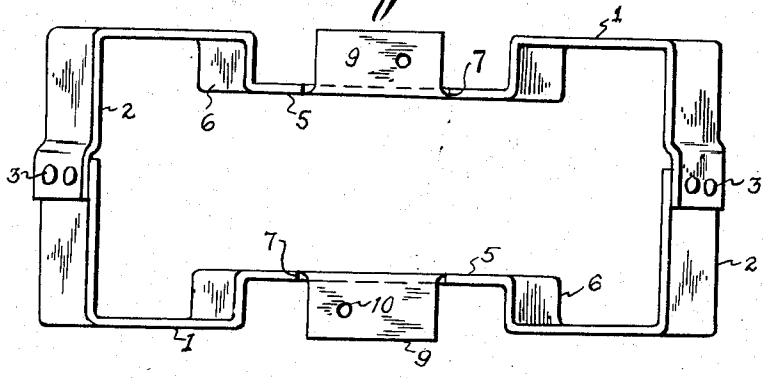
Aug. 4, 1953 W. O. BOHM 2,647,803

SAWHORSE CONNECTOR BRACKET

Filed March 10, 1949

Fig. 1



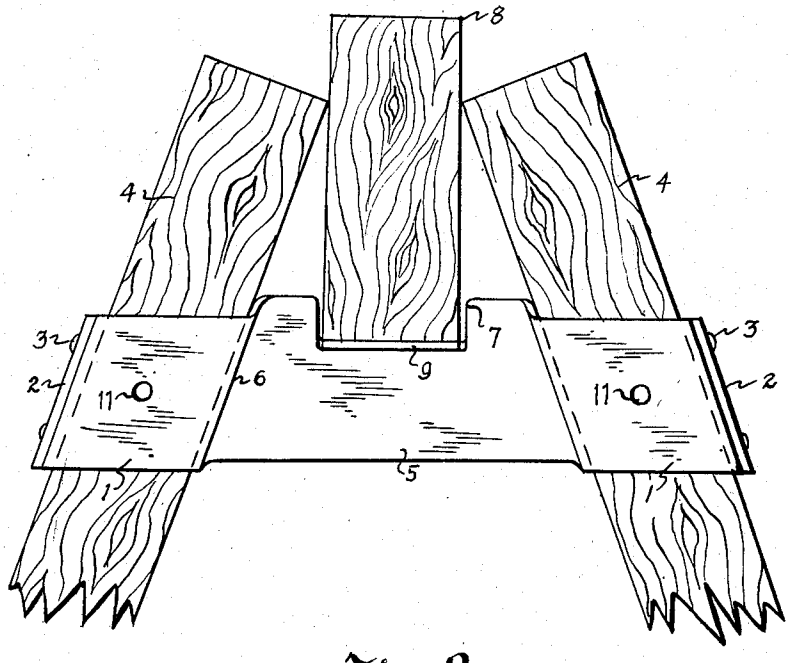


Fig. 2

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SAWHORSE CONNECTOR BRACKET

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2 Claims. (Cl. 304—5)

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The invention relates to sawhorse connector brackets, such as serve to quickly and strongly secure the cross bar of a sawhorse to its legs. Brackets of this character secure the advantage of affording a ready separation of the cross bar and legs of a sawhorse, so that they may be given a compact form for transportation from job to job, and shipment or storage. Also such brackets permit a sawhorse of any desired height or length to be readily formed by merely assembling standard pieces of lumber sawed to a requisite length. Moreover, such pieces can be put to other uses when no longer required for sawhorse purposes. The brackets further allow installing longer legs at one side of a sawhorse than at the other, so as to meet necessity for using the sawhorse on a stairway or an inclined surface.

An object of the invention is to provide a bracket of the type described that will more securely maintain a desired divergency of a pair of legs than earlier constructions and which will also have a lesser tendency to mar the leg pieces.

Another object is to form a bracket of the type described of stamped sheet metal with spaced side walls and spaced end walls and to produce leg-receiving sockets by offsetting the side walls toward each other.

Another object is to form said side walls with outwardly projecting tongues to jointly mount the cross bar of a sawhorse, such tongues being largely disposed in recesses exteriorly formed in said walls by its aforementioned inwardly offset portions.

