

(No Model.)

R. WEGG.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 424,236.

Patented Mar. 25, 1890.

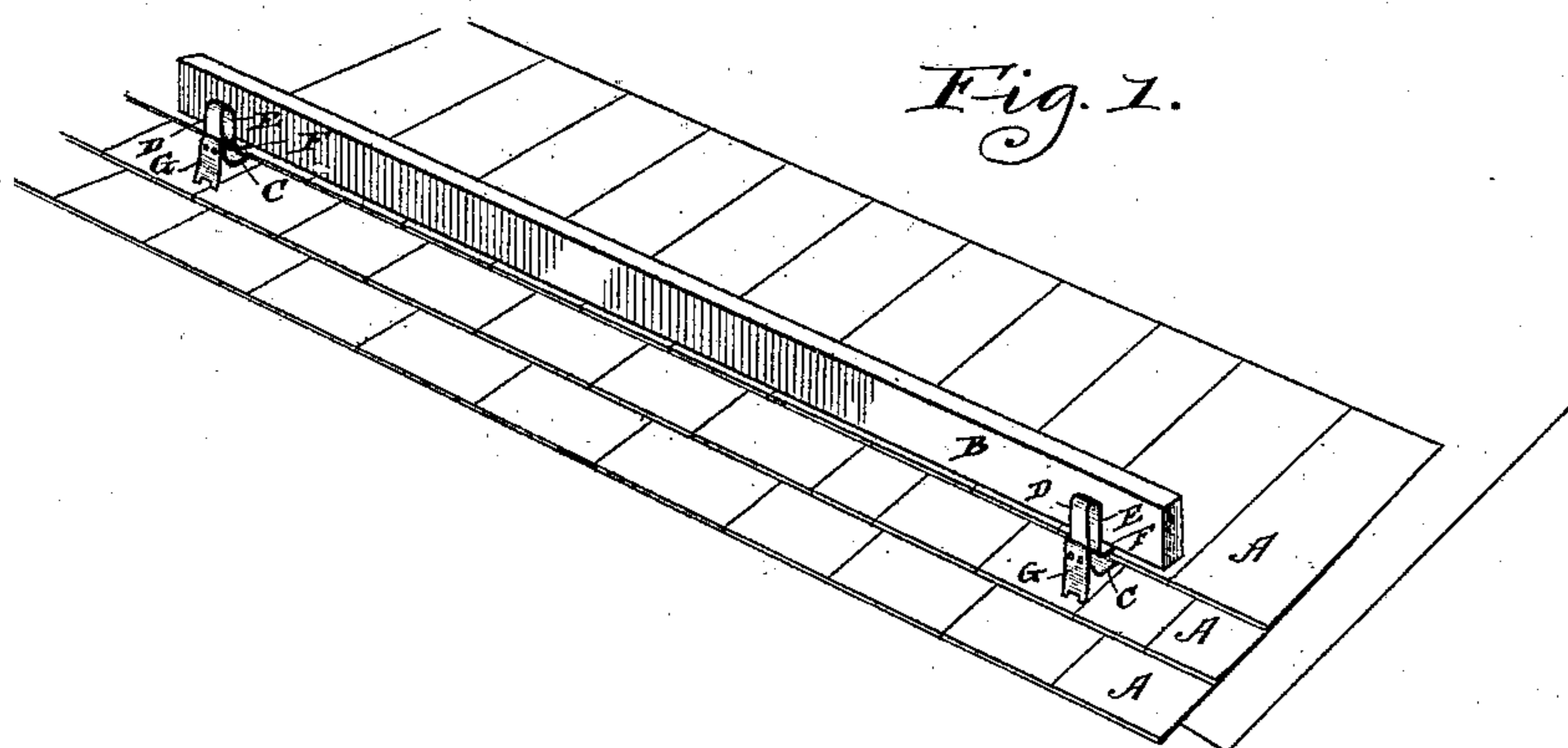


Fig. 2.

