

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. RAMSEY.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 474,406.

Patented May 10, 1892.

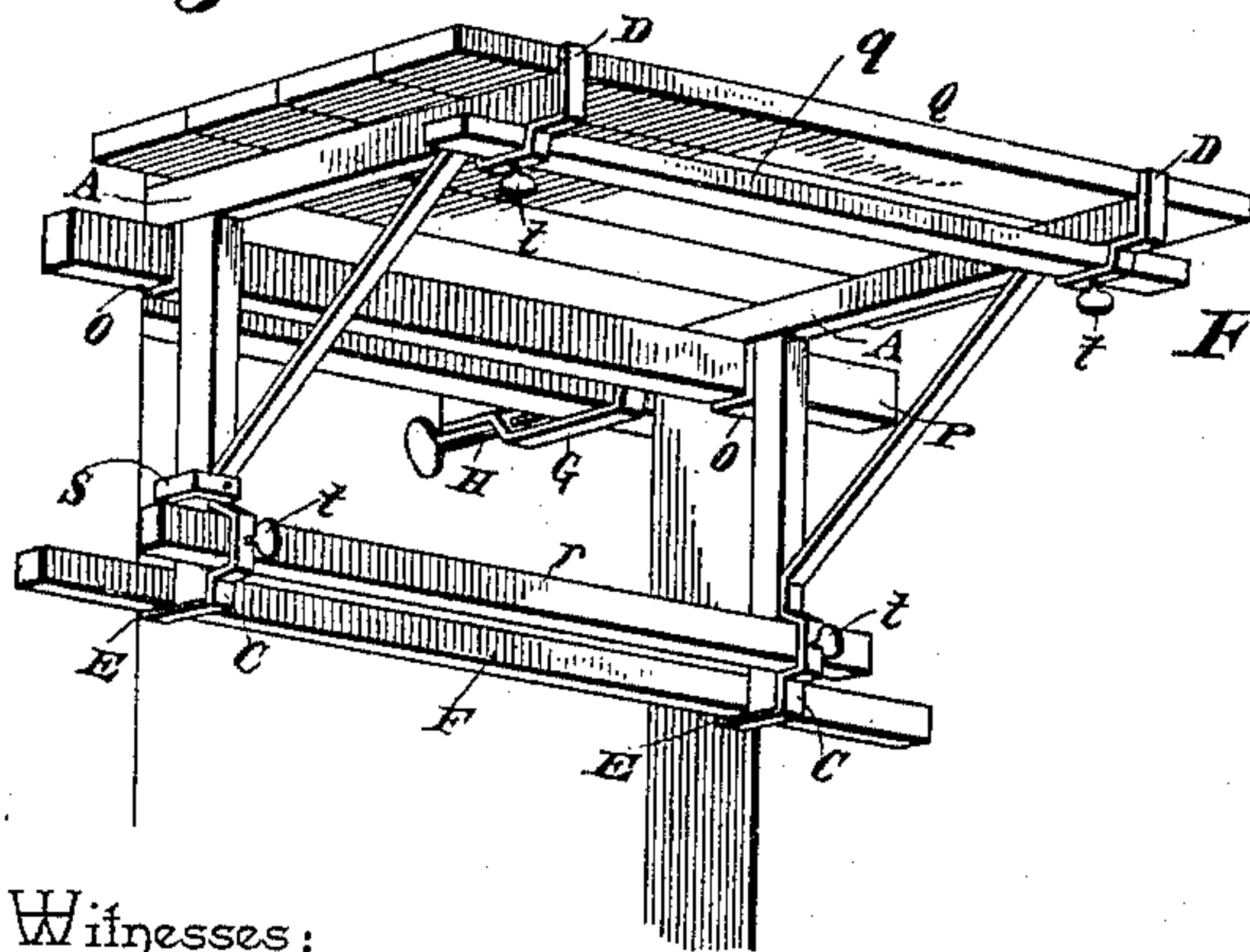
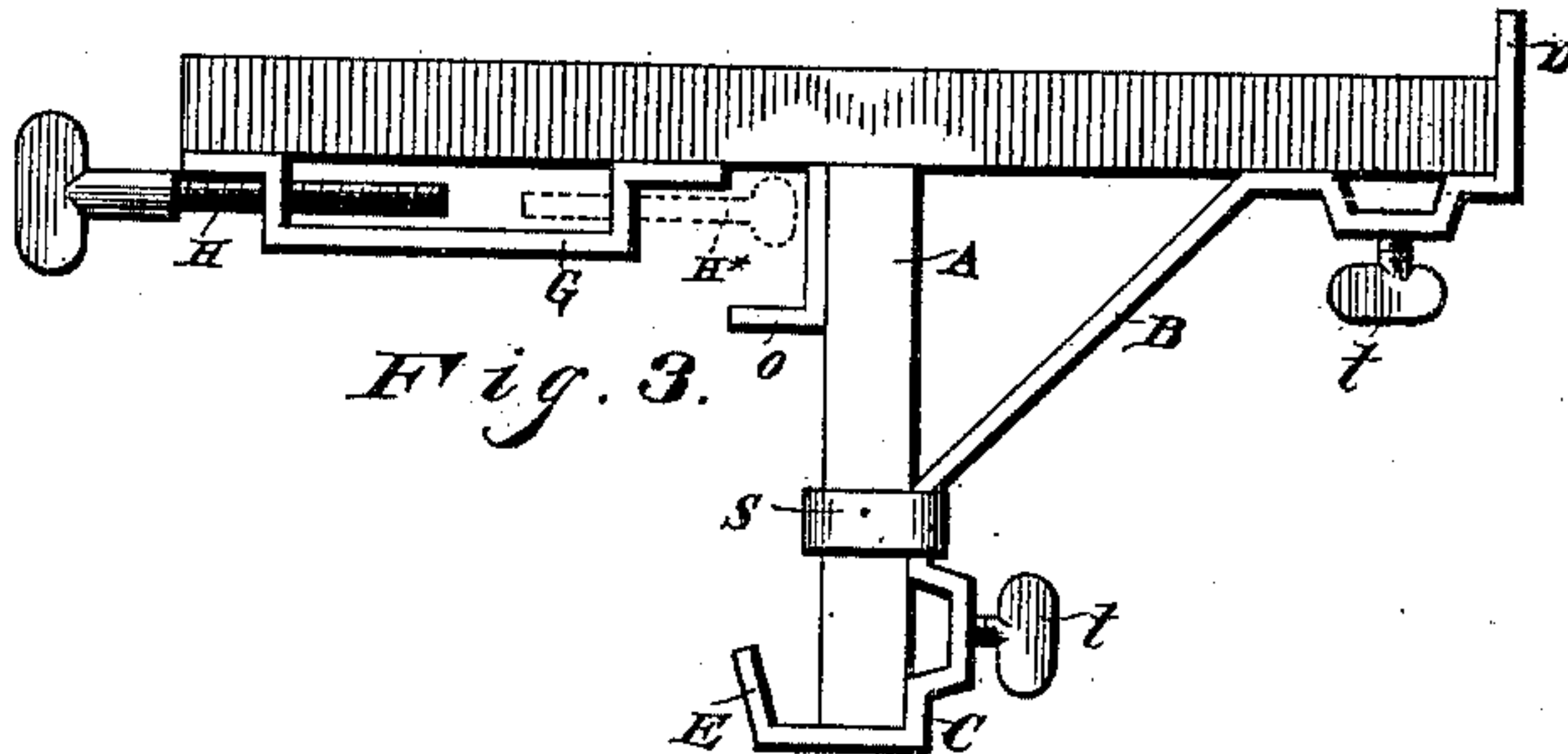