Another object is to adapt my improved bracket to be formed from two substantially duplicate sheet metal stampings.

These and various other objects are attained by the construction hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of my improved bracket.

Fig. 2 shows the bracket in side elevation, including a fragmentary showing of a sawhorse engaging the bracket.

In these views, the reference characters 1 and 2 designate respectively a pair of spaced side walls and a pair of spaced end walls, such walls being rigidly joined to form my improved bracket. Preferably such bracket comprises two substantially duplicate sheet metal stampings having lapping ends disposed centrally of the walls 2 and rigidly interconnected by rivets 3 or the like. The side walls are parallel and vertically disposed in use, while the end walls are downwardly divergent at an angle predetermined by the desired angle between a pair of sawhorse legs 4 adapted to interiorly engage said end walls. Mid portions 5 of the side walls are similarly offset toward each other, the offsets being shaped to each form a pair of shoulders 6 having the same downward divergency as the end walls. The described shoulders, in conjunction with the end walls and end portions of the side walls, form a pair of sockets proportioned to receive and retain the upper end portions of the legs 4, assuming such legs to be lengths of standard lumber, preferably so-called two-by-fours.

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The side walls 1 are similarly formed, midway of their length, with notches 7 in the offsets 5, downwardly extending from the top edges of said offsets, and serving to jointly receive the cross bar 8 of the sawhorse and to position such bar midway between the ends of the bracket. To afford the cross bar substantial seats, tongues 9, struck out of the notches 7, project oppositely outward from the walls 1. These tongues lie substantially within recesses formed between the shoulders 6 adjacent the outer faces of the offsets, a feature adding to compactness of the bracket.

Ordinarily a sawhorse, formed as described, will require no nails, and hence the legs and cross bar may be readily separable, when desired. It is preferred, however, to provide nail holes 10 and 11 respectively in the tongues 9 and in the socket-forming end portions of the walls 1, so that a permanent assembly may be established, if desired. It is apparent that the downward thrust imposed on the brackets is proportionate to the load carried by the cross bar and that any response of the bracket to such thrust reacts on the legs 4 to press their upper ends more tightly against the cross bar. Thus the latter is very positively maintained in its use position shown in Fig. 2.

A primary advantage of the described bracket is its simplicity and consequent low cost, and such advantage is secured with no sacrifice of strength. The seating area for the legs 4 afforded by the shoulders 6 is ample to avoid any marring of the legs, such as might render them unfit for other uses.

What I claim is:

1. A sawhorse connector bracket, comprising a pair of spaced opposed side walls and a pair of spaced opposed end walls, such walls having a permanent rigid interconnection, the end walls being downwardly divergent and the side walls having their central portions similarly offset toward each other and each forming at its off-

sets a pair of downwardly divergent shoulders respectively substantially parallel to the respective end walls, whereby such shoulders are correlated with the end walls and adjoining portions of the side walls to form a pair of spaced downwardly divergent sockets for receiving a pair of sawhorse legs, said offset central portions having similar notches extending downwardly from their upper edges, between the shoulders of each such portion, to jointly receive the cross bar of a sawhorse, and a pair of tongues struck out of said notches in the offset portions and projecting oppositely outward from such portions and having their major portions within recesses exteriorly formed in the side walls by their offset portions.

2. A sawhorse connector bracket, comprising a pair of spaced opposed side walls and a pair of spaced opposed end walls, such walls having a permanent rigid interconnection, the end walls being downwardly divergent and the side walls having their central portions similarly offset toward each other and each forming at its offsets a pair of downwardly divergent shoulders

respectively substantially parallel to the respective end walls, whereby such shoulders are correlated with the end walls and adjoining portions of the side walls to form a pair of spaced downwardly divergent sockets for receiving a pair of sawhorse legs, said offset central portions being similarly notched downwardly from their upper edges, between the shoulders of each such portion, to jointly receive the cross bar of a sawhorse, said bracket consisting of two sheet metal stampings, of a substantially duplicate nature, and means rigidly and permanently joining such stampings substantially centrally of the end walls.

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