

H. C. WERTZ.
BRACKET FOR SCAFFOLDS.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1910.

971,710.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

FIG. 1.

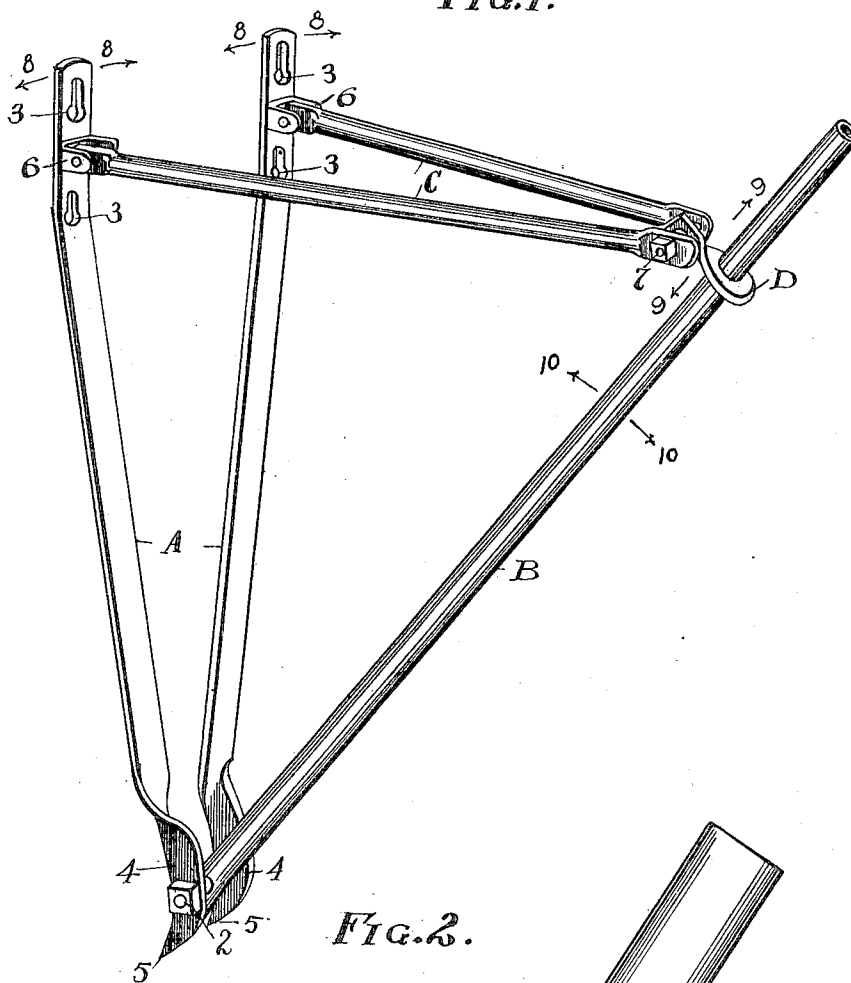
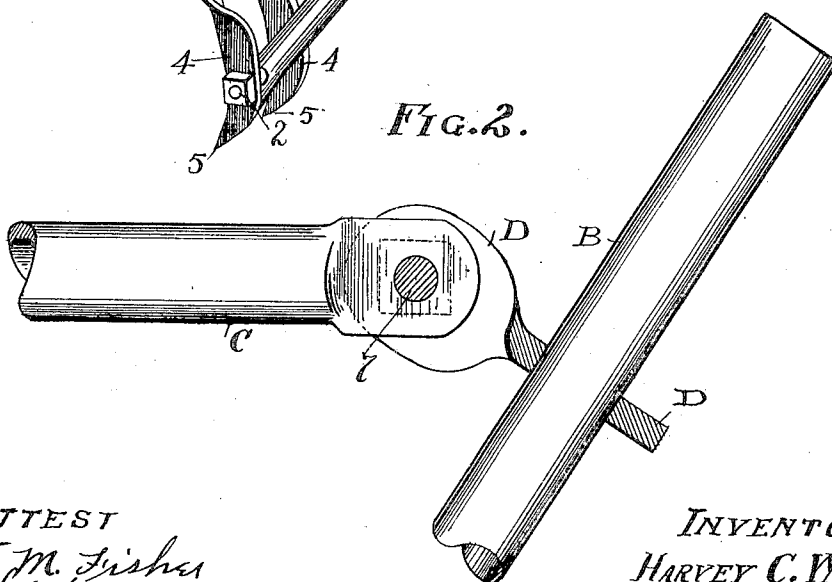


FIG. 2.



ATTEST
E. M. Fisher
Notary Public.

INVENTOR
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By Fisher & Moser ATTYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY C. WERTZ, OF ASHLAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. H. GRESHNER,
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BRACKET FOR SCAFFOLDS.

971,710.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY C. WERTZ, citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to brackets adapted to be used by slaters and others in roofing and as a scaffold support for carpenters, painters and others, as hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket open, and Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the locking parts thereof enlarged and partially sectioned.

As above indicated, the device shown consists essentially in what might be termed a builder's bracket, the same being intended especially for the use of carpenters in their scaffolding at the side of a building under construction, by slaters or shinglers on the roof and by painters in outside work especially, but the device is not intended to be limited even to these comparatively large fields of usefulness and may have other adaptations not mentioned herein nor apparent at this time. Structurally the said bracket consists in two corresponding or similar supporting members A, adapted to be engaged with the side of a building if used for a scaffold, or upon the roof if used for shingling, a single brace rod or bar B pivoted between the lower ends of said members on a connecting bolt 2 and connected with each of said members near their upper ends by cross-rods or bars C.

