No. 840,046. PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

G. CUTTER.

ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1906.

Fig. 1.

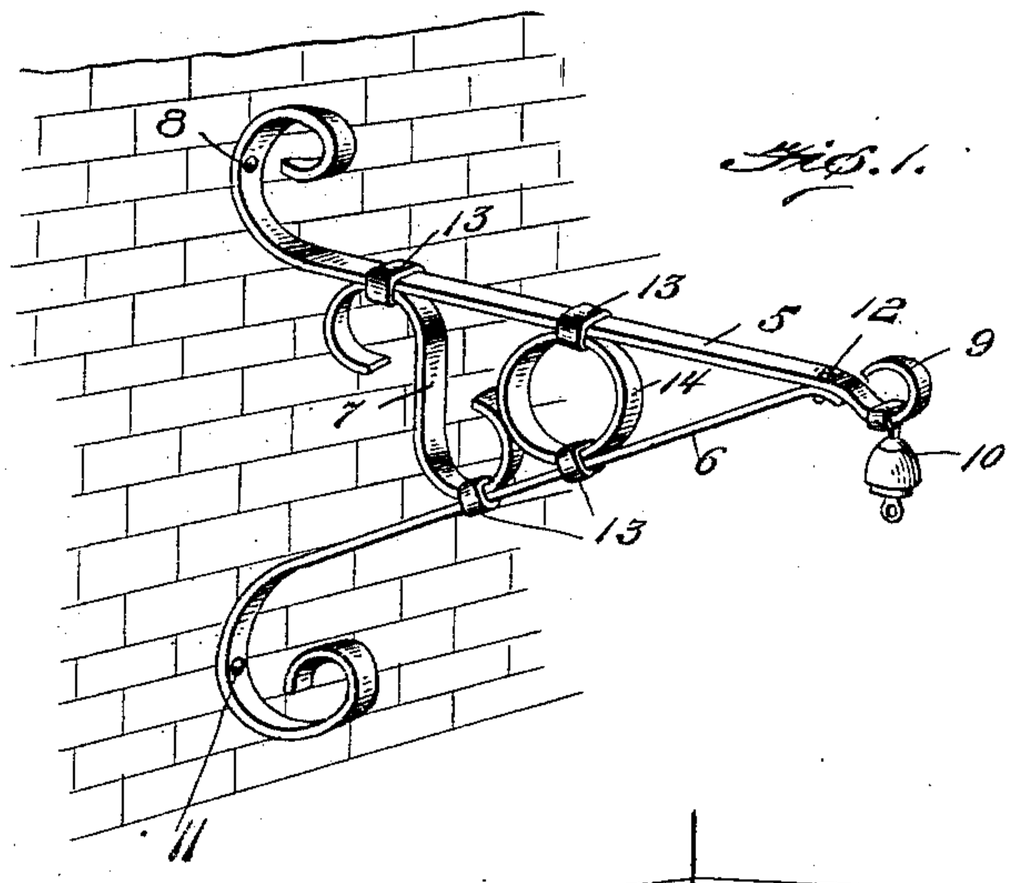


Fig. 2.

