

M. S. SMITH.  
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1902.

NO MODEL.  
Fig. 1.

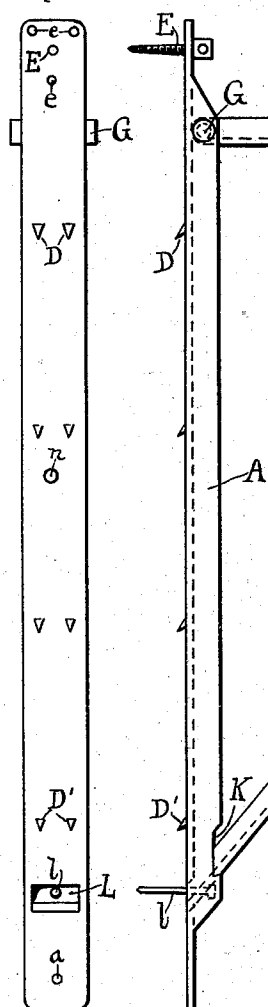


Fig. 2.

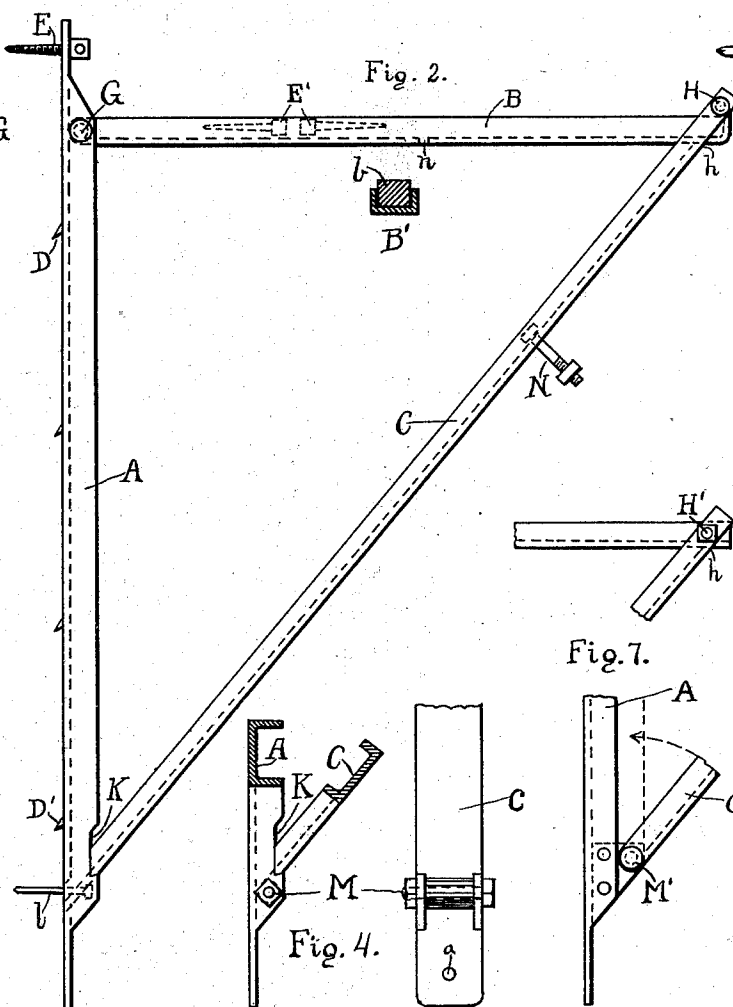


Fig. 3.

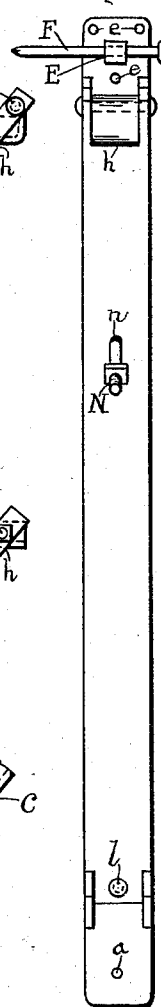


Fig. 7.

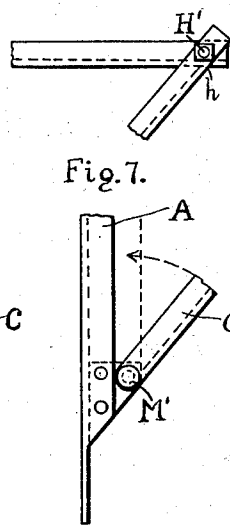


Fig. 4.

