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2,376,966

SCAFFOLD LEDGER BRACKET

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Fig. 2

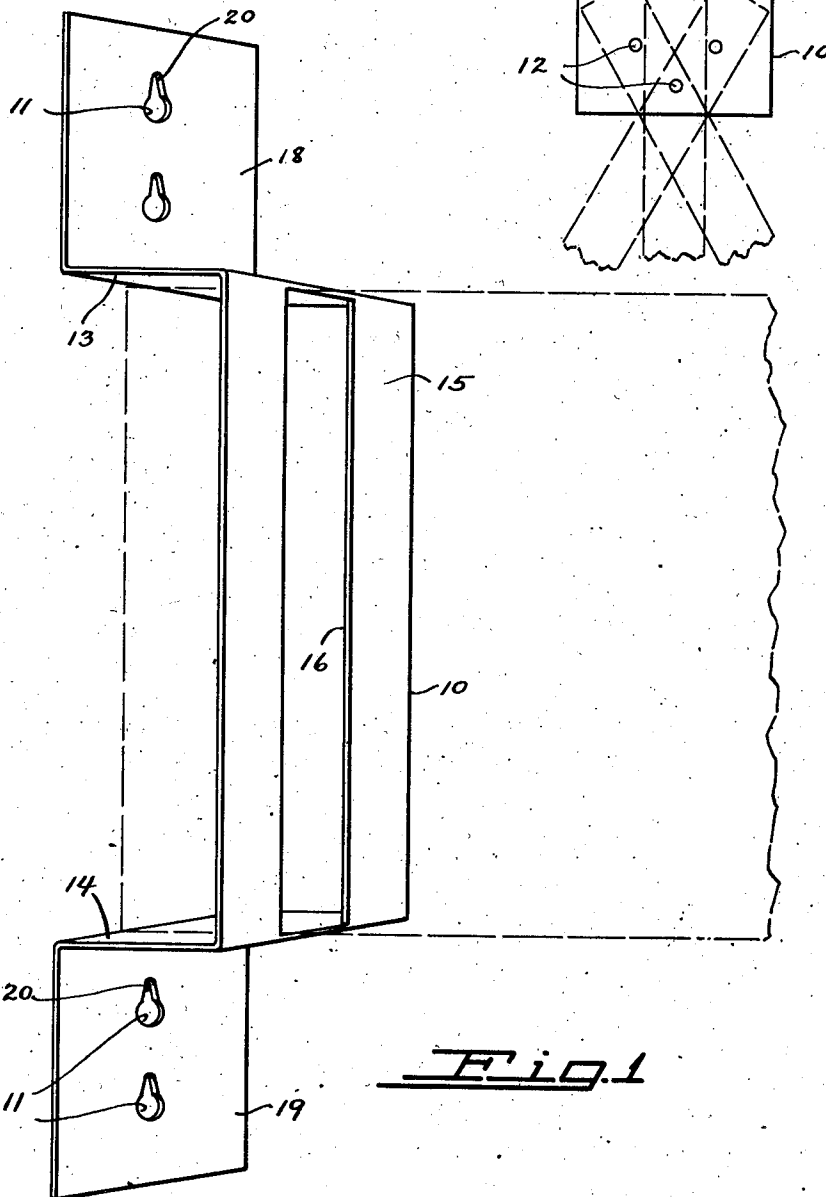


Fig. 1

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## SCAFFOLD LEDGER BRACKET

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5 Claims. (Cl. 304—32)

This invention relates to scaffold ledger brackets of the detachable type found useful in the erection of temporary scaffolds.

The invention forming the subject matter hereof constitutes an improvement upon the subject matter of Letters Patent 2,321,916, granted to me on June 15, 1943, for improvements in a Scaffold ledger bracket.

In building construction and maintenance it is generally necessary to erect a temporary scaffolding. To avoid makeshift and unsafe structures it is desirable to provide a bracket means with which a strong, safe scaffold may be conveniently and quickly erected. Moreover, it is desirable that the bracket device be extremely simple to install and dismantle and that it be susceptible of repeated re-use. Beyond this, it is important that the bracket element of the scaffold should be safe to use and capable of supporting weights, and withstanding stresses and strains, far in excess of those to which it would normally be subjected in ordinary use.

