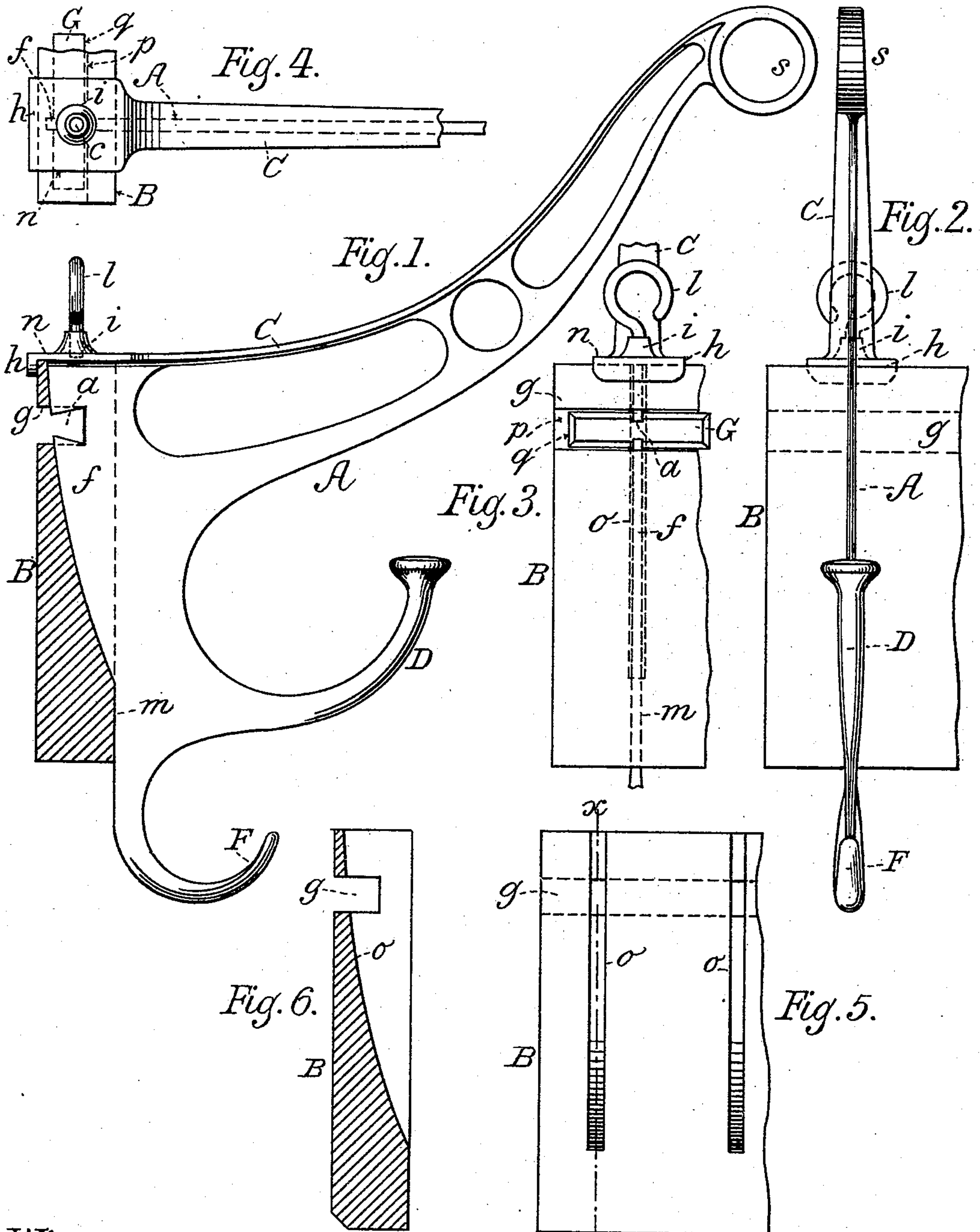


(No Model.)

R. & J. INGAL.  
BRACKET.

No. 488,692.

Patented Dec. 27, 1892.



Witnesses:

Fred. Arto's  
A millers

Inventors:

Robert Ingall  
Joseph Ingall



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT INGAL AND JOSEPH INGAL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,692, dated December 27, 1892.