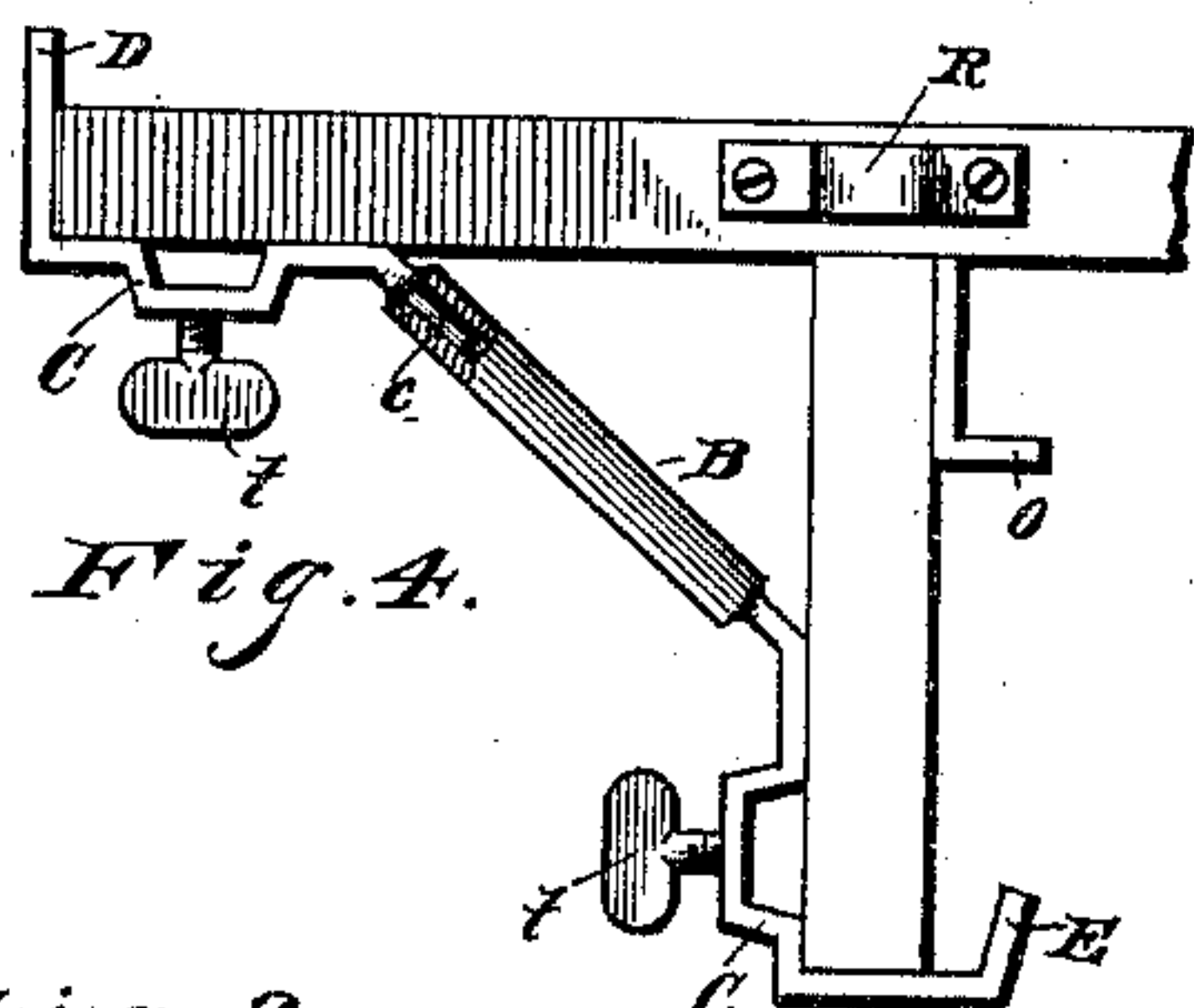