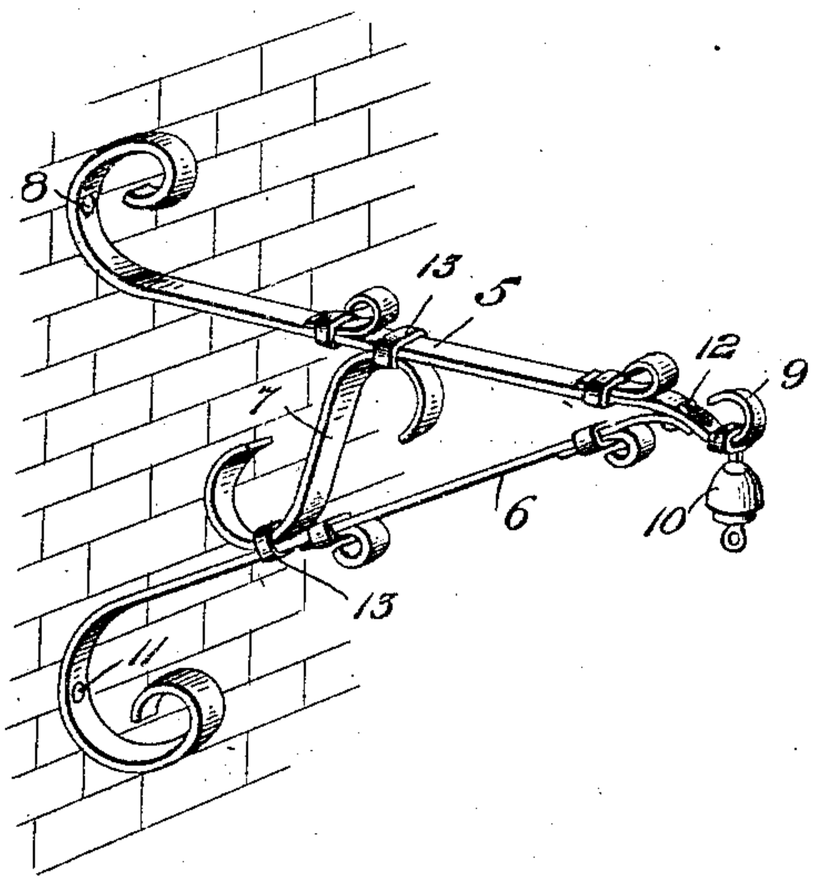


Fig. 3.

