

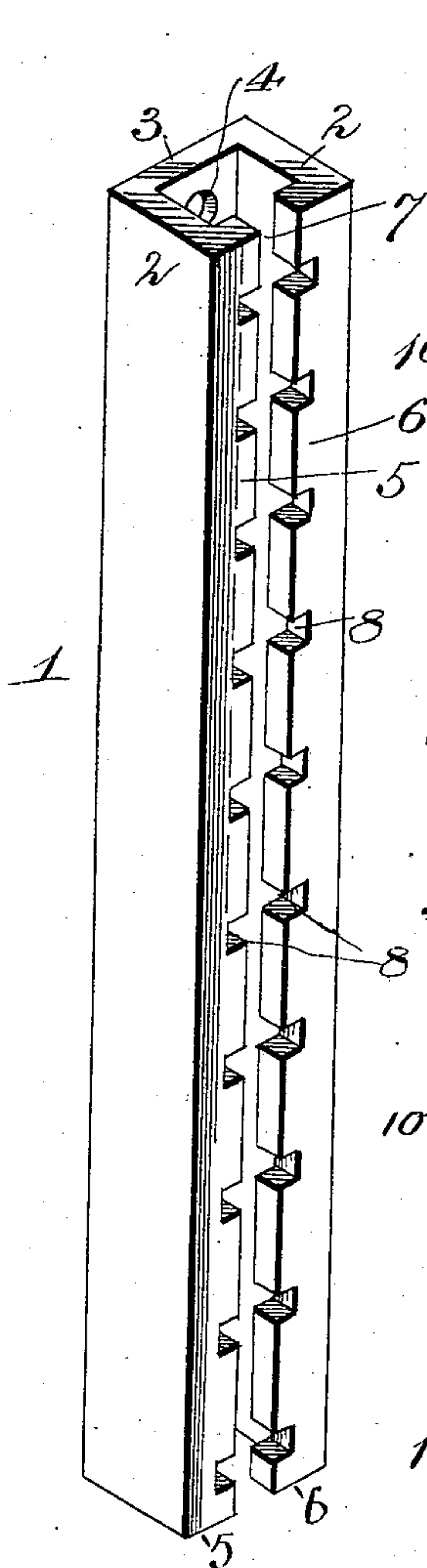
(No Model.)

J. BAINES.  
ADJUSTABLE SHELF BRACKET.

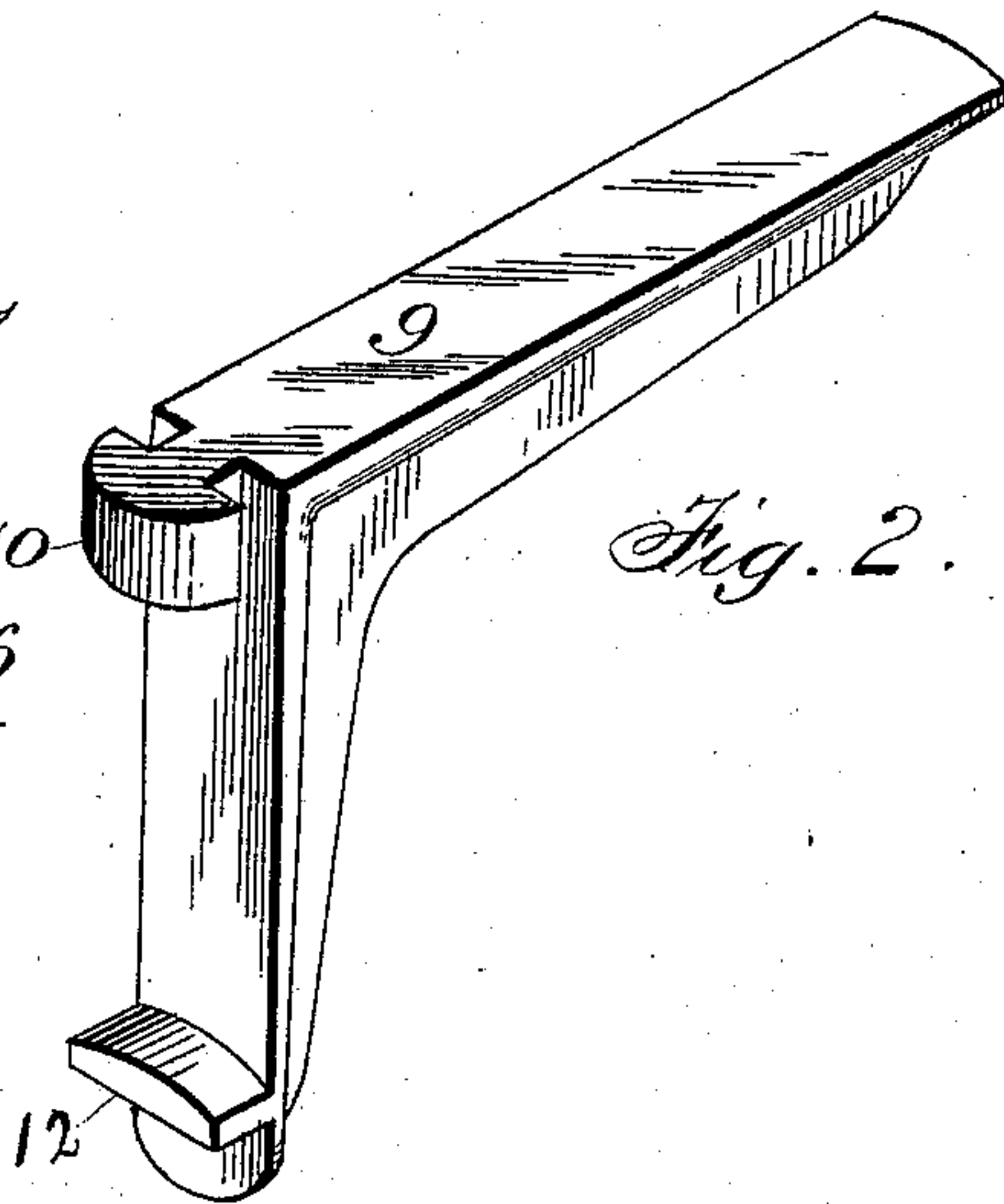
No. 576,939.

