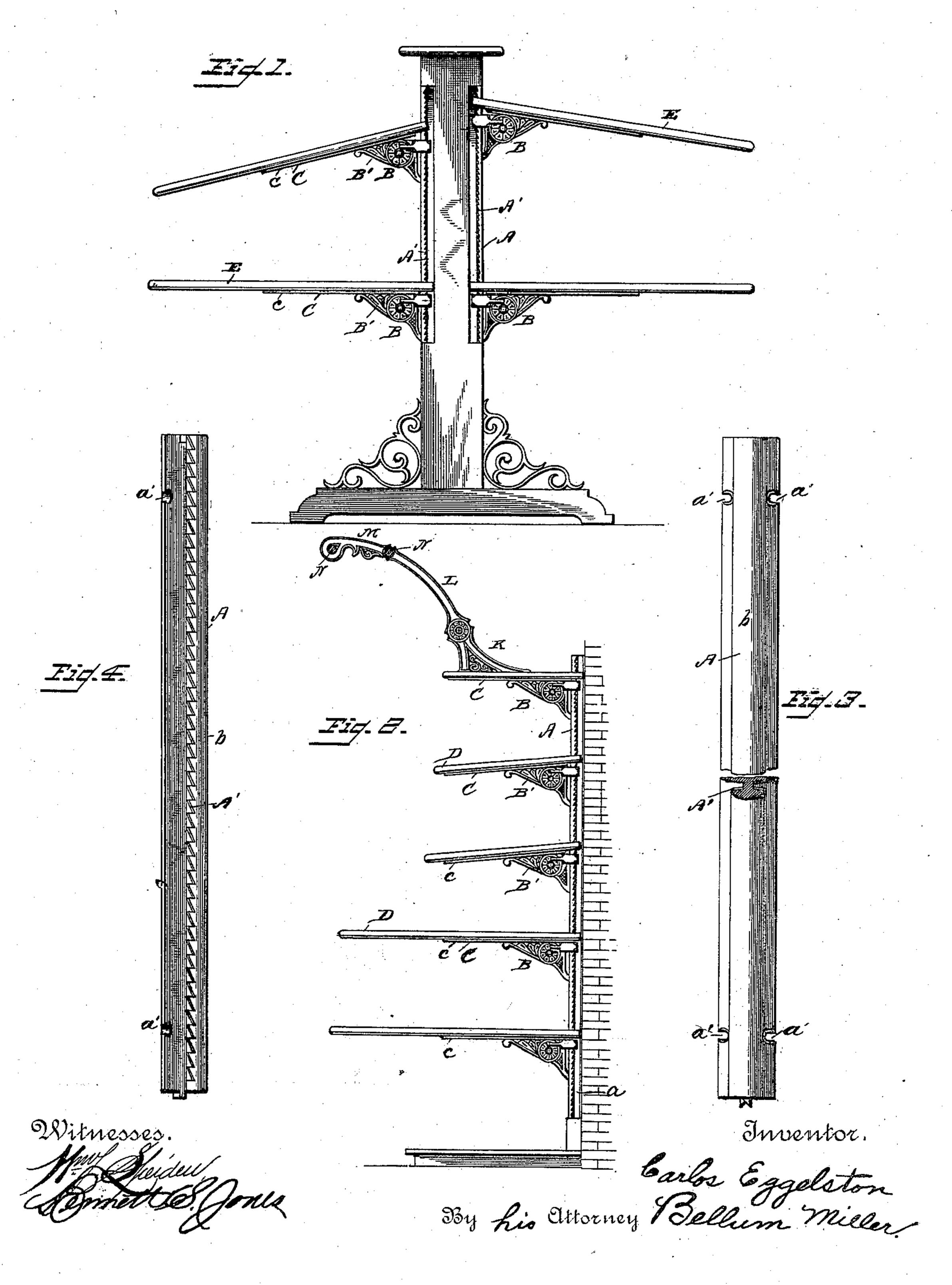
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BRACKET OR SUPPORT FOR SHELVES, DESKS, AND TABLES.

No. 382,296.

Patented May 8, 1888.