In detail each supporting member A is preferably made from a flat stiff metallic bar of suitable length and provided with one or more key holes 3 at its upper end, or the equivalent of such holes for engaging the bars upon nails or spikes driven into the building for this purpose, while their lower ends are twisted a quarter turn so as to present two substantially flat opposite sides 4 for engagement by bolt 2 through holes therein. The extremity 5 of each bar or twisted end 4 is sharpened and bent inward somewhat to form an engaging spur or tooth adapted to penetrate the timber or wood upon which the bracket rests and constitute

a supporting means therefor in conjunction with said nails or spikes. The brace B is pivotally engaged at its lower end on said bolt 2 between said flat sides 4 and to fold between said bars A when the whole device is folded for shipping or to lay aside. Suitable clips 6 are fixed on said bars A near their upper ends and between holes 3 in this instance, and the said cross pieces C are pivotally mounted in said clips and adapted to fold flat upon the said bars A when the device is folded, but in use said pieces are adjustably engaged with inclined brace B by means of a locking part or device D.

As to this device I may say that the form thereof shown is the preferred form rather than the only and exclusive one, as I have tried several different constructions for this purpose with more or less satisfactory results. This will be understood when it is seen that the function of this part is to afford adjustment of the cross supporting pieces C on brace B and to automatically lock itself in any given position by the mere weight of said cross pieces thereon. This is obvious from the construction and arrangement of the parts shown, because the hole in said device D is just large enough to slide comfortably upon said brace and its end is twisted and turned a quarter around and pivoted on bolt 7 between the loose meeting ends of said cross pieces. Evidently this construction and arrangement with the pivots provided here and there will allow the device D to be freely moved up and down on brace B by hand to any desired elevation and said device will as evidently be locked on said brace the instant the pivoted end thereof between cross-pieces C is depressed, and the greater the weight on these bars the tighter the lock on said brace. I might of course use a pin here and there through said brace beneath said device but it is not needed, and this part of my invention comprises broadly an adjusting and automatic locking device in relation with said brace B and cross pieces C adapted to serve the function and to operate after the manner of the particular form thereof herein shown and described. The clips 6 are riveted or otherwise firmly fixed upon bars A, and the entire device is both knock-down and foldable, and for scaffolding purposes requires no additional support of any kind. The planks for

the men to stand upon can therefore be laid immediately across the supporting bars C and the scaffold is finished.

In Fig. 1 the arrows 8 indicate the direction in which bars A may be moved at their free ends to accommodate various conditions met with in the construction of houses, such as difference in distances between uprights or the usual risers forming the wall of the building. Arrows 9 indicate the direction of adjustment of locking part D in brace B, the cross-pieces C necessarily having a swinging movement by reason of their pivoted connection with bars A. Arrows 10 indicate the direction of movement of brace B. At the joint connections are free and loose to accommodate the spreading of the folding movements between the parts and which are not only a material advantage in permitting the device to be adjusted to meet varying conditions when used as a scaffold, but also permit the device to be folded in a small compass with the brace B, cross-pieces C and bars A in a substantially parallel plane and closely assembled. When folded together in this manner locking part D is disconnected from brace B and which is permissible because said parts are jointed as shown to slip said part D over and apart from the free end of brace B. This bracket is not only serviceable for a side wall scaffold, but may be as conveniently applied and used as a roof bracket to provide a scaffold shingling and so forth.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket adapted to be used in scaffolds and on roofs consisting of two corresponding members constructed to be temporarily engaged in working position, a single brace pivoted between said members and supporting cross pieces pivoted on said members at one end and pivotally and adjustably engaged with said brace at their other ends.

2. A bracket for scaffolds and the like comprising two main bars, a brace pivoted between the lower ends of said bars and two cross pieces pivoted to the upper ends thereof, and a device connecting the outer ends of

said cross-pieces slidably mounted on said brace.

3. A bracket adapted to be used by slaters, carpenters and others about buildings having two main bars constructed at their ends to be fixed in working position, a cross-piece connected to the upper end of each bar and a brace pivoted between the lower ends of said bars, and a device pivotally mounted on the outer ends of said cross pieces and constructed to slide and automatically lock on said brace.

4. The bracket described having two supporting bars constructed at their upper ends with slots for nails or spikes and having sharpened engaging points at their lower ends, a clip on each bar and cross pieces pivoted in said clips, a brace pivoted between the lower ends of said supporting bars and a device pivoted on the outer ends of said cross-pieces and constructed to slide and lock on said brace.

5. A scaffold bracket consisting of a pair of bars and a brace member pivotally united to permit spreading and folding of each of said parts in different directions and cross-pieces connecting the free ends of said parts.

6. A scaffold bracket comprising two main bars and a brace pivotally united at their lower ends with a free connection to provide a more or less universal joint and a cross-piece pivotally united with the upper end of each bar and having a locking device adjustably engaged with the upper end of said brace.

7. A scaffold bracket consisting of two bars and a brace pivotally united, and a pair of cross-pieces pivotally and adjustably connecting the free ends of said bars and brace, said parts having free engaging connections adapting all of them to assume different angular positions relatively to one another.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARVEY C. WERTZ.

Witnesses:

J. C. SLOAN,
M. W. MCCREADY.