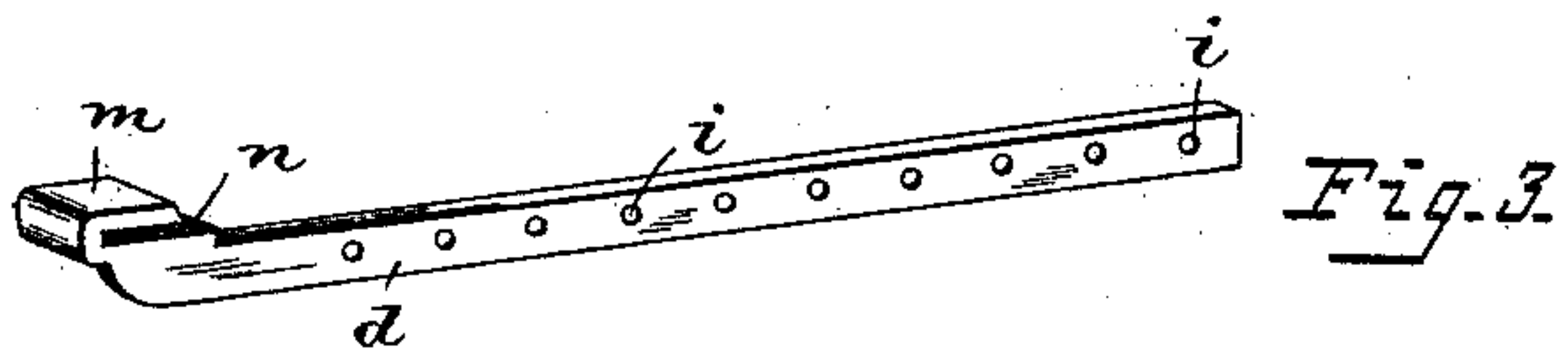
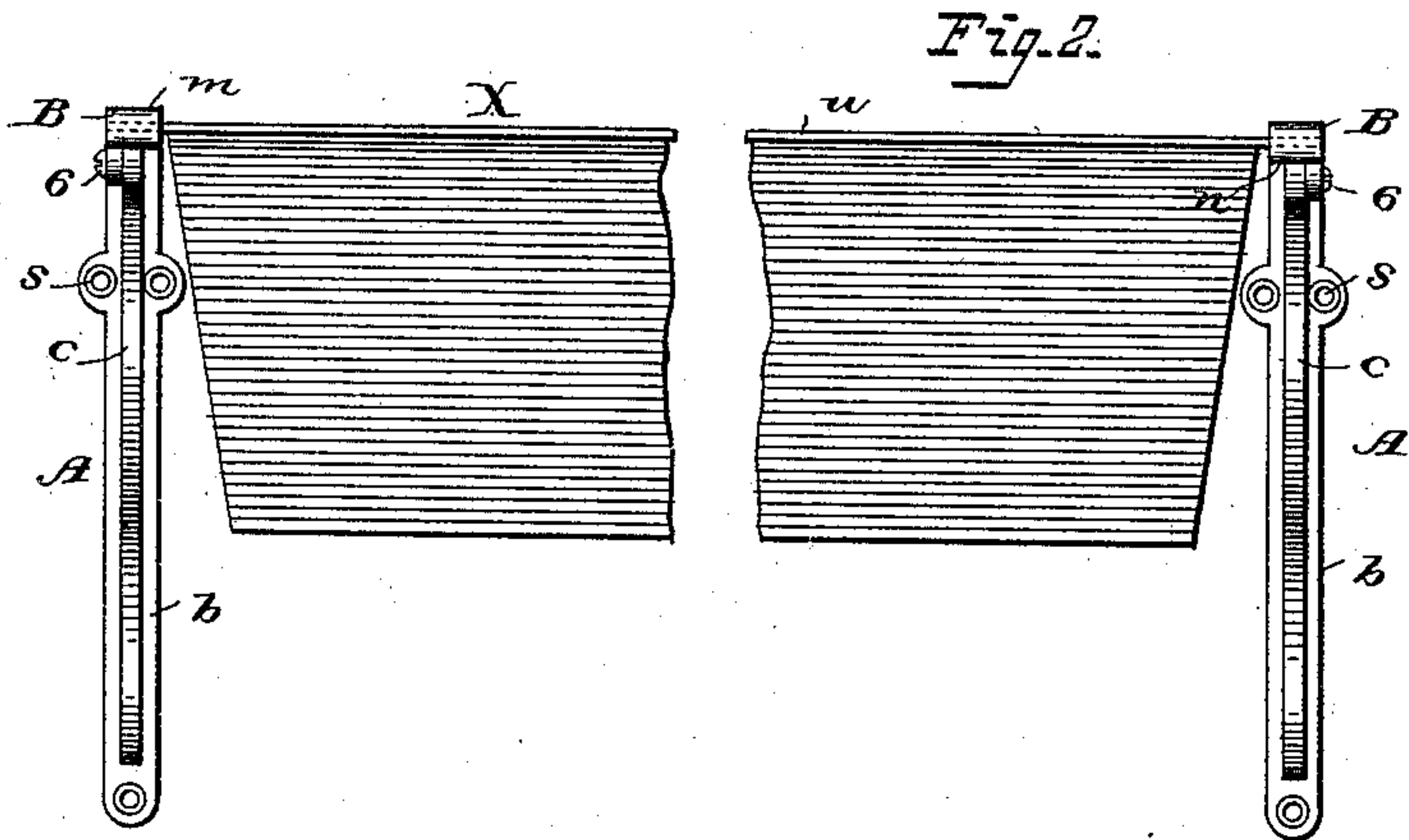
