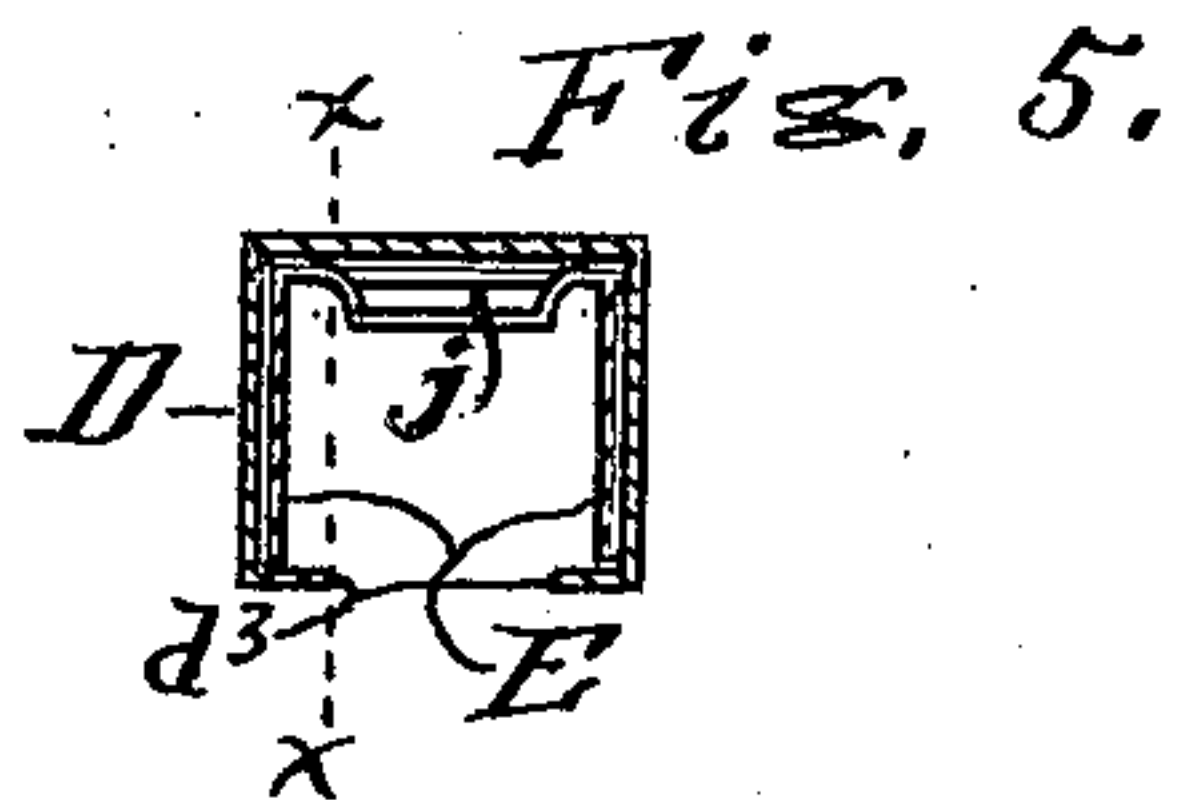
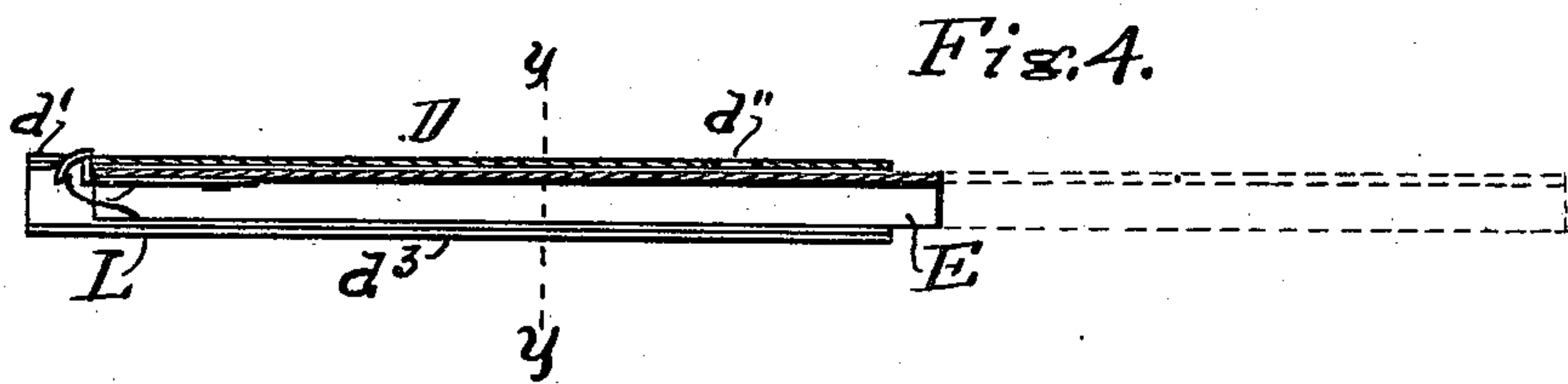
