

B. F. CARR.
SHINGLING BRACKET.
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965,078.

Patented July 19, 1910.

Fig. 1.

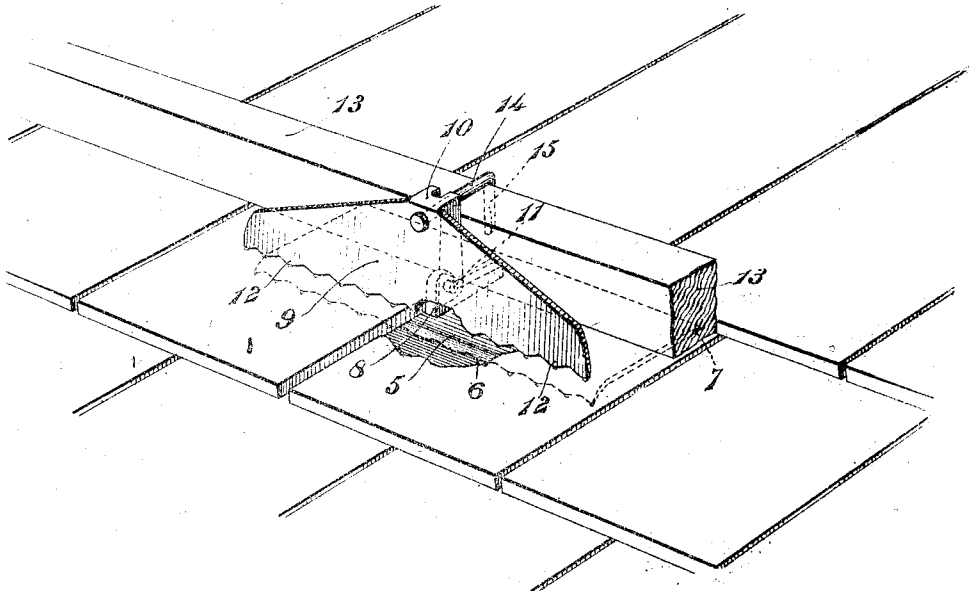


Fig. 2.

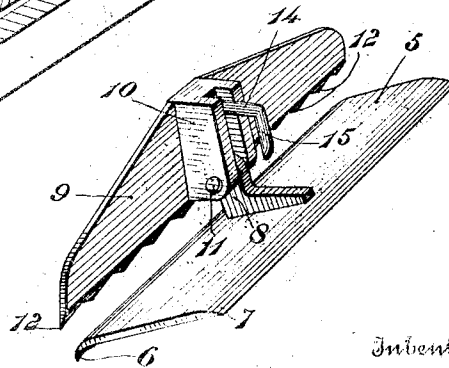
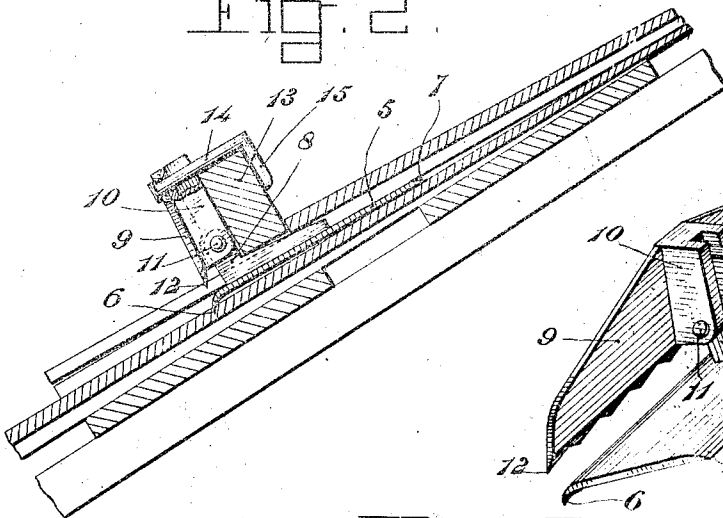


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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SHINGLING-BRACKET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jacksonville, in the county of Cherokee and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shingling-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in shingling brackets and has for one of its objects the provision of a device of that kind comprising a base plate adapted to extend transverse adjacent shingles and provided on one side with a serrated surface to be embedded in the shingles of a roof and a top plate pivotally connected with the base plate and having a serrated edge to bear on the upper surface of adjacent shingles, whereby the pressure exerted by a scaffold beam on the device will have a tendency to force the teeth into closer engagement with the shingles, whereby slipping will be positively prevented.

