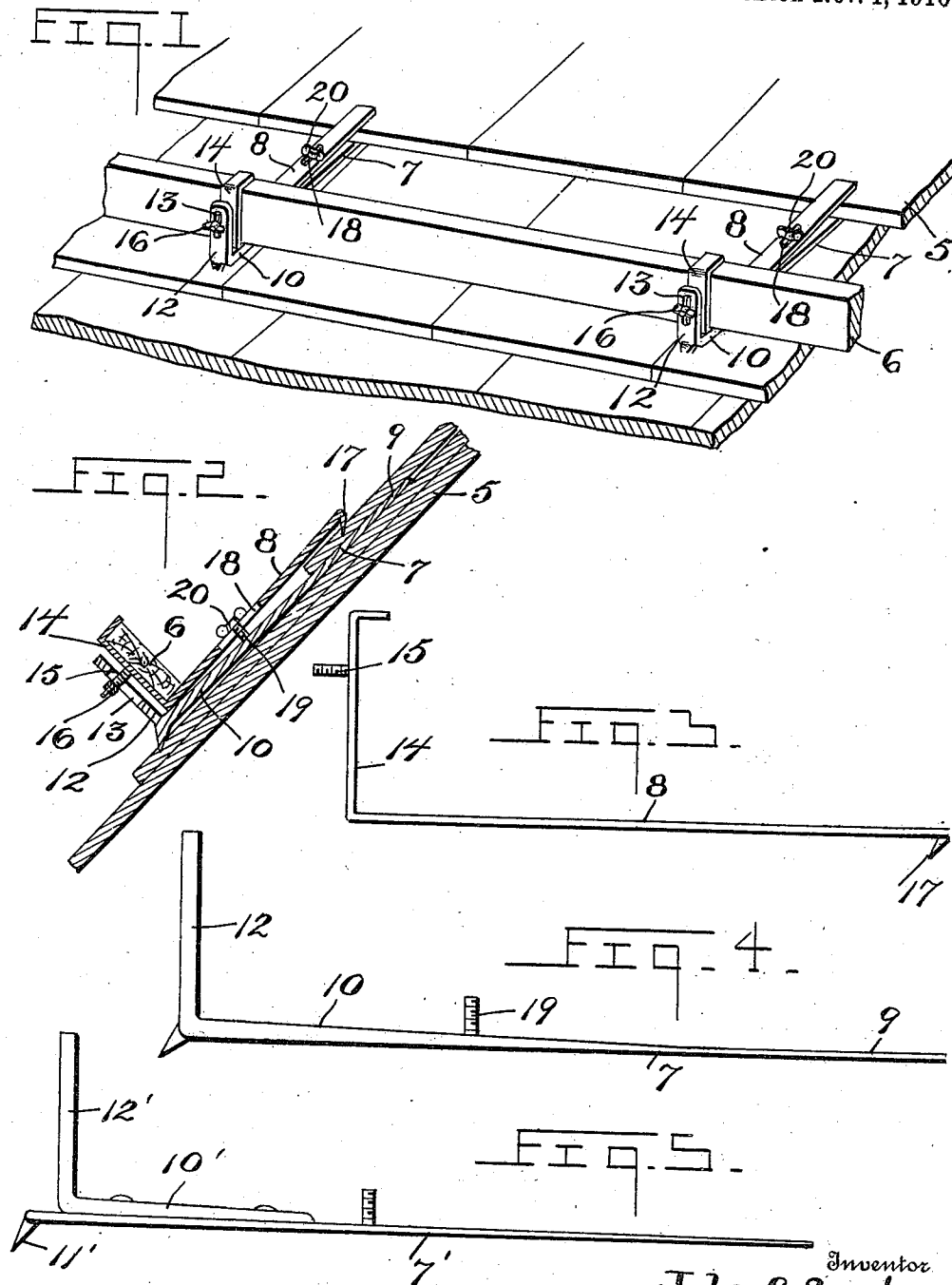


J. C. SNYDER.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.
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JOHN C. SNYDER, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

974,609.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. SNYDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in scaffold brackets, and is more particularly designed for the use of carpenters, painters, and other workmen in shingling, painting and repairing roofs.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a bracket of this character which will be more securely fixed in position under the weight of the workmen, thus preventing all liability of accidental disengagement of the bracket.

Another object is to provide an extremely simple scaffold support which is formed of two angularly bent plates, movably disposed with relation to each other, each of said plates being provided with a spur adapted to engage in the shingles of a roof, and to be more deeply embedded therein as the plates are moved upon each other under pressure.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which may be very inexpensively manufactured, and is adapted to be positioned upon a slanting roof, and spaced apart to support a length of timber or scantling to allow a foot hold while the roof is being repaired.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the roof illustrating the appli-

cation of my improved bracket. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the bracket and roof. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the bracket plates disassembled. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a slightly modified form of bracket.

