

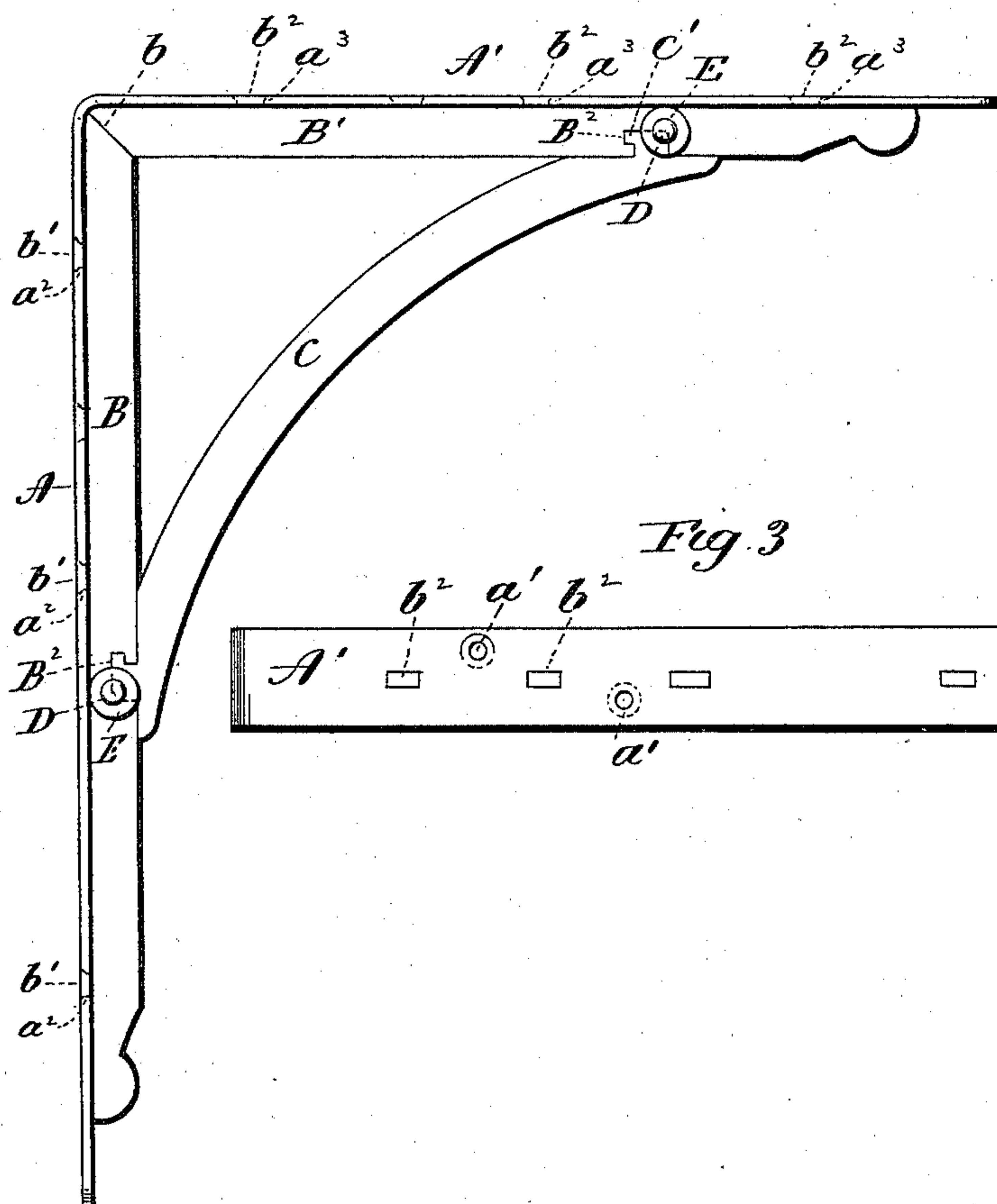
(No Model.)

