May 29, 1923. 1,457,066

F. J. KESTNER

SCAFFOLD BRACKET

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Fig. 1

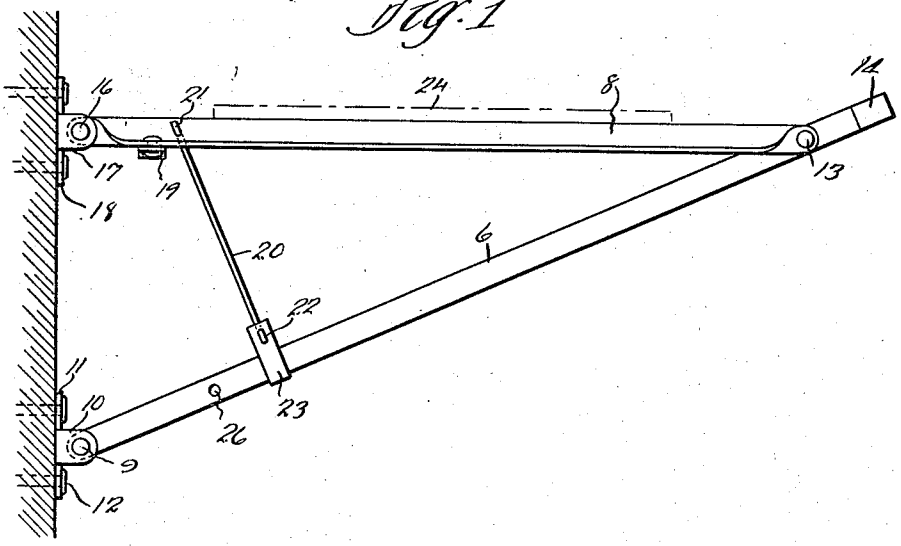
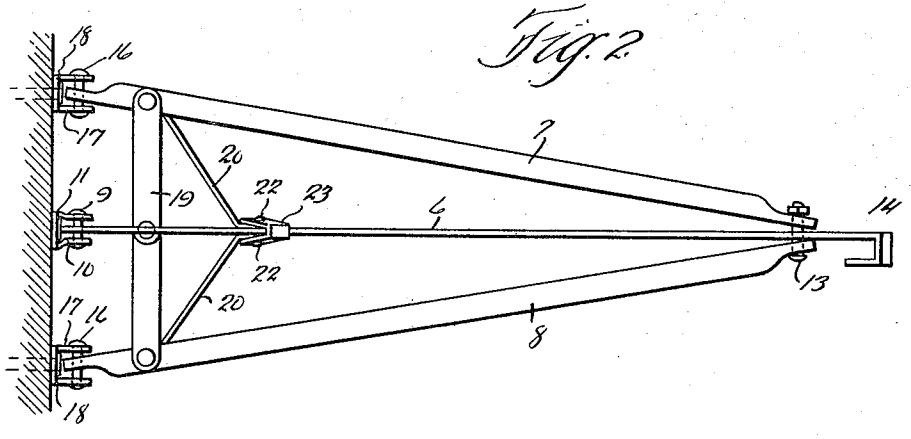


