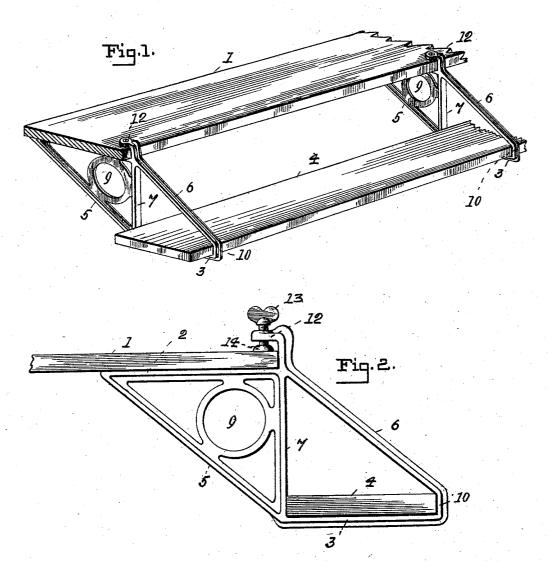
W. G. CROOM.

BRACKET FOR SUBSIDIARY SHELVING.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1902.)

(No Model.)



A.O. Babutrier.

Miley G. Com, by Mork J. Howard, ally.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILEY G. CROOM, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM F. KEAN, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BRACKET FOR SUBSIDIARY SHELVING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,957, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed March 15, 1902. Serial No. 98,335. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILEY G. CROOM, of the city of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented cer-5 tain Improvements in Brackets for Subsidiary Shelving, of which the following is a speci-

This invention relates to an improved bracket whereby additional shelf-room may 10 be easily and cheaply obtained in stores and various other places, as will hereinafter fully

In the description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the ac-15 companying drawings, forming a part here-

of, and in which-

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the construction and use of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a geometrical side view 20 illustrating a modification in the construction

of the improved bracket.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 is an ordinary stationary shelf to which the improved bracket is applied. The improved bracket 25 consists of the horizontal bar 2, which fits against the under side of the stationary shelf 1. 3 is a similar horizontal bar upon which the subsidiary shelf 4 rests, and its position is considerably in advance of the one 2. The 30 ends of the bar 3 are connected to those of the one 2 by means of the angular bars 5 and 6, and the device is strengthened by the vertical bar 7, which, with the ones 2 and 5, forms a triangle. Within the triangle formed as 35 described is the ring 9, which connects the three bars of the triangle, thereby strengthening them and giving to the device an ornamental appearance.

In order that the full length of the bar 3 40 may be utilized without beveling the front edge of the subsidiary shelf, the part 10 of the bar 6 at its lower end is made vertical and of a length at least equal to the thickness of

the subsidiary shelf.

To support the bracket from the station.

ary shelf, the vertical bar 7 is continued above the horizontal bar 2 and provided with the backwardly-extending lug 12, which rests on the stationary shelf 1 and is secured to the said shelf by means of an ordinary screw, as 50 shown in Fig. 1, or the said lug may be situated a suitable distance above the stationary shelf, as shown in Fig. 2, and provided with a thumb-screw 13, having a loose cap 14, which is substituted for the ordinary screw 55 shown in Fig. 1. This latter construction allows of the employment of a standard bracket adapted for use in connection with shelves differing somewhat in thickness, whereas in the first construction the bracket would only 60 be applicable to shelves of one thickness without some change, such as reducing the thickness of the shelf at the place covered by the lug if the shelf is too thick or by inserting under the lug a suitable liner if the shelf is 63 thinner than the space between the bar 2 and the under surface of the lug.

In practice a sufficient number of the improved brackets are used to properly support the subsidiary shelf and articles placed 70

thereon.

I claim as my invention— A bracket to be used in subsidiary shelving, which consists of a horizontal bar adapted for application to the under side of a sta- 75 tionary or main shelf, provided with a supporting-lug which extends over the upper side of the said shelf, combined with a second horizontal bar situated below and forward of the first, to sustain a subsidiary shelf, 80 angular bars which connect the rear and the forward ends, respectively, of the horizontal bars, and a vertical bar which unites the forward end of the upper horizontal bar with the rear end of the lower one, substantially as 85 specified.

WILEY G. CROOM.

Witnesses: CHAS. C. WELLFORD, J. W. SMITH.