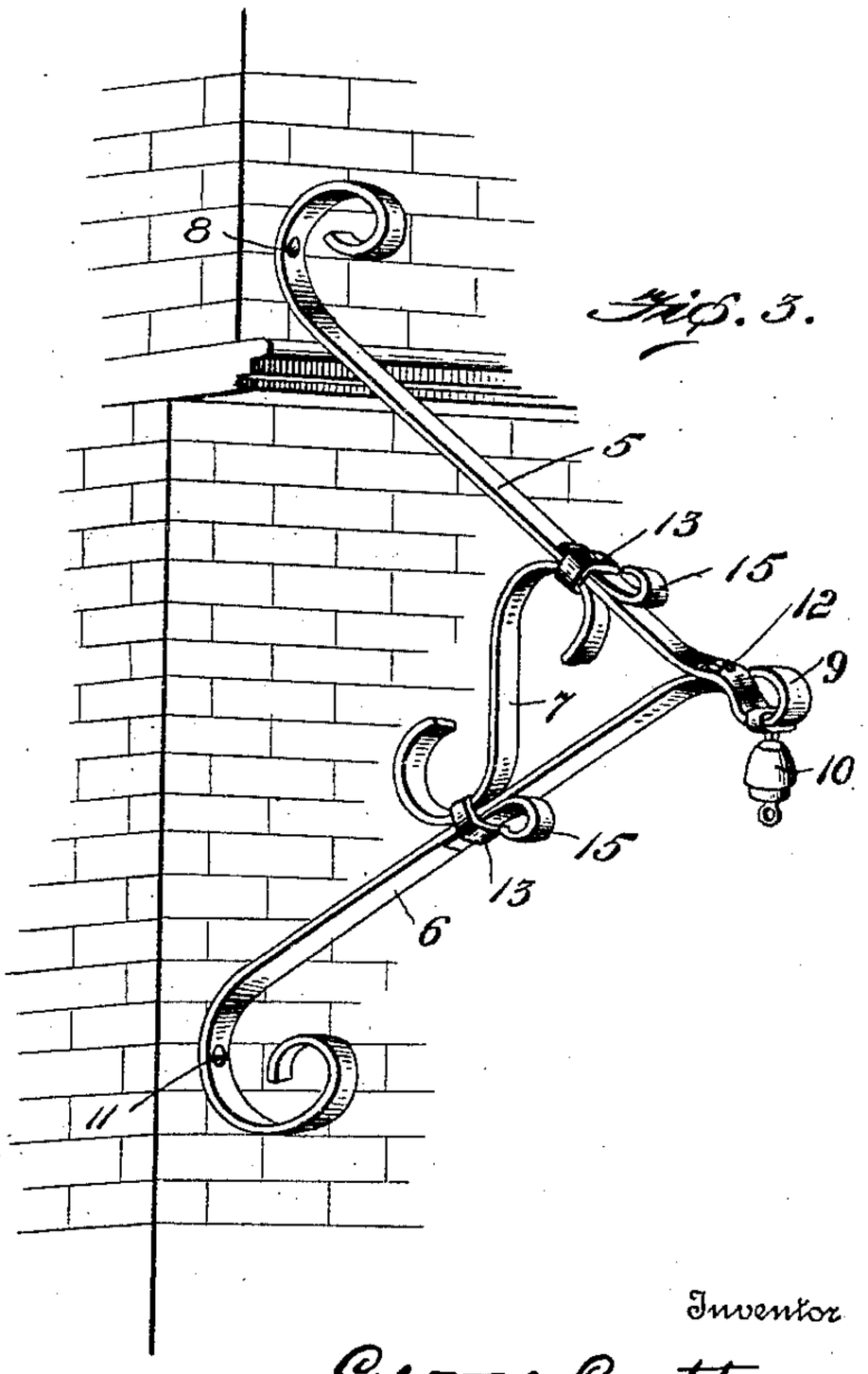
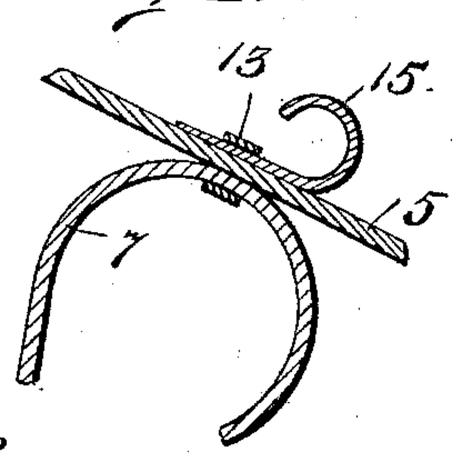


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CUTTER, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.

No. 840,046. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed May 29, 1906. Serial No. 319,380.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CUTTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bracket, and is more particularly adapted for suspending electric lamps of the arc-light type, though it is applicable to any use to which a bracket may be applied.

The object of the invention is to provide a bracket that may be adjusted so as to change the angle of the brace member relative to the supporting member, and thereby regulate the stresses or pulls on the attaching devices.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction, combination, and operative aggroupment of parts, all as will be more fully described hereinafter, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and finally pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the bracket shown attached to a wall. Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another form, showing the supporting member of the bracket secured to a projecting portion of a wall and the brace member secured to the wall in a plane in the rear of the plane of the projection; and Fig. 4 is a detail in longitudinal section through a portion of the supporting member, the strut member, and the clamping members shown in Fig. 3.

In carrying out my invention I aim to provide an extremely inexpensive and strong bracket and one that may be adjusted to fit in any-size recess of a wall or to a wall of irregular contour, and to these ends the invention primarily consists of three elements—a supporting-bar 5, a brace 6, and a strut 7.

The supporting-bar 5 is adapted to have one end attached to a wall, as at 8, and its other end formed into a hook or eye 9, on which may be engaged the insulator 10 of an electric-arc lamp or any other suitable object that it is desirable to suspend. The brace or bar 6 is adapted to have one end attached to the wall, as at 11, and its other end is attached to the supporting-bar 5 near the outer free end thereof, as at 12.

