

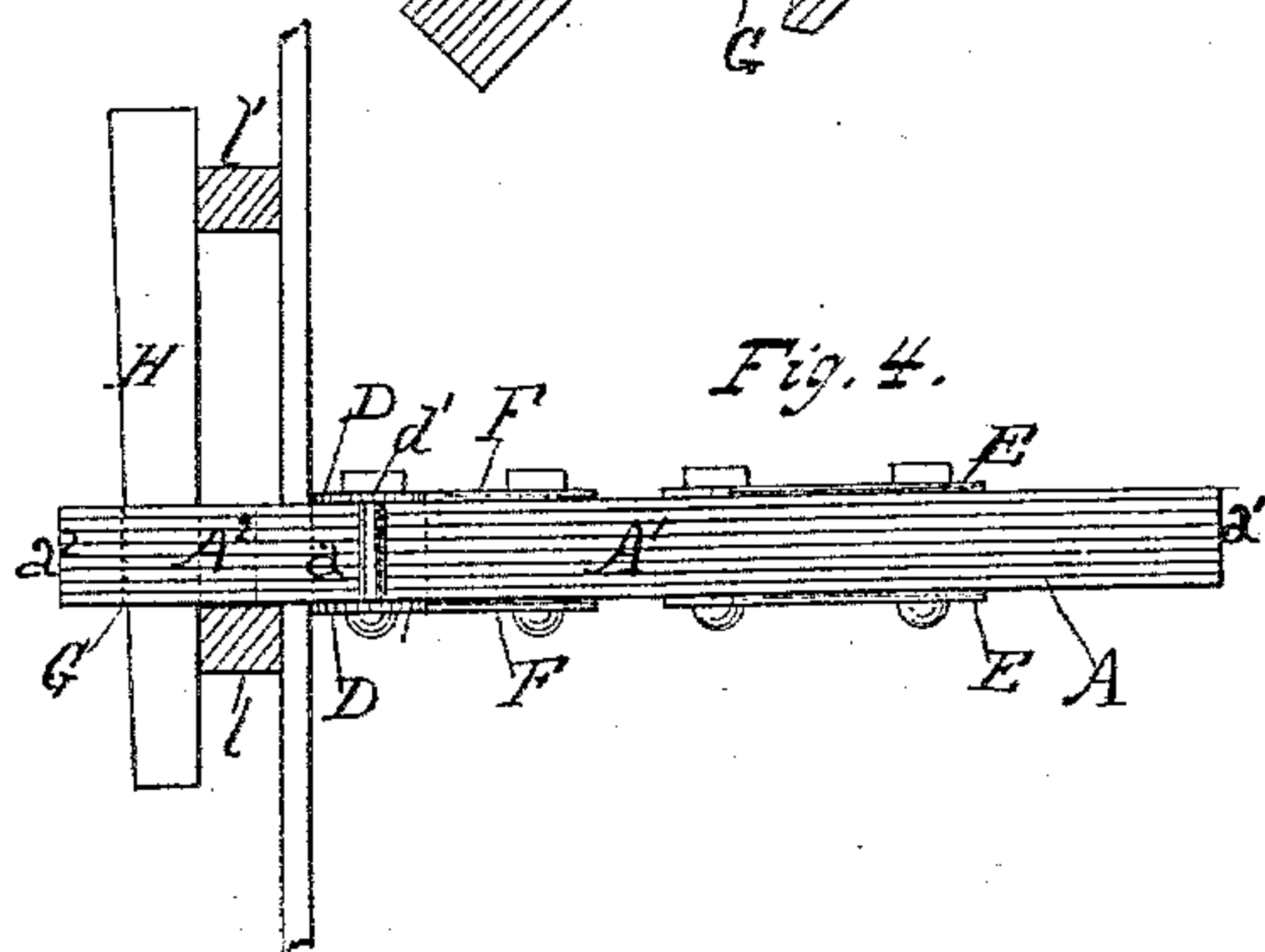
