Sept. 20, 1932. A. RASMUSSEN 1,878,642

BRACKET AS A SUPPORT FOR SCAFFOLDS

Filed Sept. 12, 1930

Fig. 1.

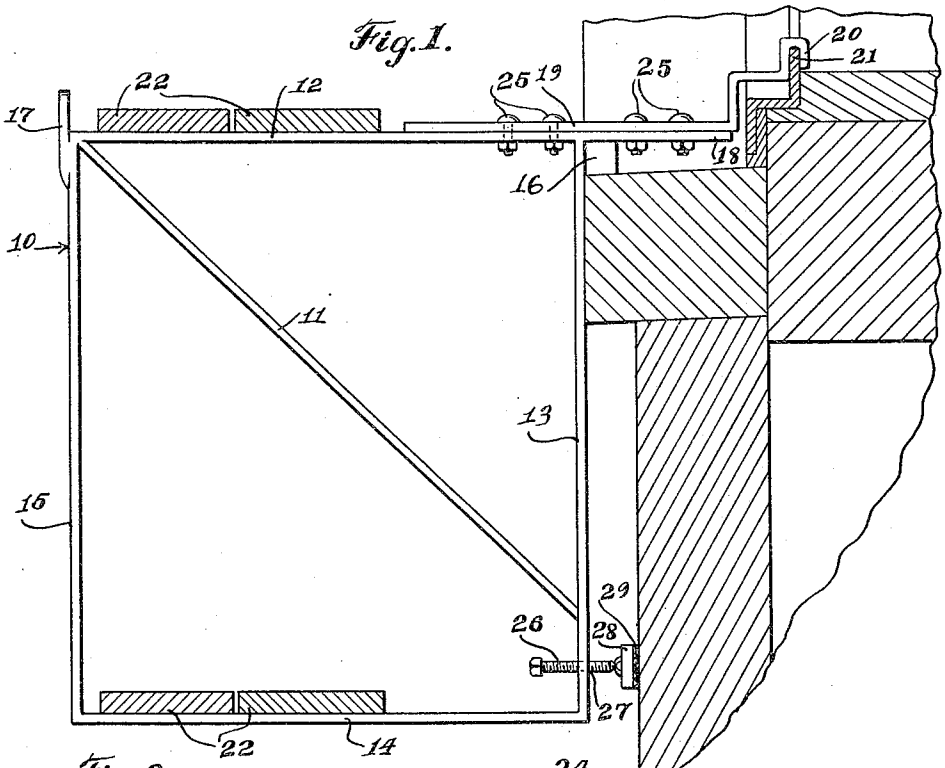


Fig. 2.

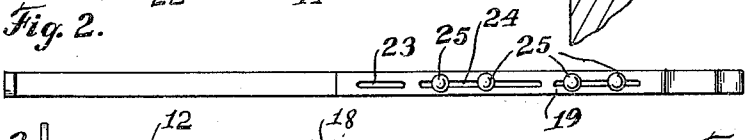


Fig. 3.

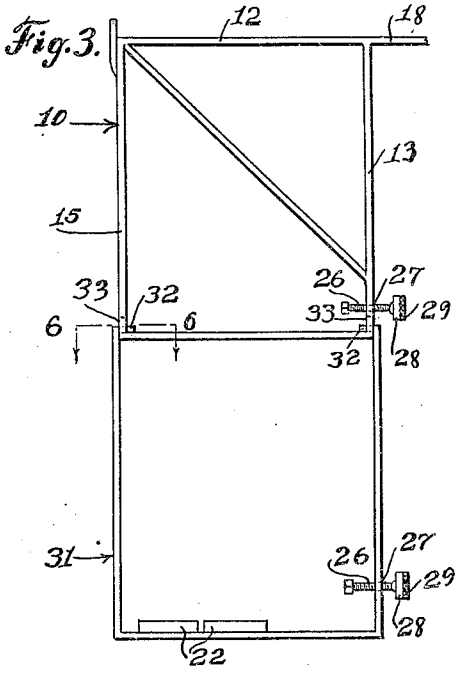


Fig. 4.

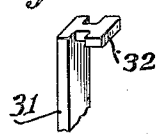


Fig. 5.

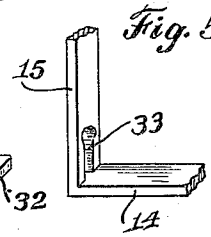
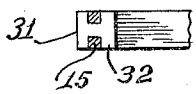


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BRACKET AS A SUPPORT FOR SCAFFOLDS

Application filed September 12, 1930. Serial No. 481,380.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in brackets, serving as a support for scaffolds, and the said device has been especially adapted for use in connection with the glazing, painting and cleaning of metal-frame casement windows, inasmuch as the construction has been effected in such a manner as to permit the closing of windows over the brackets, thereby giving the worker on the scaffold perfect freedom of movements. A wider and more comprehensive use may, however, be derived from employing the said brackets as a supporting means for scaffolds generally, for instance, when repairing and painting the outer surface of a wall. As the construction of the device is extremely simple, the cost of manufacturing should be proportionately low.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists of the novel features of construction, combination and arrangements of parts, hereinafter fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming parts of this specification, and in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of my device; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of same; Fig. 3 shows a modification of my device for the extended use of same, while Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are detail views, relative to said modification.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 10 indicates the embodiment of my device, consisting briefly of a frame-work, made of suitable material, such as wrought-iron.