Fig. 2



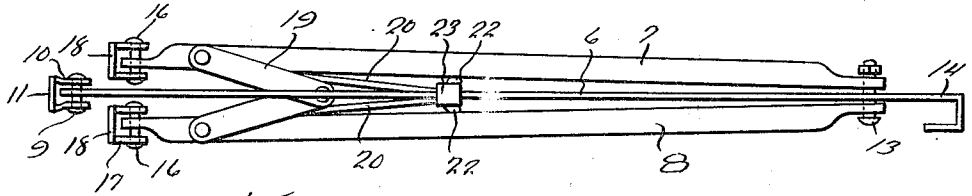


Fig. 3

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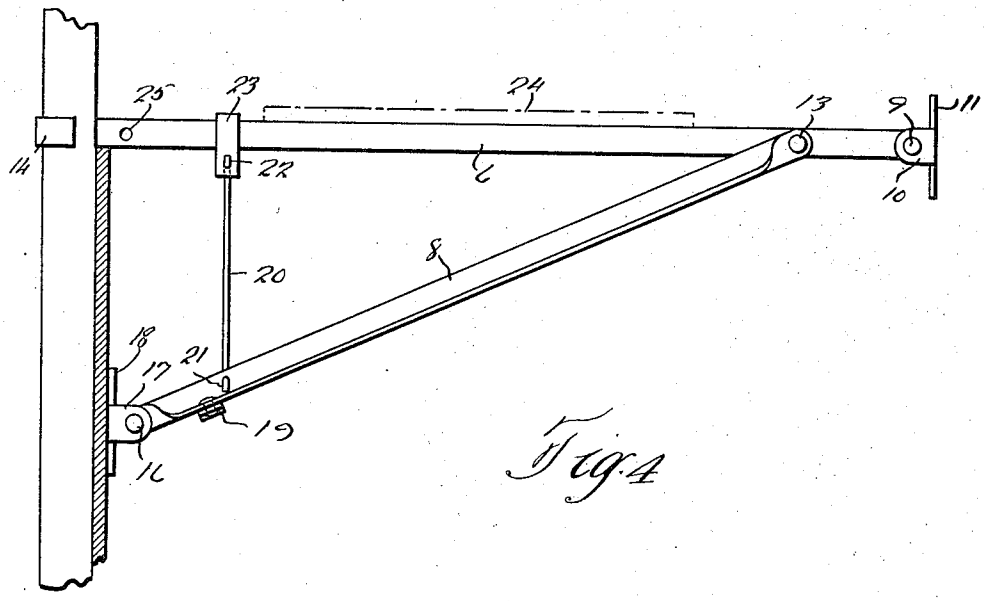


Fig. 4

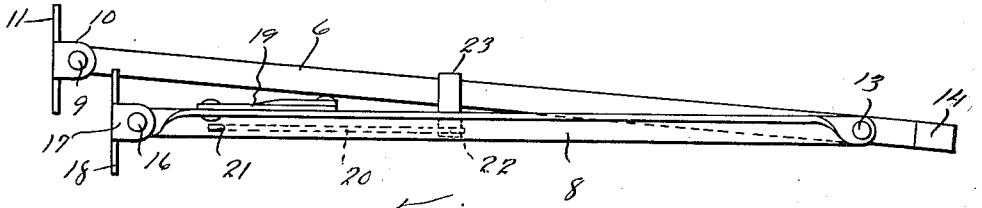


Fig. 5

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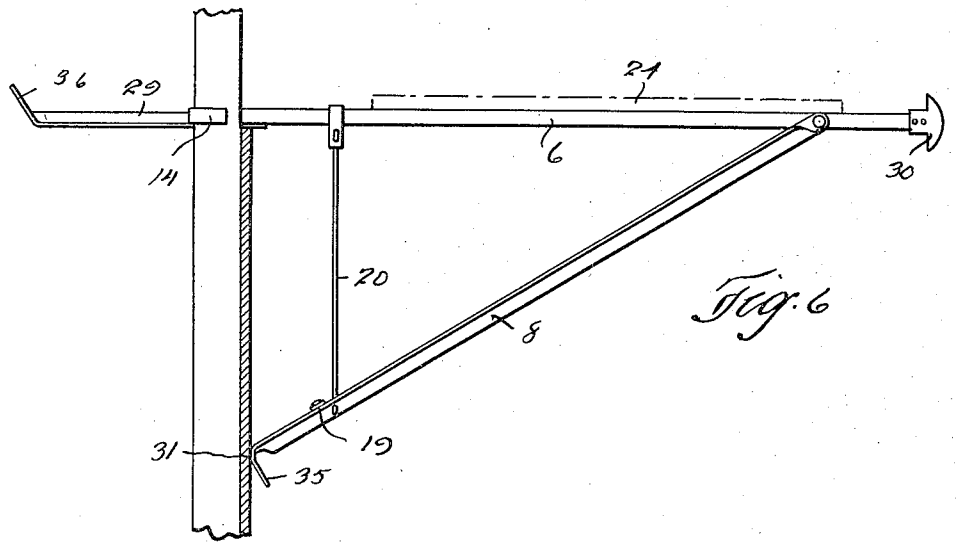


