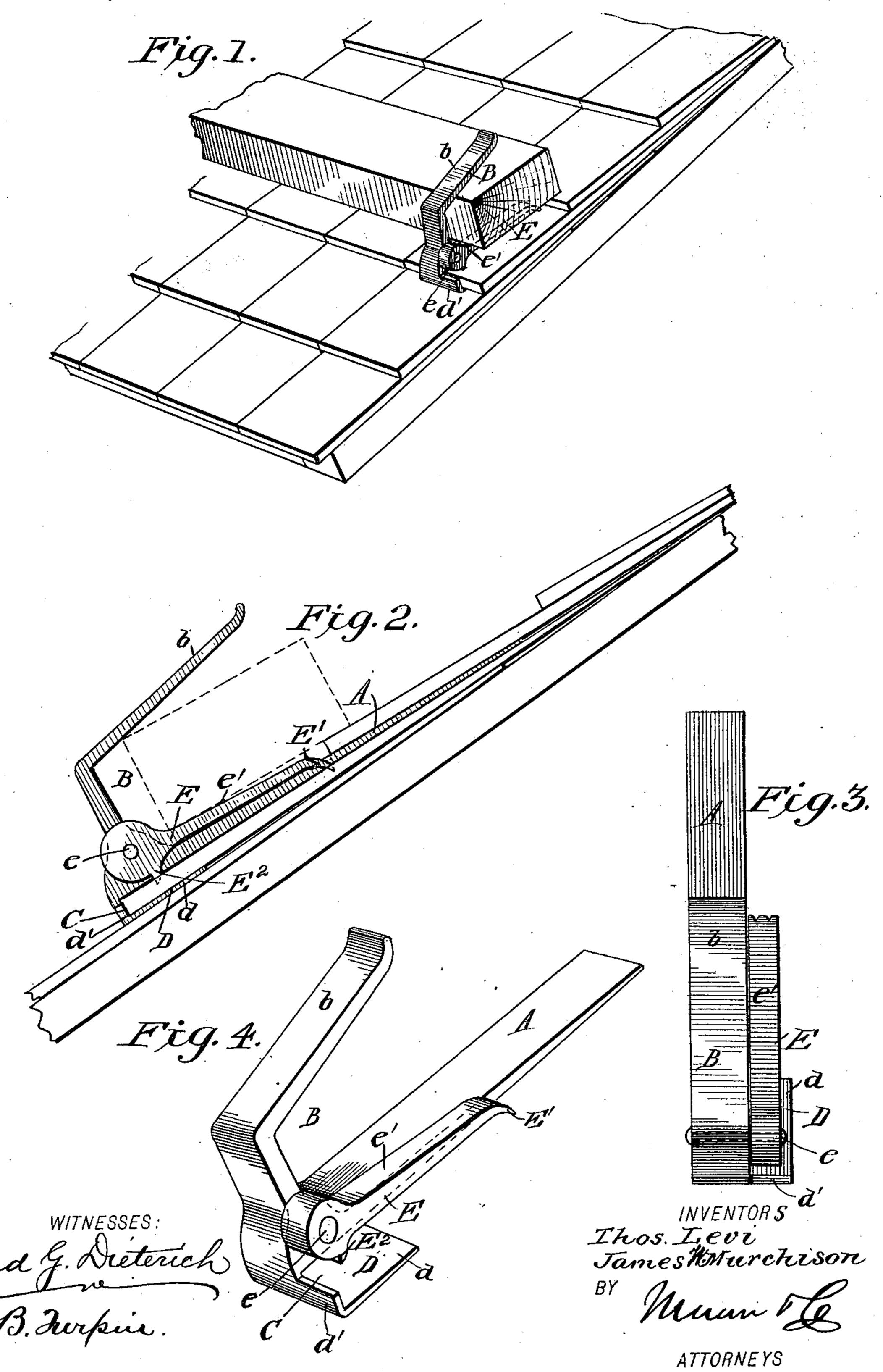
(No Model.)

T. LEVI & J. W. MURCHISON. SHINGLING BRACKET.

No. 434,348.

Patented Aug. 12, 1890.



United States Patent Office.

THOMAS LEVI AND JAMES W. MURCHISON, OF NEW WESTMINSTER, CANADA.

SHINGLING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,348, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed April 7, 1890. Serial No. 346,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Thomas Levi and James W. Murchison, of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shingling-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved shingling-bracket or bracket for connection with a shingle-roof to support a beam or scantling against which the carpenter or other workman may rest in shingling or repairing a roof, in building or repairing a chimney, or in doing any other work on a shingle-roof.

The invention consists in the novel construction of the device, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the bracket as in use. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the bracket. Fig. 3 is a top plan view thereof; and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the bracket, all as will be hereinafter described.

The bracket consists of the main plate A, the stirrup B, the shingle-recess C, having the 25 bearing-plate D, and the dog E, pivoted at its lower end e, and having spurs or serrations E' E', arranged, respectively, at its free and pivoted ends and arranged and adapted to bite into a shingle having its butt-end in-30 serted in the recess C. It will be noticed that the dog E is pivoted to the main plate at about the lower end of such plate and alongside the same. It will also be noticed that the base-plate D extends laterally at d past the 35 main plate, so that it will lie immediately below the dog E and form a jaw or bearing on the opposite side of a shingle clamped by said dog, so that the shingle will not be split or broken by the dog. At its lower end the exwhich facilitates the setting of the bracket in true position on a roof. The outer arm b of the stirrup B inclines outward toward its upper end, forming a wedge-like bearing for 45 the bar or scantling forced down in such stirrup B, and the dog E is so formed that its upper surface e' projects into the stirrup in position to be pressed upon by the scantling

bracket in place.
In applying the bracket the plate D is placed under the butt-end of any one of the

forced therein to cause its spurs or serrations

50 to bite into the shingle, and so clamp the

shingles and the end of the main plate A is inserted under the butt-end of the next up- 55 per shingle. Now if a piece of scantling be forced down in the stirrup it will cause the dog to clamp the butt-end of the shingle and so hold the bracket firmly in place. It will be understood that these brackets are usually 60 used in pairs or sets, a bracket being arranged to support each end and the middle of the scantling or foot-board, or be placed eight or ten feet apart.

Having thus described our invention, what 65

we claim as new is—

1. The improved bracket consisting of the main plate, having at its lower end a stirrup B, and a shingle-recess C, having a bearing-plate D, and the dog having spurs or serrations and arranged to be clamped against a shingle inserted in recess C by a scantling or foot-bar pressed into the stirrup B, substantially as set forth.

2. The improved bracket consisting of the 75 main plate A, having a stirrup B, and shingle-recess C, having a base-plate D extended at d to one side of the plate A, and the dog hinged or pivoted at one end and movable alongside of plate A above the extension d 80 of plate D, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The improved shingling-bracket having its main plate provided with a stirrup and with a plate D, and provided with a dog piv-85 oted at one end and free at its opposite end, and provided at its free and pivoted ends with spurs or serrations, all substantially as

and for the purposes set forth.

the opposite side of a shingle clamped by said dog, so that the shingle will not be split or broken by the dog. At its lower end the extension d is formed with a stop-flange d', which facilitates the setting of the bracket in true position on a roof. The outer arm b of the stirrup B inclines outward toward its upper end, forming a wedge-like bearing for the bar or scantling forced down in such stirrup B, and the dog E is so formed that its upper end, projects into the stirrup in po-

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Witnesses:

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