Dec. 20, 1949 H. B. AYERS 2,491,638

BRACKET SUPPORT FOR EDGING STRIPS

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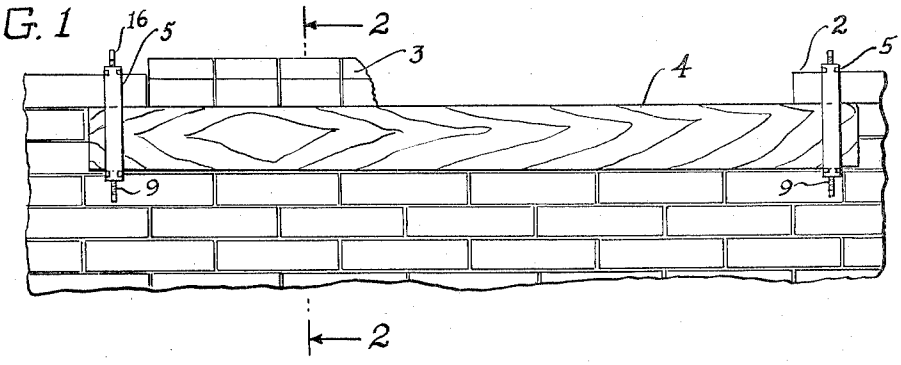
FIG. 1



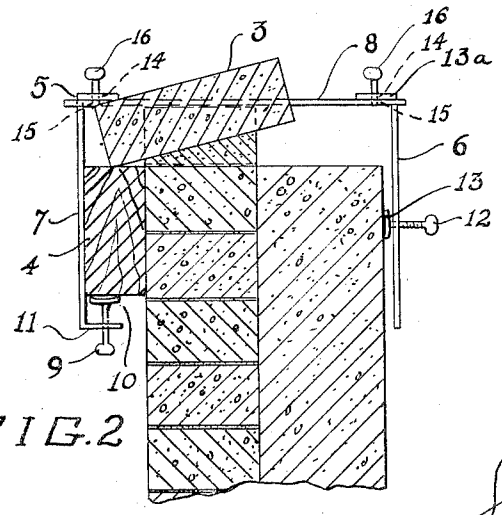


FIG. 2

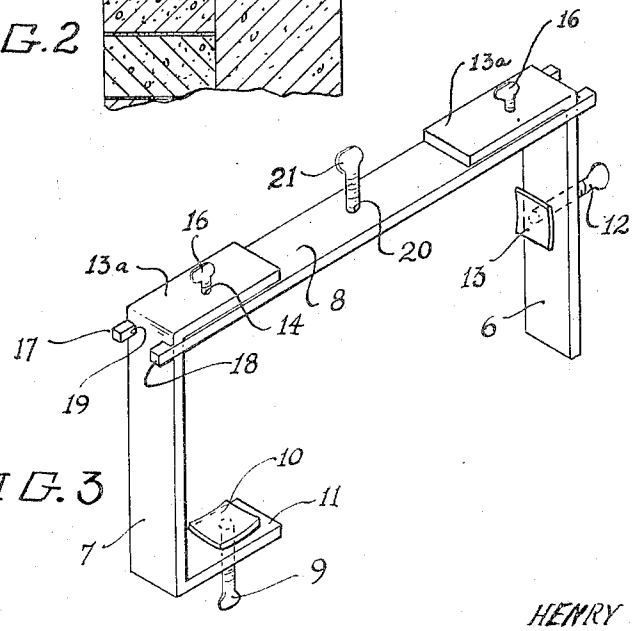


FIG. 3

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BRACKET SUPPORT FOR EDGING STRIPS

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8 Claims. (Cl. 72—128)

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This invention relates to a device for laying brick in the finishing or sill courses on the window ports of masonry walls of buildings and other masonry structures, and more particularly relates to a readily attachable and detachable bracket or wall clamp for temporarily holding an edging bar or strip in adjusted position against the outside vertical surface with its top surface in position to provide a support for the projecting ends of the bricks which are to be laid in the finish or sill course in the window ports or openings.

