April 13, 1926. 1,580,243

R. GRUNT

SCAFFOLD BRACKET

Filed Nov. 6, 1924

Fig. 1

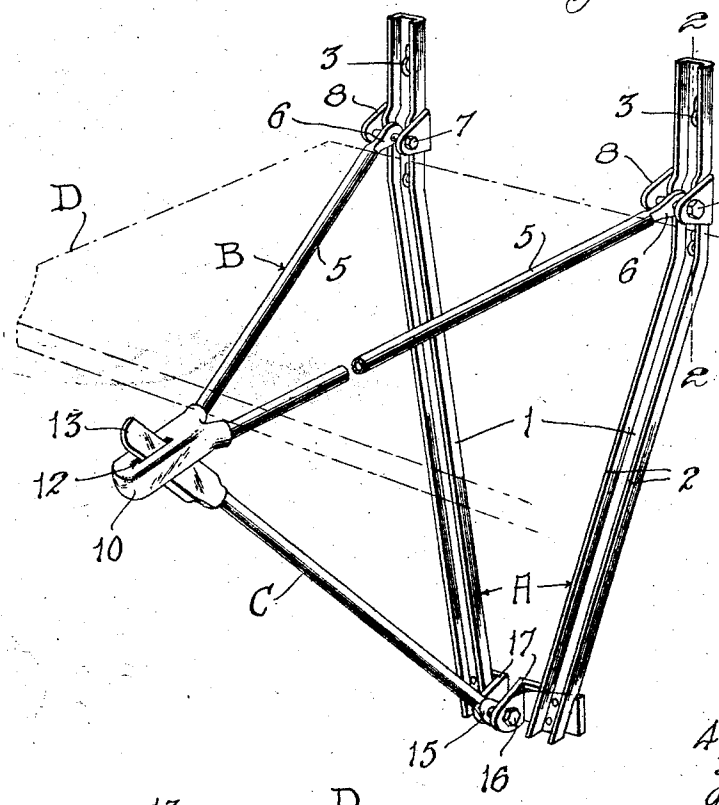
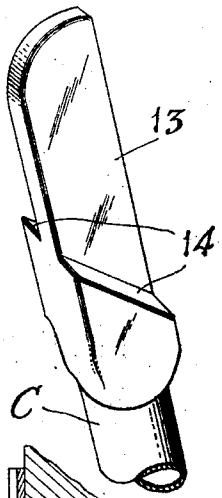


Fig. 3



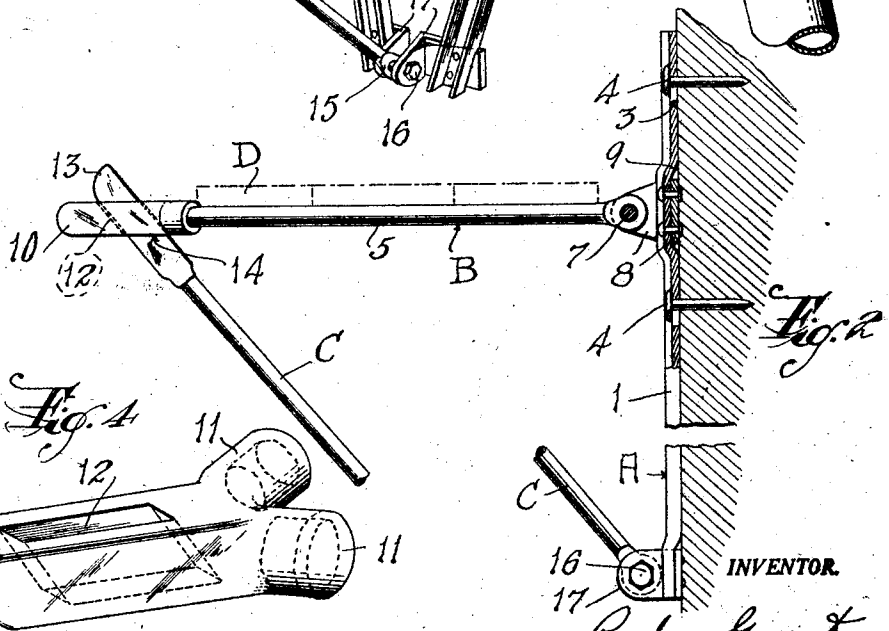


Fig. 2

Fig. 4

INVENTOR.

Reuben Grunt,

BY Evert M. Cook, ATTORNEYS.

Patented Apr. 13, 1926. 1,580,243

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN GRUNT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

Application filed November 6, 1924. Serial No. 748,055.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN GRUNT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scaffold Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates in general to a bracket of the type utilized for supporting scaffold boards in a horizontal position from the wall of a building. More particularly the invention relates to such a bracket which is collapsible so as to be easily transported and handled when not in use.

A bracket of this type usually includes a base adapted to be detachably secured to a wall of a building, a scaffold board support pivotally connected at one end to said base, and a brace or prop having one end pivotally connected to said base and the other end adapted to separably connect with the free end of said board support to hold the latter in horizontal position at an angle to said wall.

