No. 687,666. Patented Nov. 26, 1901.

F. L. SPRING.

SHINGLING BRACKET.

(Application filed Mar. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

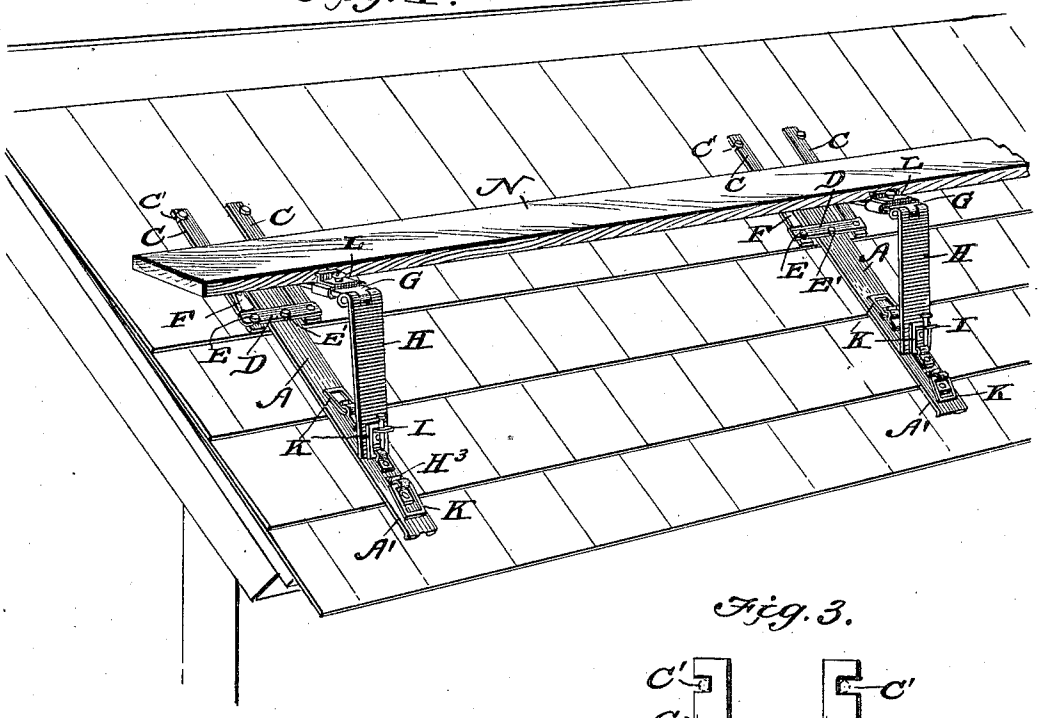


Fig. 2.

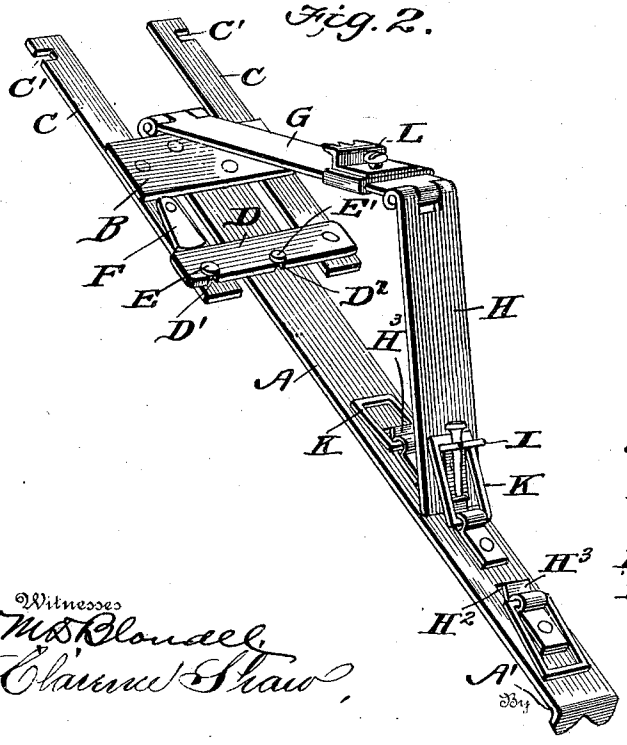


Fig. 3.

