

(No Model.)

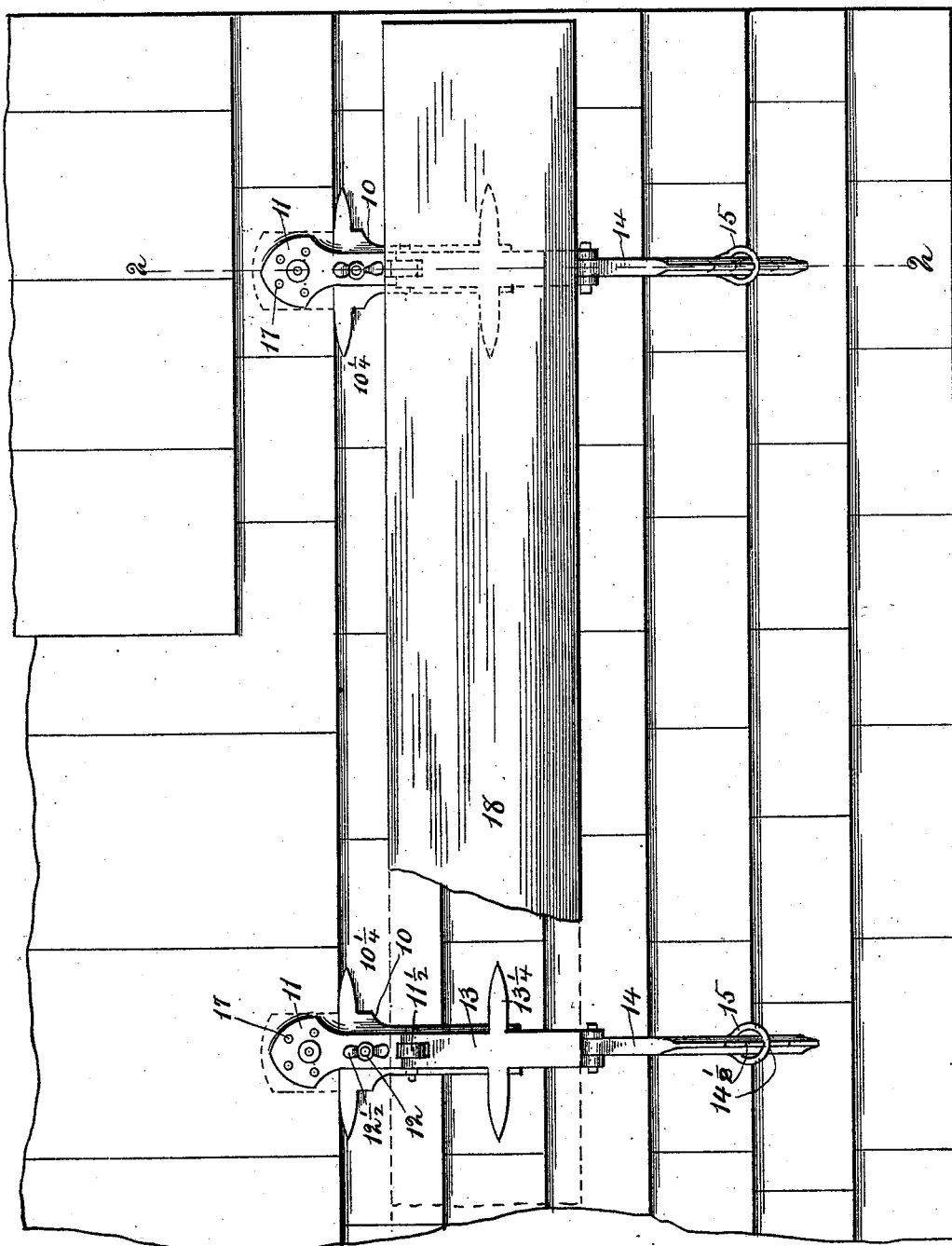
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. L. WILDER.

BRACKET FOR STAGING ON SHINGLE ROOFS.

No. 527,572.

Patented Oct. 16, 1894.



Witnesses  
W. C. Corlies.  
Jno. A. Christman.