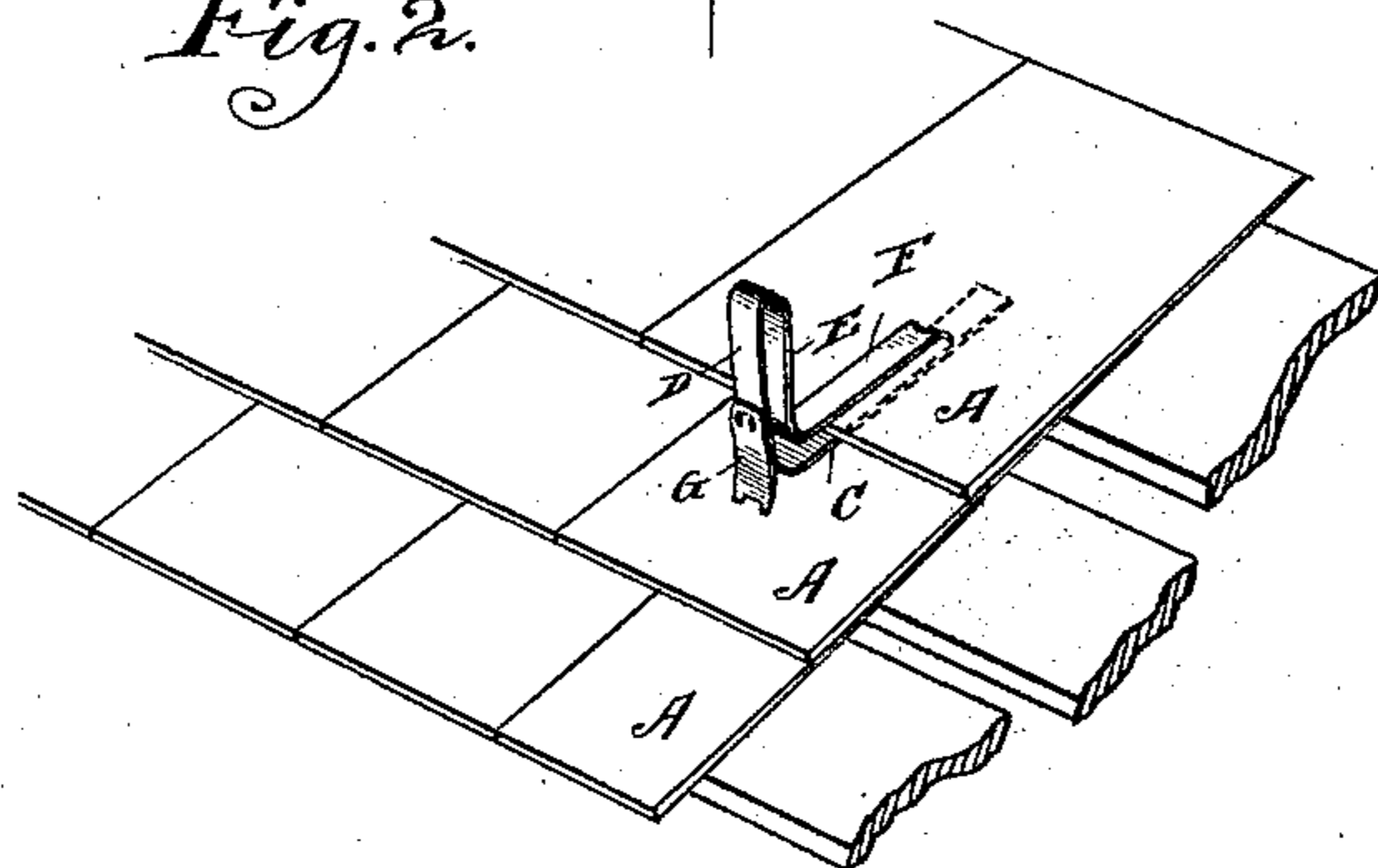


Fig. 3.