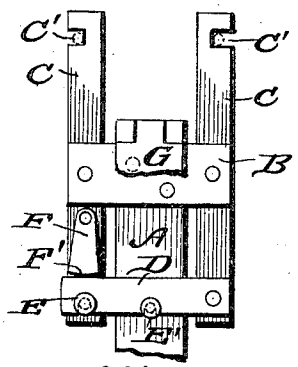
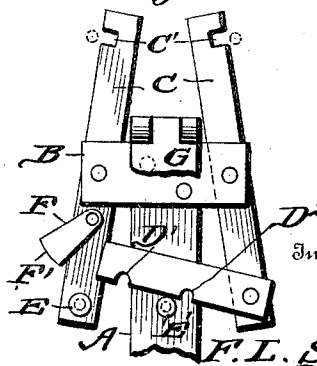


Fig. 4.



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F. L. SPRING.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.

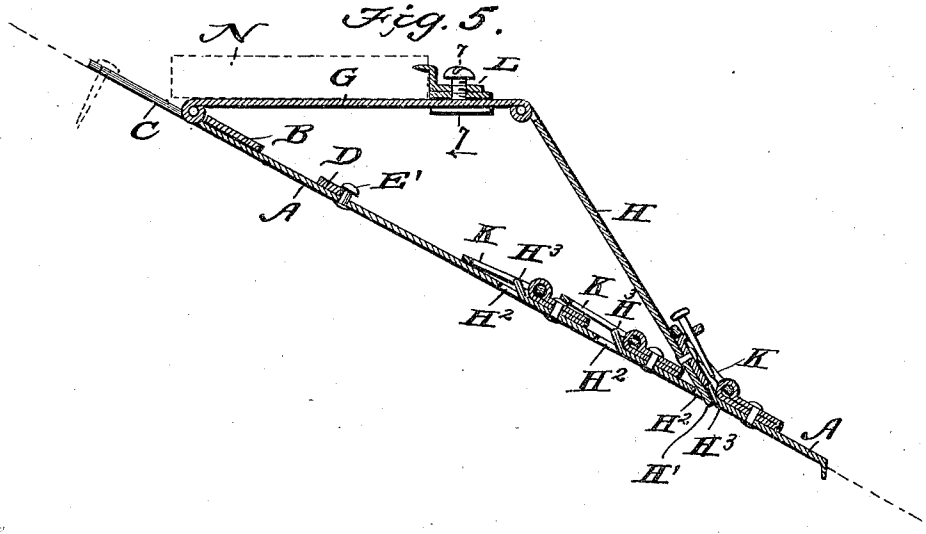


Fig. 6.

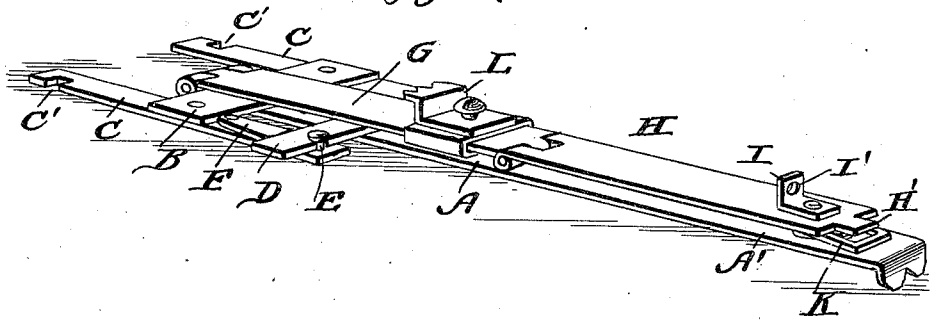


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS L. SPRING, OF TOWNSEND, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHINGLING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,666, dated November 26, 1901.

Application filed March 30, 1901. Serial No. 53,661. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. SPRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Shingling-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved shingling bracket or scaffold; and the object of the invention is to provide a scaffold-bracket which can be quickly and easily adjusted to suit roofs of different angles or pitch.

Another object of the invention is to provide a scaffold-bracket which can be securely fastened at the upper end and over which shingles can be fastened and the bracket then detached and removed without disturbing the shingles.

A further object is to provide a scaffold-bracket which can be quickly and easily adjusted from one position to another and in which all the parts can be securely locked, thereby avoiding the possibility of accident.

With these and various objects in view the invention consists of the main bar having a a cross-head to which are pivoted the fastening-bars, said fastening-bars being adapted to be locked while the bracket is in use and unlocked for the purpose of permitting the fastening-bars to be withdrawn from under the shingle.

The invention consists also in a novel form of fastening means for securing the footpiece the bracket in its adjustable position, and also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the practical application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my bracket. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the upper end of the main bar, illustrating the manner of locking the fastening-bars in position. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the position of the parts when the fastening-bars are unlocked and moved to disengage the bracket from the roof. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view clearly illustrating the manner of fastening the board and also the adjustable bracket-foot. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of my improved bracket folded, and Fig. 7 a detail section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 5.