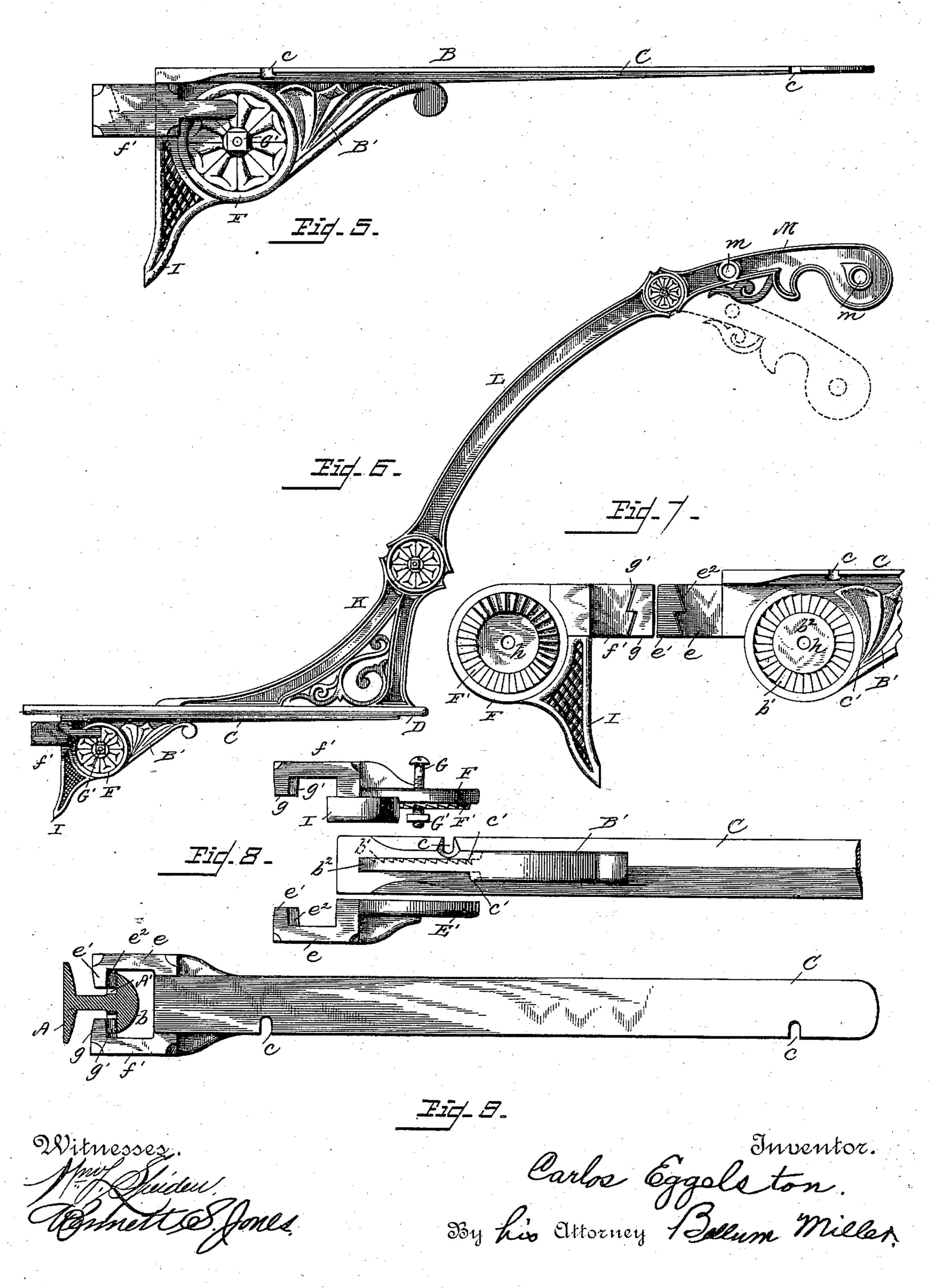
N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

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United States Patent Office.

CARLOS EGGELSTON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BRACKET OR SUPPORT FOR SHELVES, DESKS, AND TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,296, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed July 12, 1887. Serial No. 244,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Carlos Eggelston, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 2354 Mullauphy street, in the city of St. Louis 5 and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets or Supports for Shelves, Desks, and Tables; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to brackets or supports for shelves, desks, tables, and the like; and it consists in the peculiar combinations and the construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter 20 described, and then particularly defined by the claims.

The object of the invention is to provide a bracket which may be adjusted to any desired height or to any desired angle, which will be 25 cheap in its construction and durable and efficient in the use for which it is intended.

The same is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a desk provided with my improved supports. Fig. 2 represents in a similar view an illustration of the use of my supports for store-shelves and the like for the display of goods. Figs. 3 and 35 4 represent front and side views, respectively, of the rack-bar I prefer to use in connection with my bracket. Fig. 5 is a side view of the bracket itself. Fig. 6 is a like view of the same with the overhanging arm attached. 15 Fig. 7 represents a side view of the ratchet lock-joint. Fig. 8 shows the parts of the same detached, but in their relative positions. Fig. 9 represents a top plan of the bracket engaged with the rack bar, the latter being shown in 45 cross-section.

