

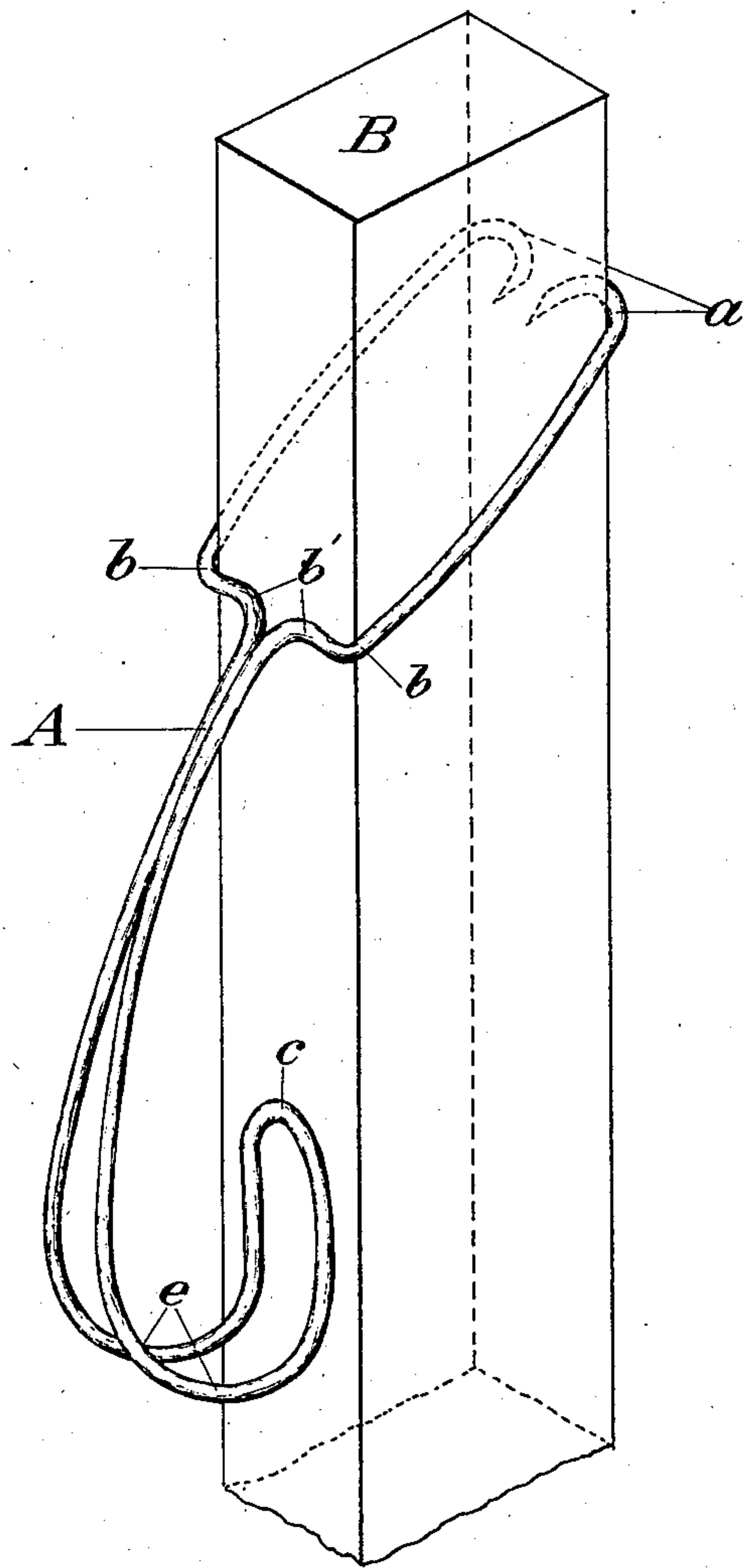
No. 606,823.

Patented July 5, 1898.

G. S. MYERS.  
TREE PROP BRACKET.

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. MYERS, OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

## TREE-PROP BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,823, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed February 11, 1898. Serial No. 669,986. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. MYERS, of Riverside, in the county of Riverside and State of California, have invented a new and  
5 Improved Tree-Prop Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in brackets that are adapted to be adjusted on a standard and with the standard to be used  
10 in supporting the limbs of trees, which from their weight of fruit or from other causes require support, the standard being placed on the ground and the bracket attached thereto to support the limb.