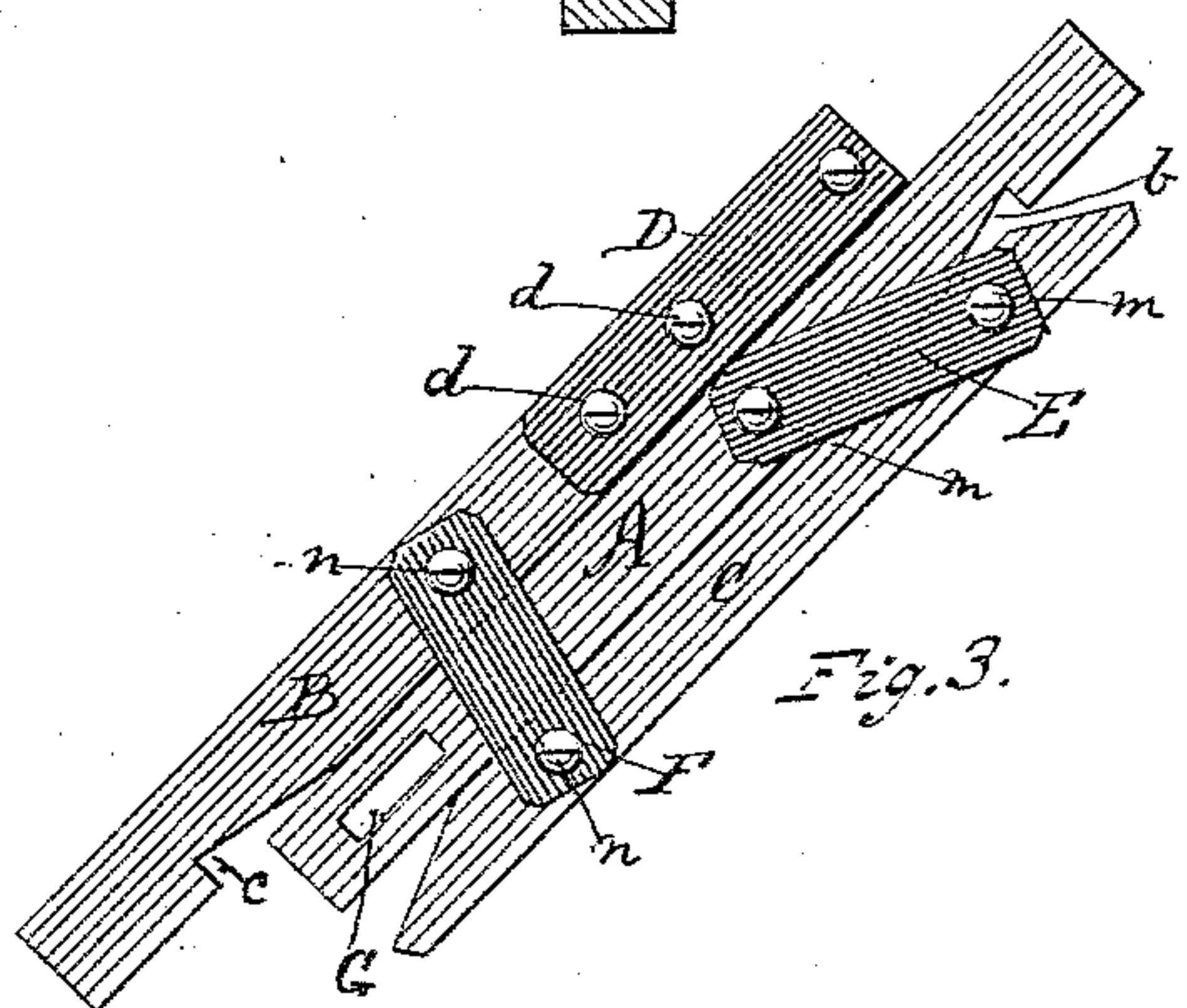
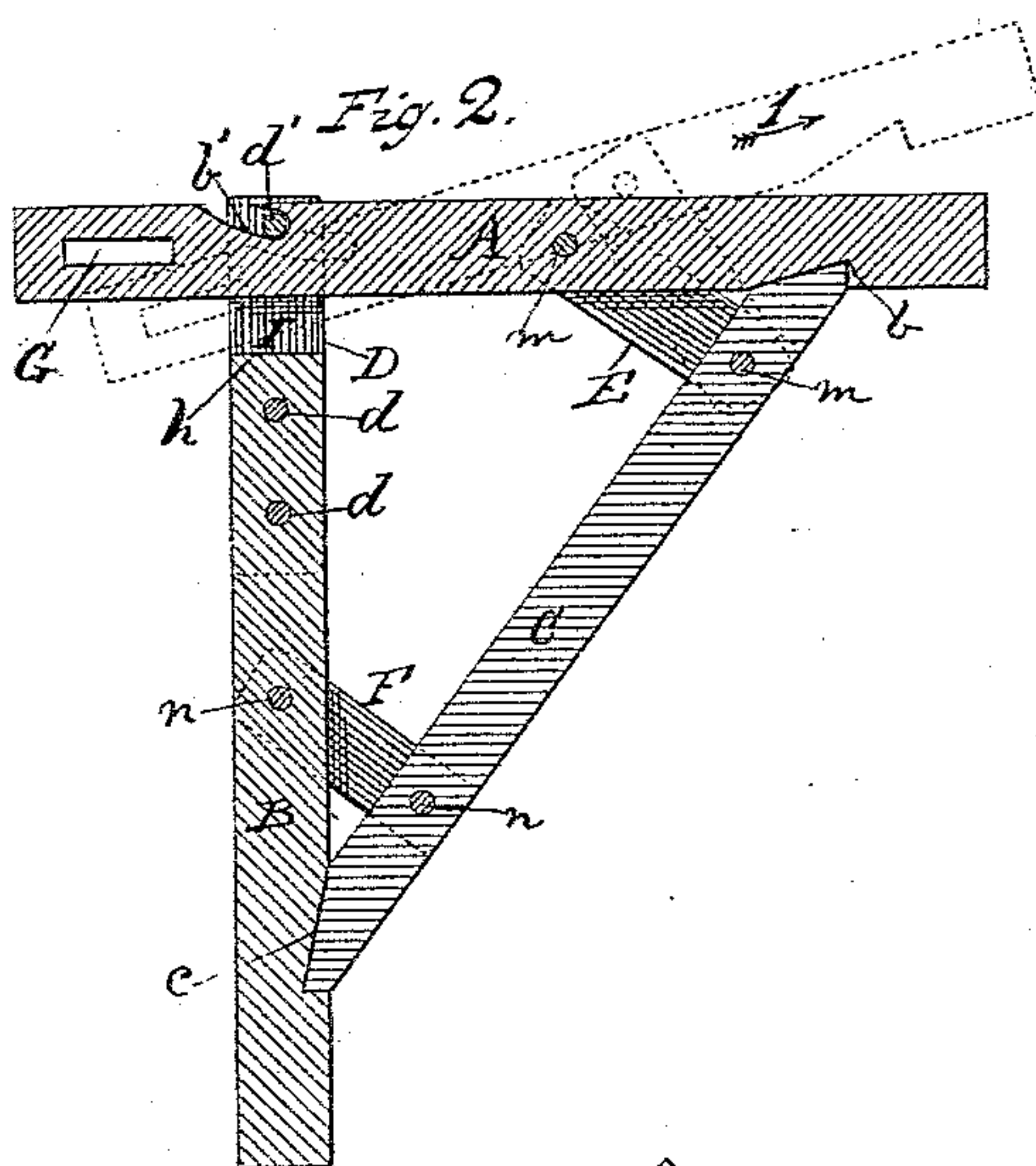