Fig. 6

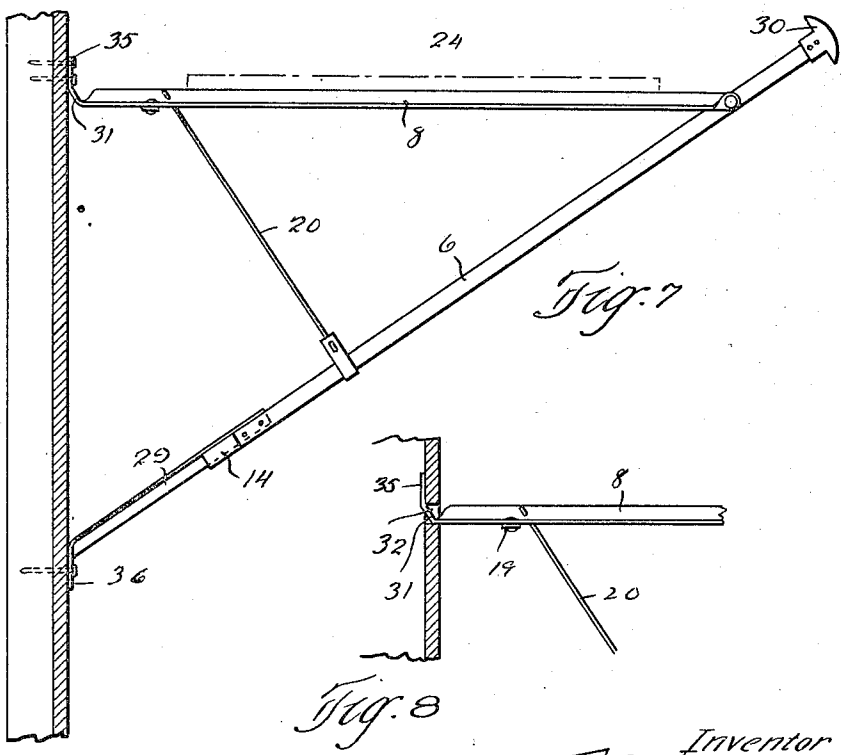


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

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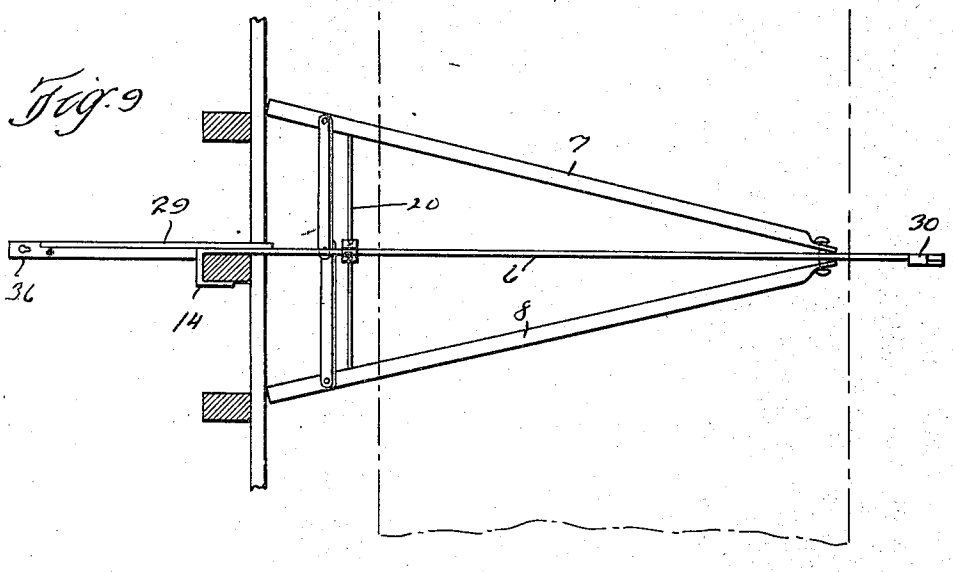
May 29, 1923. 1,457,066