Fig. 1

Inventor  
George L. Wilder,  
By E. Crawford, Atty.

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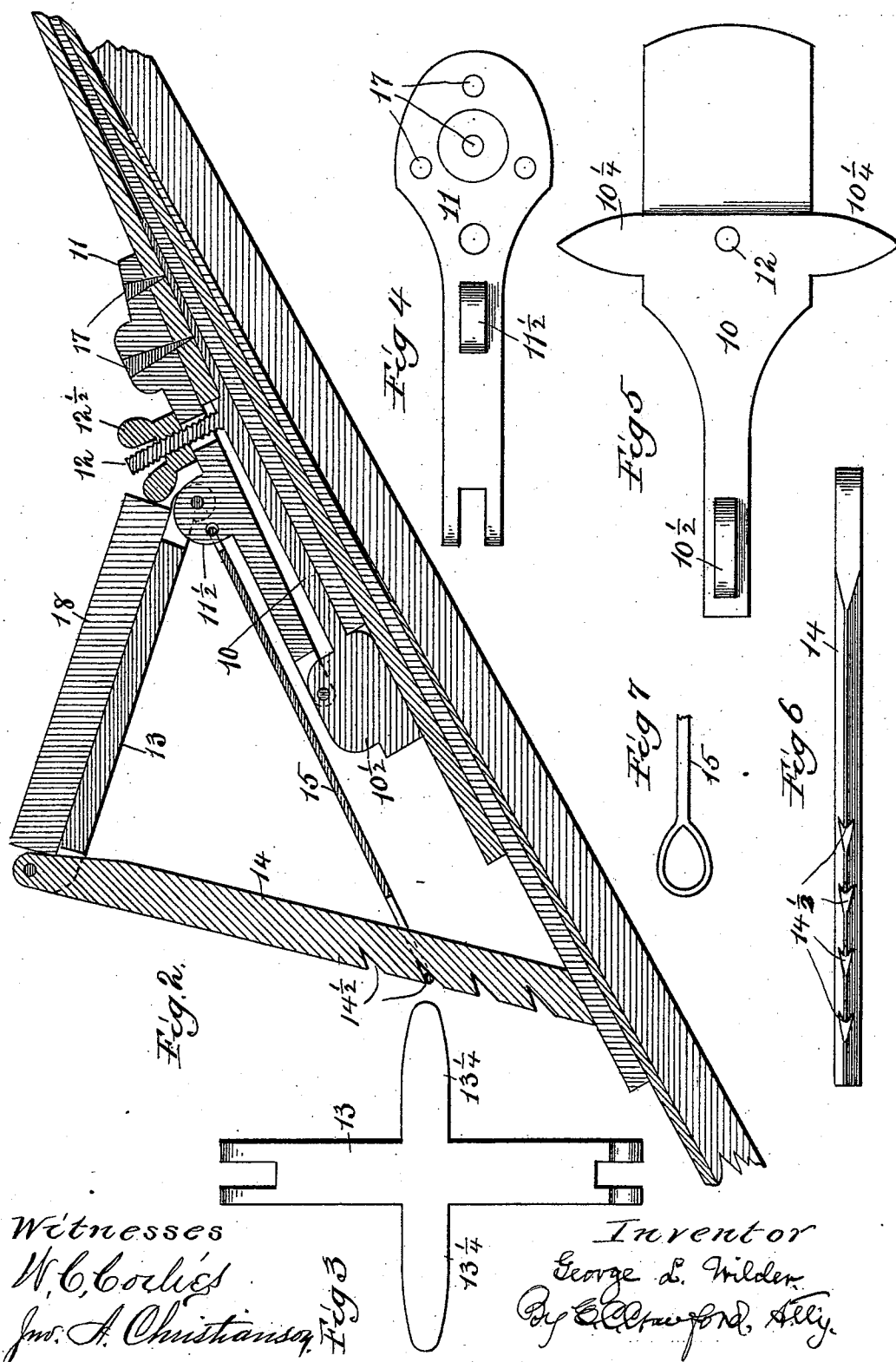
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Fig 3

Inventor  
George L. Wilder  
By E. L. Johnson, Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. WILDER, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

## BRACKET FOR STAGING ON SHINGLE-ROOFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,572, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed March 9, 1894. Serial No. 502,946. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. WILDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waukegan, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Bracket for Staging on Shingle-Roofs.