Patented Feb. 9, 1897.

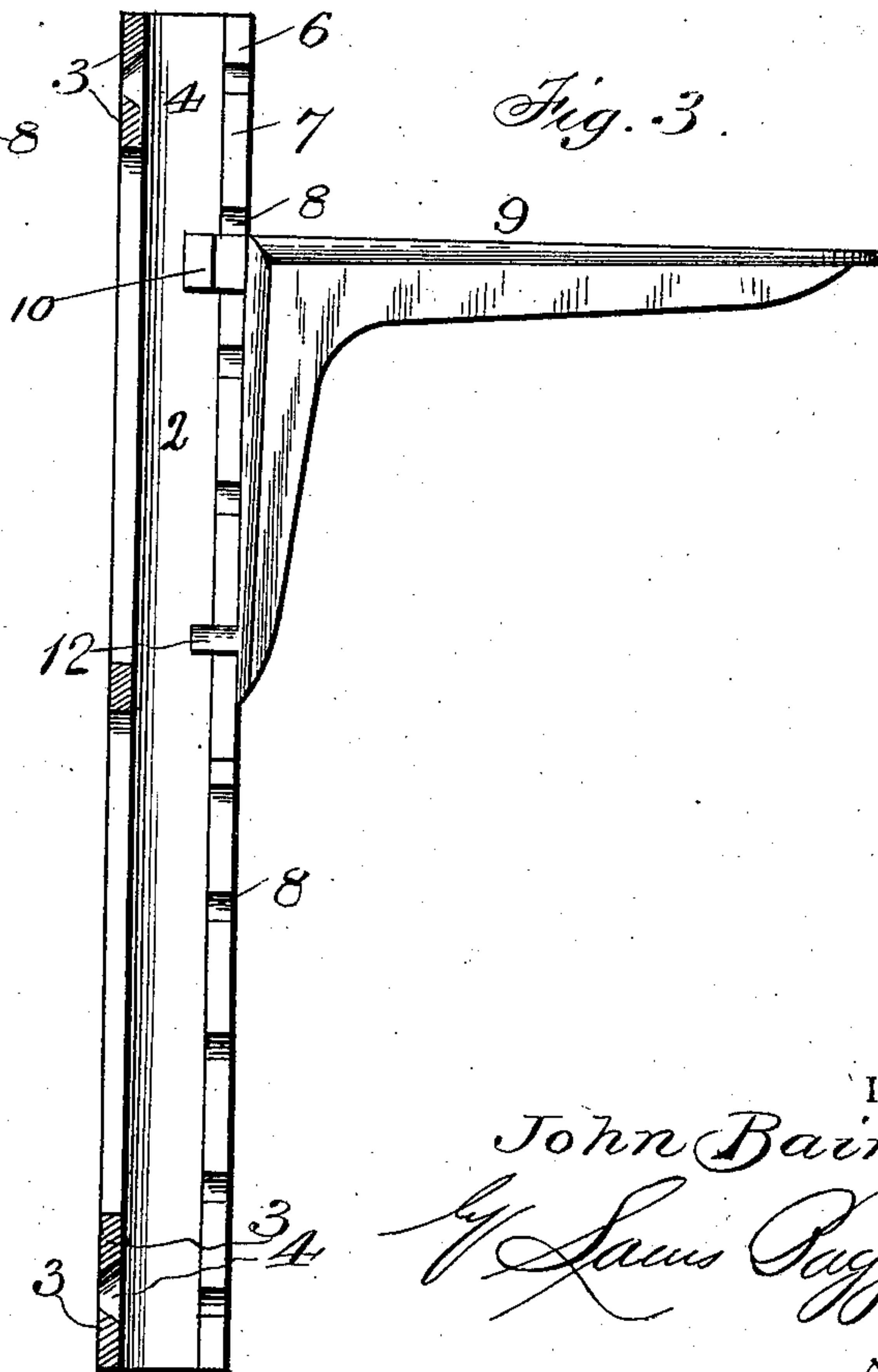
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses.

