

(No Model.)

C. RAGSDALE.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 479,662.

Patented July 26, 1892.

Fig. 1.

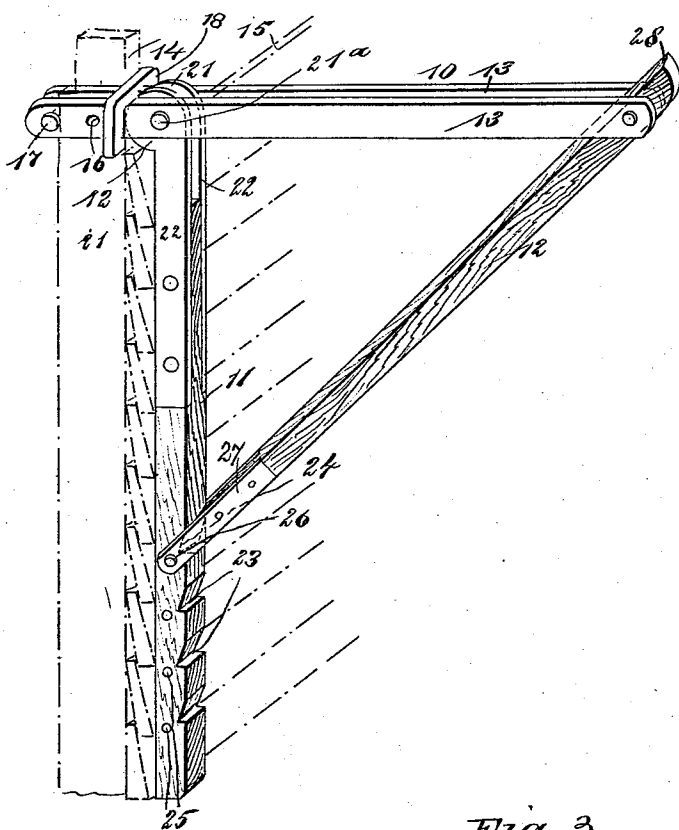


Fig. 2.

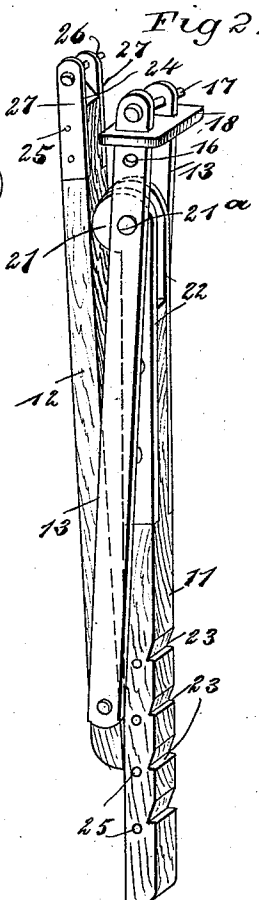


Fig. 3.

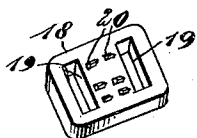
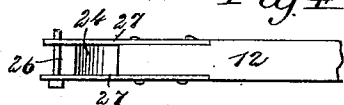


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES RAGSDALE, OF PURDY, MISSOURI.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,662, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed January 29, 1892. Serial No. 419,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES RAGSDALE, of Purdy, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Scaffold-Bracket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in scaffold-brackets such as are used by builders to support a staging or scaffold; and the object of my invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and comparatively safe bracket, which may be quickly and easily applied to a building, which may be supported from the studding thereof without any outside bracing, and which when not in use may be folded into a compact form.

To this end my invention consists in a scaffold-bracket the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket as applied to the wall of a building. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bracket when folded. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastening-plate, which is secured to the bracket-bearer and is adapted to engage a stud; and Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the lower end of the brace.