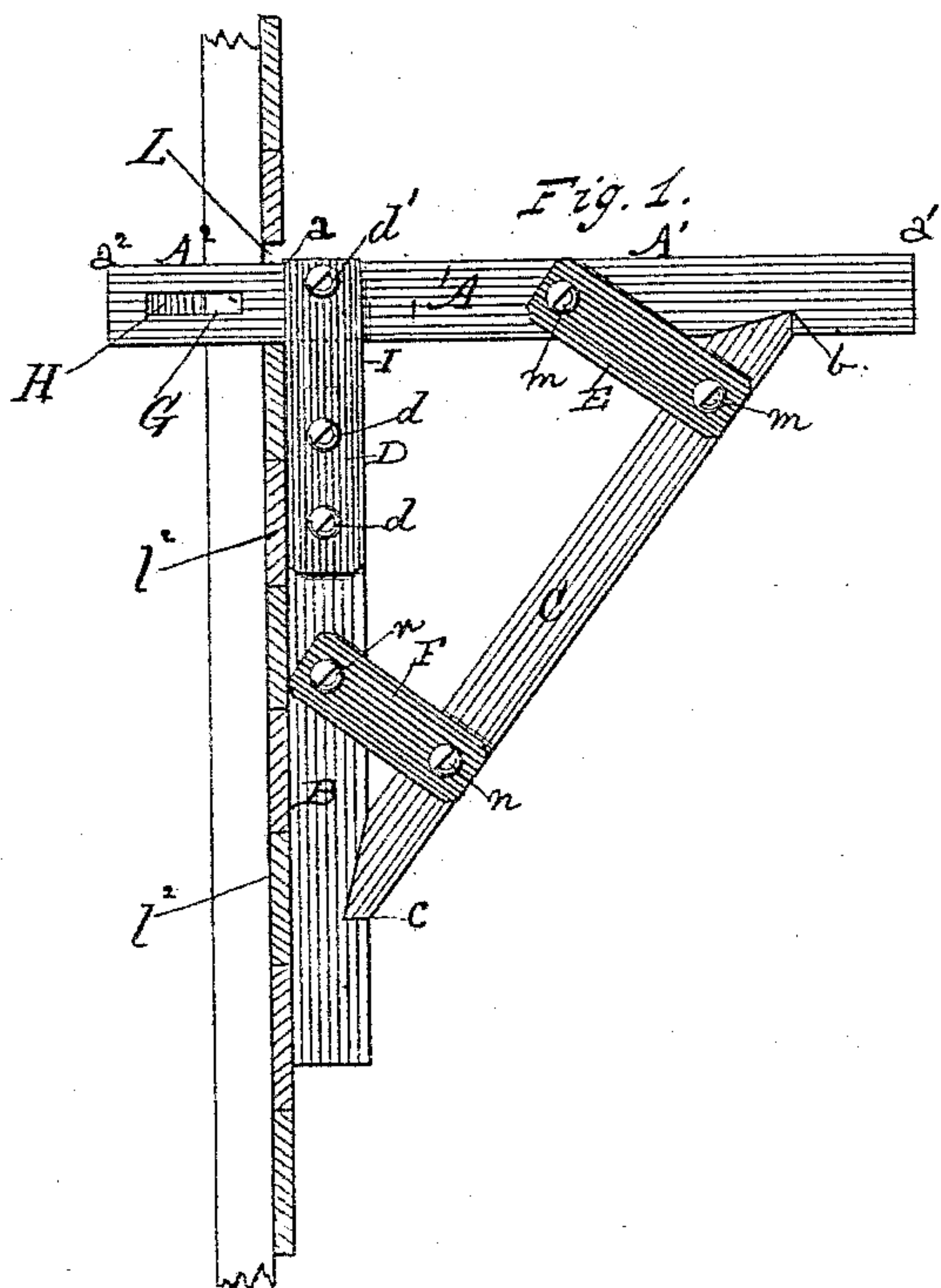
(No Model.)

