K. R. SCHUSTER.

SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1915. RENEWED FEB. 24, 1921.

1,391,983. Patented Sept. 27, 1921.

Fig. 1.

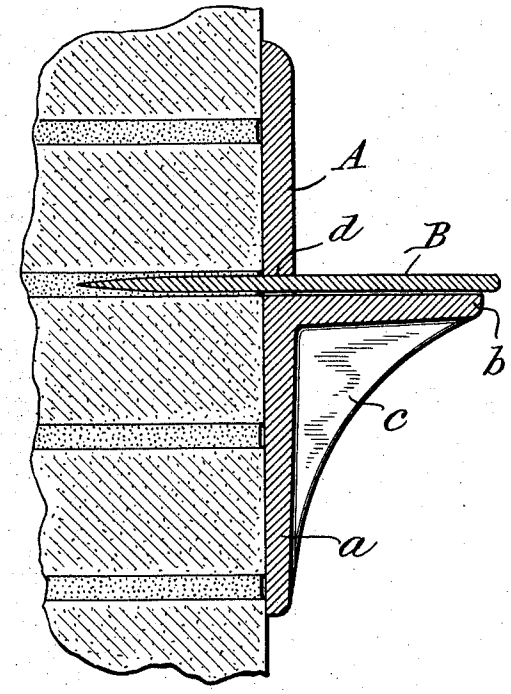


Fig. 2.

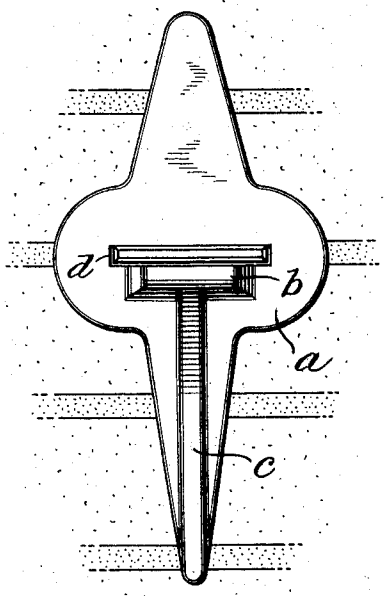


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

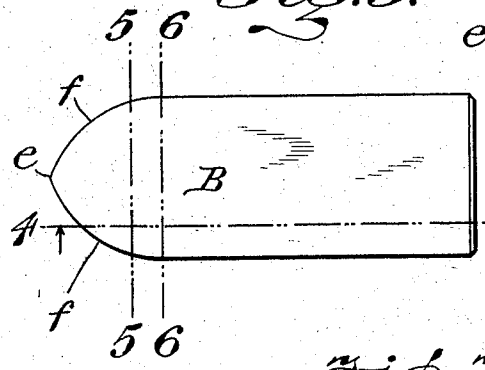


Fig. 5.

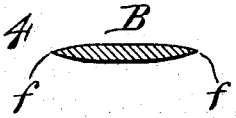
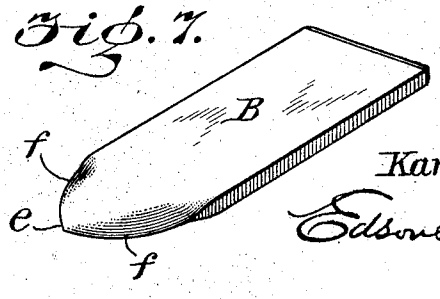


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



WITNESS:

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SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

1,391,983. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1921.

Application filed November 10, 1915, Serial No. 60,682. Renewed February 24, 1921. Serial No. 447,552.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL R. SCHUSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Scaffold-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a bracket for supporting scaffolding, or, as the latter is termed in the building trade, the centering, now used extensively as the means for supporting the forms or molds required in the erection of floors, etc. Although my bracket is intended to be used mainly for scaffolds and centering, it is apparent that it may also be used for other purposes.

The invention embodies a bracket composed of two parts, one of which is a body member usually cast in one piece and the other is a supporting member separate from the body member and adapted to be driven into a mortar joint of a wall. The supporting member is preferably in the form of a wedge, the same being preferably composed of a material possessing greater strength than the cast body member, such as tool steel. The steel wedge is adapted to be driven into the wall and said wedge coöperates with the body member so as to sustain the load. Said separate wedge thus performs a two-fold purpose; first, it sustains the greatest strain under the load of the scaffold or centering, and, second, it facilitates driving into the wall. Assuming the wedge and body member to be cast in the piece, it is apparent that the relatively large mass of material composing the bracket would absorb most of the energy of the blows in driving the wedge into the wall, as a result of which the bracket would soon break or fracture, whereas by making the wedge in a separate piece, and of stronger material than the body member, said wedge drives easily into the wall for the reason that the blows act directly upon the wedge so that very little energy is lost, whereby the wedge can be driven into hard mortar and retains itself in a position practically impossible of dislodgment under ordinary conditions of service.