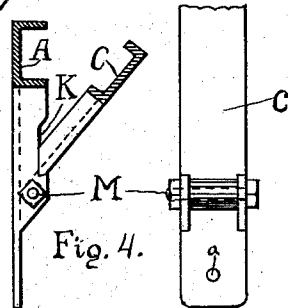


Fig. 5.

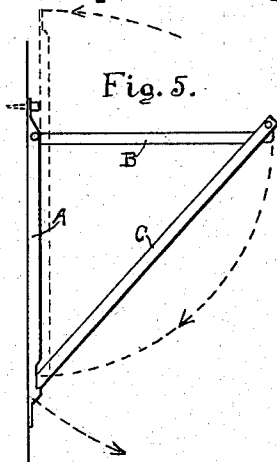


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES;

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INVENTOR:

*Marshall S. Smith*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL S. SMITH, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS  
TO GEO. W. BULLARD AND WM. A. EPLING, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

## SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 718,164, dated January 13, 1903.

Application filed February 25, 1902. Serial No. 95,508. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARSHALL S. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, (whose post-office address is Tacoma, Washington,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to devices for supporting scaffolds on which workmen stand, walk, or sit while constructing and finishing buildings and other structures out of reach from the ground.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a means for supporting scaffolding direct from the sides of the wall of a room or of a building or from the timbers of any structure without the use of separate upright supports; second, to provide a bracket-support that can be anchored direct to the walls of a building or room and the scaffolding is safely carried thereon and said bracket-support so made as to be taken down and folded into a compact bundle and afterward used on other buildings, and, third, to provide a means of saving expenses in time and materials now required in the construction of scaffolding in and about buildings and other structures. I attain these objects by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a back view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view, and Fig. 3 is a front view, of the same. Fig. 4 is a side and front view of the bottom angle or joint of my invention, showing a supplemental manner of constructing the same. Fig. 5 is a small side view of my invention anchored to the face of the wall and with indications as to how it may be folded up, and Fig. 6 represents my invention folded into a compact bundle for carrying or shipping from place to place or for storing. Fig. 7 shows a supplemental construction of my invention in which I have the brace C hinged to A at the lower end and the detachable joint at top.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

My invention comprises a bracket of triangular form, as shown in Fig. 2. It is preferably to be made of light rolled channel-irons of standard sizes and forms, thus making it an article that can be made at a minimum expense and that will be light and strong.

The bracket may be made of wood or other suitable materials constructed to conform to the idea herein set forth.

The principal parts of the bracket are the wall-piece A, the scaffold-arm B, and the brace-piece C, with their connecting ends anchored together to form a rigid triangle. The wall-piece A is provided with claw-like projections pointed downward on its back, as shown at D D'. These projections are sunk into the face of the wall and materially aid in holding the bracket to the wall and in supporting the load thereon. The top of A is firmly anchored to the wall by means of the lug-screw E. The head of this screw is preferably made square, with a hole therethrough in order that the screw, after being started with a hammer may be screwed tight with a nut-wrench or with a nail-lever run through the hole, as shown at F in Fig. 3.

If preferred by the mechanic, the bracket can be anchored by driving stout nails or spikes through the several holes *e* and the screw E omitted. If deemed necessary, the bottom end of A may be anchored with a screw or nail through the hole *a*. The wall end of the arm B is hinged or pivotally attached to the wall-piece A by means of the rivet or bolt G passing through the flanges of A and B. The outer end of B is likewise hinged to the top end of the brace-piece C by the rivet or bolt H. It is to be observed that B is of a size to fit between the side flanges of A and C. The web of C is cut out to let B pass between the flanges thereof, and the web of B is bent upward and around the rivet H, all of which allows B to be folded downward between the flanges of A and the brace-piece C folded parallel therewith, as seen in Fig. 6. It is to be further observed that this form of construction at H allows B to rest on the web of C at *h*, and thus relieve the rivet H of the downward strain of the load on B.

The lower end of the brace-piece C has a detachable connection with A. The flanges thereof are set in notches K of the flanges of A, the web continuing between the flanges of

5 A and through an opening L in the web of A. A screw or nail *l*, driven through a hole L in this extension of the web of C, anchors the same to A and to the wall, so as to make a fixed joint. My invention thus constructed  
10 and anchored to a wall or structure forms a safe and rigid support on which a scaffold may be laid for mechanics to work thereon.

A supplemental joint for the lower ends of A and C is illustrated in Fig. 4. In this joint  
15 the web of C is bent to form a receptacle for a bolt connection M with A that can be readily attached thereto or detached therefrom. This connection makes a rigid triangular bracket with each angle fixed and immovable.

