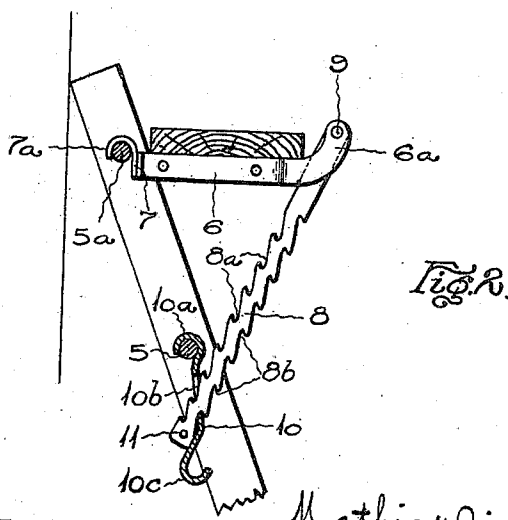
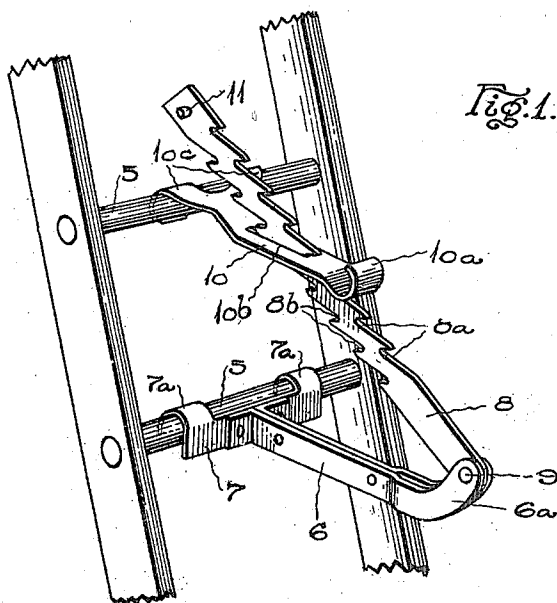


984,059.

M. ZINSMAYER.
LADDER SCAFFOLD BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1910.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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MATHIAS ZINSMAYER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LADDER SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

984,059.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

Application filed September 26, 1910. Serial No. 583,833.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHIAS ZINSMAYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Ladder Scaffold-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to brackets and particularly to those which are employed in conjunction with ladders to support a plank or other staging.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, efficient, and safe bracket, which is readily applicable to and removable from a ladder and is capable of being engaged to any of the rungs of a ladder, so as to support staging at any altitude, for convenience in painting, building, etc.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1. is a perspective of the bracket as applied to a ladder. Fig. 2. is a side elevation of the bracket as applied to the upper rung of a ladder, parts shown in section.

Referring specifically to the drawings, in which similar reference characters indicate similar parts, 5 5 indicate two adjacent rungs of a ladder.

The plank or staging support of the bracket comprises a pair of bars 6 riveted or otherwise fastened together and which have their outer end bifurcated and upturned. The other end of the bars is fastened to a lateral plate 7 having attached hooks 7^a at its ends, which are adapted to engage the rung of a ladder or the like.

A double rack 8 is pivoted at one end in the bifurcated end 6^a of the supporting member 6 at 9, by a bolt, rivet, or the like, the said rack having a series of notches 8^a on one side extending away from the pivot 9, and a series of reverse notches 8^b on the other side. On the outer or free end of the rack is a lug 11.

A plate 10 is adjustably mounted on the rack 8 by means of an elongated slot 10^b therein, through which the rack extends. At the respective ends of the plate 10 are hooks 10^c and hook 10^a, which hooked ends are bent approximately parallel with the rack 8 when the plate 10 is in engagement with the said rack, which consequently is in a diagonal position on the said rack. The

unwarranted removal of the plate 10 is prevented by lug 11.

In use, when applying the bracket to the lower rungs of a ladder, the hooks 7^a are engaged to a suitable rung and the plate 10 is engaged with a suitable notch 8^a to bring the supporting member 6 in a horizontal position when hooks 10^c are engaged to a rung above the rung gripped by hooks 7^a. In consequence of the bent ends of the plate 10 terminating in hooks 10^c and hook 10^a the rack 8 is securely held in position, for the reason that hooks 10^c and 10^a bind against the said rack as shown in Fig. 1. The adjustment of plate 10 is attained by simply turning same at right angles to the rack 8 and sliding same thereon to the proper position. Now, should it be required to support the staging at the top of two ladders, the hooks 7^a of supporting member 6 are engaged to the top rung 5^a, as shown in Fig. 2, and the rack 8 is swung below the said member 6 and plate 10 engaged to a suitable notch 8^b so that when hook 10^a is secured to a lower rung 5 that the member 6 is held in a horizontal position. Hooks 10^c in this case bind against the rack 8. It will be seen also that in this position the rack 8 acts as a strut or truss and also swings inside the upturned bifurcation 6^a which strengthens the connection of the rack 8 and member 6 and also stiffens the rack 8 when acting as a strut. In the first position the rack or member 8 acts as a hanger. The use of two of these brackets suspended at equal heights from two ladders placed against the same side of a building at a distance apart in supporting a plank or other staging on members 6 is obvious and need not be explained further. The upturned bifurcated ends 6^a also hold the planking or staging in place on the brackets.

It will appear that the objects aimed at are attained, and further that the invention is capable of being changed and altered within the scope of the appended claims, and no limitations are implied by the specific structure shown and described.

What I claim as new is—

1. A ladder scaffold bracket comprising a supporting member, a rack pivoted to the said supporting member and having a series of notches on the opposite sides thereof, and a plate having a slot through which the said rack passes, the said plate being engageable

to the opposite sides of the said rack in the said notches and having its ends terminating in hooks, to form reversible supporting means for the said supporting member, for
5 the purpose described.

2. A ladder scaffold bracket comprising a supporting member, a rack pivoted to the said supporting member and having a series of reversed diagonal notches on the opposite sides thereof, and a plate having a slot through which the said rack passes, the said plate being engageable to the opposite sides of the said rack when in a diagonal position thereon and having its ends terminating in hooks, to form a reversible supporting means for the said supporting member,
10 for the purpose described.

3. A ladder scaffold bracket comprising a supporting member, a rack pivoted to the said supporting member and having a series of reversed diagonal notches on the opposite sides thereof, and a plate having a slot through which the said rack passes, the
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said plate being engageable to the opposite sides of the said rack when in a diagonal position thereon and having its ends bent approximately parallel to the said rack, when so engaged, and said ends terminating in hooks, to bind against the said rack, as and for the purpose described. 25

4. A ladder scaffold bracket comprising a supporting member, a double rack pivoted to the said supporting member and having reversed diagonal notches on the opposite sides, and a plate having a slot through which the said rack passes, the said plate being engageable to the rack when in a diagonal position therewith and having its ends terminating in hooks adapted to bind against the said rack when plate is so engaged. 30 35 40

MATHIAS ZINSMAYER.

Witnesses:

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