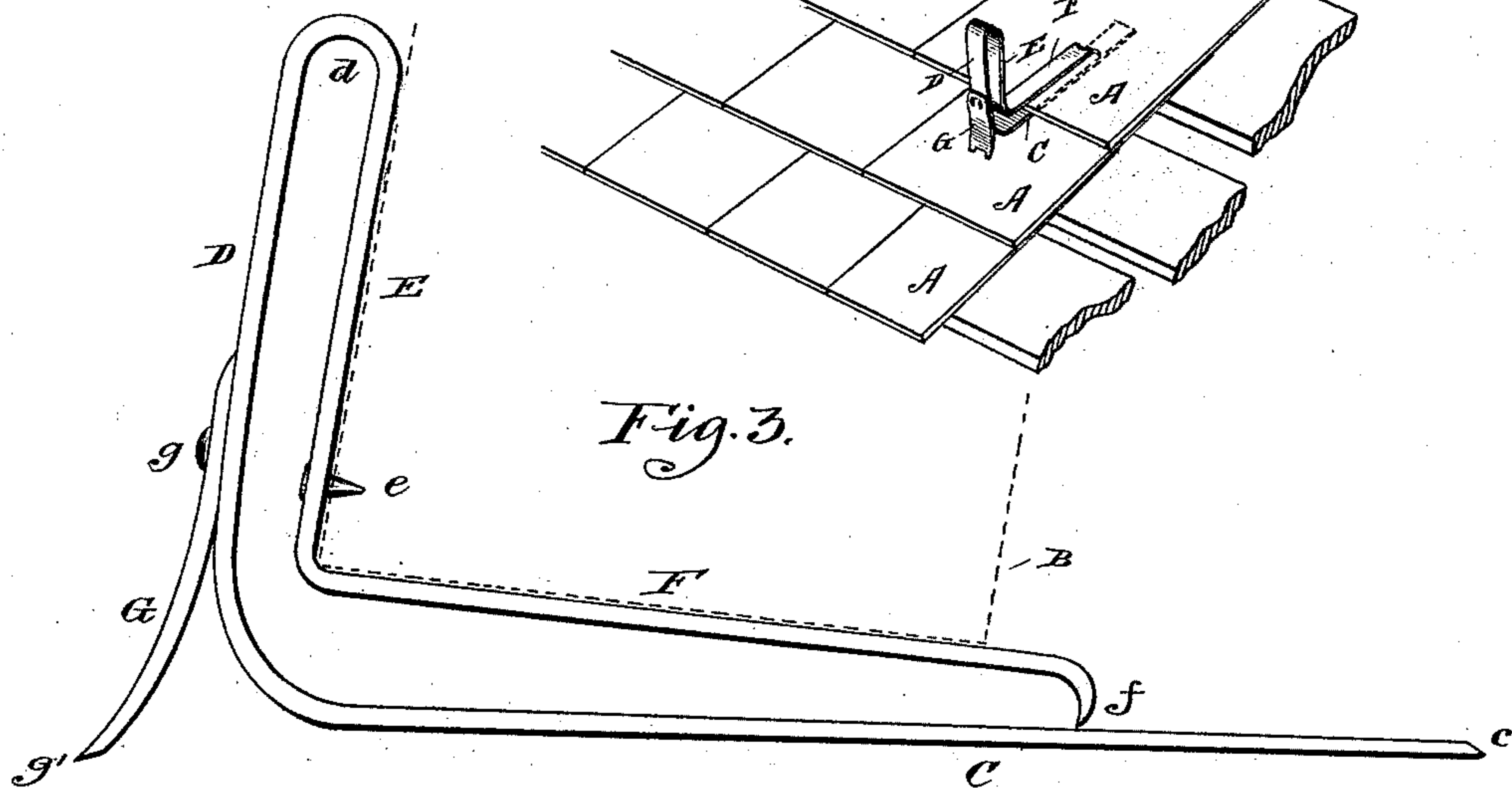
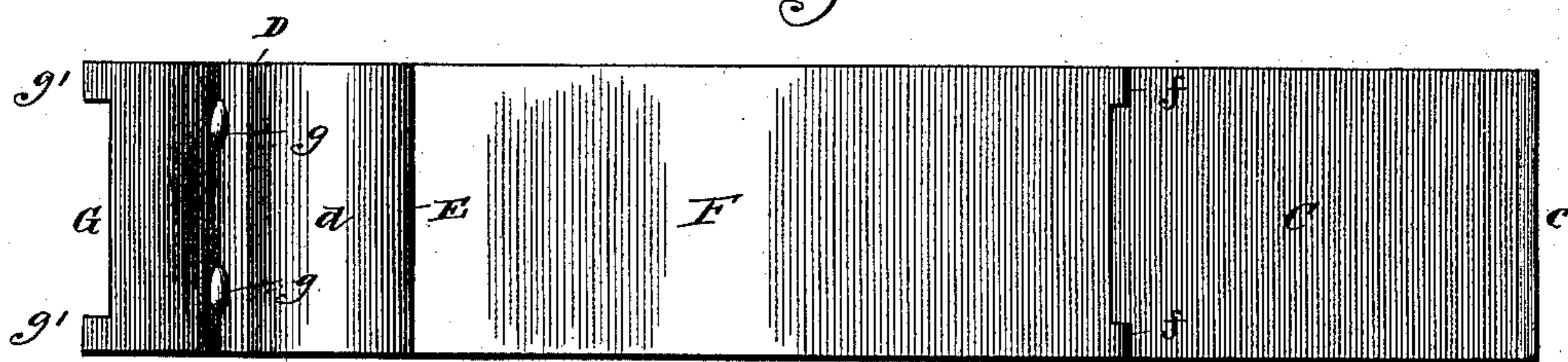


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT WEGG, OF RICHMOND, ILLINOIS.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,236, dated March 25, 1890.

