Sept. 10, 1946. V. C. EHNBORN 2,407,541

LADDER BRACKET

Filed March 4, 1944

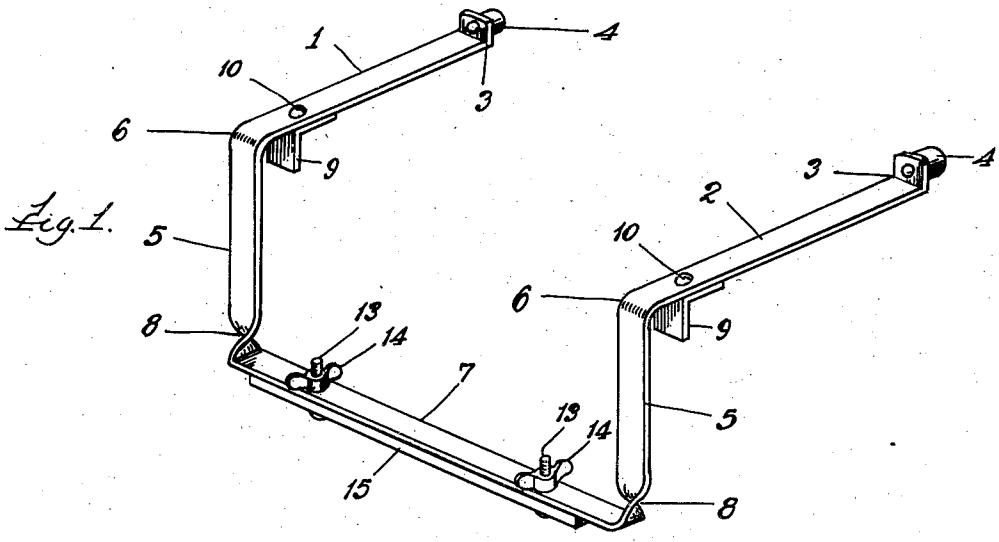


Fig. 1.

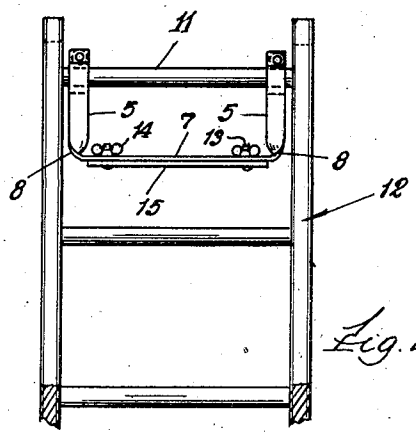


Fig. 2.

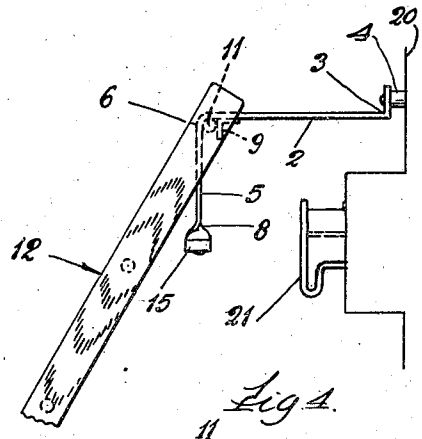


Fig 4.

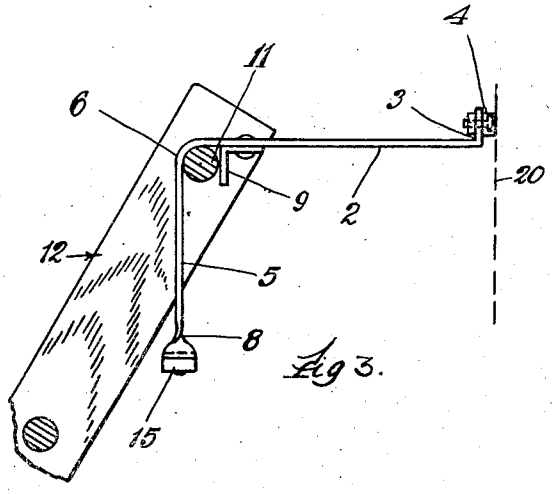


Fig 3.

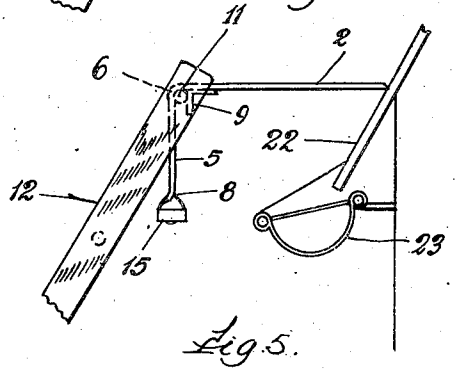


Fig 5.

