

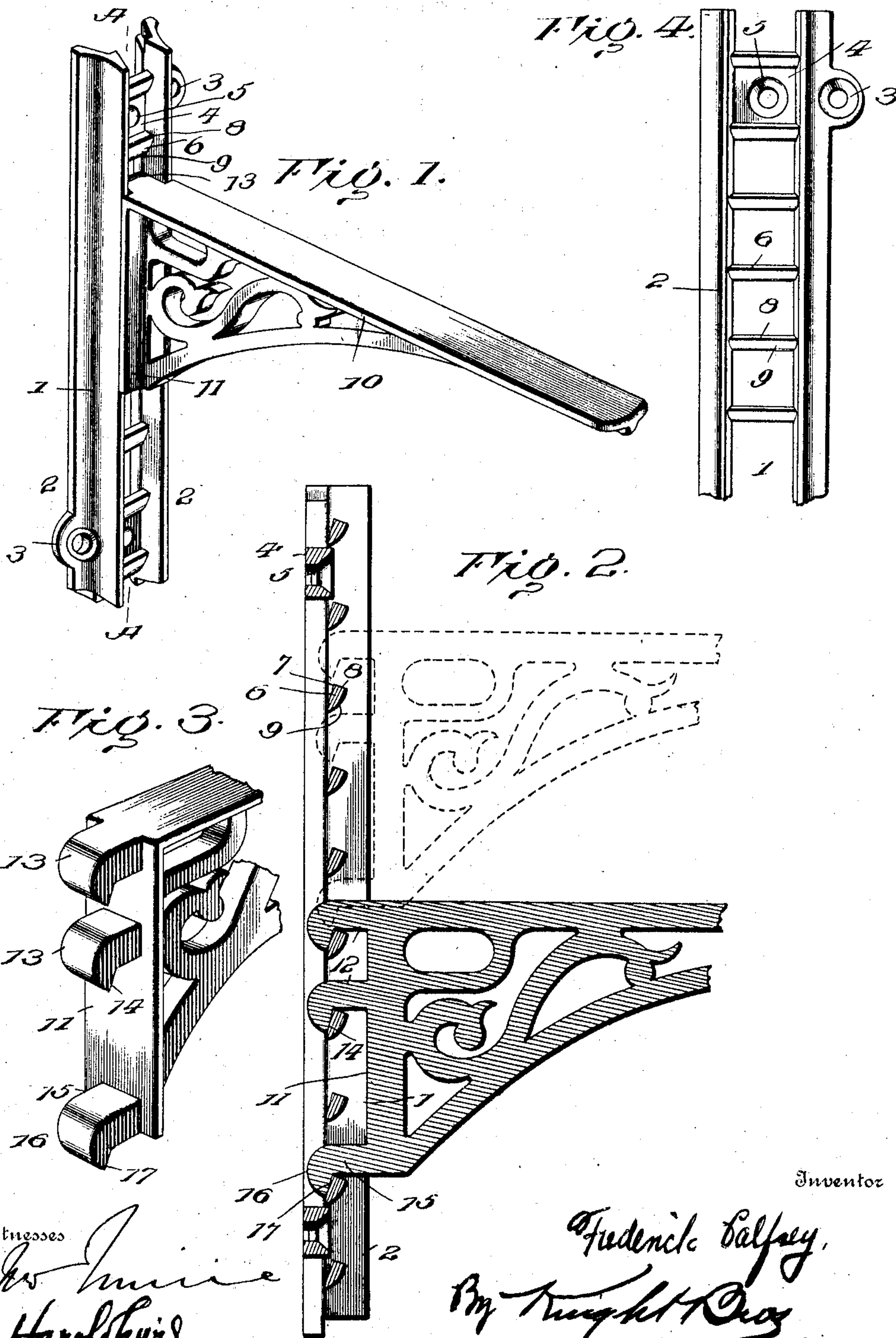
No. 768,295.

PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

F. PALFREY.  
ADJUSTABLE SHELVING BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK PALFREY, OF MACON, MISSOURI.

## ADJUSTABLE SHELVING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,295, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed January 22, 1903. Serial No. 140,146. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK PALFREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Macon, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Shelving-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce adjustable shelving brackets or irons that are simple and effective and of a construction that obviates the accidental unlocking of the parts; and with this and minor objects in view my invention consists of the parts and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of shelving-irons embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same on the line A A, parts being broken away. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the bracket as viewed from the rear of the same, parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the plate, partly broken away.

