

(No Model.)

E. J. WILKES.
SHINGLING BRACKET.

No. 489,402.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

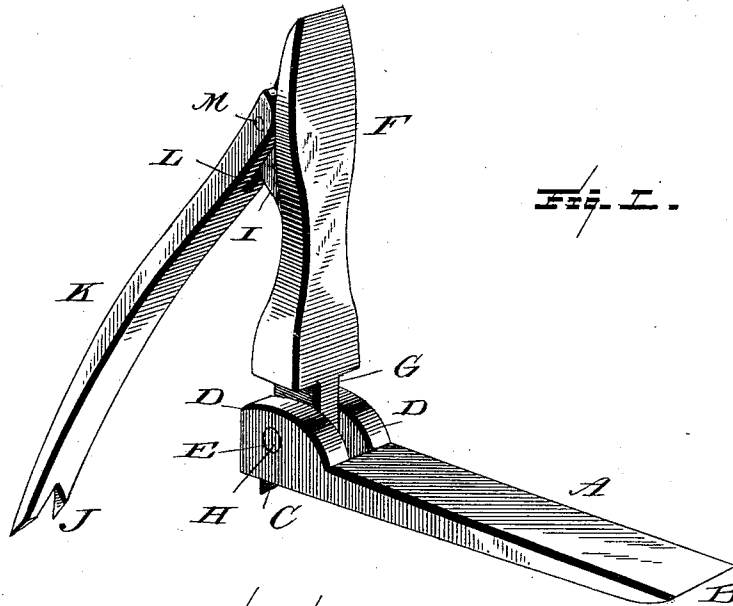


Fig. 1.

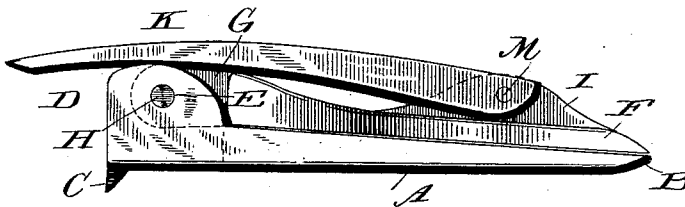
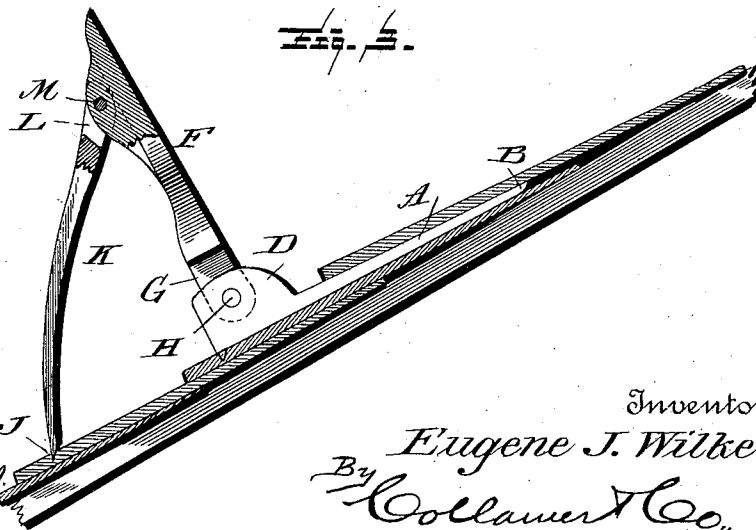


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE J. WILKES, OF NORTH BRANCH, MINNESOTA.

SHINGLING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,402, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed April 11, 1892. Serial No. 428,699. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE J. WILKES, a natural-born citizen of the United States, residing at North Branch, in the county of Chisago and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingling-Brackets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to carpentry, and more especially to that class of devices therein known as shingling brackets; and the object of the same is to provide a bracket of this class which is cheap in construction, efficient and strong in use, adapted to roofs of various angles, and capable of being folded into very compact form for storage or transportation. These objects I accomplish by the specific construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this improved shingling bracket open and ready for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof folded. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the manner in which the device is to be used.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter A designates the base of this device which tapers from its lower end to or nearly to a sharp edge B at its upper end. Said lower end is preferably provided with a downwardly-projecting oblique spur C adapted to embed the roof or the shingle of the course below as will be clear. Rising from said base at the sides of its thicker end is a pair of lugs D provided with aligned eyes E.

F is the upright, preferably shaped about as shown, and having a reduced lower end G which passes between the lugs, a horizontal pin H passing through said end and the two eyes, whereby the upright is pivoted to the base. On the back of this upright is a strengthening fin or web I standing near its outer end and terminating at a point near the center of the length of said upright.

The letter K represents a brace preferably having its lower end notched or sharpened as at J, while its upper end is bifurcated as at L and stands astride the web I, a horizontal pin M passing through the arms of the bifurca-

tion and the web to pivotally connect the brace with the upright.

It will be noticed that the pivot H between the base and upright is above the plane of the upper face of said face, that the meeting faces of the base and upright are flat, and that the brace curves slightly in its length. These details permit the close folding of parts together as seen in Fig. 2, the upright at this line lying close upon the base, and the brace upon the lugs D and close over the upright—the length of the bifurcation in the brace permitting. The base, upright, and brace are practically of the same width to give the greatest possible strength to the device.

The use of the bracket is illustrated in Fig. 3, and as usual the base is inserted under the course of shingles which has just been applied, to sustain the staging for the operator while applying the next course above, or a course a little farther up the roof. At this time, the spur C embeds the face of a shingle as shown, and the brace is run out to hold the upright at the desired angle. Obviously this angle could be whatever was desired, according to the pitch of the roof, the kind or character of staging employed, and the angle at which it was desired the upper face of the staging should stand. Thus, as here shown, the staging would have to have a block beneath it if it were desired that its upper face should be flat, although an ordinary scantling is usually employed, against which the carpenter places his foot to prevent slipping. Or, if preferred, the upright could be let back to a horizontal by properly adjusting the brace, and then ordinary planks or boards could be used as staging or flooring by stretching from one of these brackets to another. The uses of this device will, however, be apparent; and the advantages are thought to be obvious. The entire device is of steel or of iron—wrought or cast—and may be painted, japanned, or even nicked to protect it against rusting.

Having thus described and ascertained the nature of this my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The herein described shingling bracket, the same consisting of a thin base having two lugs rising from the edges of its lower end and provided with aligned eyes standing above the

plane of the flat upper face of said base, an
upright of the same width as the base and
having a reduced lower end between said lugs,
a flat face, and a longitudinal strengthening
5 web on its back, said web extending from the
outer end of the upright to a point about at its
center, a pivot pin through said lower end and
journaled in said eyes, a brace having a slightly
curved body of the same width as the upright
10 and provided with a notched lower end and a
bifurcated upper end receiving said web, said
bifurcation being sufficiently long to pass over

the inner end of the web when the device is
folded and the brace at this time resting on
said lugs, and a pivot pin through the arms 15
of the bifurcation and the web, both said pivot
pins standing in horizontal lines, all as and
for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

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

EUGENE J. WILKES.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. KINGSLAND,
LEONARD P. WILKES.