March 1, 1932. L. A. EISENSCHMIDT 1,848,085

BRACKET

Filed Oct. 9, 1929

Fig. 1.

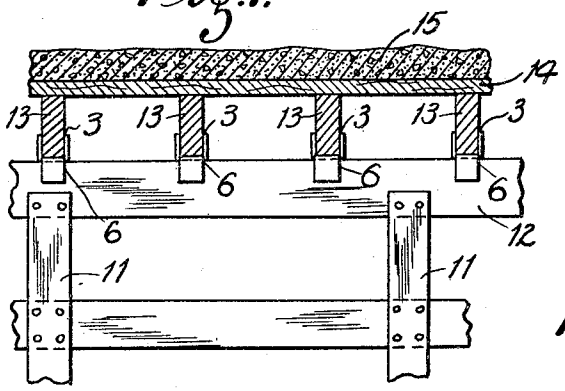


Fig. 2.

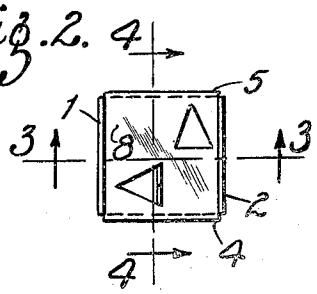


Fig. 3.

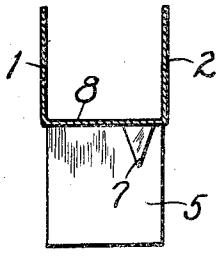


Fig. 5.

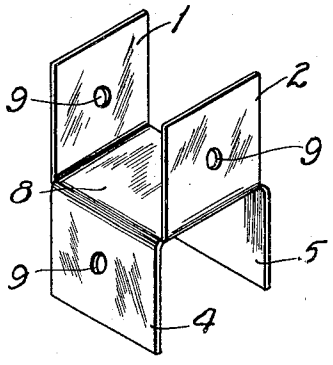


Fig. 6.

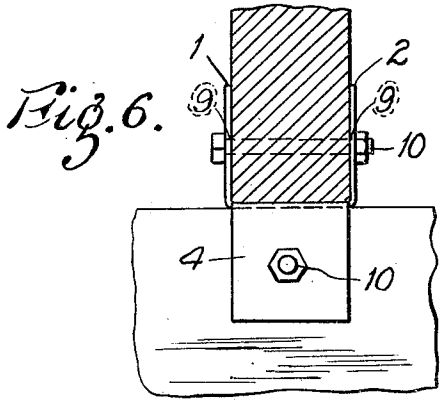
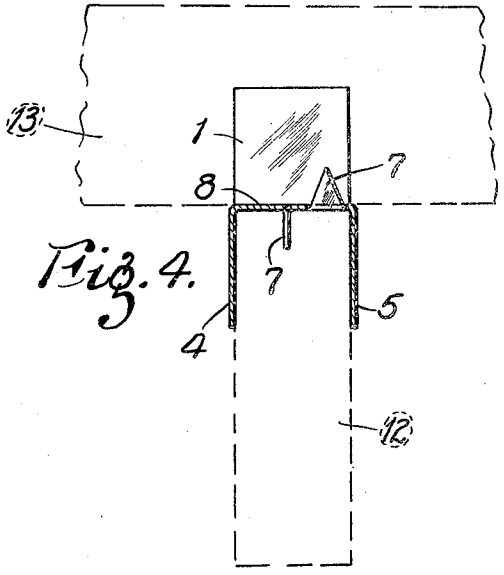


Fig. 4.



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Patented Mar. 1, 1932 1,848,085

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LOUIS A. EISENSCHMIDT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BRACKET

Application filed October 9, 1929. Serial No. 398,428.

This invention relates to brackets and more specifically to brackets for joining together timbers in building scaffolds.

The object of this invention is the production of a metal bracket for joining together beams of scaffolds so as to hold them firmly in position without the use of nails.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the specification, claims and drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a scaffold supporting a concrete floor, showing the use of my bracket.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of my bracket looking at it from above.

Fig. 3 is a section along the line 3—3 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section along the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of my bracket.

Fig. 6 is a view showing beams bolted to a modified form of my bracket.

In the construction of floors in concrete buildings, it is necessary that a scaffold be built beneath the floor to support the concrete until it has set. It is customary to erect this scaffold by nailing together beams of which the scaffold is made.

The objection to this method is that the repeated nailing of the beams to the joists, which is necessary to hold them in place, destroys the timber. In addition to the waste of lumber, a great deal of time is necessary to both nail and wreck them after each floor is constructed.

There is another rather costly objection to this method and that is, owing to the rules of labor unions, common labor cannot be used in building the scaffolds, and only union carpenters at union wages, are permitted to do this work, which requires no skill, while the work could readily be done with common labor at a very much lower wage rate.

To meet these objections, I have designed a bracket, best shown in Fig. 5, preferably made of sheet metal, first blanked out in the form of a modified Maltese cross, having four points, two of which, designated as 1 and 2, are turned upwardly at rightangles parallel to each other so as to form a rectangular space adapted to snugly fit the joists as indicated at 3, in Fig. 1.

The two remaining points 4 and 5 are turned downwardly at rightangles so that their faces are parallel to each other, providing a rectangular space to snugly fit a beam, shown in Fig. 1 at 6.

It is obvious that the bracket will firmly hold the beams in place without the use of nails, provided the brackets are anchored or fixed against movement. To prevent the brackets from moving longitudinally of the beam, triangular portions 7 of the metal are turned normal to the flat, central portion 8 of the bracket, one projecting in one direction and the other projecting in the opposite direction, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

A modified method of holding the beams against longitudinal movement is provided by the apertures 9 in each one of the rectangular members 1, 2, 4 and 5. It is obvious that by boring a hole in the beams a bolt 10 or other suitable holding member could be inserted.

The scaffold usually consists of upright members 11 to which crossbeams 12 are rigidly affixed, either by nailing or other suitable means. Where a large number of floors of equal height are to be made, it is obvious that the support for the scaffold, as above described, can be used over and over again without withdrawing nails.

On top of the beams and disposed at rightangles thereto a number of joists 13 are laid and held in place by my brackets instead of being toenailed to the beams 12. On top of the joists 13, floor boards 14 are laid on top of which concrete 15 is poured and allowed to remain long enough to set.

When the concrete has set, the scaffold is readily removed, saving a great deal of time and labor, and the same scaffold can then be used over and over again.

While I have shown my bracket as particularly adapted to the purpose of building scaffolds, there are evidently many other places in construction work where they could be used to great advantage; hence, I do not wish to confine my invention to be used wholly in building scaffolds, but desire it to have

as wide an application as the letter and spirit of the patent law will permit.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

A scaffold bracket of the class described, consisting of a flat surfaced, rectangular base member, two flat surfaced members integral with said base member and projecting upwardly at rightangles to the opposite sides of said base member, two flat surfaced members integral with said base member and projecting downwardly at rightangles to said base member, and holding means integral with said base member projecting upwardly and downwardly from said base member, said means being adapted to prevent longitudinal movement of beams engaging said bracket.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 24th day of August 1929.

LOUIS A. EISENSCHMIDT.