The bracket is of an essentially triangular form, and consists of three principal parts, to wit: the horizontal bearer 10, the upright 11, and the brace 12, adapted to connect the upright and bearer. The bearer 10 is adapted to support the flooring of a scaffold, and it consists of two parallel bars 13, which are adapted to project inward and embrace a stud 14 of the building-wall 15, the stud being shown in dotted lines, and the bearer-bars are provided with a series of holes 16 near their ends to receive a bolt or pin 17, adapted to extend through them and hold in place upon the stud. A plate 18 is mounted on the bars and is adapted to fit against the stud, the plate having slots 19 therein to receive the bars 13 and having on its inner face projecting teeth 20, which are intended to enter the stud 14, and thus hold the plate and connected bars so that they cannot slip. Be-

tween the bearer-bars 13 near their inner ends are eccentrically pivoted by the pin 21^a the upper enlarged rounded ends 21 of the plates 22, which at their lower ends are firmly secured to the upright 11, which is adapted to rest against the wall of the building, as shown in Fig. 1.

From the above-described construction it will be seen that the ends 21 of the plates 22 serve as cams, which when the upright is in a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1, press the plate 18 against the studding, so as to firmly clamp the studding between the said plate and the bolt 17, and thereby firmly support the bearer-arms 13 from the studding.

The upright 11 has near its lower end a series of notches 23, the lower portions of the notches being horizontal and the upper portions inclined, and these notches are adapted to engage the edge 24, produced on the lower extremity of the brace 12. The notches will thus support the lower end of the brace, and in order that the brace may be securely locked to the upright the upright is provided with transverse holes 25, which receive a pin 26, extending through the lower ends of the plates 27, which are secured on opposite sides of the brace 12 at its lower end and which project beyond the end of the brace, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to embrace the upright 11.

It will be seen that the notches 23 and holes 25 provide for adjusting the brace 12 so that it may be held at the desired height. The upper end of the brace 12 when in position for use projects above the top edges of the bars 13, as shown at 28 in Fig. 1, and thus forms a stop, which prevents the flooring supported by the scaffold from being pushed off the outside edge thereof.

When the bracket is not in use, the fastening-plate 18 is locked upon the bars 13 by means of the pin 17, the pin 26 is inserted in the holes 25 of the plates 27, and the three parts of the bracket may be folded together, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the bracket may be very conveniently carried about. When in use, it will be observed that the whole strain or weight of the bracket and of the scaffold which it supports is carried by the studding of the building and the front wall thereof, and as the brace 12 is securely locked in place at

its lower end the bracket cannot by any possibility fall.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent—

1. In a bracket, the combination, with a bearer adapted to embrace a stud, of an upright having a cam-shaped upper end pivoted to the bearer and a brace pivoted to the outer
10 end of the bearer and engaging the upright, substantially as described.

2. In a bracket, the combination, with a bearer adapted to embrace a stud, of an upright having cam-shaped upper end pivoted
15 in an opening in the bearer and a slotted plate on the bearer and engaged by the cam-shaped end of the upright, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the bracket having a bearer formed of perforated plates adapted to embrace a stud, a slotted fastening-plate adapted to fit on the inner end of the bearer-plates, said plate having a rough-
20 ened inner face, and a fastening-pin to enter

the holes in the bearer-plates, substantially as
described. 25

4. A scaffold-bracket comprising the bearer formed of parallel plates having perforated inner ends adapted to embrace a stud, a rough-
ened and slotted fastening-plate to fit over 30 the inner ends of the bearer-bars, a pin adapted to extend through the perforations in the bearer-bars, an upright hinged to the bearer near its inner end and provided near its lower end with notches and transverse
35 holes, a brace hinged between the outer ends of the bearer-bars and arranged to project above them, said brace having its lower end shaped to enter the notches, perforated side plates secured to the lower end of the brace
40 and adapted to embrace the upright, and a fastening-pin to extend through the side plates and holes in the upright, substantially as described.

CHARLES RAGSDALE.

Witnesses:

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