T. CORSCADEN.  
SHEET METAL SHELF BRACKET.

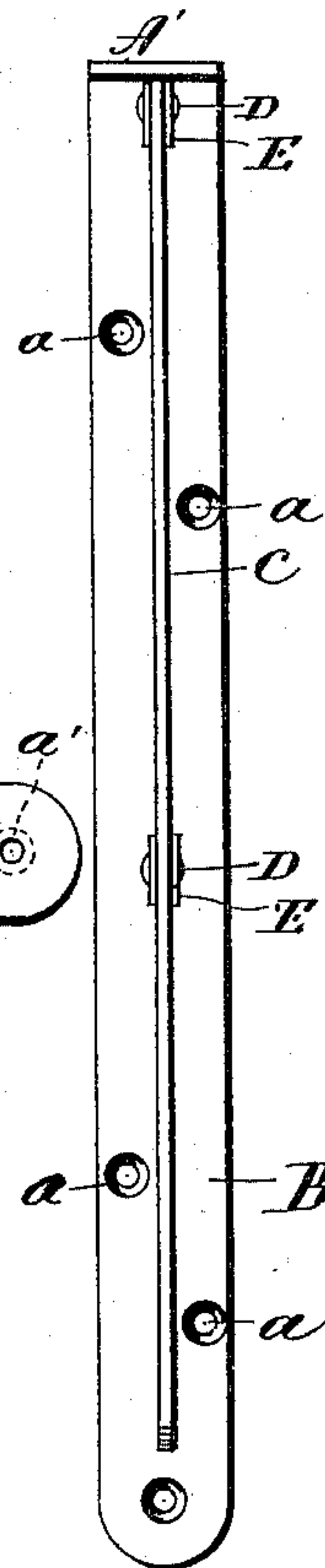
No. 581,980.

Patented May 4, 1897.

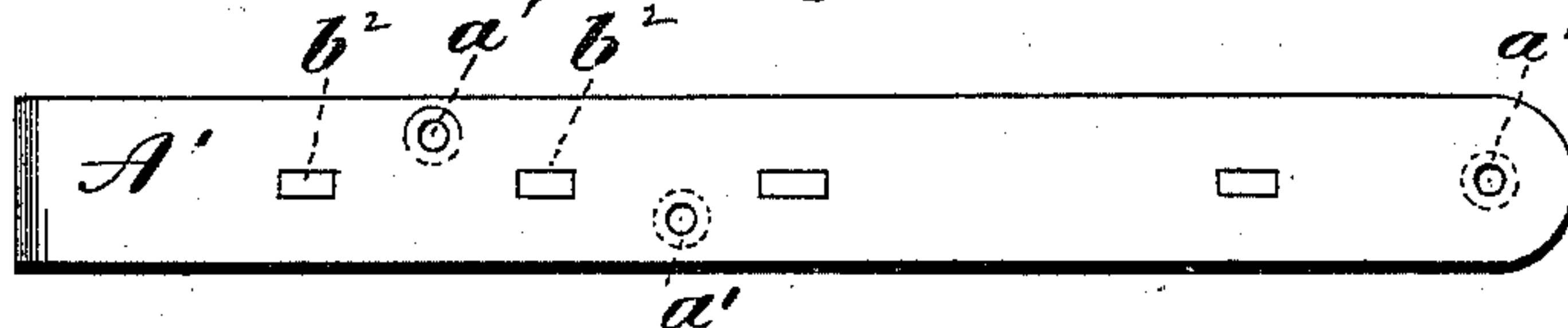
*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



Actresses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CORSCADEN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
STANLEY WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

## SHEET-METAL SHELF-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,980, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed December 11, 1893. Serial No. 493,380. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS CORSCADEN, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Sheet-Metal Shelf-Brackets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description  
10 of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in side elevation of one form which a shelf-bracket constructed in  
15 accordance with my invention may assume; Fig. 2, a view in front elevation; Fig. 3, a plan view.