Heretofore the edging bars or strips have been secured by more complicated devices which needed to be constructed and dismantled by carpenters or mechanics other than the masons. Thus the masons were not only delayed in their work by dependency on other workmen to construct and dismantle the edging bars or strips but by the length of time required for such construction and dismantling.

One of the aims of the present invention, in addition to its facile and speedy use, is its use by the masons themselves for securing the bars or edging strips in properly adjusted position. The brackets are relatively small and light in weight, and a pair of them may be included as a part of the masons' tools of the trade.

Generally described, the invention comprises a U-shaped bracket, preferably in three parts connected together, with a base and two arms at right angles to the base to provide an opening between the arms which is somewhat in excess of the thickness of the masonry wall. At least one of the arms is detachable.

Masonry walls are usually about eight or nine inches thick, and the ends of the sill or finish bricks protrude beyond the outer surface of the wall for about an inch. The bracket spans the masonry wall and the edging bar or strip, and therefore the span between the arms of the bracket is somewhat in excess of the combined thickness of the wall and the bar or edging strip. Means is provided adjacent one of the free ends to impinge against the inside surface of the masonry wall to draw the other arm against the edging bar or strip which is interposed between this other arm and the outside face of the masonry wall. The free end of this other arm is at an angle to the main portion to extend beneath and support the edging bar or strip and is provided with means for vertically adjusting the elevation of the edging bar or strip.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:

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Fig. 1 is a view of a section of a wall and a bracket clamp embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a wall section and the bracket; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bracket clamp.

Referring specifically to the drawings in which like numerals are used to designate like parts, numeral 2 is a portion of a wall with a window port or opening therein which is to be provided with a sill or finish course composed of bricks 3 to be laid in inclined position with the inner ends elevated above the outer ends.

When the masonry wall is laid up ready for laying the sill or finish course in the window ports, an edging strip or bar 4 is positioned against the outside surface of the wall with its top edge properly aligned with the top surface of the wall on which the sill or finish course is to be laid. The edging strip or bar may be a conventional two by four wooden strip.

The opposite ends of the edging strip or bar are each supported by brackets 5 which are mounted over the top of the masonry wall with the arms 6 and 7 extending downwardly adjacent the respective inside and outside surfaces. The base 8 of the bracket rests on the top of the wall.

The opposite ends of the edging strip or bar rest upon the ends of screws 9, or a swivel 10 thereon, which are attached to the angular ends 11 on arms 7. By manipulation of the screws 9, the edging strip or bar is raised or lowered to properly align its top surface for supporting the protruding ends of the brick which are laid in the sill or finish course.

A screw 12, with a swivel 13, is also provided on the arm 6 in order to impinge against the inside surface of the wall for clamping the edging strip or bar against the opposite surface of the wall. This screw 12 is preferably on arm 6 but could, if desired, be provided in a similar position on arm 7 to bear against the outside face of the edging strip or bar. By means of this adjusting screw, the span of the opening between the arms of the brackets may be substantially wider than the combined thickness of the masonry wall and edging strip or bar to compensate for walls or edging strips or bars of different thicknesses.

While the arms 6 and 7 might be integral with the base 8 of the bracket, both are preferably separate in order to be readily removed. At least one is detachably connected to the base. Should it be desired to continue with the laying of the masonry wall before the brackets and edging strip

or bar are removed, it can be laid over the base of the brackets between the ends where the arms are connected thereto. Threafter one or both arms can be first removed, and then the base of the bracket is pulled out of the masonry. The space resulting from withdrawal of the base is filled up with mortar and pointed. Of course, if the brackets are removed before the laying of the rest of the wall is continued, it is only necessary to loosen screws 9 and 12 and lift the brackets off the top of the wall. The construction of the brackets readily lends itself to removal before or after the rest of the wall is laid between the window ports or openings.