1 represents the plate or bar, which consists of parallel members having straight faces 2, each parallel member being provided with a lug 3, whereby the said plate may be secured to a suitable support, such as a wall.

4 is a block cast integral with the parallel members and positioned between the same at the top and the bottom, said block being provided with a screw-opening 5 to provide an additional means for securing said plate to a suitable support.

6 represents bars secured to and connecting the parallel members of the plate, said bars being positioned transversely of the plate and provided with a rear face 7, beveled toward the back of the wall-plate, the top 8 of said bar being beveled toward the front of the plate, while the front of said bar is curved rearwardly from the front of the wall-plate, as at 9, all of which is clearly shown in Fig. 2.

The bracket forming part of my invention comprises the usual arm 10, upon which the shelf is adapted to rest, and a base 11 of a width equal to the distance from the outline of each of the faces 2, said base being flat throughout its length, whereby it is adapted

to fit snugly throughout its length against the bearing-faces 2 of the wall-plate.

12 represents lugs extending rearwardly from the face of the base 11 and centrally positioned thereon, the outer ends of said lugs being rounded, as at 13, and provided with a depending locking-hook 14, the locking-face of which is beveled.

15 is a lug extending from the face of the base 11 and centrally positioned thereon, said lug being provided with a rounded end 16 and an integral depending hook 17, the inner face of which is beveled.

The bars 6 are positioned some distance below the bearing-faces 2, so as to provide a runway between said parallel members of the wall-plate, whereby the bracket is guided in its movements during adjustment when raised or lowered to the desired position.

In using this device the wall-plate is secured to a suitable support and the bracket secured to said plate by projecting the lugs 12 and 15 between the transverse bars 6, whereupon said bracket is drawn downward so that the beveled face of each lug will engage with the inclined face 7 of the transverse bars, whereby the base 11 is clamped tightly to and has a firm bearing on the faces 2 of the wall-plate throughout its entire length.

In changing the position of the bracket it is guided in its movement between the members of the wall-plate, which form runways for the same. We will suppose that it is desired to change the position of the bracket from the bottom of the plate to the top thereof. The first movement will be to raise the bracket to disengage its lugs from the transverse bars 6, whereupon the curved faces of the lugs 12 and 15 will slide outwardly in contact with and be guided by the curved facing-iron of the transverse bars, while the upward movement of the bracket is directed by the runway formed between the members of the wall-plate. Thus the curved face of the transverse bar guides the bracket in its outward and upward movement. As soon as the lowermost points of the depending hooks 14 and 17 are on a line with the beveled top 8 of the transverse bars said beveled top guides the said hooks back of the transverse bars when



the bracket is in position to be pulled down slightly, whereupon the beveled face of the depending hooks is brought into snug engagement with the rear inclined face 7 of said bars, 5 the inclined face of the depending hooks acting in conjunction with the inclined face 7 of the transverse bars to draw the bracket and the wall-plate closely together, whereupon a snug joint is formed between the base and the 10 bearing-faces 2 of the wall throughout the entire length of said base.

The primary object of the lower lug 15 and its hook is to prevent the possibility of accidental displacement of the bracket by an upward tilting of the shelf-arm 10. This hook, 15 however, does not in any manner interfere with the ready adjustment of the bracket on the wall-plate.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein: 20

In an adjustable shelving-bracket, the combination with a wall-plate comprising a pair of parallel vertical members, having straight front faces and spaced apart, and a plurality

of spacially-arranged horizontal bars connecting the vertical parallel members, the front wall of each bar being set in a line back of the front walls of the parallel vertical members and curved from the top downwardly and rearwardly, the rear wall being inclined from 25 the top downwardly and rearwardly and the top wall being inclined from the rear wall downwardly; of a supporting-arm comprising a base of a width greater than the distance between the pair of parallel members and conforming to the shape of the front faces of said 30 members, a plurality of lugs extending from the base, each lug having its outer end curved at its upper and its lower edge, and a depending hook on each lug having its rear face beveled on the same angle as the inclined rear wall of the horizontal bar. 35 40

The foregoing specification signed this 19th day of January, 1903.

FREDERICK PALFREY.

In presence of—

WALTER KEYS,

NAT M. LACY.