20 The bracket being light can be put in place by the mechanic from a ladder or other temporary means of support and likewise taken down from the wall.

To fold the bracket together for carrying or  
25 shipping, the lower ends of C and A are detached and C swung outward. The arm B is then swung down into A and C swung upward until parallel therewith. Before closing the one or more lug-screws E are placed between  
30 the flanges of B, as indicated at E', where they are inclosed, as in a box. The bracket is then fastened together by means of the bolt N passing through holes *n* of the three members, and is thus held in a compact bundle.  
35 The bolt N may serve the additional purpose of bracing the bracket when on the wall. A wood brace may have one end bolted thereto, and with the other end nailed to the wall the bracket will be prevented from swaying side-  
40 wise.

The scaffold-arm B, having the flanges turned upward, will form a support on which the scaffold-boards will not be liable to slip. However, should it be found desirable at any  
45 time to nail the scaffold-boards to the bracket a strip of wood *b* (see section B') can be fitted between the flanges and the board nailed thereto.

My invention is particularly adaptable to  
50 wooden buildings and to interior work in finishing ceilings of elaborate rooms, where it is desirable to keep the space below clear of the supports now required for scaffolds. It also simplifies and economizes the construction of scaffolds and enables the builder to  
55 save much expense in time and materials. In many instances it can be used on finishing roofs. In buildings with walls of masonry it will be found useful, the bracket being fastened to a wood upright set in window-  
60 openings and elsewhere.

It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to proportions of fixed forms or angles in the construction of my invention, but that  
65 I reserve the right to use such materials,

forms, and details for the construction of my invention as conditions and practical utility may suggest or require. It is also to be understood that I do not limit myself to making the detachable joint at any one angle, as  
70 at M, but reserve the right of making it at either of the other angles, as at H' in Fig. 7, with the brace-piece hinged at M'.

Having thus described my invention, that which I claim as new, and desire to secure by  
75 Letters Patent, is—

1. A triangular scaffold-bracket consisting of a wall-arm, a platform-arm, and a brace-arm, each of said arms being channeled so as to consist of two side flanges joined by an in-  
80 termediate web, the platform-arm being positioned so that when the bracket is in use the flanges of said arm will extend upwardly above their connecting-web, and said arms being hinged together at two of the angles of  
85 the bracket and detachably connected together at the third angle, substantially as described.

2. A triangular scaffold-bracket consisting of a wall-arm, a platform-arm, and a brace-  
90 arm, each of which is channeled so as to have two flanges connected together by an intermediate web, said arms being hinged together at two of the angles of the bracket and detachably connected at the third angle, the  
95 brace-arm having a portion of its web cut away at one end, and the platform-arm having one end lying between the flanges of the brace-arm and resting upon the web of said arm, substantially as described. 100

3. A triangular scaffold-bracket consisting of a wall-arm, a platform-arm, and a brace-arm, each of which is channeled so as to have two flanges connected together by an in-  
105 termediate web, said arms being hinged together at two of the angles of the bracket and detachably connected together at the third angle, the brace-arm having a portion of its web cut away at one end, and the platform-arm adjacent to that end having its web bent upward  
110 and formed into an eye, and a pivot-pintle passed through said eye and the side flanges of the brace-arm, substantially as described.

4. A triangular scaffold-bracket consisting of a wall-arm, a platform-arm, and a brace-  
115 arm, each of which is channeled so as to have two flanges connected together by an intermediate web, said arms being hinged together at two of the angles of the bracket and detachably connected together at the third an-  
120 gle, the wall-arm being formed toward one end with an opening, and the brace-arm at one end having a portion of its side flanges cut away so as to permit its web to enter the opening in the wall-arm, substantially as de-  
125 scribed.

5. A triangular scaffold-bracket consisting of a wall-arm, a platform-arm, and a brace-arm, each of which is channeled so as to have two flanges connected together by an inter- 130

mediate web, said arms being hinged together  
at two of the angles of the bracket and de-  
tachably connected together at the third an-  
gle, the brace-arm fitting between the flanges  
5 of the wall-arm at their adjacent ends and se-  
cured thereto, and the platform-arm connect-  
ed to the upper ends of the wall-arm and  
brace-arm so as to have its channeled portion

uppermost when the arms are in position for  
use, substantially as described. 10

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

MARSHALL S. SMITH.

Witnesses:

C. E. MORTON,

W. G. SHUMMAY.