While any means may be employed for making the arms 6 and 7 detachable to the base of the bracket, this may advantageously be done by having the top ends 13*a* of the arms at an angle and perforated at 14. Perforations 15 are provided in the opposite ends of the base to register with perforations 14 in the ends 13. A screw 16 has threaded engagement with the perforations.

To hold the arms in position and prevent them from turning, the opposite end of the bracket may be recessed to provide spaced lugs 17 and 18 between which the arms fit, the arms being provided with recesses 19 in their side edges so that the neck portion between recesses 19 will fit in the recess between lugs 17 and 18 on the ends of the base.

The detachable connection for the arms and base could be obtained in the same way by having the ends of the base, rather than the ends of the arms, in the form of the angles 13. The invention is not limited to any particular construction for making the arm or arms detachable from the base.

Since two brackets are used, provision may be made so that the two brackets may be fastened together to prevent them getting separated when not in use. A recess 20 may be provided at some intermediate point between the ends of the base whereby two brackets can be fastened back to back by a screw 21. The brackets can be made of any suitable metal, preferably that which is light in weight but strong.

While the invention has been described in detail in connection with one preferred embodiment, it will be understood that there may be various changes in details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edge strip comprising a base having spaced-apart arms extending from one side to provide a space therebetween, a short length portion on one of the arms disposed in the direction of the other arm to provide a ledge, and an adjustable support mounted on the ledge alining the edging strip.

2. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edge strip comprising a base having spaced-apart arms extending from one side to provide a space therebetween, a short length portion on one of the arms disposed in the direction of the other arm to provide a ledge, an adjustable support mounted on the ledge alining the edging strip, and an adjustable clamp mounted on one of the arms for securing said edging strip against the wall.

3. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edge strip comprising a base having spaced-apart arms adapted to be seated on a wall with the arms depending adjacent the inner and outer surfaces of the wall, a short length portion on one of the arms extending towards the other arm, an adjustable support mounted on the short length portion for alining the edging strip, and an adjustable means supported by the other arm for impinging against the wall for clamping the edging strip thereagainst.

4. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edge strip comprising a base having detachable spaced-apart arms adapted to be seated on the top of a wall with the arms depending adjacent the inner and outer surfaces of the wall, a short length portion on one of the arms extending towards the other arm, an adjustable support mounted on the short length portion for alining the edging strip, and an adjustable means mounted on one of the arms for impinging against the wall for clamping the edging strip thereagainst.

5. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edge strip comprising a base having spaced-apart arms adapted to be seated on a wall with the arms depending adjacent the inner and outer surfaces of the wall, a short length portion on one of the arms extending towards the other arm, an adjustable support mounted on the short length portion for alining the edging strip, an edging strip or bar supported by the adjustable support, and adjustable means mounted on one of the arms for clamping the edging strip or bar against the wall.

6. A wall bracket clamp holder for a brick sill laying edging strip, comprising a base having spaced-apart detachable arms adapted to be mounted on a wall with the arms depending adjacent the inner and outer surfaces of the wall, means for securing the arms to the base, a short portion on one of the arms extending towards the other arm, adjustable means mounted on the short portion for alining the edging strip, and an adjustable means mounted on the other arm for securing the edging strip to the wall.

7. A wall bracket holder for a brick sill laying edging strip or bar comprising a base provided with spaced-apart arms disposed at right angles from one side of the base to provide a wall receiving socket between the base and the remote free ends of the arms, an angular portion adjacent the free end of one of the arms for providing a supporting ledge for alining the edging strip or bar, and adjustable means mounted on the ledge to impinge said strip or bar against the wall.

8. A structure as set forth in claim 7 having adjusting means mounted on the other arm impinging against the face of the masonry wall for clamping the edging strip or bar against the opposite face of the masonry wall.

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