*F. L. Ourand.*  
*J. L. Coombs*

Inventor.

*John Baines,*

*Y. Sams Payer & Co.*

Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BAINES, OF PIQUA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN J. KIRK AND THEODORE ROYER, OF SAME PLACE.

## ADJUSTABLE SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,939, dated February 9, 1897.

Application filed May 4, 1896. Serial No. 590,160. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN BAINES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Shelf-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, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to two-part adjustable shelf-brackets, and is designed as an improvement upon the invention shown in the Letters Patent granted to me April 12, 1887, No. 361,111. In said invention the bracket comprises two parts, a standard and a bracket-arm, the former consisting of a rectangular hollow casting the front wall of which is provided with a vertical slot forming a back which rests against the wall or other support, the sides and the front vertical flanges and said back formed with a number of equidistant transverse ribs. The bracket-arm is provided with a notched lug at the top and a foot at the bottom, whereby it is held in its adjusted position. In this construction, owing to the greater mass of metal at the back of the standard than at the front, there is great liability of the casting warping or springing in cooling, and thereby breaking. By reason of said warping of the metal the back of the standard would not fit square against a wall, rendering the fastening liable to work loose, and the casting is also liable to be broken in fastening it to the wall or other support.

The present invention refers more particularly to the standard, whereby the above defects are obviated and the quantity of metal used is decreased, consequently effecting a great saving in the cost of production.

The invention consists, essentially, in a standard comprising the vertical sides, having inwardly-extending vertical flanges at the back and front with spaces therebetween, and the front flanges at their opposite edges formed with equidistant notches.

It also consists in the combination, with

such a standard, of a bracket-arm formed with a notched lug and a foot, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bracket-standard constructed in accordance with my invention, the arm or bracket-shelf being removed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the arm. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view, the standard and arm being connected with each other.

In the said drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates the bracket-standard; 2, the sides thereof, connected together at top and bottom by cross-pieces 3, having apertures therein for the passage of screws or other fastening devices. The said sides at the front are formed with inwardly-projecting vertical flanges 5 and 6, with a space 7 therebetween, and the opposite edges of the flanges 5 and 6 are formed with a number of equidistant rectangular notches 8.

The numeral 9 designates the bracket-arm, formed at its upper end with a notched lug 10 and at the lower end with a foot 12, which engages with said notches and holds the arm in its adjusted position.

By forming the standard as above described the back and front contain practically the same amount of metal. Consequently in cooling the contraction will be equal and uniform throughout, thus preventing warping or springing. As the back of the standard is open and the transverse bars or ribs dispensed with, it will require a less amount of metal to construct the same, thereby economizing in their manufacture. On account of the absence of warping the standards can be fitted to a wall with less trouble and without liability of breaking in screwing home the fastening-screws.

The lug 10 at the upper end of the bracket-arm 9 is of a thickness between its upper and lower ends greater than the notches 8 in the flanges of said arm, and in assembling the parts the lugs 10 of the bracket-arm are slipped into either the open top or bottom of the standard and will be prevented from being withdrawn owing to its greater thickness than the notches. The lug 12 engages with the notches to hold the arm in any position to which it may be adjusted.

Having thus fully described my invention,  
what I claim is—

In an adjustable shelf-bracket, the combination with the standard, comprising the vertical sides having inwardly-turned flanges at the front with a space therebetween and said flanges formed at their opposite edges with a series of equidistant rectangular notches and the apertured cross-pieces, of the bracket-arm formed with a lug at the upper end with opposite vertical notches, said lug being of a thickness between its upper and lower ends

greater than the notches in said flanges, so as to prevent them from passing therethrough and the foot at the lower end of the bracket substantially as described. 15

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

JOHN BAINES.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN JOHNSTON,  
J. GUY O'DONNELL.