A salient feature of this invention consists in providing the bracket or body member with a surface positioned above the wedge, which surface provides means adapted for contact with a part of the scaffold in such manner that said scaffold presses forcibly against the upper part of the bracket, as a result of which the bracket at its upper part is pressed against the surface of the wall in a manner to relieve the course of bricks in the wall from the upward prying action of the wedge when the weight of the scaffold is imposed upon said wedge at the protruding part thereof.

Other features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following detailed description taken in connection with the drawings.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a vertical section embodying this invention applied to the surface of a wall.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the wall engaging or driving member.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Figs. 5 and 6 are vertical cross sections on the lines 5—5 and 6—6, respectively, of Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the driving member adapted for insertion into a wall.

The wall bracket shown consists of a body member A and a wall-engaging member B, the latter being embodied, preferably, in a driving wedge shown more particularly in Figs. 3 to 7, inclusive. The body member comprises a wall plate *a*, a shelf *b*, and a reinforcing web *c*, the latter being positioned below the shelf and extending from said shelf to the lower part of the wall plate. It is preferred, in the manufacture of the device, to cast the body member A in a single piece of metal, as a result of which the shelf and the web are integral with the wall plate. The shelf extends outwardly from the wall plate for a suitable distance so as to present a horizontal upper surface. In the wall plate *a* there is provided a slot *d*, the same being positioned above the shelf *b*, and the length of said slot exceeding the width of the shelf, see Fig. 2.

The driving wedge B is composed of a material possessing greater strength than that of the body member A, it being preferred to employ tool steel in the manufac-

ture of said driving wedge, although any material suitable for the purpose may be used as desired. The driving wedge consists of a bar rectangular in cross section and pointed toward one end, the pointed extremity of the driving wedge being indicated at *e*. Toward the pointed end the driving wedge is provided with curved side edges *f* which converge toward the point *e*, and the side edges of the wedge are beveled, as shown in Fig. 5, and the penetrating edge *e* is, also, beveled on the top and bottom faces of the driving wedge. The width of the driving wedge is equal approximately to the length of the slot *d* in the wall plate *a*, but the length of the driving wedge B is greatly in excess of the length from front to rear of the body member A.

When the wall bracket is to be attached to a wall the flat face of the body member A is positioned against the vertical surface of the wall, the slot *d* being in register with a mortar space of said wall. The wedge B is now positioned for the pointed and beveled end thereof to pass through the slot *d* in the body member, whereupon the operator strikes the outer end of the wedge B with a succession of blows, the impact of which drives the pointed and tapering end of the wedge into the mortar forming the joint between bricks or other elements of the wall. The wedge is driven into the wall so as to be embedded firmly therein, but the outer end of the wedge preferably extends beyond the front edge of the shelf, so that the blows upon the wedge will not strike or affect the shelf of the cast iron body member. The wedge fastens the body member A firmly in position upon the wall, but the wedge for a substantial part of its length is exposed above the body member in order that a part of the scaffolding or centering is supported by that part of the bracket which is embedded firmly in the wall.

By making the wedge of tool steel it is possible to forcibly drive the wedge into a wall the joint of which is composed of hard mortar or cement, but as this wedge is a separate piece from the cast iron body member, the wedge absorbs the full impact of the blows required to drive it into place, thus obviating the danger of breaking or fracturing the cast iron body member when the bracket is applied to the wall.

The device is simple in construction, is characterized by marked efficiency in operation, is economical of manufacture, and is adapted to be applied and removed by unskilled labor.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A scaffold bracket comprising a body member provided with a shelf and a slot positioned above said shelf, and a wall-engaging member separate from said body member, said wall-engaging member being driven through the slot and a substantial part of said wall-engaging member being exposed above the shelf so as to be available in supporting a part of the load of the scaffold.

2. A scaffold bracket comprising a body member provided with a shelf and a slot arranged above the shelf, and a driving wedge passing through said slot and exposed for a substantial part of its length above the shelf, said body member extending upwardly from the slot and the wedge and presenting a surface for contact with a part of a scaffold whereby the upper part of the body member is pressed into contact with a wall so as to substantially relieve the bricks in said wall from a prying action of the wedge.

3. A scaffold bracket comprising a body member provided with a slot, and a driving wedge the width of which exceeds its thickness, said wedge being driven through said slot and into a wall and a substantial part of said wedge being exposed beyond the body member as so to be available as a weight-supporting member for a part of the scaffold.

4. A scaffold bracket comprising a body member provided intermediate its ends with a slot, and a driving wedge passing through said slot and positioned for a substantial part of said wedge to be exposed beyond the body member so as to be available as a weight-supporting member for a scaffold, said body member extending upwardly from the wedge for an appreciable distance and presenting a surface for contact with a part of a scaffold whereby the body member operates, by being pressed against the wall, to relieve the bricks from the upward prying action due to the imposition of weight upon said wedge.

5. A scaffold bracket comprising a body member provided with a wall plate and a shelf extending outwardly from the wall plate intermediate the ends thereof, and a wall-engaging member positioned in contact with said shelf, said wall plate presenting above the wall-engaging member a surface adapted for contact with a part of a scaffold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

KARL R. SCHUSTER.