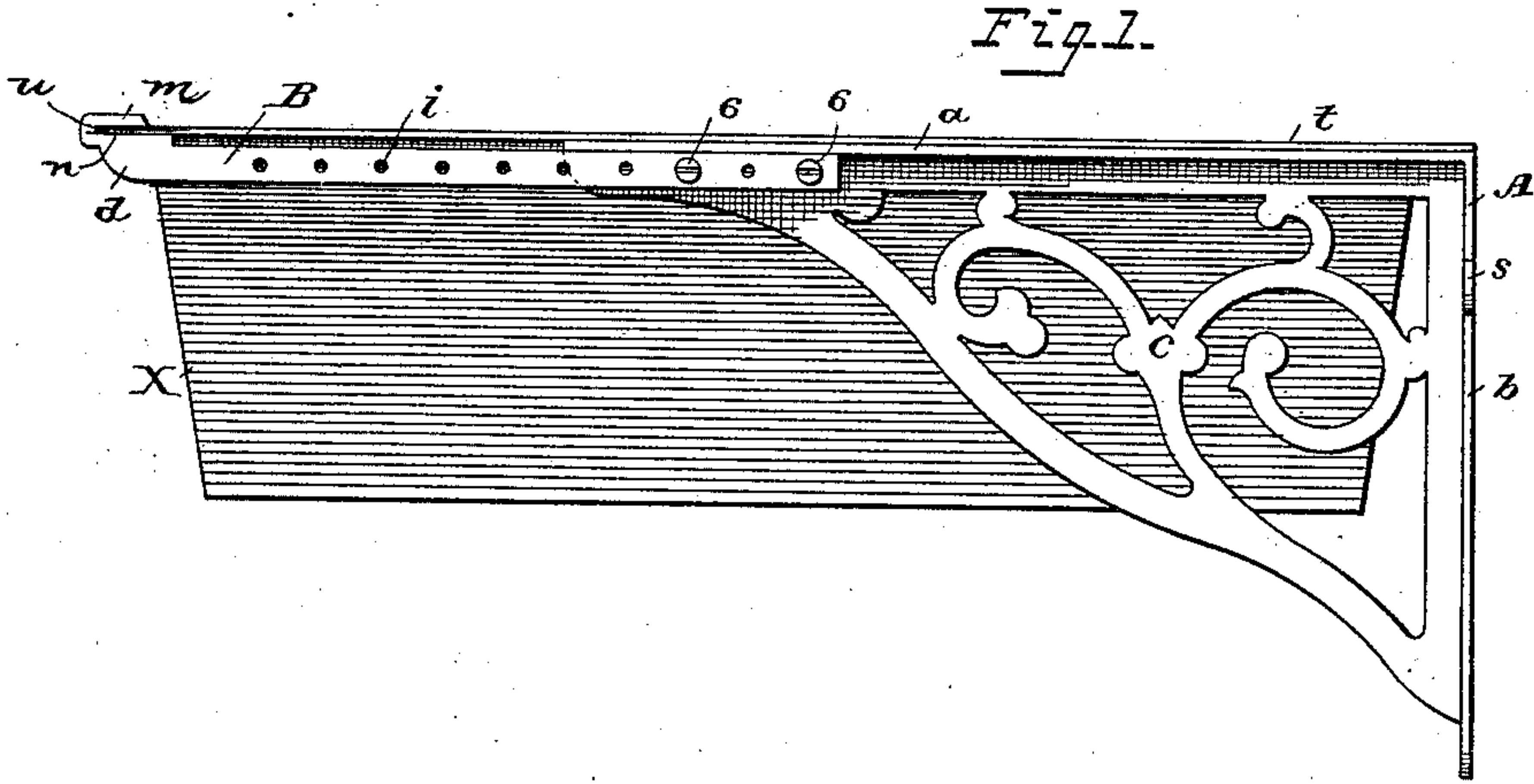
(No Model.)