The said frame is made by securing the bar members 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, which are preferably of a rectangular shape, held rigidly together, for instance by soldering, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3; while a short upwardly projecting bar 17 is solidly attached to the outside, at the upper corner of said frame, for the purpose of serving as a retaining means for the scaffold planks, which in some instances, when occasion requires, may be placed on top of the said bracket members. In this connection it may be pointed out, that at least two brackets would naturally be employed for the support of a scaffold, while a greater number of brackets may be employed according to the occasion.

The bar member 12 has at one end a piece 18 projecting outside the frame proper, and serving as a support for a slidable hook-member 19, as shown in Fig. 1. The said hook-member consists of a bar, having a shape similar to those constituting the frame proper, with the exception that the said hook-member 19, is at one end provided with a few angular bends, of which the last terminates in a hook or catch 20.

The said catch 20 is especially adapted to engage the horizontally positioned edge-portion 21 that forms an integral and central part of all steel-frame casement windows, thereby securing the said brackets in a safe and dependable suspended position, ready to receive the scaffold planks 22.

The said hook-member may be adjusted in length to correspond to the width of the window sill, etc., such adjustments being accomplished by providing the said member 19 with a couple of recessed portions 23 and 24 adapted to receive set screws 25 of the bar 12, thus securing the two bars 19 and 12 with its elongated end portion 18 together, while a wooden block 16 is arranged, as shown in Fig. 1, to lessen the strain on the said bars.

In order to lend substantial support to the said bracket, a bolt-member 26 has been adjustably mounted upon the lower end of the bar 13, the said bolt being formed with a screw threaded body, fitted to engage a correspondingly threaded opening 27 in the said bar 13. The said bolt is further upon its end formed with a buffer in the shape of a small, round or square block 28. The latter may in order not to damage the wall of a building, have its end-surface covered with a rubber or felt pad, as shown by numeral 29, in Figs. 1 and 3. The relative connection of the said bolt and block is of the well known kind, where the endpiece of the bolt may turn freely within the said block member.

It is thus evident that in actual operation, all that is necessary in order to provide a suitably placed, and perfectly safe scaffold,

would be to arrange the usual scaffold planks either at the bottom of the said bracket-members or at the top thereof, as indicated by the numerals 22, according to the work to be performed.

In order, however, to provide for a greater latitude of use, an extension member 31, to be attached to each bracket, has been shown in Fig. 3. The said extension member comprises a three sided frame bent at right angles and adapted to be snapped onto the lower portion of the bracket 10. The said extension member has the usual supporting and buffing means, indicated by the numeral 26.

The attachment of the bracket 10 to the extension member 31 is effected by means of a substantially T-shaped neck portion 32, especially shown in Fig. 4, and formed upon each end of the free arms of the said extension member 31. The said neck portions are then in turn inserted through openings 33 formed upon the lower ends of the side members 13 and 15 of the bracket 10, as shown in the modified view of Fig. 3.

The actual engagement is made by placing the extension member 31 in such position that it forms a right angle with the bracket 10; the said extension member, having a somewhat springy characteristic, is then snapped on to the bracket 10, and afterwards turned back to a flush position with the latter.

It is obvious that changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the several parts, as shown, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention, and I do not therefore limit myself to the construction and arrangement shown and described herein.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a device of the class described, a scaffold-bracket, comprising a substantially square frame having T-shaped openings adjacent the lower end thereof, a horizontal projection arranged at the top of said frame, a member slidably mounted thereon, means for securing said member in adjusted position, the said member terminating in a hook for engagement with a support, a vertical projection formed integrally at the top of said frame, a lateral support adjustably mounted near the bottom of the latter, a three-sided extension frame having two of its sides bent at right angles to the third side, and substantially T-shaped angularly bent hooks formed upon the said extension frame and engageable in the T-shaped openings for attaching the latter to the square frame.

2. In a device of the class described, a scaffold-bracket, comprising a substantially square frame, the said frame being at its top formed with a lateral extension, a member having one end bent upon itself to form a hook and the opposite end provided with apertures for adjustable engagement with the top of said frame and the said lateral extension, the lower portions of the opposite sides of the said frame being formed with T-shaped openings, a three-sided extension-frame having two of its sides bent at right angles to the third side, T-shaped hooks formed upon the said extension-frame and adapted to engage the said T-shaped openings in the square frame, and adjustable buffers arranged near the respective bottom parts of the said two frame members.

3. In a device of the class described, a scaffold-bracket, comprising a substantially square frame, the said frame being at its top formed with a lateral extension, a member having one end bent upon itself to form a hook and the opposite end provided with apertures for adjustable engagement with the top-frame and the said lateral extension, means for effecting said engagement, a vertical projection formed integrally at the top of said frame, the vertical sides of the latter being formed with T-shaped openings near their lower ends, a three-sided extension-frame having two of its sides bent at right angles to the third side, T-shaped hooks formed at the top of the said two sides for engagement with the T-shaped openings on the sides of the square frame, and adjustable buffer-members arranged near the bottom of the said square frame and the extension frame, respectively.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 6th day of Sept. A. D. 1930.

ARNOLD RASMUSSEN.