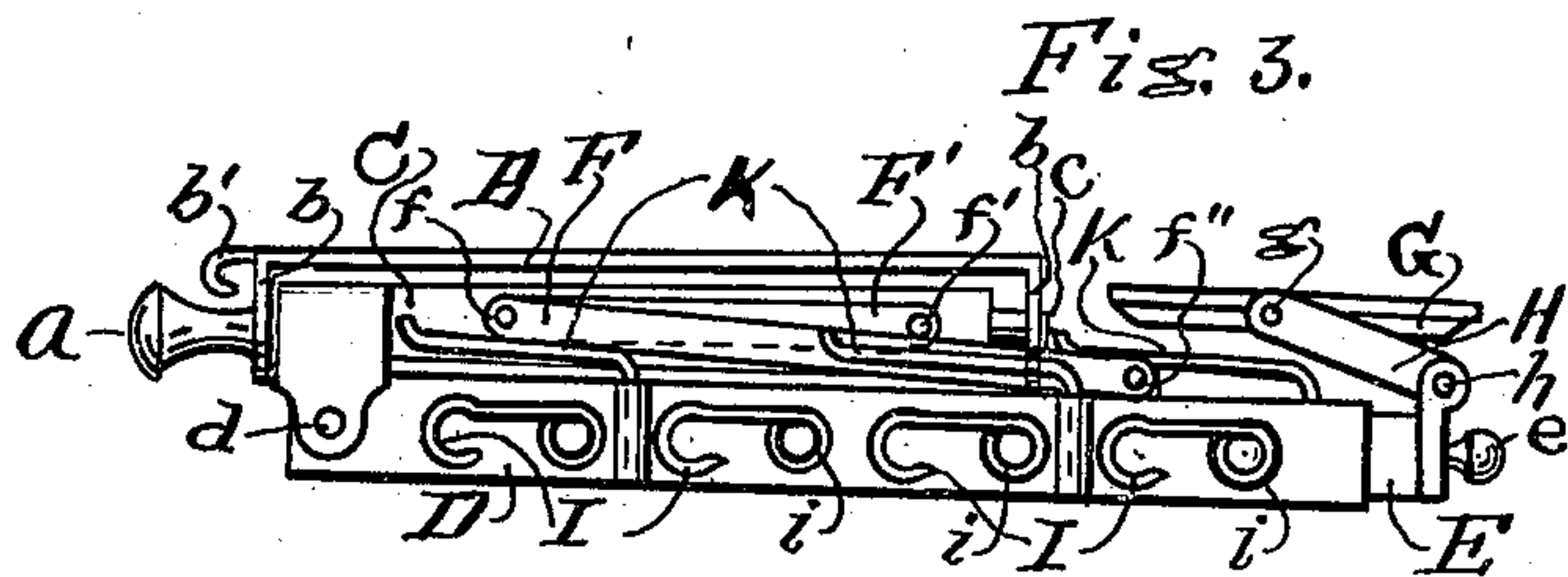
