

R. S. REDMAN & P. B. CONKLIN.
Adjustable-Bracket.

No. 213,775.

Patented April 1, 1879.

Fig. 1

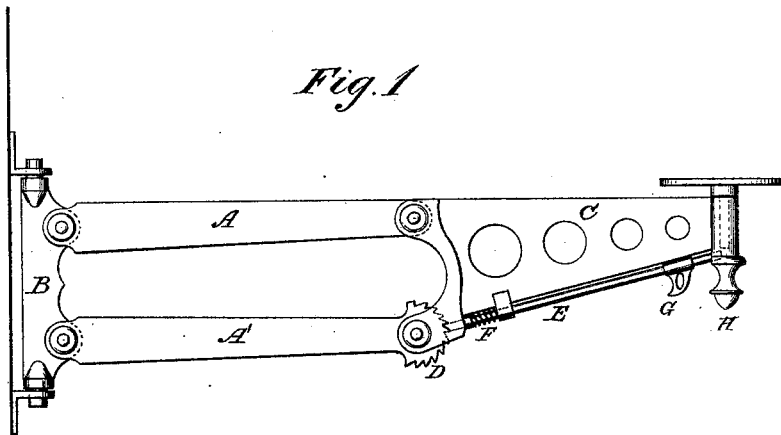


Fig. 2

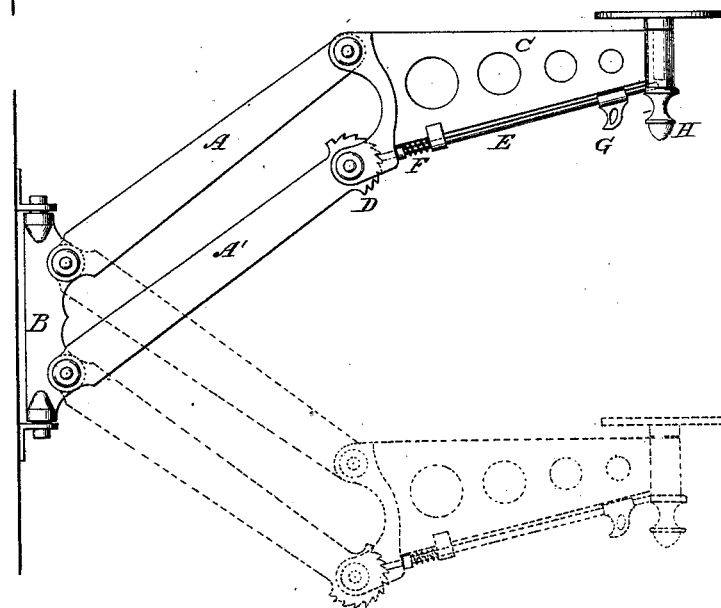
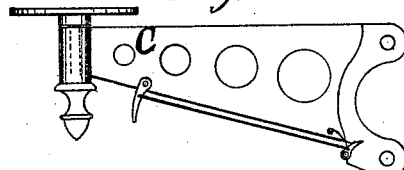


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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ROBERT S. REDMAN AND PHILETUS B. CONKLIN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN ADJUSTABLE BRACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,775**, dated April 1, 1879; application filed February 3, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT S. REDMAN and PHILETUS B. CONKLIN, both of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Brackets, the construction and operation of which will be fully understood from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of our bracket in extended position. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the same in raised position, and dotted lines represent the same in lowered position. Fig. 3 is a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to construct a neat, cheap, and most effective bracket, capable of adjustment from a point at or near its extremity, which enables the bracket to be raised or lowered with greater ease than heretofore.

In the case here presented, A A' represent two parallel arms pivoted to the swinging piece B, the bracket-extension C being pivoted to the said arms A A'. Upon the outer extremity of the lower arm, A', there is a toothed segment, D, forming a positive hold for the rod E to lock in, and as the spring F is constant in keeping the said rod bearing against the toothed segment, there can be no possibility of its slipping and letting the bracket down.

G is a handle affixed to the rod E, near the post H, which forms a convenient gripe for the hand of the user.

It will here be observed that this bracket can be moved either up or down without noise by simply holding the rod back with a firm gripe, and a great advantage is gained, especially for dentists, in this case, as it only requires the use of one hand to manipulate, and this without having to reach, so that it does not interfere with the free use of his other hand, and, lastly, does not in any way interfere with the most nervous patient's comfort.

Upon the outer extremity of the bracket-extension C we have shown a revolving shelf, but intend in practice to make the same capable of holding a lamp, druggists' bottles, and such other articles as may be needed.

Although we prefer the rod E as a stop, it being the strongest and simplest device for the purpose, yet an ordinary pivoted pawl, held in place by a spring and connected with the handle by a cord, wire, or chain, may be substituted for the rod E and spring F, in which case it may be advisable to pivot the handle to the arm C, as shown in Fig. 3.

What we claim as new is—

The combination, with the arm A, support B, arm C, and the arm A', having at its outer extremity the toothed segment D, with the rod E, spring F, and handle G, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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