A further object is a provision of a shingling bracket provided with a stirrup to receive the scaffold beam, said stirrup being swiveled to the bracket so that it may be readily turned into and out of engagement with the beam.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of the device may be made, within the scope of the appended claim, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the specification;—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket showing it applied to the shingles of a roof. Fig. 2 is a side view of the bracket showing a portion of a roof in section and the bracket applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the bracket.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

What will subsequently be termed a base plate is designated by the numeral 5. This member is preferably formed of a single

piece of sheet metal, oblong in contour and substantially rectangular in cross section. The length of the bracket will be sufficient to extend transverse two or more adjacent shingles, as shown in Fig. 1.

By reference now to the drawings, it will be seen that one of the longitudinal side portions of the base plate is down-turned and serrated as shown at 6, the serrations or teeth having sharpened edges to embed in the shingles. The opposite longitudinal side of the base plate is beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a relatively thin edge is presented to enable the base plate to be readily inserted between the shingles of a roof as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Rising from the upper face of the base plate 5 is a right angular-shaped bracket or standard designated by the numeral 8. One side of this bracket or standard is fixedly secured to the base plate and extends transverse the same, while the opposite side extends vertically upward from a point adjacent to the serrations 6.

What will subsequently be termed a top plate is designated by the numeral 9. This member is preferably formed of a single piece of sheet metal, oblong in contour and rectangular in cross section and corresponding in length approximately to the length of the base plate 5.

Formed on what will subsequently be termed the rear face of the top plate 9, is a channeled rib 10, this member extending transverse the top plate and receiving at its lower portion the vertical side of the bracket or standard 8, the said lower side portion having an opening to aline with a similar opening in the bracket or standard for the reception of a pivot pin 11. By virtue of the disposition of the bracket or standard and also of the rib the top plate will be arranged perpendicular to the base plate and its lower longitudinal side or that adjacent to the base plate is provided with a plurality of serrations 12 to be embedded in the roof shingles. With this construction it will be manifest when the top plate is moved over the upper face of the base plate an opening will be presented sufficiently wide to receive the free end portions of the shingles. When the top plate, however, is moved in the opposite direction the serrations 12 thereof will be forced into engagement with the upper faces of adjacent shingles, while the serrations 6 of the base plate will be em-

bedded into the upper surfaces of the shingles upon which the top plate bears.

The thickness of the horizontal portion of the bracket or standard is such that upon inserting the base plate between the opposed faces of the shingles the bracket may be readily inserted into the space which usually exists between the adjacent sides of two shingles, and when so positioned and a scaffold beam, as shown at 13, bears on the rib 10 it will be evident that the pressure exerted on the top plate by the scaffold beam and the weight of the operator will force the serrations of the said top plate into engagement with the shingles, and this downward pressure of the top plate will likewise force the serrations of the base plate into engagement with the shingles upon which they bear.

The stirrup is shown to comprise a shank portion 14, one end of which is swiveled in alining openings formed in the upper end of the rib and top plate, while the opposite end terminates in a lateral extension 15, the shank being of such length that the space between the extension 15 and adjacent surface of the rib will be sufficient to receive an ordinary scaffold beam. By virtue of the mounting of the stirrup, it will be evident, when the extension 15 is turned downwardly as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the scaffold beam will be held clamped, and when turned in the opposite direction the scaffold beam may be removed.

From the foregoing, it is evident that I have provided a device which is comparatively simple in structure, and inexpensive in manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement will be reduced to a minimum.

I claim:—

A shingling bracket comprising an oblong base plate having one of its longitudinal side portions down-turned and serrated and its opposite longitudinal side beveled, a standard rising from the medial portion and adjacent to the serrated edge of said base plate, an oblong top plate arranged perpendicular to the base plate and having on the side adjacent to the base plate a plurality of serrations, and further provided on one face with a channeled rib the lower end portion of which is pivoted to the upper end portion of the standard, and a stirrup including a shank one end of which extends through the upper end portion of the channeled rib and swiveled in the top plate, the opposite end portion of the shank terminating in a lateral extension spaced from the said rib, for the purpose described.

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

BENJAMIN F. CARR.

Witnesses:

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