In carrying out my invention I employ a main bar A, which may be of any size desired and which also may be of wood or metal, as preferred. The lower end A′ is turned down and formed into a claw in order to take a firm hold upon the roof. In the drawings I have illustrated the device as constructed of metal, and it will of course be understood that in case the main bar should be made of wood it will have a suitable foot-piece attached to its lower end for the purpose of engaging the roof.

A cross-head B is attached to the upper end of the main bar A and arranged at right angles to said bar, as most clearly shown. Fastening-bars C are pivoted to the ends of the cross-piece B and extend some distance above and below the said cross-head, said fastening-pieces being arranged substantially parallel with the main bar A. The fastening-bars C have notches C′ cut in their outer edges adjacent to their upper ends, said notches being intended to receive nails driven into the roof along the gage-line. A locking-bar D is pivoted to one of the fastening-bars C at the lower end, said locking-bar having a notch D′ adjacent to a distal end, which engages a stud or pin E, arranged upon the lower end of the other fastening-bar, and in order to render the locking-bar more effective I provide a central notch D^2, which engages a pin E′, arranged upon the central or main bar A. When the locking-bar D is turned down, so that the pins E and E′ engage the notches D′ and D^2, it will be seen that the fastening-bars C are securely locked in a parallel position, and in order to prevent the locking-bar becoming disengaged I pivot a button F to the bar C a short distance above the pin E, and after the locking-bar has been turned down to engage the pins E and E′ the button F is turned down to bear against the upper edge of the said locking-bar, and by giving the end of the button an eccentric curve, as indicated at F′, I am enabled to lock the bar D very securely.

A rest-bar G is pivoted to the upper end of the main bar A, and the brace-bar H is pivoted to the outer end of the said rest-bar, the lower end or foot of the brace-bar being re-

duced, as shown at H′, and adapted to engage openings H^2, cut in the bar A adjacent to its lower end, the metal of said bar being punched or struck up, as shown at H^3, thereby serving as an effective stop to the foot of the brace-bar, and I also arrange an angle-plate I upon the lower end of the brace-bar, the lower end of said angle-plate engaging the upturned portion H^3 when the foot of the brace-bar is dropped into the openings H^2. Links K are pivoted to the main or central bar A′ adjacent to each opening H^2, each of said links being adapted to be turned up over the angle-plate I and secured in such position by passing a nail through the perforation I′, produced in the angle-plate. In this manner the foot of the brace-bar is securely locked in its adjusted position upon the main or central bar A. An adjustable clamp L is arranged upon the rest-bar G and adapted to securely fasten the board or plank N upon the said rest-bar.

In operation two nails are driven along the gage-line marked upon the sheathing. The locking-bar D is then disengaged from the pins E and E′, and the fastening-bars are manipulated so that the notches C′ engage the nails driven into the roof. The locking-bar is then turned down, so as to engage the pins E and E′, and the button F is then turned so as to securely fasten the locking-bar D. The footpiece of the brace-bar is then dropped into the proper opening H^3 and the link turned over the angle-plate and fastened. The clamp L is then adjusted to clamp the board or plank securely upon the rest-bar, and the carpenter can then proceed with the shingling. When it is desired to remove the bracket for the purpose of moving up to the next position, the button is thrown out, the locking-bar disengaged, and the lower ends of the fastening-bars spread, so as to move the upper ends toward each other, thereby disengaging the fastening-bars from the nails. The bracket can then be withdrawn from beneath the shingles without disturbing any of them and can be readjusted to the next highest position.

It will thus be seen that I provide a simple and efficient construction of shingling-bracket capable of carrying out all of the objects mentioned in the fore part of this specification.

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

1. In a shingling-bracket, the combination with the main bar having a cross-head, of the fastening-bars pivoted to said cross-head, one of said fastening-bars having a locking-bar pivoted thereto and adapted to engage the other fastening-bar, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a shingling-bracket, the combination with the main bar having a cross-head at its upper end, of the fastening-bars pivoted to said cross-head and having notches at their upper ends, the locking-bar pivoted to one of the fastening-bars at its lower end and having notches for engaging pins upon the main bar and opposite fastening-bar, and a button for holding the distal end of the locking-bar, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a shingling-bracket, the combination with the main bar, of the rest-bar pivoted thereto and having an adjustable clamp arranged thereon, and a brace-bar pivoted to the rest-bar and having a reduced lower end adapted to engage one of a series of openings produced in the main bar, a perforated angle-plate adapted to the brace-bar adjacent to its lower end and the links pivoted to the main bar and adapted to be turned over the perforated angle-plate, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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