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H. HOLDEN.  
LADDER BRACKET.

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1,154,923.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

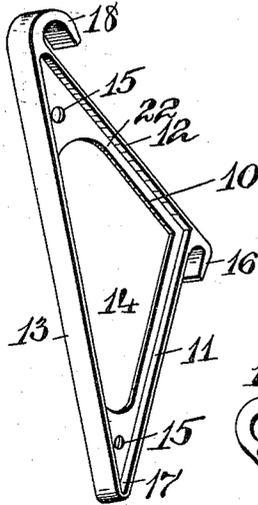


Fig. 1

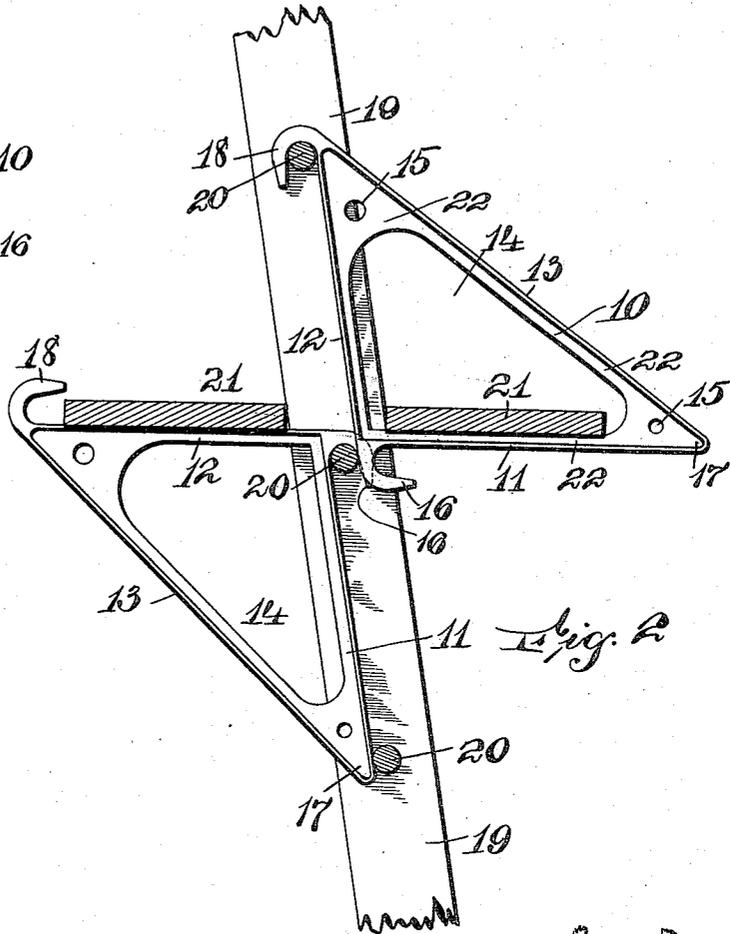


Fig. 2

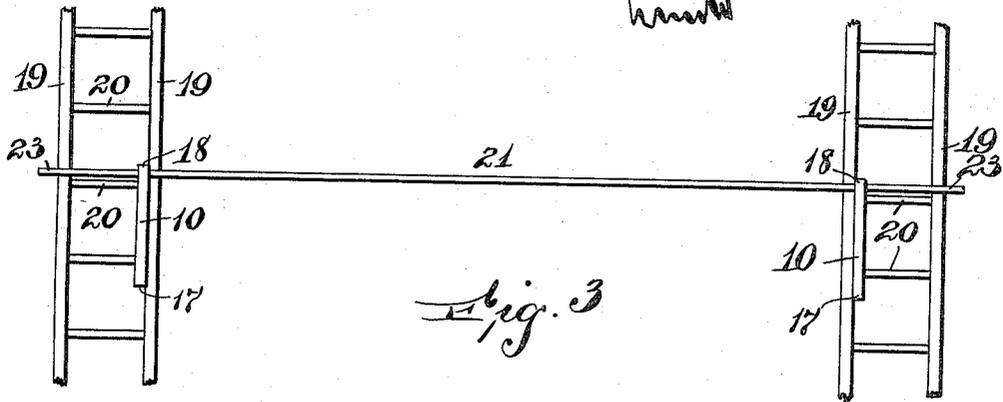


Fig. 3

INVENTOR  
Holden Holden,  
BY  
Dykes & Campfield,  
ATTORNEYS

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOLDEN HOLDEN, OF EAST NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## LADDER-BRACKET.

1,154,923.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

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

This invention relates to a bracket adapted to be used on a ladder or similar structure, and is designed to be removably attached to the ladder mainly for supporting planks or boards to form a seat or scaffold as desired, and is formed so that it can be used on either the front or rear side of a ladder to enable a workman to have a platform from which to work or on which to place his materials and tools.

The invention relates to a bracket of this kind which is formed preferably of one piece and does not necessarily have any moving parts, the bracket being adapted to be hooked over the rungs of a ladder and providing an approximately horizontal surface for the support of planks and the like, the bracket being firm when in place and being easily handled, since it is as light as consistent with its supporting power.

The invention is further designed to provide a bracket which can be used on one or both sides of a ladder and when used so as to support a platform on the front and the back of a ladder at the same time, the platforms can be supported at the same height, but they are supported by different rungs so that the weight is distributed over more than one rung when both the front and rear of the ladder are used, thus insuring the safety of the workman by such distribution of weight.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which one embodiment of my invention is illustrated, although it will be evident that minor parts can be changed as to their sizes and dispositions without departing from the scope of the invention.

In the drawing Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved bracket. Fig. 2 is a section of a ladder and of platforms supported by the brackets, the figure illustrating two brackets in side view, the upper bracket being used on the front face of the ladder and the lower bracket being used on the rear side of the ladder. Fig. 3 is a front view of a pair of ladders, each ladder having a bracket thereon and a plank sup-

