(No Model.)

# T. W. BARTHOLOMEW.

## BRACKET.

No. 453,536. Patented June 2, 1891.

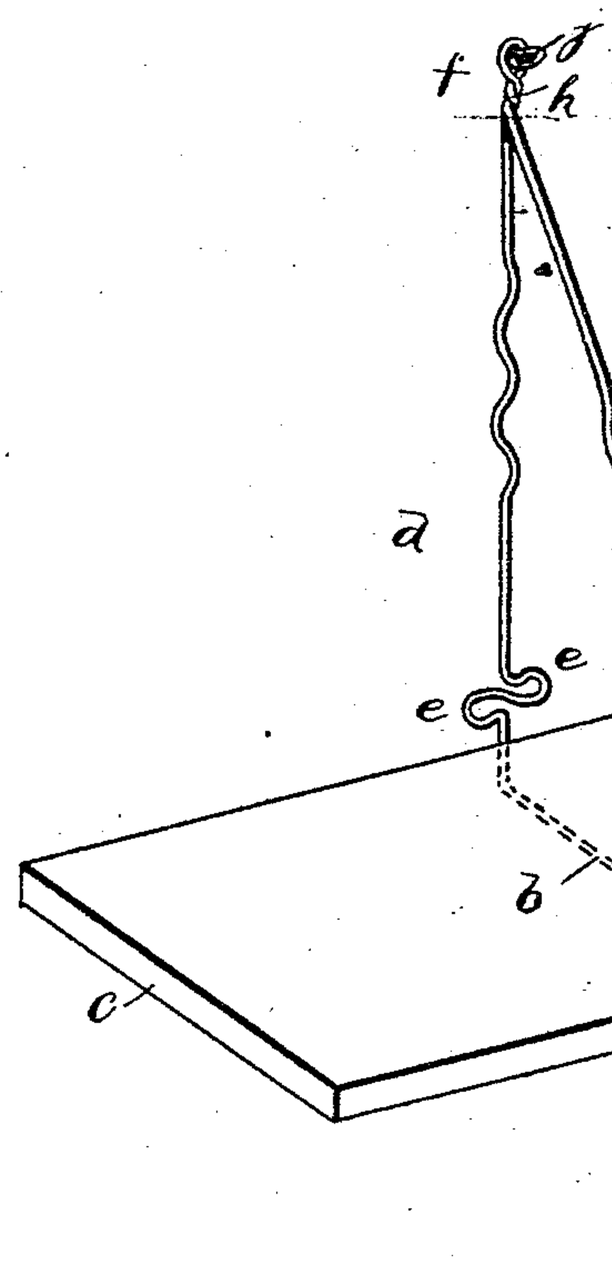


Fig. 1.

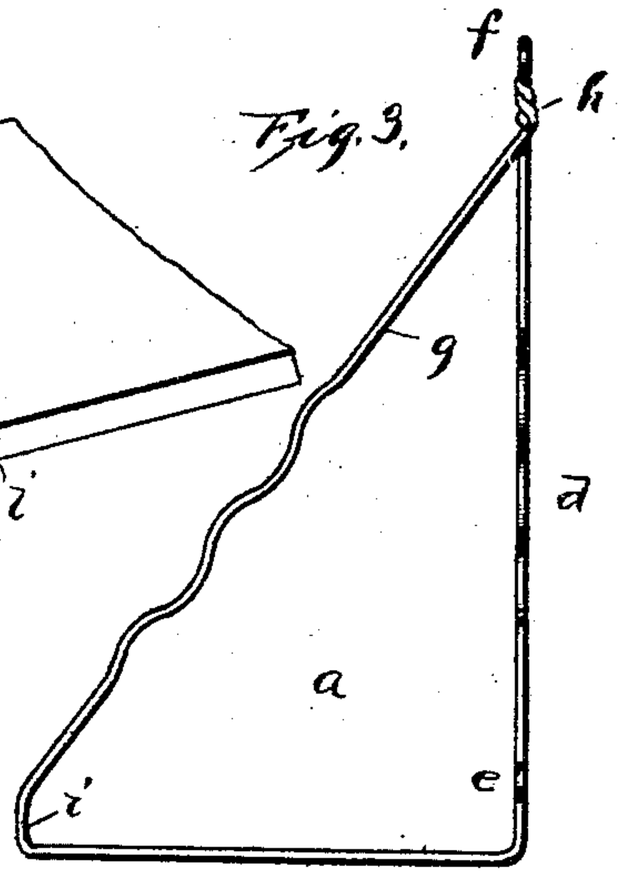


Fig. 3.