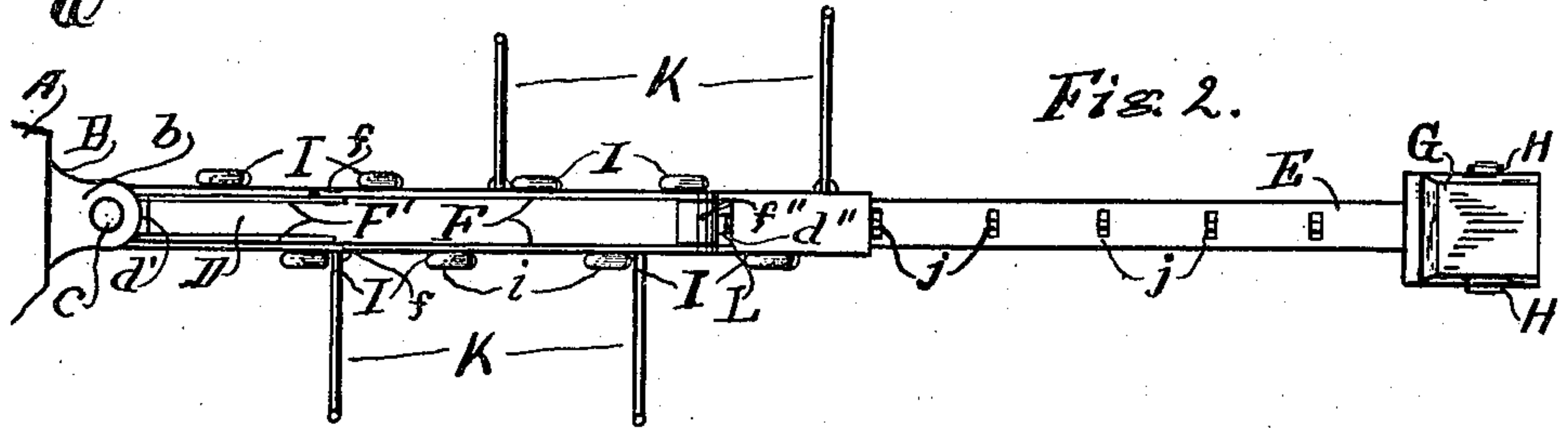
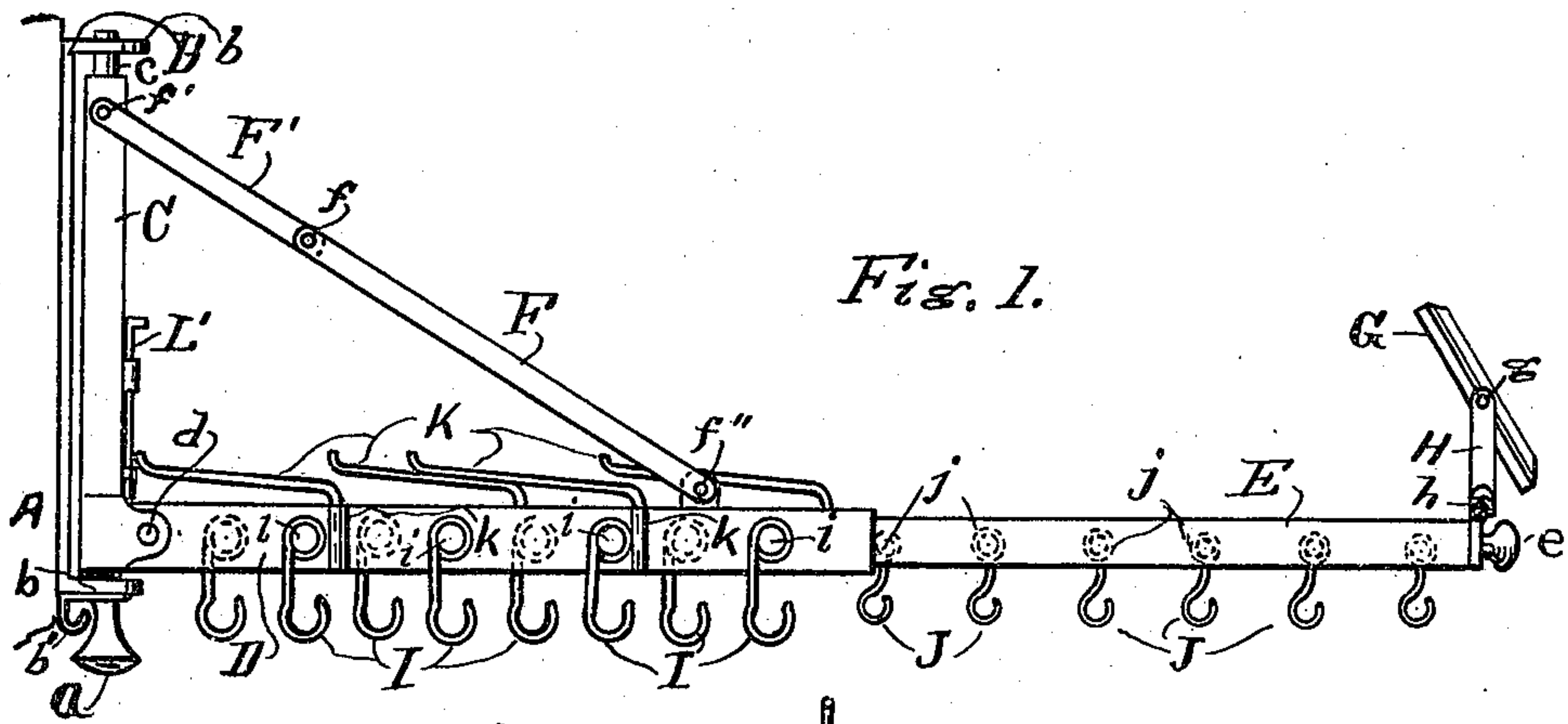