ported by said brackets, this view illustrating one manner of mounting a plank to form a platform and illustrating one way of bracing the whole structure by means of the bracket.

The bracket is easily transportable, being light, and can be put into place by a single workman, and comprises preferably a one-piece triangular frame having hooks disposed at suitable points so that the bracket can be hooked over one rung of a ladder and bear against the next lower rung, and when so hung it has a side projecting to act as a support on which a platform is placed, this platform either being a short board to form a seat or a long plank which extends from a bracket on one ladder to a bracket on another ladder, thus forming a scaffold.

The bracket is adapted for the use of bill-posters, plumbers, carpenters, millwrights, and in fact any trade or situation where a workman desires a platform or scaffold. The device is more easily transported than the ordinary form of wooden horse that is usually employed in making scaffolds, and is more secure than a swinging scaffold.

The bracket is preferably in the form of an open frame which makes it light and which also provides, on its inner side, means for supporting the platform of the scaffold when the bracket is in certain positions, which use is to be described hereinafter. In the form shown the bracket consists of a frame formed substantially as a right-angled triangle, the preferred form being an obtuse-angled triangular frame. The frame has a triangular form, the different arms for the purpose of clear description and for identification being called the base 11, the perpendicular 12 and the hypotenuse 13. The place between the arms is cut away so as to form an opening 14, the open frame thus provided being provided with suitable holes 15 for lightening the device, which is not essential, but is usually preferable in order to make the brackets easily transportable. One of the sides, such as the base 11, is provided with a hook 16, the hook being preferably placed near or at the juncture of the base and the perpendicular and pointing, that is having its open side or its receiving recess pointing, toward the juncture 17 of the hypotenuse and the base. The perpendicular is provided with a hook 18 which points toward the first-mentioned hook, the hook 18 being preferably arranged at the

juncture of the hypotenuse and the perpendicular, although it will be understood that these hooks need not be on the points or apices at these junctures.