A. FOWKES.

SINK BRACKET.

No. 343,633.

Patented June 15, 1886.



Attest:
Court. A. Cooper,
A. C. Farnham.

Alfred Fowkes,
Inventor:
By Foster & Freeman
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED FOWKES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
HAINES, JONES & CADBURY, OF SAME PLACE.

SINK-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,633, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed January 26, 1886. Serial No. 189,869. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED FOWKES, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sink - Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of brackets adapted for use in supporting kitchen sinks or basins of different sizes; and my invention consists of a bracket composed of a fixed perforated portion and a movable portion consisting of a perforated bar adapted to be applied in different positions to the fixed portion, all as fully set forth hereinafter, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing one of my improved brackets applied to support a kitchen-sink. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the sink and supporting-brackets; Fig. 3, a perspective view showing the parts of the bracket detached.

The bracket consists of two sections, A B. The section A is a stationary section, and resembles an ordinary angular bracket in shape, having the top bar, *a*, and the back bar, *b*, at right angles to the bar *a*, and the intermediate portion, *c*, which is preferably of an ornamental form. The bar *a* is T-shaped in cross-section, so as to form a flat plate, 3, and a central web, 4, the latter having two or more perforations, *e e*, extending laterally through it. The section B is connected movably to the section A, and consists of a bar, *d*, having a series of perforations, *i*, and adapted to fit against the side of the web 4 and beneath one edge of an overhanging plate, 3, and to be secured in position by bolts 6 6, passing through the openings *i e*, and at the front end of the bar *d* is a plate, *n*, so arranged that when the bar *d* is in place its surface will be flush with that of the plate 3, and at the forward end of the plate *n* is an intumed lip, *m*.

The stationary portion A of the bracket is provided with recessed ears *s*, or otherwise constructed for ready attachment to a wall or other fixed structure, and two of the brackets are so arranged as to support between them a tank or sink-basin, X, with the side flanges, *t*, resting upon the plates 3 of the top bar, *a*,

and also upon the plates *n* of the movable bars *d*. The bars *d*, after the tank has been placed upon the plates 3, are adjusted to such position (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) that the lips *m* will overlap the front flange, *u*, of the basin, and the bars *d* are then secured in position by means of the bolts 6, thereby holding the basin firmly in place, preventing it from being drawn forward or from being lifted, and at the same time protecting and covering the corners of the flange. As the openings *i* in the bar *d* are brought to correspond to the openings *e* in the bars *a*, and are about equal in size to the latter, each bar *d* is secured firmly in place by the bolts, and cannot be moved to any extent until the bolts are removed, thereby preventing the displacement of the basin, which will sometimes occur when slotted bars are used, which permit the movable parts to get out of place if the securing-bolts should become loosened.

As sink-basins are made to standard sizes, all the adjustments necessary to secure any basin in place upon the same brackets can be effected by altering the position of the bars *d* in respect to the opening *e*. It will be seen that the overhanging plate 3 of the bar *a* covers each bar *d* and prevents the latter from being struck and misplaced, and also serves as a bearing to prevent the inner end of the bar *d* from tilting upward under the weight of the basin at the forward end.

It will be seen that the parts above described may be readily cast without coring, and that the parts may be fitted together without finishing, and that the parts A of themselves constitute permanent brackets available for any purposes when extension-brackets are not required.

I am aware that adjustable brackets have heretofore been constructed each of one fixed and one movable section, secured together by bolts passing through suitable slots in the sections. I am likewise aware that similar brackets having their sections provided at intervals with perforations for the passage of securing-pins are not new, and these features in themselves I do not claim.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts shown, I claim—

The combination, in an adjustable bracket, of a fixed portion, A, provided with a laterally-projecting plate, 3, and perforated web 4, and a narrow movable portion, *d*, having perforations, and adapted for application to one side of the web 4, below the plate 3, as set forth, the outer end of said movable portion terminating in a plate, *n*, projecting to one side thereof, and an inwardly-extending lip, *m*,

parallel to and above the plate *n*, all essentially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED FOWKES.

Witnesses:

WM. B. CRAWFORD,

WM. A. REDDING.