S. E. RHODES.

MECHANIC'S AND BUILDER'S SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 339,321.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.



*Witnesses:*

Witnesses:  
Charles Seeriff  
Arthur M. Bigden.

Stephen E. Rhodes

*Inventor.*

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Alex. McKim



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN EUGENE RHODES, OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR  
OF ONE-HALF TO EDMOND G. ROWSON, OF SAME PLACE.

## MECHANIC'S AND BUILDER'S SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,321, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed January 11, 1884. Serial No. 117,155. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHEN EUGENE RHODES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saratoga Springs, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mechanics' and Builders' Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in mechanics' and builders' scaffold-brackets, in which are employed three bars and pivoted straps connecting said bars; and it consists of the devices and parts and combinations of devices and elements hereinafter described, and particularly set forth in the claim.

The objects of my invention are to produce a bracket which can be readily attached in a strong and secure manner to the side of a building or other structure for holding scaffold-boards for support of workmen engaged on the structure, and also to provide means by which the parts composing the bracket can be readily folded together in a compact form for reducing its bulk when being kept in storage or not in use, and when being transported from place to place. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a scaffold-bracket embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the bracket when its parts are folded together for storage or transportation. Fig. 4 is a view of horizontal bar of the bracket from its upper side, and illustrates the manner in which the bracket can be secured against a side of a structure.

The same letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Horizontal bar A, vertical bar B, and oblique bar C compose the body of the bracket, and straps D, E, and F connect these bars together in a secure manner.

The horizontal bar A is preferably made of wood, and with a length which will include the scaffold-bearing portion A' between points  $a$   $a'$ , and the attaching portion A<sup>2</sup> between points  $a$   $a^2$ . The attaching portion A<sup>2</sup> of this bar is provided with perforation G, made with any suitable form for receiving a suitable key-

ing-piece, H, and preferably with an oblong form in a horizontal direction, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to admit the use of keys of different widths, as may be required by reason of different depths of opening through the side of the structure the bracket is to be applied to, through which this attaching portion A<sup>2</sup> of bar A is to pass before being secured. Made in the lower side of the forward portion, A', of this bar, and toward the outer end of the same, is the inclined notch  $b$ , and made in the upper side of this bar, at point  $a$ , is the hook-form notch  $b'$ .

The vertical bar B is preferably made of wood, and has made in its front side, at near its lower end, the beveled or inclined notch  $c$ . This bar is suspended from horizontal bar A by means of straps D D, which are rigidly secured to bar B by two or more bolts,  $d$ , or their known equivalents, and the suspension-bolt  $d'$ .