5 The device is illustrated as being used on a ladder having the stiles 19 and rungs 20. When the bracket is to be used on the front of a ladder the hook 18 is hooked over the rung 20, and the back of the hook 16 or any  
10 part of the arm 11 that is in line therewith rests against the next lower rung and the bracket is thus held in a position where the plank 21 can be rested on the inner edge of the arm 11. The inner edge of these  
15 arms is provided with a rib 22 which acts as a stiffening rib and also acts to support the plank 21 as shown to the right in Fig. 2. When the bracket is to be used on the rear face of a ladder, the hook 16 is caught on a  
20 rung 20 as shown in the lower left-hand part of Fig. 2, the arm 11 resting against the next lower rung, and the top edge of the perpendicular 12, which is now uppermost, acts to support the plank 21, the plank 21  
25 being held against accidental shifting or falling from the bracket by the hook 18. The arms are long enough to receive any ordinary width of plank, and the arms of the bracket are wide enough to provide a  
30 substantial bearing against the rungs so as to prevent excessive tipping or canting of the bracket on the ladder. The part 17 acts as a stop to limit the outward movement of the plank 21 when the plank is supported as  
35 shown to the right in Fig. 2, and thus holds the plank in position, as will be evident.

It will be understood that two brackets placed apart on a rung can be used to support a small platform or short board to form  
40 a seat or step from which a workman can work, and in this way even the top rung of a ladder can be utilized for supporting the platform and thus enable a man to gain at least his own height in extension of a ladder and form a stable platform from which  
45 he can work.

In Fig. 3 I show one means of placing the bracket and a plank against two ladders so as to thoroughly brace the whole structure. The ladders are shown broken away  
50 at the top and bottom, the ladders consisting of the stiles 19 and the rungs 20. A bracket 10 is shown placed on each ladder next to the stile nearest the other ladder, and the plank 21 is supported by the brackets, extends beyond the brackets and engages the outer stile of each ladder as at  
55 23. This shows one form of use where the

inner edge of the plank engages the ladder stiles, as shown in Fig. 2, and extends to the  
60 far stile on each ladder, and it is also adapted to be engaged by the hook 18 in case of any movement of the plank that is calculated to be excessive, and the whole structure is thus braced against collapsing, this  
65 also being aided by reason of the bracket having its arms made flat and their outer faces and wide enough to provide a substantial lateral bearing, as will be evident from an inspection of Fig. 1.

It will be evident from Fig. 2 that a plank 21 used on the lower or rear face of a ladder, and a plank used on the front face of a ladder can be maintained at substantially the  
70 same level, but the plank on one side of the ladder is supported from a different rung than the plank on the other face of the ladder, and this makes a fairly wide scaffold platform on the same level, but the different  
75 planks are supported from different parts of the ladder, thus distributing the weight so as to make the whole support safe.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A bracket comprising an open triangular frame having hooks on two of its sides, the hooks pointing in the same direction  
85 circumferentially.

2. A bracket comprising an open triangular frame having hooks on two of its outer  
90 side edges, one of said hooks pointing along the edge to which it is secured and the second hook pointing along the edge to which it is secured and toward the corner in rear of the first hook.

3. A bracket comprising an open frame that is substantially of right-angled triangular form having a hook on its base and pointed toward the juncture of the base and the hypotenuse and having a hook on  
100 its perpendicular arm pointing toward the juncture of the base and the perpendicular.

4. A bracket comprising an open frame that is substantially of right-angled triangular form having an outwardly disposed  
105 hook at the juncture of the base and the perpendicular and pointing toward the juncture of the base and the hypotenuse, the frame having a second hook at the juncture of the hypotenuse and the perpendicular, the second hook pointing toward the juncture of the base and the perpendicular.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I hereto set my hand, this 3rd day of April, 1915.

HOLDEN HOLDEN.