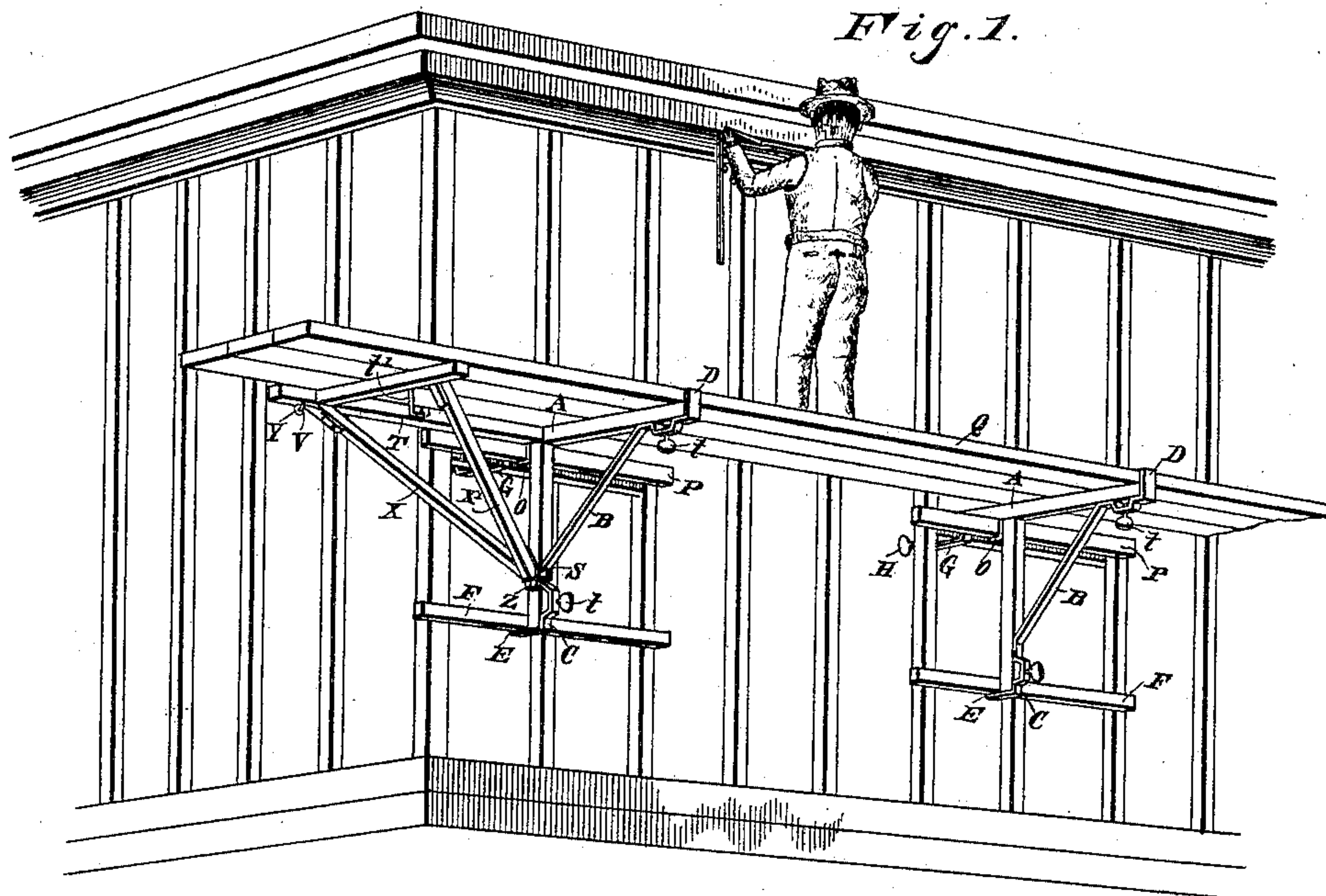
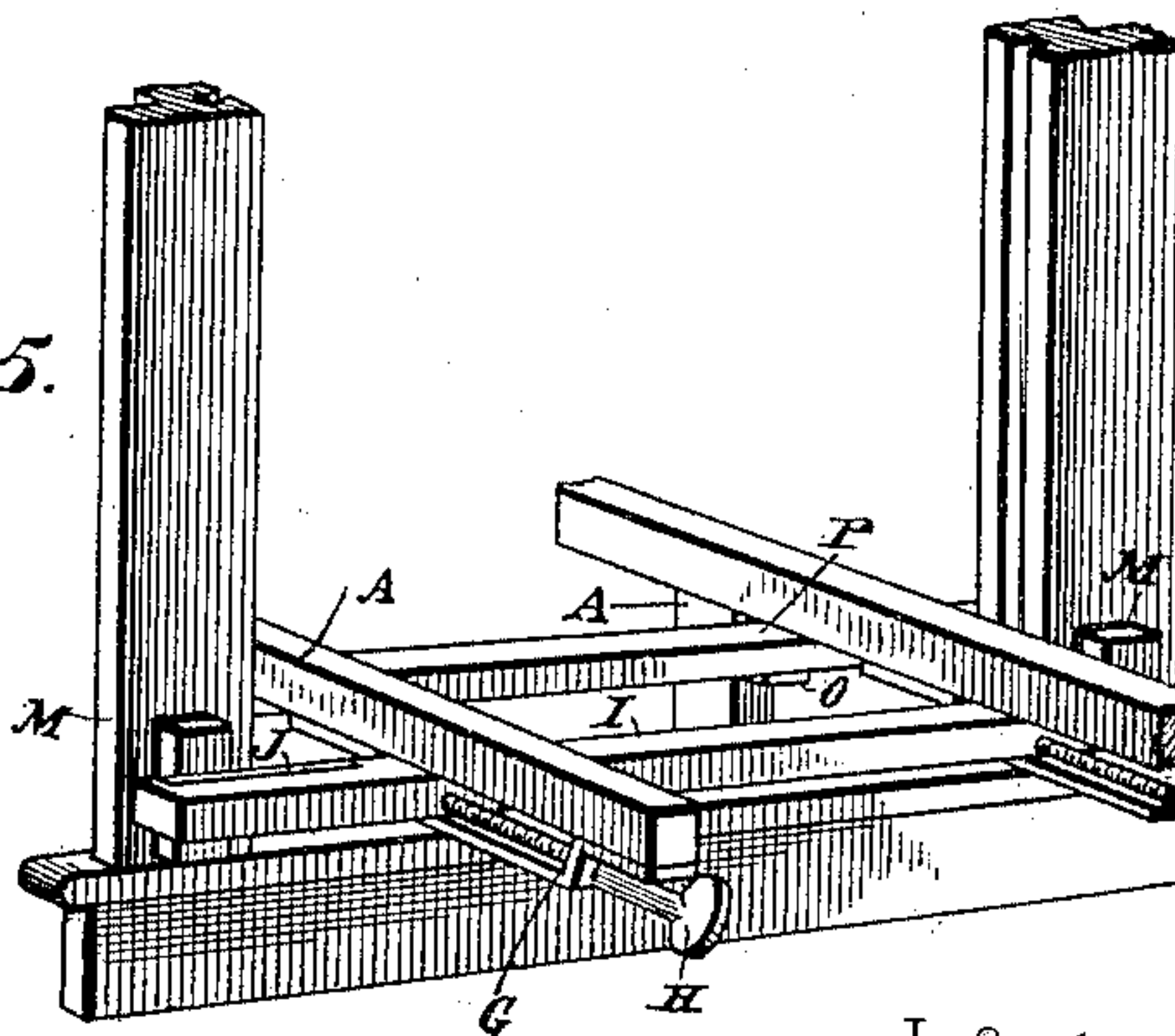


Fig. 5.



