June 1, 1926.

1,587,238

A. MINZONI

MOVABLE BRACKET FOR FLYING SCAFFOLDING

Filed Feb. 2, 1925

Fig. 4

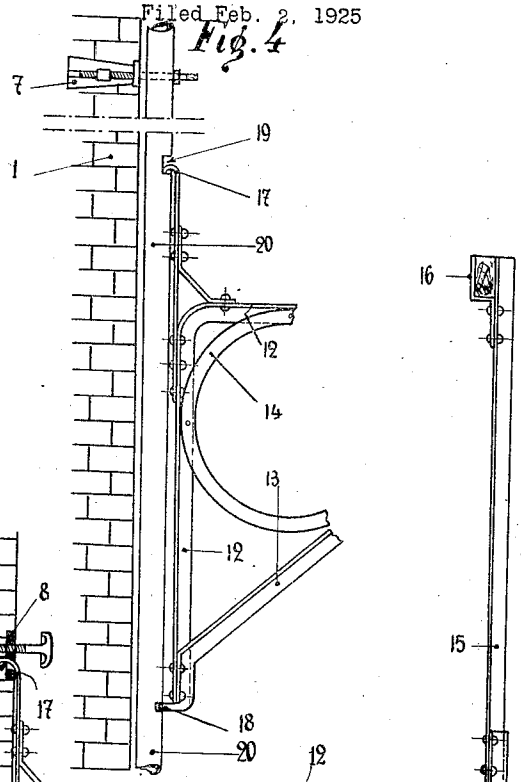
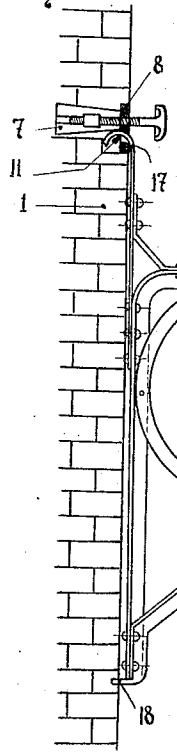


Fig. 1



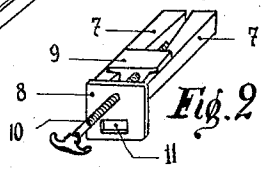


Fig. 2

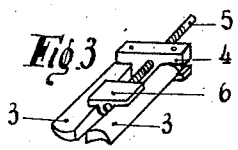


Fig. 3

Inventor.
Alfonso Minzoni.
By Henry Orth Jr.
Atty.

Patented June 1, 1926. 1,587,238

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFONZO MINZONI, OF BOLOGNA, ITALY.

MOVABLE BRACKET FOR FLYING SCAFFOLDING.

Application filed February 2, 1925, Serial No. 6,386, and in Italy July 16, 1924.

This invention relates to a movable bracket which is particularly adapted for use in connection with scaffolding for repairing, decorating or other work outside buildings of all kinds. One of the chief objects of this invention is to provide grappling or anchorage means of a particular construction that can be secured to the wall without any masonry work and are easily detachable therefrom.

To this purpose I provide in the wall conical recesses having their larger ends turned inwards and I arrange therein anchoring plates provided with a conical claw head. The bracket carries hooks engaging in the anchoring plate and is provided with a supporting flange fitting in a recess in the wall.

When it is desirable to limit as much as possible the number of recesses in the wall, I adopt a modified form of my invention wherein a series of uprights are anchored at their upper parts in the wall, the brackets being secured thereto by means of hooks.

The annexed drawing shows by way of example two constructional forms of my invention.

Fig. 1 shows the bracket applied directly to a wall.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the anchoring plate.

Fig. 3 shows the tool used for giving a conical form to the anchorage hole. Fig. 4 shows a modified form of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the wall in which a cylindrical hole is obtained in any suitable manner and is subsequently made conical by means of the tool shown in Fig. 3, said tool being constituted by two blades of trapezoidal profile, pivoted on a piece 4; a block 6 is arranged slidably between said blades 3 and is operated by a screw 5 which advancing towards the end of said blades forces them apart.

Said tool is introduced into the hole in the wall and during its rotation the block 6 is gradually brought forward, so that the hole will acquire a V shaped form.

In the said hole I arrange a claw head, as shown in Fig. 2, consisting of two arms 7 secured to a bridge 8 and enclosing a block 9 that can be displaced by means of a screw 10.

When the claw head is fitted in the hole, its arms are caused to diverge by means of the screw 10, as it has been described with regard to the tool, until they bear against the walls of the hole, from which they can be withdrawn only by loosening the screw 10.

The bridge 8 is provided with a slot 11, in which the bracket suspension hook is engaged.

The bracket is constituted by an angle iron 12 bent at a right angle (or by two joined irons) reinforced by a supporting bar 13 also of angle iron and a ferrule 14 of suitable flat iron secured thereto by means of bolts.

The bracket is provided on its front side with an upright 15 carrying at its upper part a fork 16 supporting a wooden cross bar serving as hand rail.

The rear part of the bracket is provided with a strong hook 17 engaging into a slot 11 of the bridge 8.

At the lower part of the bracket is formed a flange 18 entering a corresponding recess provided in the wall.

When a number of brackets is applied and the work must be carried on on buildings of particular artistic value or when for any reason care must be taken to make the smallest possible number of holes in the wall, it will be convenient to use the arrangement shown in Fig. 4.

According to this arrangement, the hook 17 of the bracket instead of engaging into the slot 11, will engage in slot 19 provided in upright 20 resting on the ground or anchored at its upper part to the building, either by means of an anchoring plate as described or in any other suitable way.

The slots 18 may also be replaced by clamping means fixed or detachably mounted on the uprights in such a way as not to weaken the latter.

What I claim is:

1. In a scaffold, the combination with a wall anchor having expanding members for gripping within a recess in a wall, and a screw means for expanding said members, of means associated with said anchor to permit the suspension of a supporting bracket independent of said screw means, whereby the expanding means of the anchor may be adjusted while the bracket is supported thereby.

2. In a scaffold, the combination with a supporting bracket, a wall anchor having expanding members for gripping within a recess in a wall, and a screw means for actuating said members, of a slotted member asso-

ciated with said anchor adapted to support the bracket and permit the screw means to be actuated while the bracket is supported by the slotted member.

3. In a scaffold, the combination with a wall anchor having expanding members for gripping within a recess in a wall, and a screw means for expanding said members, of a bracket having an upright formed with a hook at its upper end, and a support for said bracket connected to the anchor and having a slot to receive said hook whereby the screw means may be actuated while the bracket is supported by the anchor.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name.

ALFONSO MINZONI.