Application filed August 13, 1891. Serial No. 402,571. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ROBERT INGAL and JOSEPH INGAL, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Hats and Coats; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to a metallic bracket, and briefly stated consists in certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the bracket in side elevation connected to a wooden back strip, the latter being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, and Fig. 3 a partial rear end view of Fig. 1, showing the mode of securing the bracket to a wooden strip. Fig. 4 is a top view of a portion of the bracket. Fig. 5 represents a portion of the wooden strip in front elevation, and Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the same on the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 5.

The bracket as represented in Fig. 1 of the drawings is made of suitable flat metal and of ornamental design, and formed with an outwardly and upwardly gracefully curved arm A which branches at its lower portion into inner retreating hooks D and F, but the shape of these arms may be varied to suit the taste of the manufacturer and the necessity of the case.

The rear portion of the bracket is formed with a segmental projection or tongue  $f$  which is terminated by a vertical extension  $m$ , which latter joins the curvature of the lower hook F of the bracket.

The bracket bears at its top a flanged rib C which preferably terminates at the front end of the arm A in an annular bend S, while the rear end of said rib forms a flat cap  $n$  and is provided with a flange or shoulder  $h$  at right angles to the same, which cap and shoulder rest on top of and extend down upon the square upper end of a wooden attaching back strip or slat B. The said cap bears at its top a boss  $i$  which rises from the surface of the same and is provided with a hole in its

center for the insertion of a screw eye or hook  $l$ , which serves for suspending the bracket. The segmental shaped projection or tongue  $f$ , which forms the rear end of the bracket, is formed near its upper end with a transverse opening or passage  $a$ , preferably of dove-tail shape. The attaching strip B is provided on its outer surface near its top with a transverse rectangular groove  $g$  which extends the entire length of the strip. The height of this groove is about equal to that of the base of the dove-tail slot in the projection  $f$  of the bracket, and when the bracket is in position upon the attaching strip, the grooves or passages  $a$  and  $g$  coincide to form a dove-tail passage. The inner face of the attaching strip or that face which bears against the back of the bracket, contains a series of vertical, curved grooves  $o, o$ , placed at regular intervals, and in shape and size corresponding to the segmental shaped projection  $f$  of the bracket, to admit and assist in holding the same securely in position.

When it is desired to attach the bracket to the attaching strip, the segmental projecting tongue  $f$  is shoved into the curved groove  $o$ , care being taken that the cap  $n$  and shoulder  $h$  of the bracket are adjusted to the square upper end of the strip and that the straight, extending lower portion  $m$  of the bracket rests on the straight surface of the wooden strip beneath the groove  $o$ . The dove-tail shaped opening  $a$  in the segmental projection or tongue  $f$  penetrates the groove  $g$ , and a fitting wedge G is passed through the said openings and rests with its base  $q$  squarely on the base  $p$  of the groove  $g$ , thus in combination with the cap  $n$ , shoulder  $h$  and the vertical portion  $m$  of the bracket, the bracket is firmly secured to the attaching strip, and when desired, can be readily disconnected from the same by removing the key G.

What we claim as our invention is:—

1. A bracket having a cap  $n$  and shoulder  $h$  and provided with a rear projection or tongue  $f$ , said projection being formed with a transverse slot  $a$ , in combination with a back attaching strip having a transverse and a vertical groove, the projection  $f$  being adapted to be seated in the vertical groove, and the slot in said projection to coincide with the transverse groove in the attaching strip and a dove-

tail key adapted to be passed through the dovetail passage or opening formed by the coinciding grooves, whereby the bracket is firmly yet removably attached to the attaching strip, substantially as described.

2. A bracket formed with a cap *n*, shoulder *h*, straight bearing portion *m*, and a rear segmental-shaped projection or tongue *f*, said projection being formed with a transverse, dovetailed slot *a*, in combination with a back attaching strip B having a transverse groove *g* and a vertical curved groove *o*, into which latter groove the projection *f* is adapted to be seated and the transverse dovetail groove in said projection to coincide with the transverse

groove in the attaching strip B, and a dovetail key adapted to be passed through the coinciding grooves, whereby the bracket is firmly attached to and capable of ready detachment from the attaching strip, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT INGAL.  
JOSEPH INGAL.

Attest:

FRED. ARTÓS,  
F. THIELE.