F. J. KESTNER

SCAFFOLD BRACKET

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Fig. 9



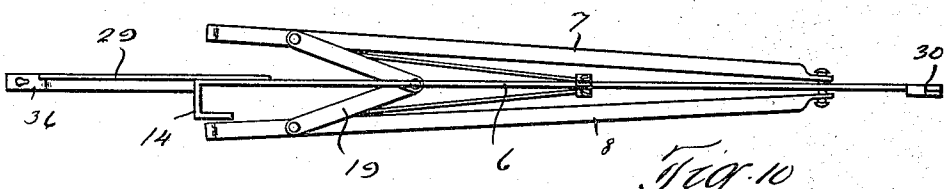


Fig. 10

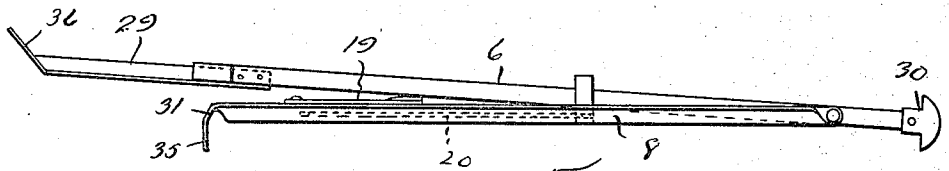


Fig. 11

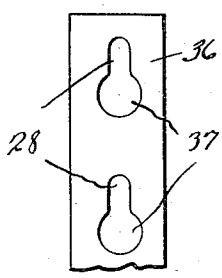


Fig. 12

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Patented May 29, 1923. 1,457,066

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK J. KESTNER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

Application filed May 24, 1922. Serial No. 563,331.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK J. KESTNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to scaffold brackets, of that type which can be attached to the framing or wall of a building for the purpose of supporting a platform in position for workmen.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved portable bracket which can be folded into small compass, and thereby easily transported and set up where desired.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved reversible bracket, which is capable of use under various conditions or in various relations according to the type of wall or building on which the bracket is to be supported.

A further object of the invention is to generally improve the construction of such brackets as will be more fully apparent as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the bracket attached to a wall by nails or the like. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the bracket folded. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the bracket in reversed position. Fig. 5 is a side view of the bracket folded. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a modified device showing it used in one manner; Fig. 7 is a similar view showing it used in another manner; Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional side elevation showing another means for attaching the same to a building; Fig. 9 is a plan view of the device as shown in Fig. 6; Fig. 10 is a plan view of the device in folded position; Fig. 11 is a side elevation of Fig. 10 and Fig. 12 is a detail of the ends of the members.

The bracket consists of three main members or arms, indicated at 6, 7 and 8. The arm or bar 6 in one position can be used as the supporting brace, as shown in Fig. 1, and in another position can be used to support the planking or platform, as shown in Fig. 4, the parts 7 and 8 forming braces.

In the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the arm 6, which preferably consists of a straight bar of metal, is pivoted at 9 to the ears 10 of a wall plate or fixture 11, which can be attached to the outside of a building wall as by spikes 12. At its outer end this arm is pivoted by a pin 13 to the outer ends of the pair of arms 7 and 8, the pin 13 being loose and long enough to allow the arms 7 and 8 to spread laterally as well as swing vertically. At its outer extremity the arm 6 has a hook 14 which in the other position of the bracket may be used to hook around a stud 15, as shown in Fig. 4. At its inner end each arm 7 and 8 is pivoted as indicated at 16, between the ears 17 of a wall plate 18 which is spiked or otherwise fastened to a wall. Near the rear ends the arms 7 and 8 are connected by a pair of transverse folding links 19. The arms 7 and 8 are furthermore connected to the arm 6 by a pair of hooked rods 20 which are hooked at one end as indicated at 21, in the arms 7 and 8, and are hooked at the other end, as indicated at 22, in a sliding folded clip or loop 23 which is capable of being slid lengthwise on the arm 6, to fold or unfold the members.

