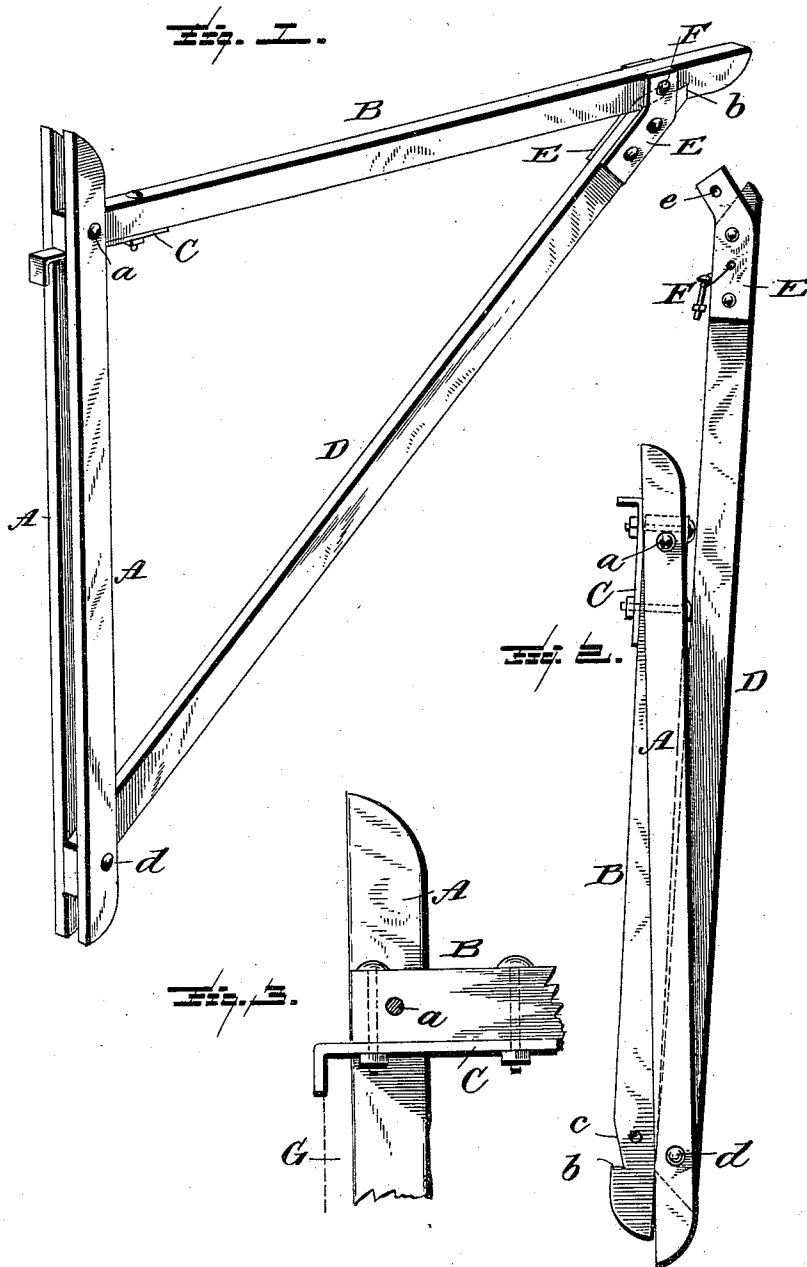


(No Model.)

A. W. GUTHAT.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 470,856.

Patented Mar. 15, 1892.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,856, dated March 15, 1892.

Application filed July 25, 1890. Renewed February 17, 1892. Serial No. 421,800. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. GUTHAT, of Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon, and in the State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Mode and Device of Supporting and Attaching a Scaffold to Buildings Erected or in Process of Erection by Means of a Folding Bracket; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in scaffold-brackets; and it has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and strong bracket that can be readily applied and which can be folded within small compass for the purpose of storing or shipping.

The novelty in the present instance resides in the peculiarities of construction of the bracket, as will be more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket complete set up ready for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same folded. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail in side elevation, showing the manner of securing the bracket in position.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views where they occur.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates two parallel bars arranged at a distance apart, conforming to the thickness of the other parts of the bracket, as seen in Fig. 1.

B is an arm which is pivoted between the bars A at one end on the pivot *a*, which is held in said bars, the pivot end of the arm being arranged to be flush with the rear edges of the bars A when the arm is in its horizontal position, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. This arm has secured to its under face at the pivot end a metallic plate C, which is secured thereto in any suitable manner, and its rear end extends through between the bars A for a short

distance and is then bent downward at right angles to the length of the plate and parallel with the rear edges of the bars A to form a hook to catch in the hole that is cut in the sheathing. The distance between this bent end and the edge of the bars is substantially that of the thickness of a board, over the top edge of which it is designed to be engaged, as seen by dotted lines in Fig. 3. The other end of this arm B is formed with a notch *b*, as seen best in Fig. 2, having one wall at right angles to the face of the arm and an inclined wall *c*, and into which notch is designed to fit the correspondingly-shaped end of the arm D, the other end of which is pivoted on a pin *d* between the bars A at the end opposite to that to which the arm B is pivoted, as seen in Fig. 1. The end of the arm D farthest from its pivot is provided upon each side with a metallic plate E, which is firmly secured thereto, with the upper ends thereof extended beyond the edge of the said arm D and at an angle to the main portion of the plate, so as to embrace the arm B, as seen in Fig. 1, being provided each with a hole *e*, through which and through a hole in the arm B a removable pin F is designed to pass when the bracket is set up to hold the parts in such position, a suitable key or other means being provided to hold the parts in place.

In practice the parts are turned on their pivots to bring them into the position in which they are shown in Fig. 1, and the pin F then inserted and secured in place, when the hook end of the plate E is engaged over the upper edge of the sheathing G, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, and the bracket is in position for use, weight applied upon the arm B serving to keep the bars A in close contact with the sheathing and the inclined arm D forming a strong brace. When not in use, the pin F is removed and the parts folded into small compass, as seen in Fig. 2.

What I claim as new is—

1. A bracket composed of the parallel bars, the arm B, pivoted at one end between the bars at one end thereof, the inclined arm D, pivoted at one end between the bars at the other end thereof, the plate C on one end of the arm B and having a hook at its inner end, and the plates on the arm D, embracing the arm B and removable pin for holding the parts

in their extended position, substantially as specified.

2. The bracket described, composed of the parallel bars A, with a space between them, 5 the arm B, pivoted at one end between the bars at one end thereof and at the other end formed with a notch upon its under side, the plate C on the under side of the arm B at its pivot end and extended through between the 10 bars A and having its inner end terminating in a hook, the arm D, pivoted at one end between the bars A near the end thereof and having its opposite end formed to fit the notch

in the arm B, the plates E, secured to opposite sides of the arm D farthest from its pivot 15 and having their upper ends extended at an angle to the length of the plates to embrace the arm B and formed each with a hole, and the removable pin arranged to pass through said holes and through a hole in the arm B, 20 all substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

ALBERT W. GUTHAT.

Witnesses:

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