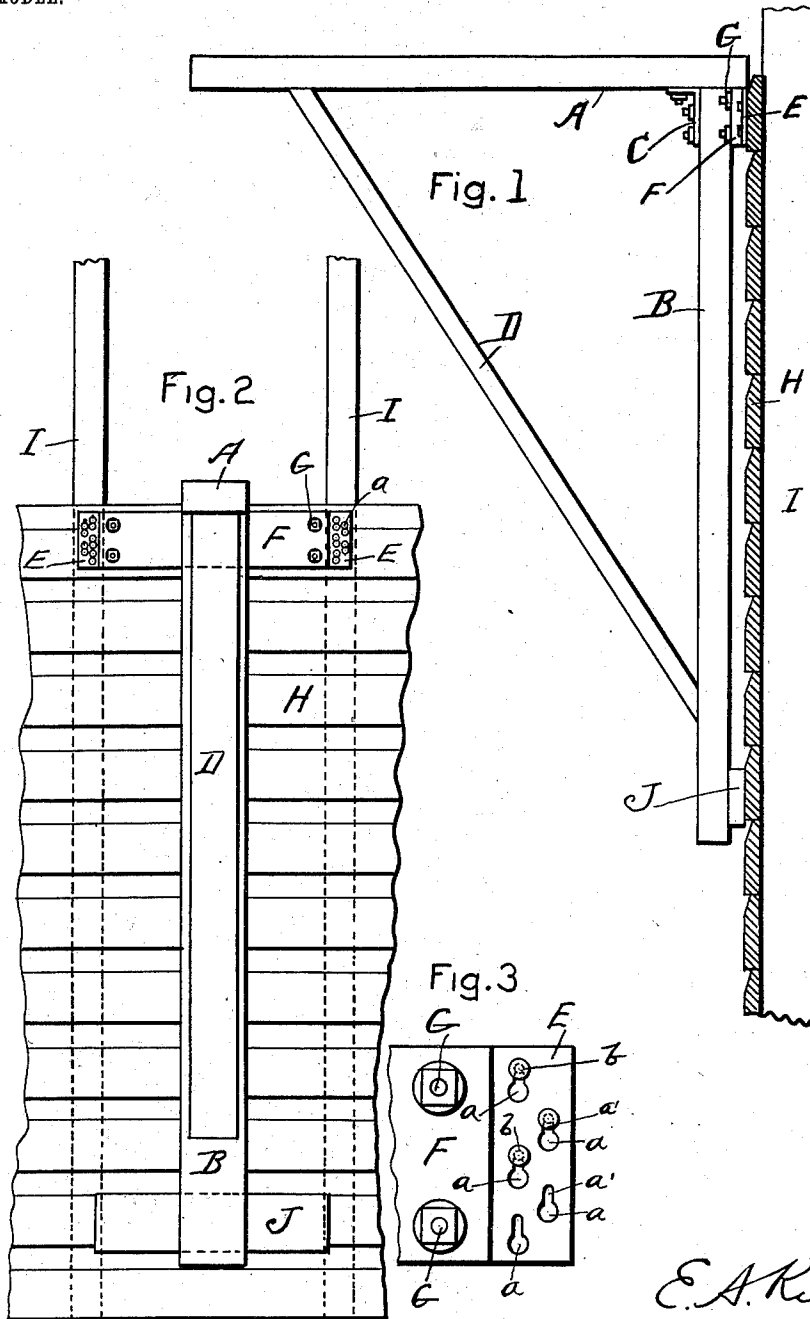


No. 729,608.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

E. A. KUNTZ.
CARPENTER'S SCAFFOLDING.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Matthew L. Hubler
Carlynn M. Thobald

E. A. Kuntz
INVENTOR

BY *B. J. McCarty*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. KUNTZ, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

CARPENTER'S SCAFFOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,608, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed March 21, 1903. Serial No. 148,951. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. KUNTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenter's Scaffolding; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a bracket for a carpenter's scaffold and possesses the new and useful features hereinafter described and claimed.

Preceding a detail description of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved scaffold-bracket in position to support a scaffold. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail.