Referring to the drawing 5 indicates a section of a shingle roof, and 6 a scaffold timber or scantling which is supported and held in position upon the roof by my improved brackets. These brackets comprise a base plate 7 and the superposed movable plate 8. Each of these plates is substantially L-shaped in formation, and the forward end of the plate 7 is considerably reduced in thickness for insertion beneath a course of shingles. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, wherein the reduced end 9 of the base plate is shown in position beneath the shingle. The rear end of the plate 7 is considerably thickened as shown at 10, and has a claw 11 integrally formed therewith and projecting forwardly and obliquely from the plate. This claw is adapted to be driven into the shingle to securely hold the plate against movement as will be later described. An upright 12 is integrally formed at the rear end of the base plate 7, and is provided with a vertical slot 13. The superposed claw plate 8 has its rearward end extended upwardly in parallel relation to the upright 12, as is clearly shown at 14, and carries a bolt 15, which extends through the slot 13 formed in the upright 12. This bolt may be integrally formed with the vertical portion 14 of the plate 8 if desired, and has its outer end provided with screw threads to receive a wing nut 16 whereby the forward upright portions of the plates may be clamped together. The forward end of the plate 8 is formed with a rearwardly directed claw 17, which is adapted to be forced into the shingle in a like manner to the claw 11. The horizontally disposed portion of the plate 8 is also provided with a slot 18, which receives the bolt 19 carried by the base plate 7. The outer end of this bolt is screw threaded, to receive the wing nut 20 which is adapted to clamp the horizontal portions of the two plates.

As shown in Fig. 1 the scantling 6 is

adapted to bear upon the upright portions 14 of the claw plates 8, the brackets being arranged at either end thereof. When the weight of the workmen is brought to bear upon the scantling 6, the claw plate 8 will be forced rearwardly, and will ride up upon the thickened portion 10 of the base plate. The wing nut 20 will thus force the forward claw 17 farther into the wood, as the plate 8 responds to the pressure upon the scantling 2. The bolt 15 will of course, rise in the slot 13 formed in the upright 12, and the rear spur 11 will likewise be forced deeper into the wood. Thus it will be seen that the greater the pressure upon the scantling, the more securely will the brackets be fixed in position.

It will be noted that the thickened portion of the base plate 7 is somewhat elevated from the shingle, in the normal position of the bracket and before it has been subjected to pressure. This is due to the disposition of the rear spur 11 which projects a considerable distance below the lower face of the plate. As the spur is forced downward into the wood, the base plate will be gradually brought into contact throughout its length, with the shingle. Thus absolute security of the brackets is assured, and there is no possibility of the same becoming detached.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided a very novel scaffold bracket, the construction of which comprises but two elements which may be readily stamped from sheet metal, and shipped in a knocked down condition. The plates may be quickly assembled and placed in position upon the roof. Owing to the simplicity of the device, and the fact that it is entirely formed of sheet metal, its manufacture will be extremely inexpensive. It is however, very strong and durable in use and highly efficient in operation.

In the form above described, the claw 11 is struck out from the upright 12, but in Fig. 5 a slightly modified construction is illustrated, wherein the thickened portion 10' and the upright 12' of the base plate, are formed of a separate piece of material and riveted or otherwise secured to the plate 7'. In this form the plate 7' is extended rearwardly of the upright, and its extremity is obliquely extended downwardly to form the claw 11'. This provides a stronger construction than that previously described, and is especially adapted for large building operations where a number of workmen are upon the roof at the same time.

What is claimed is:

1. A scaffold bracket comprising a base plate adapted to extend beneath a course of shingles at its forward end, a rearwardly projecting claw integrally formed with said

plate, an upright at the rear end of the base plate, a superposed claw plate, the rear end of said plate being disposed in parallel relation to the upright end of the base plate, a claw formed at the forward end of said claw plate, and clamping connections between said plates.

2. A scaffold bracket comprising a base plate adapted to extend beneath a course of shingles at its forward end, an upright integrally formed at the rear end of the base plate, the horizontal portion of said plate being thickened adjacent to said upright, the forward end of said plate gradually decreasing in thickness, a claw integrally formed at the thickened portion of said plate, a superposed claw plate movably disposed upon said base plate, a claw formed upon the forward extremity of said claw plate, the rear portion of said claw plate being vertically extended in parallel relation to the upright at the end of said base plate, the horizontal portion of said claw plate and the upright of the base plate having slots formed therein, a bolt carried by each of said plates extending through said slots, and clamping nuts engaged upon the ends of said bolts.

3. A scaffold bracket comprising a base plate adapted to extend beneath a course of shingles at its forward end, an upright at the rear end of said base plate, said plate being thickened in advance of said upright, the forward end thereof being gradually reduced in thickness, a claw integrally formed with said plate and extending rearwardly and obliquely therefrom, the under surface of said plate being normally spaced from the face of the shingle, a superposed claw plate movably disposed upon said base plate, the rear end of said plate being vertically extended in spaced parallel relation to said upright, a claw formed at the forward end of said claw plate, each of said plates having slots formed therein, bolts carried by each of said plates and extending through the other of said plates, and wing nuts engaged upon the outer threaded ends of said bolts.

4. A scaffold bracket comprising a base plate adapted to extend beneath a course of shingles at its forward end, an upright at the rear end of said base plate, said base plate being thickened adjacent to said upright, the forward end of said plate gradually decreasing in thickness, a claw integrally formed at the thickened portion of said plate and struck out from said upright, said claw being downwardly inclined, a superposed claw plate movably disposed upon said base plate, a claw formed upon the forward extremity of said claw plate and extending downwardly at an acute angle there-

to, the rear portion of said claw plate being
vertically extended in parallel relation to
said upright, the upper end of said vertical
extension being laterally and forwardly ex-
5 tended, the horizontal portion of said claw
plate and the upright at the rear end of said
base plate having slots formed therein, a bolt
carried by each of said plates extending

through said slots, and wing nuts engaged
upon the ends of said bolts.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 10
in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. SNYDER.

Witnesses:

CARL W. TRAPP,
EARL NYE.