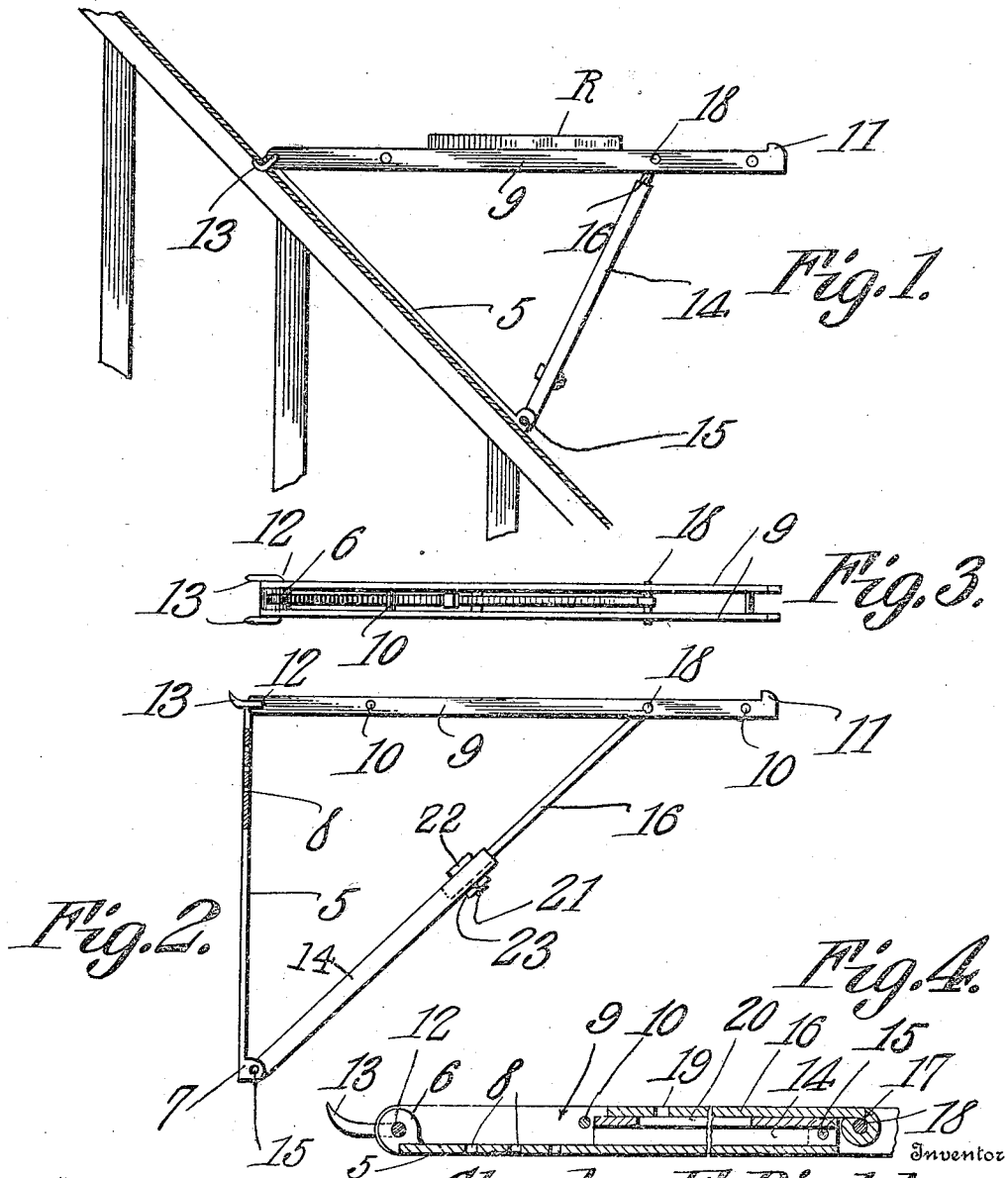


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SCAFFOLD BRACKET.
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961,422.

Patented June 14, 1910.



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SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

961,422.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PINKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wadsworth, in the county of Medina and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Scaffold-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a simple but improved construction of scaffold bracket and the invention aims primarily to provide a bracket of this class which may be folded into compact form and which in fact will occupy a space equal only to the breadth and thickness of one of its elements.

The invention aims further to provide a bracket of this class which may be readily applied to either a slanting roof or the wall of a building and which will, in either instance, firmly and safely support a "run-board".

The invention aims further to provide a bracket of this class which may be readily adjusted to a roof sloping at almost any angle and without injuring the material of which the roof is made.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bracket as adapted for use upon a slanting roof, the roof being also shown. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the bracket adapted for use upon the wall of a house. Fig. 3 is a view in top plan of the bracket, the same being shown as arranged for application to a house wall, and Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view showing the bracket in folded condition.

The bracket embodying the present invention includes a base bar or member, a supporting member, and a brace member which latter is adjustable to vary the angle between the base bar and the supporting member so as to adapt the bracket for use either upon a slanting roof or the wall of a house and of these members, the base bar as indicated by the numeral 5 and is in the form of an ordinary flat bar which however is formed at its upper end with a pair of ears 6 and at its lower end with a pair of ears 7. For a purpose which will be presently explained, the bar 5 is further formed, adjacent its upper end, with a plurality of openings 8 preferably arranged in staggered relation.