In the specification similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

There are two of these brackets utilized to support the scaffold upon which the workmen stand when uniting the siding to the studding or uprights of a building. Each of said brackets consists of a horizontal member A, upon which the floor of the scaffold is supported, and an upright or vertical member B. Both parts are united by a metallic bracket C and by an inclined brace D.

E designates a metallic plate arranged in a transverse position with reference to the bracket and in the rear of a block F, to which it is secured by a suitable number of bolts G. The block F is shorter than the metallic plate E and is secured to the rear side of the upright member B of the bracket at the top. In this position the metallic plate E and the block F, to which it is attached, occupy a position immediately below the inner end of the horizontal member A of the bracket. In other words, the inner end of said horizontal member A projects over the upper side or edge of the metallic plate E and its supporting-block F, so that the attachment of said plate E and block F to the bracket is of a

most substantial nature. The ends of the metallic plate E, as before stated, project beyond the ends of the block F, and the said ends are provided with a suitable number of slots *a a'*. A portion of each of these slots—for example, the lower terminals—are larger than the upper terminals of said slots, the upper portions being indicated by *a'*. These slots, it will be observed, are arranged in two rows, inner and outer rows. This is important in order that when the scaffold is secured in position any danger of detachment thereof is avoided.

The scaffold or rather the brackets are secured by means of a suitable number of eight-penny nails *b*, which are driven through the portions of the slots having the largest area, and the brackets are then lowered to a position which brings said nails in the upper or smaller portion of the slots, as is indicated in Fig. 3, or the nails may in the first instance be driven through the smaller portions of the slots. When the brackets are in this position, it is obvious that the heads of the nails will prevent any accidental detachment, owing to the fact that the heads of said nails are larger in diameter than the smallest portions of the slots. The nails are driven through the siding H and into the uprights or studding I, the length of the metallic plate E being substantially equal to the width of each two of the uprights or studding. The studding is usually sixteen inches apart in frame structures, and when the scaffold is used on the sides of the structure the inner row of slots *a a'* are used, but when the work is near the corner of a structure the studding is more irregular at such points, and the outer row of slots are used, the inner row of slots being away from the studding in such cases. Owing to this variation in the studding the arrangement of the slots *a a'* is an important item.

The lower end of the vertical member of the bracket is provided with a transverse rest or block J, which is secured to the inner side thereof and rests against the siding H when the bracket is in position. The thickness of this block or rest J is substantially the same as the combined thicknesses of the metallic plate E and its supporting-block F, so that when the bracket is in position it will occupy a true vertical position or a position parallel

with the uprights or studding. The weight of the workmen upon the scaffold will constantly cause the blocks or rests J to bind rigidly against the siding, and as the upper
5 end of each of the brackets is securely maintained in position by a suitable number of nails, as hereinbefore stated, the scaffold has the most substantial bearing, and any possibility of an accidental displacement is entirely avoided. The brackets are easily and
10 quickly detached from each position by raising the same to the slight extent necessary to bring the largest portions of the slots *a a'* to a position to permit of the heads of the nails
15 passing through.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In a scaffold-bracket, horizontal and vertical members of the bracket suitably united and braced, the inner end of the horizontal
20 member of the bracket being projected beyond the upper end of the vertical member, a transverse block rigidly united to the upper end of the vertical member immediately be-

low the overprojecting end of the horizontal member, a metallic plate rigidly secured to
25 said block, the ends of said metallic plate projecting beyond the ends of said block and provided with slots, the upper portions of which terminate in reduced diameters, said
30 slots being adapted to receive nails by means of which the bracket is secured at its upper end in an operative position, a transverse rest secured to the lower end of said bracket and adapted to support the bracket at its lower
35 end against the siding, the thickness of said rest being equal to the combined thicknesses of the metallic plate and the supporting-block on the upper end of the bracket, so that said
40 bracket will occupy a true perpendicular position, substantially as set forth.

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

EDWARD A. KUNTZ.

Witnesses:

R. J. MCCARTY,
W. G. POWELL.