The following is a complete specification of my invention above named.

My invention relates to appliances designed for the use of carpenters when employed in putting shingle roofs on buildings. The usual appliance for the purpose in question, is a scantling having two, or more shingles nailed upon it transversely, these being in turn nailed to a portion of the roof already made.

My invention consists of a clamp, support, brace, and locking device, combined, and so made as to be attached to and detached from a portion of the roof already finished, without nailing it thereto.

It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a portion of a shingle roof having my appliance secured in position ready for use. Fig. 2 represents a vertical, longitudinal section of the same taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are details of the several parts of the appliance detached from each other.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 10 is the lower jaw of the clamp, and 11, the upper jaw of the same. The former is made with the lug 10½ at the end opposite to the clamping end, and the jaw 11 is pivoted on the same. The head of a screw, 12, is secured in the jaw 10 (being set in the mold before the jaw is cast) and the screw passes through the jaw, 11, and has a thumb-nut, 12½, on it, outside of the jaw, 11. The jaw, 11, has the lug, 11½, formed on its upper part near its middle point. On the side of this lug nearest the screw, the support, 13, is pivoted, and on the other side of the lug the looped wire constituting the locking device, 15, is pivoted. The support, 13, is slotted at both ends, and is curved at its ends in opposite directions, being so curved and slotted at one end that it will revolve about the lug, 11½, in an arc of say at least ninety degrees, and at the other so that the brace, 14, may be pivoted therein and

revolve through an arc of about two hundred and seventy degrees. Notches, 14½, are made in the brace, and the brace is made of such size that it will pass into the loop of the locking device.

The clamping part of the jaw, 10, is made thin and tapering enough to permit it to be inserted beneath the lower end of a shingle after the latter has been nailed on the roof, and the clamping part of the jaw, 11, is furnished with the sharpened nails, 17, extending downward.

18 is a board, partly broken away, placed on the supports for the workmen to sit and walk upon, the outline of the support covered by the board, appearing in the drawings in dotted lines.

The jaws, the support and the brace will be made of cast iron, and the lower jaw of the clamp and the support may have cast with them the transverse pieces, 10¼ and 13¼, the former to keep the brace more firmly upon the roof, and the latter to hold the board, 18, more firmly in its place.

In shingling a roof, the first three courses are usually put on by workmen standing on scaffolding at the side of the building. After these courses have been finished on any building, my appliance may be used as follows: Insert the jaw, 10, under the lower end of a shingle in the top-most row and turn the thumb-nut, 12½, till the nails, 17, have entered the shingle sufficiently to prevent the clamp from slipping; turn the support, 13, to the proper angle, and turn the brace, 14, and insert it in the loop of the locking device, 15, at the proper notch to keep the support at such angle. Arrange in this manner as many of the appliances as may be needed and place a board upon them; and workmen can then proceed to walk upon the board, or sit upon it, and do their work securely.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a bracket for shingle-roof staging, the combination, of a clamp having its lower jaw thin and tapering and its upper jaw furnished with sharp nails extending downward, a support pivoted upon this jaw, a brace pivoted on the opposite end of the support, and a locking device pivoted on the upper side of

the clamp beneath the support, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a bracket for shingle-roof staging, the combination, of the jaw, 10, of the clamp, having the lug, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , formed on it at one end, and being made thin and tapering at the other end; the jaw, 11, formed with the lug, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , near the middle point of its upper side and furnished with the sharp nails, 17, extending downward; the screw, 12, secured in the jaw, 10, passing through the jaw, 11, and furnished with the thumb-nut, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the support, 13, slotted and curved in opposite directions at

either end, and pivoted on the upper part of the lug, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the brace, 14, having notches made along its edge near the lower end, and pivoted at the upper end upon the free end of the support, 13; and the locking device, 15, formed with a loop large enough to pass over the brace, 14, and pivoted on the lug, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  below the pivot point of the support, 13; as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE L. WILDER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. WANDEL,  
E. C. CRAWFORD.