One object of my invention is to provide a scaffold bracket of the character described embodying novel and improved features of construction for the board support, the prop and separable connection of said prop and said board support, whereby the board support is positively held in horizontal position against accidental falling and whereby the bracket can be easily collapsed when not in use.

Other objects are to provide a scaffold bracket of this character in which the scaffold board support is substantially V-shaped with the arms integrally or otherwise rigidly connected at their swinging ends and formed with a vertically oblique mortise, and the brace or prop is formed at its free end with a tenon to loosely enter said mortise and having shoulders to underlie the scaffold board support at opposite sides of said mortise, whereby the scaffold board support is positively held against movement longitudinally of said prop under a load; to provide such a bracket embodying novel and improved features of construction ensuring a limited adjustability of the parts for adjustment of the bracket on the wall of a building, and to obtain other results and advantages as may be brought out by the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference characters designate corresponding and like parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a scaffold bracket constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof showing the same applied to the wall of a building and showing a portion of one of the base pieces in section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the free end of the brace or prop showing the tenon, and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the free end of the scaffold board support, showing the mortise.

Specifically describing the present embodiment of the invention, the reference character A designates the base of the bracket which is formed of two identical and reversely arranged pieces 1 of channel iron, the flanges 2 of said pieces 1 serving to effectively reenforce them against longitudinal flexure. The upper ends of the base pieces 1 are formed with key-hole openings 3 to take over nails or spikes 4 driven into the building for the purpose of supporting the bracket.

The scaffold board support B is shown as comprising two sections of pipe 5 each having one of its ends flattened as at 6 and pivotally connected by a bolt 7 to a U-shaped clip 8 riveted to the corresponding base piece 1. Each of the base pieces 1 is preferably offset as indicated at 9 to receive the base of the corresponding clip 8 so that the base pieces 1 may rest flat against the wall of the building throughout their lengths. The other ends of the pipes 5 are integrally or otherwise rigidly connected. In the present instance this connection is in the form of a casting 10 having a bifurcated end, the arms 11 of which are provided with sockets each for receiving the end of the corresponding pipe 5. The pipes are then brazed or otherwise rigidly fitted in said sockets so that the pipes 5 are rigidly connected to the casting 10.

This casting is provided with a vertically oblique mortise 12 which is adapted to separably receive a tenon 13 carried by one end of the brace or prop C, the other end of which is pivotally connected to the ends of the base pieces 1 opposite the pivotal connections of the scaffold board support B. In the present instance this tenon is shown

in the form of a casting and provided at its base with shoulders 14 to underlie the underside of the casting 10 at opposite sides of the mortise 12. The tenon 13 may be secured to the prop C in a manner similar to that in which the casting 10 is secured to the pipes 5. The prop is preferably in the form of a pipe and has the end opposite the tenon 13 flattened as at 15 and pivotally secured by a bolt 16 between angle clips 17 rigidly secured to the ends of the base pieces 1.

In use of the scaffold bracket, the base A is secured to the wall of a building as indicated in Figure 2 by hooking the keyholes 3 over the heads of spikes or the like 4. The scaffold board support B is then swung upwardly and the tenon 13 of the prop C slipped into the mortise 12 until the casting 10 rests upon the shoulders 14 of the tenon. Usually two or more of the brackets would be utilized, and after the brackets have been secured to the building, scaffold boards, as indicated at D, would be placed upon the scaffold board supports B. When the bracket is not in use, the scaffold board supports B and the prop C would be disconnected and moved about their pivotal connections flat against or substantially in the plane of the base A.

The pivotal connections of the scaffold board support B and the prop C to the base A are such as to permit slight relative movement of these parts in all directions so that the tenon 13 may be easily slipped into the mortise 12, even though irregularities in the surface of the building or other causes produce misalinement of the various parts of the bracket. These loose connections also permit the parts of the bracket to be relatively moved to adjust the base pieces 1 to fit over the heads of the nails 4 or the like supports on the building wall; and the rigid connection of the pipes 5 provides a fixed spaced relation between the unconnected ends so that said ends may serve as gauges for locating studs in a building wall preparatory to mounting the bracket on the wall. It should be noted that the connection of the scaffold board support B and the prop C through the mortise and tenon joint 10, 13, is extremely simple and can be accomplished with little difficulty. Also, the shoulders 14 positively support the scaffold board support B against slipping on the prop C so that there is no danger of the scaffold board support B slipping in such a manner as to displace the scaffold boards.

I am aware that scaffold brackets of this general type are well-known, for instance as shown in Patent No. 971,710 to H. C. Wertz, dated October 4, 1910, and I do not wish to be understood as attempting to broadly claim such constructions. However, my invention is susceptible of embodiment in various details of construction, and therefore I do not desire to be understood as limiting myself except as required by the following claim when construed in the light of the prior art.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

A scaffold bracket comprising a base, a substantially V-shaped scaffold board support including a cast metal piece having a mortise and a bifurcated end and a pair of pipes each having one end rigidly connected to one of the arms of said bifurcated end and its other end pivotally connected to said base, and a prop including a pipe having one end pivotally connected to said base and a cast metal tenon rigidly secured to the other end thereof to freely enter said mortise, said tenon having shoulders at its inner end to abut said cast metal piece of said board support.

REUBEN GRUNT.