The supporting member of the bracket embodying the present invention consists of a pair of flat bars 9 which are pivotally connected to the base bar 5 at its upper end in a manner which will be presently explained and which are connected in spaced parallel relation by spacing bolts or stays 10, one located adjacent each end of the said member comprising the two bars 9. Each of these bars 9 at its outer end is formed with an upstanding shoulder 11 which prevents the "run-board" slipping from the bars, it being understood that this "run-board" is disposed upon the upper edges of the bars comprising the supporting member in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The means mentioned above for pivotally connecting the supporting member comprising the bars 9 with the base bar 5 is embodied in an element which is designed to serve not only this function but also the function of securing the brackets upon the roof or wall to which it is applied and upon which it is designed to support the "run-board" and this element is in the form of a link of rod metal which is bent to substantially U-form, its connecting portion, indicated by the numeral 12, being passed pivotally through the upper ears 6 of the base bar 5 and the inner ends of the supporting bars 9, it being understood that the securing element in this manner not only pivotally connects the bars 9 with the bar 5 but is in turn pivotally supported. The arms of this U-shaped securing member are bent to hook form as at 13, the bills of the hooks projecting upwardly.

The brace member above referred to comprises a channel iron section 14 which is of U-form in cross section and which at its lower end is pivoted as at 15 between the lower ears 7 of the base bar 5. The valley of this channel iron is presented upwardly at all times and receives the lower end or lower portion of the upper section of the brace member, which section is indicated by the numeral 16 and is in the form of an ordinary flat bar which, at its upper end, is bent as at 17 to pivotally connect it with a transverse pin or bolt 18 which assists the bolts 10 in connecting the supporting bars 9. The bar 16 is formed adjacent its lower end with an opening 19 and the connecting web of the channel iron section 14 of the brace member

is formed throughout the greater portion of its length with a slot 20. A bolt 21 having a square head 22 is engaged through the opening 19 and the slot 20 and arranged with its square head 22 received between the spaced wings of the channel bar section 14 whereby to prevent turning of the bolt, and a nut 23 is threaded upon the bolt and serves to secure the two sections 14 and 16 together when in various adjusted positions.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the supporting member comprising the bars 9 and the base member comprising the bar 5 may be adjusted to and held at various angles by loosening the nut 23 and adjusting the sections 14 of the brace member relatively so that the device may be adapted for support upon a slanting roof or upon the wall of a house, in the first instance the members 5 and 9 being at an acute angle and in the latter instance the said members being at a right angle whereby the supporting member comprising the bars 9 will be positioned horizontally.

In applying the bracket either to a slanting roof or the wall of a house, the prongs or hooked ends of the arm 13 of the attaching yoke are engaged, in the first instance, through or beneath one of the shingles of the roof or in the latter instance through openings bored in the wall, and owing to their peculiar formation, these arms will bite into and otherwise engage with the securing elements through which they are inserted more or less firmly depending upon the weight imposed upon the bracket. The manner of applying these brackets to the slanting roof of a house is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings and from this figure, the manner of applying the bracket to the wall of a house will be readily understood without further explanation. In either instance, a "run-board" indicated in the drawings by the reference character R is disposed upon the upper edges of the bars 9 comprising the supporting member of the brackets, it being understood that several brackets are employed to support each "run-board."

Where the bracket is to be applied to the vertical wall of a house, it is desirable at times, particularly where repairs are being made and the material of the wall may not be in very sound condition, to more firmly support the bracket upon the wall and this is accomplished by driving nails or other securing elements through the openings 8 in the base bar 5 of the bracket and into the material of the wall.

By referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, it will be observed that the distance between the point of pivotal connection of the securing means 12 with the supporting and base members of the brackets and the pivot 15 is less than the distance between

the points of connection of the said securing yoke with the said elements 5 and 9, and the pivot 18 and that either section of the brace member of the bracket is of less length than either distance above mentioned. The function of this proportioning of the parts will be apparent from the following description of the manner of folding the device. It will be observed that the bars 9 are spaced apart a distance equal to the width of the base bar 5 and in folding the device, the bolts 21 are removed from their engagement through the brace sections 14 and 16 and the section 14 is then folded flat upon the bar 5 and the bar 5 is folded to lie between the bars 9 as well as the bar 14, the said bar 14 being of a depth of thickness slightly less than the depth of the bars 9. In a like manner, the section 16 of the brace member is folded to position between the bars 9 and to lie flat upon what is normally the under surface of the web of the section 14 of the brace member. When the device is thus folded, it will occupy a space equal only to the distance between its bars 9 and of a depth equal to the depth of these said bars as will be observed from an inspection of Fig. 4 of the drawings.

What is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a base bar formed at its upper end with a pair of ears and also formed at its lower end with a pair of ears, the said bar being formed adjacent its upper end with a plurality of openings, a supporting member comprising a pair of bars pivotally connected to the ears of the base bar at the upper end thereof, the said bars of the supporting member being connected in spaced relation, and a brace member comprising a channel iron section pivoted at its lower end to the ears at the lower end of the base bar with its valley presented upwardly, and a bar pivoted at its upper end between the bars comprising the supporting member and slidably adjustably received at its lower portion in the channel of the channel iron member, the said bar of the brace member being formed adjacent its lower end with an opening and the web of the channel iron member being formed with a slot, and a bolt secured through the opening in the said bar and the slot in the said channel iron member, the distance between the point of pivotal connection between the base bar and the bars comprising the supporting member and the point of pivotal connection of the channel iron member with the lower end of the base bar being less than the distance between the point of connection of the base and supporting bars and the point of pivotal connection between the bar of the brace member and the said bars comprising the supporting member, the channel iron member being foldable to lie flat upon the base bar and the base bar

being foldable to lie wholly between the
bars comprising the supporting member and
the bar of the brace member being foldable
to lie flat against the bottom of the channel
5 member when the said channel member is
folded to lie against the base bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing

as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES F. PINKLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. JACOBS,

EMANUEL M. HARTMAN.