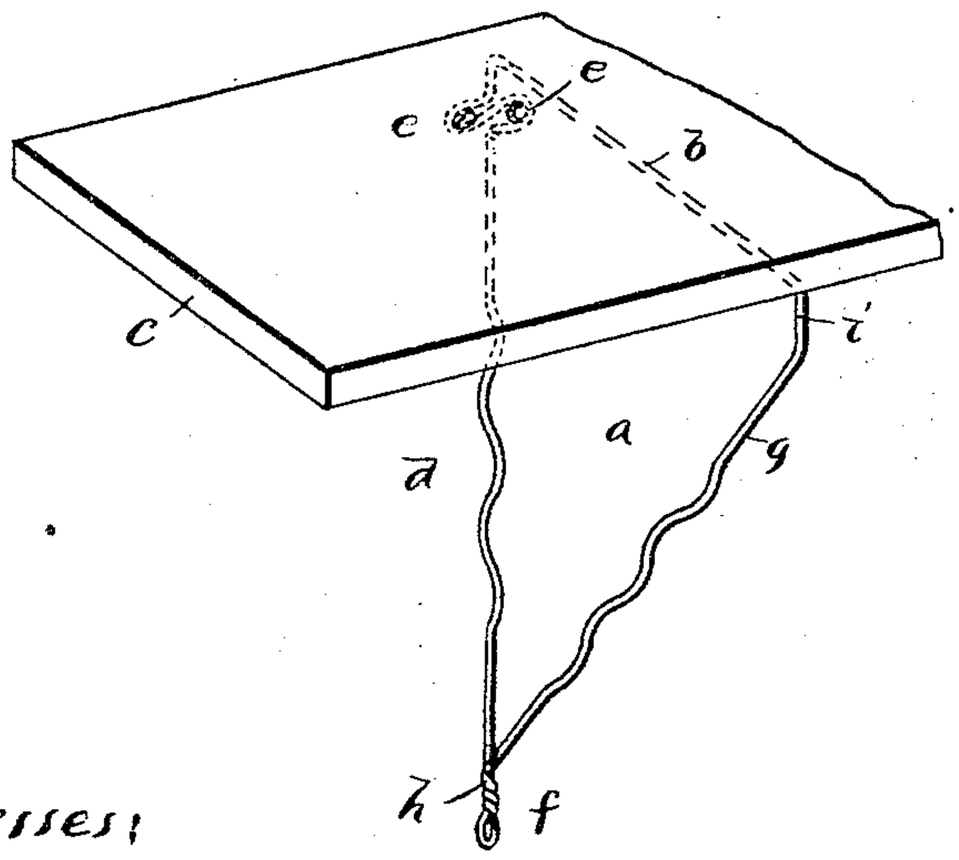


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. BARTHOLOMEW, OF DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,536, dated June 2, 1891.

Application filed June 26, 1890. Serial No. 356,774. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Danville, in the county of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in brackets.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved bracket exceedingly simple, strong, and durable in construction, and so formed that it can be reversed and supported in either position.

The invention consists in a bracket formed of wire in the shape of a triangle, the wire being formed into an eye at one end of the angle, two lateral eyes being formed in a side near the other end of the angle by bending the wire to form two opposite lateral loops, whereby the bracket can be reversed and used with the apex above or below.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 indicate two different ways of using the bracket. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation.

Each bracket *a* is preferably formed of a single piece of stiff wire into substantially the shape of a triangle, the base *b* of the angle being straight and horizontal when in position to support the board or shelf *c*. The perpendicular or side *d* of the triangle in operation rests vertically against the wall, and at its lower portion a sufficient distance above the base the side is provided with double lateral loops forming the two opposite corresponding eyes *e e* to rest flat against the wall or other surface. One end of the length of wire forming the bracket is bent to form the strong loop or eye *f* at the upper end of the perpendicular side *d*, so as to lie flat against the wall. The length *g* of the wire forming the hypotenuse of the triangle braces the bracket and extends vertically up at *i* for a short distance from the outer end of the base to snugly receive the shelf, and from thence the side *g* extends diagonally to the base of the supporting-loop *f*. The joint between the two ends of the single length of wire forming the complete bracket is at *h* at the base of the loop, and is formed by twisting the wire, as shown, and, if desirable, further uniting to prevent slipping by soldering the ends where twisted. The sides *d* and *g* can be crimped within their lengths, as shown, to stiffen the bracket and strengthen said sides. The crimps in side *g* are in a vertical plane—that is, in the same plane with the direction of strain on said side, while the crimps in the side *d* project in horizontal planes in the plane of lateral strain, thereby stiffening said sides. These brackets are usually used in pairs for supporting shelves for window-flowers, books, clocks, &c., as shown in Fig. 1, each bracket being attached to the wall or window by a screw-eye *j*, screwed into the wall or window-casings and suspending a bracket from each eye by a loop *f*, and then, when the two or more brackets are hung, the shelf or board is passed through the brackets and rests on the horizontal portion or base *b* between the vertical side and the vertical portion *i* of the front inclined side.

The brackets can be placed in position quickly and removed by any lady or child easily and in a very short space of time. It does not injure the window casing or wall, as but two screw-eyes are necessary, and where the brackets are used for flower-brackets the screws can be left in the window-casings and the brackets used each season, as the bracket is simply hung on the one screw in the fall and easily lifted off in the spring and laid away.

The brackets can be used on windows of any width. The shelf need only be of the required width, as it rests loosely in the brackets.

These brackets can be used inverted, as shown in Fig. 2. In this case the bracket is inverted and the shelf rests on the bases of the triangular brackets, and the brackets are secured by screws or the like passed through the double eyes and through the loop.

The brackets can be made of wire of any suitable size and thickness.

Several shelves can be hung one above the

other by hanging the brackets from each other—*i. e.*, by hanging the main loop of a bracket from the base of the bracket above.

What I claim is—

The bracket formed of wire in the shape of a triangle, the wire being formed into an eye near one end of the bracket and one side near the other end of the bracket having two eyes formed therein by bending the wire to form two opposite lateral loops, whereby the brackets can be used reversed, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS W. BARTHOLOMEW.

Witnesses.

ROBERT ADAMS,

HARMAN A. A. FRISCH.