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EXTENSIBLE BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1909.

975,273.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.



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HENRY NOPPE, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

EXTENSIBLE BRACKET.

975,273.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY NOPPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extensible Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in extension brackets for use in wardrobes, clothes presses &c., for hanging and storing clothes where it would be inconvenient to hang them on the walls of the clothes press, and especially for use in connection with cabinets in clothing stores, and its objects are: First, to provide a bracket of the kind mentioned that may be easily and readily drawn out to bring the clothing within easy reach of the operator. Second, to provide a bracket of the kind mentioned with which not only clothing, as coats, pantaloons, skirts &c., may be stored, but with provisions for storing hats, caps, &c. Third, to provide a bracket of the kind described, that may be readily folded to small compass for shipping, or for carrying from place to place. Fourth, to avert the danger of the extensible portion of the bracket becoming disconnected from the main arm, and, fifth, to provide a bracket of the kind mentioned with which great weights may be supported without danger of straining the bracket beyond its limit of support. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bracket extended. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the bracket folded ready for storing or shipping. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the arms on the line *x x* of Fig. 5, and Fig. 5 is an end view of the arms cut off on the line *y y* of Fig. 4.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

This bracket is constructed with a supporting bracket B which is designed to be securely fastened to the wall, A, or other suitable support, and a supporting standard C that is pivotally supported in the wings *b b* of the bracket B, in such a manner that it may be easily made to revolve therein so that the bracket may be made to assume any desired position from that shown by the

solid lines in Fig. 2, to a position at right angles therewith either to the right or to the left.

To the standard C, I pivot an arm D, as at *d*, and place a series of hooks *I I* on each side of this arm, as at *i i*, so that they may be dropped down, as in Fig. 1, to support the apparel or garment hangers, as the case may be, or they may be folded back, as in Fig. 3, for packing and shipping the bracket. I also place, on this arm, a series of hat hooks, as *K*, pivotally connected with the arm, as at *k k*, so that they may be extended out at right angles with the arm, as in Fig. 2, in position to receive and support hats, &c., or may be folded back, as in Figs. 1 and 3, for storing &c. This arm is made of channel iron with the lower edges turned inward to form ledges for the support of the extensible arm E, as indicated in Fig. 5 at *d*³.

For the purpose of firmly supporting the arm D, and its load, I pivot a brace, composed of the links *F* and *F'* to the upper surface of the arm, as at *f''*, and to the standard C, as at *f'* in such a manner that when extended, as in Fig. 1, it will form a strong rigid support for the arm. This brace is made collapsible by pivotally securing the two links together, as at *f*, so that it may be folded to position to bring the standard and the supporting bracket to a position practically parallel with the arm A, as in Fig. 3, to fold the bracket in as small a space as possible. I usually use two of these braces upon a bracket, as with only one it would not be so convenient to fold it to place for close packing, &c.

The extensible arm E is made of channel iron and of a proper size to easily telescope with the arm A. This arm is, also, provided with a series of hooks *J*, but these hooks are pivoted between the sides of the channel iron, as indicated at *j j*, so that they will not interfere with the free action of the arm when sliding it outward or inward in the arm D. To avert the danger of this arm sliding outward when carrying the bracket in the hand, or of drawing it out of the arm D, I place a spring latch *L* at the back end, in position so that when the arm E is forced its entire length into the arm D the latch will spring upward through the opening *d'*

and engage the end of the arm, as shown in Fig. 4. To disengage this latch I find that several appliances in common use, may be applied, such, for instance, as the slide L', which I find well adapted for the purpose as it is easily operated and does not interfere with folding the standard and the arm close together. To prevent the arm E from being drawn entirely out of the arm D I form an opening, as d'' , through the upper surface of the arm D in a proper position so that when the arm E has reached the extreme limit of extension the latch L will pass through the opening d'' and hold the arm from moving farther. It will be readily seen that the form of the latch is such that when it is desired to slide the arm E back into the arm D the latch will be forced downward out of the opening and the arm will slide as readily as if the latch was not in use.