My invention relates to an improvement in sheet-metal shelf-brackets, the object being  
20 to produce a cheap and strong bracket of attractive appearance with the least expenditure of material and labor.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a sheet-metal shelf-bracket composed  
25 of three non-integral elements—namely, wall and shelf plates, ribs, and a brace—all of the said elements being adapted to be secured together in the manner shown and described.

As shown in the drawings, the wall-plate  
30 and the shelf-plate A', forming one element of the bracket, are formed from a single strip of sheet metal bent transversely a little to one side of its longitudinal center, the wall-plate A having countersunk perforations  $a$   
35 for the attachment of the bracket to the wall, and the shelf-plate having corresponding perforations  $a'$  for the attachment of the shelf to it. The ribs B and B' of the bracket form another element thereof. As herein shown,  
40 they are made independent of each other, their meeting ends being mitered together on the line  $b$ . If desired, however, the two ribs may be made integral with each other, but that construction is not so economical of material, as there is some waste in cutting out  
45 the ribs in that way. In case the ribs are made integral the wall and shelf plates might be made non-integral and locked together at their meeting ends or simply abutted. The  
50 rib B is constructed, as shown, with three

lugs  $b'$ , which are passed through corresponding lug-openings  $a^2$ , formed in the wall-plate A, the outer ends of the said lugs being headed down, whereby the rib B is rigidly secured to  
55 the inner face of the wall-plate at a right angle thereto. The rib B' is furnished with three lugs  $b^2$   $b^2$   $b^2$ , which are passed through corresponding lug-openings  $a^3$   $a^3$   $a^3$ , formed in the shelf-plate, the outer ends of the said  
60 lugs being headed down to rigidly secure the rib B' to the shelf-plate.

The other element of my improved bracket is a brace C, longitudinally bowed and having its ends rigidly connected with the respective ribs B and B', for which purpose  
65 each of the said ends is constructed with an undercut lug C', adapted to take into corresponding undercut slots B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>2</sup>, formed in the respective ribs with which the ends of the  
70 brace are thus interlocked.

To bind the ends of the brace to the ribs against lateral displacement, I employ two transverse pins D D, each of which is furnished at each end with a washer E. The said  
75 pins are passed through the ribs and the lugs of the brace, so that the washers will bear against the faces of the ribs and lugs on opposite sides thereof, whereby the brace is prevented from being laterally displaced with  
80 reference to the ribs. The washers are held in place by heading down the ends of the pins, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

I would therefore have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction herein shown and described, but hold  
85 myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

A bracket constructed in accordance with my invention is very easy to assemble and  
90 economical of metal, as there is very little waste in cutting out parts of the shape called for. When made, it is stiff and effective and presents a tasteful appearance.

I am aware that sheet-metal brackets are  
95 old, that it is old to form a wall and shelf plate from a continuous strip of metal, and that cast-metal brackets having three members or elements are old, and I do not claim  
100 any of those constructions broadly; but,



Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 In a sheet-metal bracket, the combination  
with wall and shelf plates constructed with  
lug-openings, of sheet-metal ribs formed in-  
dependent of the said wall and shelf plates  
and constructed with integral, outwardly-  
projecting lugs arranged in correspondence  
10 with the said lug-openings in the plates, to  
which the ribs are rigidly secured by upset-  
ting the outer ends of the said lugs; a brace  
made independent of the said wall and shelf  
plates and the ribs, and having its outer ends

secured to the ribs, and transverse pins and 15  
washers applied to the ends of the brace and  
to the ribs, for holding the ends of the former  
against lateral displacement, the said pins  
and washers being independent of the wall  
and shelf plates. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed this  
specification in the presence of two subscrib-  
ing witnesses.

THOMAS CORSCADEN.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. MARSH,  
E. A. MERRIAM.