While I term the bar 5 the "supporting-bar" and the bar 6 the "brace," they are both, in fact, supporting-bars; but this nomenclature is employed for the purpose of distinguishing one from the other, and while these bars are of comparatively rigid material, being made of metal, they are flexible enough to permit their attaching ends 8 and 11 to be spread apart or brought near together without affecting the fastening 12 at the free ends of the bars, and when once adjusted to the proper position they may be so held or clamped by means of clamping members 13 and the strut member 7.

The strut member consists of a metal bar preferably bent so as to have its ends disposed parallel with the supporting and brace bars, and in order that some portion of the bent end will always be disposed parallel to the supporting and brace bars notwithstanding the adjustment of the latter the strut is preferably bent into **S** shape, so that its ends are disposed in the arc of a circle. Thus when the inner ends of the supporting and brace bars are brought near together, as shown in Fig. 1, the strut member 7 is positioned near to said ends of the supporting and brace bars and preferably at an inclination to the wall, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The strut member is held in position by means of clamps 13, which consist of loops or rings slidably mounted upon the supporting and brace bars and also upon the strut member, which, by virtue of its peculiar shape, is more or less resilient, and thus permitted to be frictionally clamped to the supporting and brace bars by loops. In some instances it may be desirable to employ an additional strut member, one of which is shown in Fig. 1 at 14 in the form of a ring clamped to the supporting and brace bars by additional loops 13.

In Fig. 2 the strut member 7 is shown arranged at the opposite incline to that shown in Fig. 1, in which position it will better serve the purpose of keeping the members separated and receive the compression strain; but in every instance this strut serves to equalize the strains upon the bracket and transmits tensile strain from the supporting-bar 5 to the brace-bar 6, which, with the strut, receives the compression strains.

In Fig. 3 the ends of the supporting and brace bars are shown attached to a wall whose vertical face is shown in different planes, and while in this instance it is not absolutely necessary that the inner ends of the supporting and brace bars be separated to any great extent they are shown so in the

drawings to illustrate the adjustability of the bracket, and of course when so adjusted the strut member 7 is moved to near the outer ends of the supporting and brace bars and suitably clamped, as shown.

In the event that the curvature of the ends and the inclination of the strut member are not sufficient to cause a frictional binding engagement of the latter with the supporting and brace bars I may employ additional clamping members 15. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3.) These consist of flat bars, one end of which is wedge-shaped and the other end of which is formed into an eye or loop, which not only adds to the ornamental character of the bracket, but also serves as a handle or as a surface with which a hanger may be engaged. When these wedges 15 are utilized for clamping the strut member in position, the wedge-shaped ends are adapted to fit in between the outer parts of the clamping-loops 13 and the outer faces of the bars 5 and 6, as shown in Fig. 3; but when not utilized as clamps they may be positioned on the bars at any point to serve as ornamental scrolls.

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

1. A bracket comprising a supporting-bar, a brace-bar secured at its outer end to the outer end of the supporting-bar, said bars being adapted to be brought together or spread apart at their inner ends, and a strut member adjustably mounted between the supporting and brace bars.

2. A bracket comprising an upper supporting-bar and a lower brace connected at its outer end to the outer end of the supporting-bar and arranged at an angle thereto, a strut member adjustably connected at its ends with the supporting and brace bars, and clamping members for connecting the ends of the strut member with the supporting and brace bars.

3. A bracket comprising two bars connected together at their outer ends and disconnected at their inner ends, a strut member, loops slidably mounted upon said bars and connected with the strut member, and wedges for clamping the strut member, the loop and the bars together.

4. A bracket comprising a supporting-bar, a brace-bar, said bars being connected together at their outer ends and adapted to be brought together or spread apart at their inner ends, and a pair of strut members adjustably mounted between the supporting and brace bars.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE CUTTER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE OLTSCH,

O. D. HACK.