The device forming the subject matter of this application attains the stated objects, and others to become more apparent as this specification proceeds, and will be found useful in this art.

In the drawing wherein a preferred form of the invention is illustrated,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a scaffold ledger bracket constructed in accordance with the principles of the invention, and

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the device of Figure 1 with an indication in dotted lines of the permissible angular disposition of an associated ledger board.

In order to provide a device susceptible of universal adoption and use it is necessary that it be of inexpensive construction and therefore the bracket 10 is struck from a one-piece rectangular blank of metal. In stamping out the bracket top and bottom nailing apertures 11 are punched in the plate adjacent its respective ends. Additionally, three nailing apertures 12 are struck in the area of the blank adjacent the upper nailing apertures 11.

Intermediate the ends of the blank forming the bracket 10 there is cut, as by stamping, an elongated slot 16 which receives a conventional scaffold ledger board (indicated in broken lines in Figures 1 and 2).

It will be noted from Figure 1 that with a blank thus punched and stamped but four bends are required to produce the finished bracket. The blank is first bent transversely and inwardly at right angles at each end of the elongated slot

16, and then the inwardly bent portions are bent transversely and outwardly at their mid-points to define legs 13 and 14 and wall plates 18 and 19 respectively. When the wall plates 18 and 19 are laid against a wall structure the device presents a crowned portion 15, slotted as at 16, to accommodate and support the end of a scaffold ledger board.

In using the bracket forming the subject matter hereof the wall plates 18 and 19 are first laid against a wall surface and attached thereto by driving nails through the upper, tapered portion 20 of the nail apertures 11 to the point where the nail heads are flush with the said plates or substantially so. When the outer elements of the scaffold have been erected the inner end of a ledger board is inserted in the bracket through the slot 16 of the crowned portion 15, abutting the wall surface and resting upon the leg 14. The ledger board is then secured to the bracket by driving a single nail in a selected one of the nail holes 12 in leg 13, depending upon the angle which the ledger board must assume in relation to the bracket 10. In Figure 2 there is illustrated a three-position connection of the ledger board to bracket 10 indicating that the bracket is adaptable for use at a building corner, as well as in those instances wherein the ledger board will be disposed at right angles to the wall plates 18 and 19. It is unnecessary that the nail driven through aperture 12 to connect the ledger board and bracket 10 be driven all the way home as it plainly an anchorage nail and may therefore have sufficient of its shank protruding to permit quick dismantling.

When it is desired that the scaffolding be dismantled, the anchorage nail driven into the edge of the ledger board through nail hole 12 is withdrawn and the board is removed from the bracket. Following this, leg 14 of bracket 10 is tapped upwardly to move wall plates 18 and 19 with respect to the nails driven through said plates and to bring the nail heads into registry with the larger diameter of apertures 11. The bracket 10 may be lifted over the nail heads and away from the supporting wall. Consistent with common practice, the nails may then be driven home to form a permanent part of the supporting wall structure.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the device forming the subject matter of this application may be repeatedly used in the construction of scaffolds without any impairment whatever of its efficiency or usefulness.

As the invention may take forms other than

that illustrated in the accompanying drawing, full protection is desired according to the scope of the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A scaffold ledger bracket comprising a crowned member having a ledger board receiving slot therein and a pair of wall plates connected thereto.

2. A scaffold ledger bracket comprising, a member formed from a one-piece blank wherein a central portion is raised with respect to associated wall plates and provided with a ledger board receiving slot.

3. A scaffold ledger bracket comprising, a pair of wall plates, integral members disposed at right angles to the wall plates, and a crowned member integral with said last named members, and provided with a board receiving slot.

4. A scaffold ledger bracket formed from a one-piece blank comprising a pair of apertured wall plates, extensions on said wall plates bent outwardly, a piece connecting said extensions in a plane paralleling said wall plates, and a board-receiving slot in said connecting piece.

5. A scaffold ledger bracket formed from a one-piece blank comprising, a pair of wall plates, extensions projecting outwardly from said wall plates, one of which extensions is adapted to support a ledger board and the other of which is adapted to be connected to a board thus supported, a piece connecting the two extensions and lying in a plane parallel to the said wall plates, and a board receiving slot in said connecting piece.

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