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Patented Sept. 10, 1946 2,407,541

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,407,541

LADDER BRACKET

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Application March 4, 1944, Serial No. 525,099

2 Claims. (Cl. 228—60)

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This invention relates to improvements in brackets and more particularly to a ladder bracket adapted primarily to space the upper end of a ladder away from a wall, sign or object toward which the ladder is inclined while a person is working on the wall, sign, roof gutter, downspout or the like, the bracket serving to prevent damage to the object by contact therewith.

In neon sign work the repair man often works over the sign from the upper end of a ladder leaned thereagainst. Contact of the ladder with a neon tube or other fragile object will often break or damage the same. With this fact in mind the ladder is often rested against a portion of the sign away from the tube so that the workman must then lean to the right or to the left to get access to the tube. This often causes him to lose his balance and an accident may result. Accidents of this and like character are prevented by the use of the instant bracket.

A further object is to provide a ladder bracket that is not fixed or permanently secured to the ladder, that will not mar the same, that is instantly applied to or removed from the ladder, a bracket that is of simple structure, of few parts, durable in use, inexpensive to manufacture and that is completely satisfactory in use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this patent and in which—

Fig. 1 is a view of the bracket in perspective.

Fig. 2 is a view of the bracket in front elevation illustrating its application to a ladder, only the upper end of the ladder being shown.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through Fig. 2, enlarged, one end of the bracket being shown abutting a wall or other object.

Fig. 4 is a side view of the ladder and bracket, the latter being shown in engagement with a wall or like support to facilitate work on a sign, such as a neon sign carried thereby, and,

Fig. 5 is a view of the bracket illustrating its application to a slanting roof to facilitate work on the gutter.

Like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The bracket includes a frame or body portion formed preferably of a single flat strip of material which is substantially U-shaped but with its sides both bent laterally rearwardly from the base at points spaced therefrom. The reference numerals 1, 2 denote the bracket sides each of which

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has its free end 3 upturned at an angle of 90 degrees and perforated to receive and anchor the reduced end of the foot 4 extending outwardly with respect to the side. Each side is bent at right angles to itself at a point beyond its longitudinal center with respect to said ends 3 to form the shorter side portions 5, 5 which are separated from the base 7 by the twisted portions 8, 8, said side portions 5, 5 being disposed in the plane of said base.

Secured to the lower faces of the sides 1, 2 with respect to the upturned ends 3 and spaced a short distance from the points 6 in a direction toward the free ends of sides 2 are the rectangular stops 9, 9 secured by pins 10 to said sides, that portion of each stop 9 nearest the short side portions 5 being parallel thereto and together with said side portions 5 said stops define spaces adapted to receive a rung 11 of the ladder 12, as clearly shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. Secured to the under side of the base 7 by screws 13 and wing nuts 14 is a counterbalance weight 15 extending longitudinally of said base with its ends spaced inwardly from the base ends.

It will be noted that this ladder bracket engages but one rung of the ladder and that all other portions of the ladder are free and unincumbered thereby at all times, that the rung so engaged receives the bracket at but two points of small area and widely spaced apart when the bracket is in operative position. The bracket is disposed between the ladder and the wall support where it is entirely out of the way of the workman upon the ladder so that his movements are in no way impeded. The weight of the workman upon the rungs binds the feet 4 firmly against the wall support, this pressure materially increasing as the workman ascends and providing a brake and safety feature, preventing slipping. With the use of this bracket the ladder may safely be placed at a point convenient to the sign 21, the roof 22 or the gutter 23. By substituting a lighter or heavier counterbalance weight 15 the inclination or pitch of the bracket when in idle position upon a ladder rung may be varied. The bracket is adapted for instant application to and removal from a rung by hand and without adjusting or fastening means, and without teaching, skill or experience being required and without danger of marring the ladder.

What is claimed is:

1. In a ladder support bracket, a substantially U-shaped frame having its sides bent laterally of the plane of said frame at points spaced materially from its base, feet carried terminally by

said sides for contact with an object, a counterbalance weight detachably secured to the base of said frame and extending longitudinally thereof, and stops secured to the laterally bent side portions adjacent the bends and spaced therefrom to provide rung engaging seats.

2. A ladder support bracket for free selective removable application to the rungs of a ladder and comprising in combination, a frame having

a base, sides bent laterally of the plane of the frame at points spaced materially from said base, feet at the free ends of said sides, and angular stops secured to the laterally bent side portions adjacent the bends and spaced therefrom to afford pivotal engagement with a rung of the ladder.

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