As stated, the bracket may be set up with the arms 7 and 8 at the top to support the platform 24, the arm 6 acting as a brace. Or, the pivotal connection of the arms 7 and 8 can be reversed so that the arm 6 can support the platform, as indicated in Fig. 4. For this purpose the pin or bolt 13 is removed from the hold 25 through which it extends, and is changed to the hole 26 near the opposite end of the bar 6, as shown in Fig. 4, in which position the arms 7 and 8 form the braces.

To fold the bracket, in either event, the loop 23 is slid along the bar 6, so that the arm 6 swings down substantially parallel to the arms 7 and 8. Then the links 19 are "broken" or folded, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, whereby the arms 7 and 8 are swung together or toward each other beside the arm 6. This brings all the arms to approximately parallel position both vertically and laterally, and folds the bracket into a small compass, convenient for transportation. The loose or hooked connections between the rods 20 and the loop 22 permit the rods to collapse toward each other between the folded arms, and the loose connection at the bolt 13 also permits the arms 7 and 8 to be spread or collapsed as described.

For use against a standing wall the bracket may be spiked to the wall as shown in Fig. 1, or by reversing the same, the hook

14 may be engaged around a stud, as shown in Fig. 4, with the wall plates at the ends of the arms 7 and 8 bearing against the wall to support the bracket. This provides a very simple and convenient scaffold bracket for the intended purpose.

The modified form shown in Figs. 6 to 12 is much the same as that above described with the exception of the following changes. The members 6 and 8 do not have the wall plates or fixtures 11 and 18 on the ends thereof, but instead the ends are bent as shown in the drawings at 35 and 36 and have holes 37 therein from which extend the slots 28 so that the ends can be slipped over a nail which has been driven into the joists and can also be removed without pulling the nails. The member 6 is also adapted to be reversed for using the scaffolding in the different positions. This is shown in Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings.

When the device is used as shown in Fig. 7 it is necessary for the member 6 to be longer so it is provided with an extension of angle iron 29 riveted thereto and extending outwardly from the hook 14. On the opposite end of the member 6 is riveted a piece 30 which will prevent the support or platform 24 from sliding over the end thereof.

It will be noted that the bent end of the member 8 has two bends therein; one at 35 and one at 31 so that it will get a bearing surface against the side of the house in whichever position it is used either that shown in Fig. 6 or that shown in Fig. 7; Fig 8 shows how the device may be used in the position shown in Fig. 7 without the use of nails. This is done by cutting a small hole 32 in the wall and titlting the device and slipping the end 35 through said hole and letting it hook behind the wall. The member 6 will then rest against the outside of the wall and the tie rod 20 will hold it. The adjustable links 19 permit the members 8 to be nailed to studding at different distances apart, and in case there is a variation in the distance between the studs the members 19 will allow for this variation.

I claim:

1. A folding scaffold bracket comprising a single arm provided with a hook at one end, and a pair of brace arms loosely pivoted at one end to said single arm, to swing vertically and laterally toward the single arm, the pivotal connection being adjustable to either end of said angle arm, a folding tie connecting the single arm and the pair of arms, and folding links connecting the brace arms, said tie being slidable along the single arm.

2. A folding reversible scaffold bracket comprising a single arm, a pair of brace arms, means to pivotally connect one end of the brace arms to the single arm near either end of the latter, and a folding tie connecting the single arm and the brace arms.

3. A folding reversible scaffold bracket comprising a single arm, a pair of brace arms, means to pivotally connect one end of the brace arms to the single arm near either end of the latter, and a folding tie connecting the single arm and the brace arms, and a pair of folding links connected between the brace arms.

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

FREDERICK J. KESTNER.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. BOMMHARDT,
G. W. ROSENBERG.