I find that the most economical means of forming a pivotal support for the hooks J J is to cut slots through the surface of the arm E and press the metal down to position to receive the pivotal end of the hooks, as indicated at j in Fig. 5, though any of the known devices for this purpose, as rivets, &c., may be used successfully.

b' represents a hook on the supporting bracket B, designed to receive and support any article that may be secured thereon, and a represents a screw for securing the standard C so that it will not be likely to be slid upward out of its bearing in the lower wing b of the bracket B, and e is a knob with which to draw the arm E outward.

It will be readily understood that if it is desired to withdraw the arm E from the arm D it is only necessary to press the latch L downward so it will not enter the openings d'' and the arm may be easily taken out or reëntered as the operator may desire.

To further extend the convenience and usefulness of this bracket I pivot a standard H to the outer end of the arm E, and pivot a mirror G upon this standard in such a manner that the mirror may be readily turned on its pivots to any desired angle from the perpendicular, or the mirror and standard may be folded down upon the arm, as shown in Fig. 3, to further facilitate the reducing of the bracket to the most compact possible form for storing, shipping, &c.

I am aware that brackets of this general nature have been made wherewith the extensible feature is attained by the use of crossed links pivoted together, alternately, at the ends and centers, but I greatly prefer the use of a sliding, telescoping arm as with it the hooks do not vary in the distance apart whether the bracket is extended or not, thus enabling me to utilize the length of the ex-

tended bracket to much better advantage than would be possible if the hooks near the supporting standard were so supported that the distance between them varied materially as the bracket was extended or withdrawn. And, too, the bracket may be made much stronger and less liable to collapse with a load at the end.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. An extensible bracket consisting of a supporting bracket, a standard revolvably mounted in said bracket, an arm pivotally secured to said standard, jointed braces secured to the standard and to the arm in position to support the arm and its load, and adapting the arm to be folded up parallel with the standard, a second arm made to telescope with the first arm, a latch to control the movement of the second arm, downwardly extending hooks pivoted to the arms and hooks pivoted to the first arm to swing sidewise.

2. An extensible bracket consisting of a supporting bracket, a standard revolvably supported in said bracket, an arm made of channel iron with the lower edges turned inward to form ledges, a channel iron arm made to slide inside of the first named arm, hooks pivotally secured to the sides of the first arm, hooks pivotally secured between the sides of the second arm, braces pivotally secured at one end to the standard and at the other end to the first arm, said first arm pivotally secured to the standard, joints in the braces arranged so the arms may be folded parallel with the standard, the first arm having openings for the reception of a latch, a latch on the second arm in position to enter said openings at the proper time.

3. An extensible bracket composed of a supporting bracket, a standard revolvably supported by said bracket, an arm made of channel iron with the lower edges turned inward, said arm pivotally secured to the standard, an arm made of channel iron to enter and telescope with the first arm, hooks pivotally secured to said arms, the first arm having openings in the upper surface, a latch on the second arm in position to engage said openings when the arms are in proper positions, and a trip for actuating said latch to disengage it from the first arm.

4. An extensible bracket composed of a supporting bracket, a standard revolvably supported by said bracket, an arm made of channel iron with the lower edges turned inward, said arms pivotally secured to the standard, and having openings in its upper surface, braces consisting of long wings pivoted to the arm and short wings pivoted to the standard, said long and short wings pivoted together so the arm and the standard

may be folded to lie parallel, a channel iron
arm made to telescope inside of the first arm,
a latch on said arm to pass through the open-
ings in the first arm, a trip for actuating
5 said latch, hooks pivotally secured to said
arms, a mirror standard and mirror pivot-
ally secured to the end of the second arm,
all arranged to fold together to form a

small, compact form substantially as and for
the purpose set forth.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Sep-
tember 30, 1909.

HENRY NOPPE.

In presence of—

I. J. CILLEY,

FRED R. JEAN.