Referring to the details of the drawings, A represents a rack-bar, which in cross section is substantially T-shaped, as shown in Fig. 3, the base a of which is designed to be secured to a 50 proper support in any suitable way, preferably by means of screws engaging the opensided holes a', formed in the edges of said base, as shown. The head b of this rack-bar is provided upon its rear face with the ratchet-teeth A', which are hidden from view by said head. 55

The bracket B is formed of the main piece B', designed to support the bar C, which may be formed integral with or secured to said bracket. This bar C forms a support for the shelf D or desk E, as the case may be, and is 60 provided with open slots or holes c with which the screws engage to secure it to said desk or shelf. The main piece B' is diminished in thickness at its rear end to form the disk b^2 , one side of which is provided with ratchet- 65 teeth b'. Shoulders c' are formed by the diminishing in thickness of the part B', the object of which will hereinafter appear.

F' is a disk of substantially the same size as the disk b^2 and has either formed with or se- 70 cured to it a jaw, e, of substantially the shape shown and formed at its rear end with a lug or extension, e', provided upon its inner face with teeth e^2 .

F is another disk of the same size as the 75 disks b and E', and provided on its inner face with ratchet-teeth F', which engage the teeth b' on the central disk. This disk F is also formed with or has attached to it a jaw, f', provided with a lug or extension, g, formed 80 with teeth g'. These three disks are provided at their centers with an opening, h, through which passes the screw or bolt G, provided on its end with an adjusting-nut, G'.

The exposed parts of the main piece, B', the 85 disks E' and F, and the jaws may be made as fanciful or ornamental in appearance as desired. In practice the jaws e and f' are slipped over the head of the rack-bar, when the teeth on said jaws will engage the teeth on the rack-bar, 90 and thus hold the bracket and its supported

weight in the desired position.

When it is desired to raise or lower the bracket, the teeth on the said rack-bar and jaws are disengaged, when the said bracket is free to 95 be moved up or down. It will be observed that there is space left between the head and base of the rack-bar, and between the extensions of the jaws and the end of the bar C, to allow of a slight play of the said head, for the roo purpose of disengaging the said teeth, as shown in Fig. 9, and to facilitate such disengagement

I have provided the downwardly-extending arm I on the disk F, which arm may be of any preferred form and as ornamental as desired.

To change the inclination of the bar C and the shelf, desk, or whatever it may be used to support, it is only necessary to loosen the nut G', when the bar can be tilted to any desired angle, when by tightening the nut the ratchet-faced disks will lock and securely hold the bar in its adjusted position.

K is a bracket designed to be secured to the bar C, as shown in Fig. 6, and is provided with an overhanging arm, L, which may be rigid with it or secured thereto by a joint, similar to that above described in connection with the bracket B.

M is another arm secured to the outer end of the arm L by a flexible joint, preferably similar to that above referred to, and is provided with one or more openings or sockets, m, designed to receive and hold one end of a rod or rods, N, upon which rods may be displayed goods, which, when desired, may be lowered by simply loosening the set-screw of the joint, as heretofore described in connection with the bracket B. If desired, the shoulders c' may be made slightly cam-shaped, so as to bind the disks E' and F, thus serving to relieve the bolt G of strain.

30 It will be observed that by the construction above described I provide a simple, cheap bracket, which can be readily changed to accommodate people of different heights, which change can be readily made by any person with ease, making it specially desirable for use in stores where lady clerks are employed.

Various modifications in detail may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention and set 4c forth its merits, what I claim is—

1. A rack-bar, A, formed with base a, and a head, b, having teeth A' upon its rear face to conceal the same behind the head, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a rack-bar, A^* , having a base, a, and provided with a head, b, formed with teeth A' upon its rear face, of a bracket formed with rearwardly-extending lugs provided with right-angled extensions 50 formed with teeth adapted to engage the teeth of said rack-bar, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a rack-bar, A, having a base, a, and provided with a head, b, formed with teeth A' upon its rear face, of a 55 bracket formed with teeth engaging the teeth of the rack-bar, and a depending arm, I, as shown, on said bracket, for the purpose of disengaging said bracket and bar, substantially as described.

4. The bracket consisting of the main piece B', formed with ratchet-disk, the disk E', formed with toothed jaw and fitting on one side of said main piece, the disk F, formed with ratchet-face and toothed jaw and fitting 65 against the ratchet-disk of said main piece, and means for adjustably securing said parts together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 70 presence of two witnesses.

CARLOS EGGELSTON.

Witnesses:
D. A. Jamison,
Lee A. Hall.