Application filed January 13, 1890. Serial No. 336,812. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT WEGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of McHenry and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a scaffold-bracket particularly intended for the use of carpenters, painters, and other workmen in shingling, painting, and repairing roofs; and it consists in a bracket constructed from a strip of resilient metal which is bent to provide a lower or base plate, the front end of which is adapted to be inserted beneath a course of shingles, a front and rear upright member to support the scaffold-timber, and a claw-plate forwardly projected from the lower end of the front upright member, and a downwardly-projecting claw-plate or dog secured to the rear upright member and adapted to engage a shingle of a lower course. The front upright member is also provided with a spur to engage the scaffold-timber and prevent its turning.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of the roof on which a scaffold-timber is supported by my improved brackets. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing one of the brackets and its manner of application. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the bracket detached, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same.

In the drawings, A represents courses of shingles, and B a scaffold-timber to be supported on the roof. I prefer to construct the bracket from a flat strip of spring-steel bent to form the base-plate C, which will preferably have its forward end beveled, as at *c*, the rear upright member D and the front upright member E, formed by the bend *d*, and the upper or claw plate F, having one or more claws *f*. The front upright member will preferably have the engaging-spur *e*. From the rear side of the upright member D downwardly projects a second claw-plate or dog G, which may be secured to the member D by the rivets *g*, and its lower end will have one or more engaging-points *g'*.

In use the bracket will be secured in position by having the lower plate pushed up

under a shingle, as clearly shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the claw-plate F will be slightly raised to permit the passage of the butt of the shingle beneath its claws. The dog G will have its points forced into the surface of a shingle in the course below that engaged by the claw-plate F, and then the scaffold-timber will be put in place, the spur *e* being forced into its rear side to prevent its turning. The resiliency of the metal, particularly at the bend *d*, will tend to force the claws of the plate F into the shingles, and to secure the full spring effect I prefer to construct the claw-plate so that it shall incline toward the lower plate from its rear to its front end. The weight of the scaffold-timber and of the user will tend to set the engaging claws or points more firmly into the shingles, and the device is so constructed that the greater the weight on the scaffold-timber the more firmly the claws will engage the shingles.

It is obvious that it will be well nigh impossible for this bracket to be accidentally disengaged, while it can be readily removed by the lifting of its rear claw member or dog and a slight rearward pull.

I do not confine myself to the exact form of construction herein shown and described, as it is obvious that modifications may be made in the construction. For example, the member G may be formed as an integral extension of the base-plate C and the rear upright member D may be riveted or otherwise secured to said plate.

I claim—

1. A scaffold-bracket having a lower plate adapted to project at its forward end beneath a course of shingles, a claw-plate having claws at its front end, an integral upright member to support the scaffold-timber, said member having integrally formed therewith a rear upright member integral with or secured to the lower plate, and a downwardly-projecting claw-plate or dog, substantially as described.

2. A scaffold-bracket having its lower or base plate, a front and a rear upright member, an upper or claw plate constructed integrally from a strip of resilient metal, and a downwardly-projecting claw-plate secured

at the rear of the upright members, substantially as described.

3. A scaffold-bracket having a lower or
base plate, a front and a rear upright mem-
5 ber, an upper or claw plate constructed in-
tegrally from a strip of resilient metal, said
claw-plate being inclined downwardly from
its rear to its front end, and a downwardly-
projecting claw-plate or dog secured to the
10 rear upright member, substantially as de-
scribed.

4. A scaffold-bracket having a lower or

base plate, a rear and front upright member,
and an upper claw-plate integrally construct-
ed from a strip of resilient metal, said rear 15
upright having a downwardly-projecting claw-
plate or dog secured therewith, and said front
upright member having a spur to engage the
scaffold-timber, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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