15 The objects of my invention are to provide a bracket of simple construction with a practical adjustability, within reasonable limits, to standards of varying widths and thicknesses and to provide a prop that will support the limb and prevent it from being  
20 blown out of the bracket. I attain these objects by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which is a perspective view of a part of a standard B, having placed thereon one of my improved  
25 brackets A.

My improved bracket is made from a single piece of wire, having both ends pointed, of such gage as will give the requisite strength  
30 to the bracket when completed. I have found the wire known as "No. 8 coppered market wire" of sufficient strength and very suitable to form the bracket. I prefer wire of this character, as it possesses an elasticity that is  
35 desirable in a bracket of this description.

For a prop in which the standard is one inch thick and two inches wide my bracket is constructed as follows: A piece of wire about  
40 eighteen inches long, with both ends sharpened, is used. About one-half inch of each end is bent sharply over, as shown at *a*, to form hooks. At about three inches from the hook the wire is again bent to form a shoulder *b b'* of about one-half an inch. The wire is then  
45 bent in the center at *c*, so as to form a loop and bring the shoulders *b b'* together and the hooks *a a* nearly together, and thereby forming a loop *b' b a a b b'*. The distance that the wire is apart at the ends of this loop should  
50 be about seven-eighths of an inch. From

hooks *a* to shoulders *b' b* the wire should bulge outwardly a little. From the point where the shoulders at *b'* come together the wire is bent gradually downward and then under and upward, as shown in Fig. 1, to  
55 form a pocket *b' e c* for the reception of the limb which requires support. This completes the formation of the bracket. It is then placed on a standard, with the pocket *b' e c* hanging downwardly, as shown. As  
60 the distance between the wire at the shoulders at *b* is at first less than the thickness of the standard, the bracket will remain on the standard in any position in which it is placed  
65 until the limb is placed in position in the bracket, when it will assume the position shown in the drawings. As the distance between the shoulders at *b* and the hooks at *a*  
70 is about an inch more than the width of the standard, it will be seen that when a limb is placed in the pocket *b' e c* it will draw the pocket end of the bracket down and cause the hooks at the rear end of the loop to pierce and engage with the standard, and thereby prevent the bracket from slipping down on the  
75 standard. It will also be observed that the pocket which supports the limb is formed on the underneath side of the bracket instead of on the upper side, as is usual with brackets of this class. The object of forming the  
80 pocket in this manner is to prevent the wind from lifting the limb out of the bracket, as it might at times do if the bracket was formed with the pocket on the upper side. It will be observed that in this form of construction  
85 should the wind blow the limb upward as it goes up it will carry the pocket of the bracket with it, and when the force of the wind abates the bracket will resume its normal position and still support the limb, as it cannot get  
90 out of the loop *b' e c*.

I am aware that prop-brackets have been formed of single pieces of wire suitably bent, and therefore do not predicate any claim on  
95 my bracket because of its being made from a single piece of wire. The merit of my bracket lies in the point that it is so constructed that the top of the pocket carrying the limb to be supported is covered, which  
100 will prevent the limb from being raised out



of the pocket by the wind, and at the same time it is adjustable on the standard.

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

1. A tree-prop bracket, formed from a single piece of wire, having sharp ends the wire being bent to form in the rear end thereof a loop adapted to encircle the standard and the ends to engage with and pierce the rear edge of the standard, whereby the same is adjustable thereon, and to form in the front edge thereof a pocket curving downwardly, inwardly then upwardly adapted to receive and support the limb of the tree; the part thereof forming the connection between the

loop and pocket adapted to pass over the supported limb.

2. A tree-prop bracket, formed of a single piece of wire, sharp at the ends, bent in its central portion to form a depending pocket to receive and support the limb of a tree, the top of the pocket adapted to pass over the supported limb and bent at its rear ends into an adjustable loop to encircle a standard, the ends of the wire adapted to pierce the standard on the side opposite to the pocket, substantially as shown and described.

GEO. S. MYERS.

Witnesses:

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