The oblique bar C is made with a length corresponding with the distance between the foot of notch  $b$  of bar A and notch  $c$  of bar B when said two bars are at right angles to each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The ends of this bracing-bar are each made in shape to correspond with the form of the respective notches  $b$  and  $c$ , so as to hold with the same.

The upper end,  $h$ , of vertical bar B terminates at a point below the lower side of horizontal bar A, to form the opening I between said upper end  $h$  and the lower side of bar A, which will permit the rear end portion of said bar to drop down, so that the hook-notch  $b'$  in the upper side of said bar can be carried out of engagement with the suspension-bolt  $d'$  of straps D D.

Straps E hold the upper end of bracing-bar C in pivoted connection with the front end portion of bar A by means of the pivot-bolts  $m$   $m$ , and straps F hold the lower end of said bar C in pivoted connection with vertical bar B by the pivot-bolts  $n$   $n$ .

The pivoted straps E permit bar A to be moved from position of full lines to that of dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that the rear end portion of said bar will drop down in opening I between the rigid straps D, and effect a disengagement of suspension-bolt  $d'$  from notch  $b'$  of bar A, when notch  $b$  of the same bar will



be out of engagement with the upper end of  
bracing-bar C, and when thus disengaged bar  
A, turning on pivoted straps E, can be readily  
moved endwise in direction of arrow 1, Fig. 2,  
5 until the attaching portion A<sup>2</sup> of bar A will  
be moved fully out from opening I between  
straps D D. When this is done, the pivoted  
straps E and F will permit bar A to be turned  
down on the inner side of bracing-bar C, and  
10 be shoved endwise downward between said  
bracing-bar C and vertical bar B, substantially  
as shown in Fig. 3, when this bracket will be  
folded compactly together. Reversed opera-  
tions of the parts will open out the same and  
15 effect their relative arrangement, as shown in  
Figs. 1 and 2, for use for holding scaffold-  
boards.

In Figs. 1 and 4 is illustrated an application  
of this bracket to the side of a frame building  
20 or structure, and the attaching end portion, A<sup>2</sup>,  
of the horizontal bar A is shown to be passed  
through a hole or opening, L, in the side of  
the structure, (the sheathing of the same,) and  
at a side of one of the studding-pieces of the  
25 frame until bar B has been brought against  
the sheathing L', when key H is passed through  
perforation G and driven in, so as to bind  
tightly on studding-pieces l' l' and draw the  
bracket against the side of the building, as  
30 shown in Fig. 1. Then the suspended bar B,  
through straps D and suspension-bolt d', act-  
ing with notch b', will react against the draft  
of key H and effect a clamping of the portion  
of the side of the structure neighboring hole  
35 L in the same.

The perforation or key-hole G is shown in  
Fig. 2 to be on a line below the plane of the  
suspension-bolt d' and its coacting notch b'.  
By this relative arrangement of said parts  
40 there is produced a tendency of forcing the

outer end with notch b of bar A downwardly,  
and thereby press bar C in notch c of the sus-  
pended bar B, and force the lower end of this  
suspended bar tightly against the side of the  
building.

This bracket can be used with brick or other  
buildings or structures. If preferred, it can  
be made of metal, or wood and metal combined.

This bracket can be readily secured to build-  
ings by its own means of attachment, and sub-  
stantial and safe scaffolds can be rapidly placed  
at any desired line at the sides of buildings  
with but little expense of labor, and when not  
in use these brackets can be stored away in a  
compact manner.

I am aware that Letters Patent No. 159,309,  
granted to S. N. Fisher, February 2, 1875,  
shows a scaffold-bracket in which the upright  
bar, horizontal plank-supporting bar, and the  
bracing-bar are connected together by metallic  
60 straps to enable the same to be folded together.  
I therefore do not broadly claim brackets which  
can be at will folded up as above described.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Let-  
ters Patent, is—

In brackets for scaffolds, the combination,  
with horizontal bar A, provided with notches b  
and b' and keying perforations G, and the ver-  
tical bar B, having notch c, and suspended  
from notch b' in bar A by rigid straps having  
70 opening I between, of a bracing-bar having  
its ends corresponding with notches b and c in  
bars A and B, and connected with the same by  
pivoted straps E and F, substantially as and  
for the operations and purposes set forth.

STEPHEN EUGENE RHODES.

Witnesses:

ESMOND STILES,  
WM. H. MCCALL.