Witnesses;

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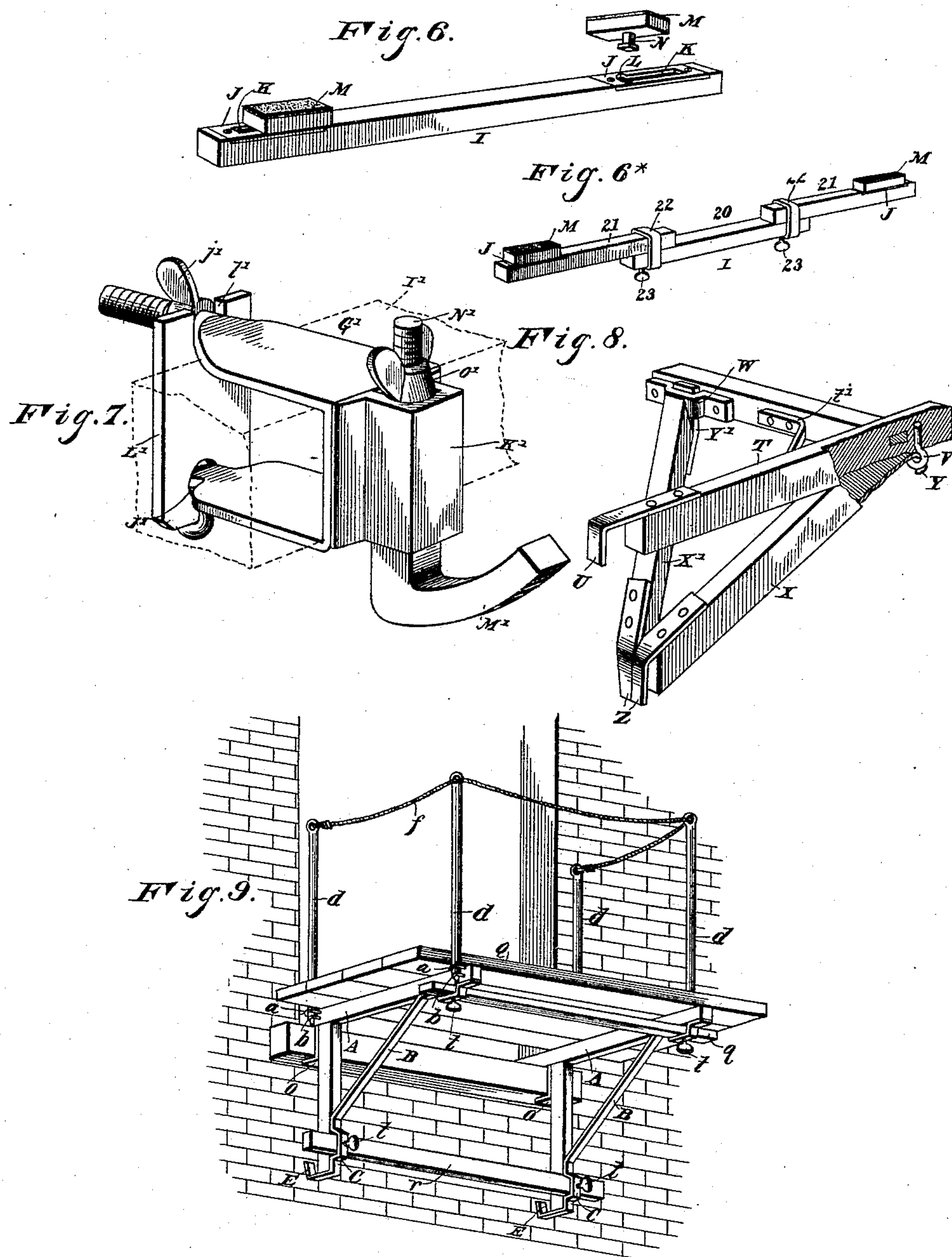
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. RAMSEY.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 474,406.

Patented May 10, 1892.



Witnesses;

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Inventor,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MARCELLUS RAMSEY, OF MILES GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,406, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed April 29, 1891. Serial No. 390,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCELLUS RAMSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Miles Grove, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Scaffold-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to brackets, commonly called "window-jacks," for supporting scaffolding against the side of a dwelling; and the object of the same is to provide a bracket of this character which may be run out from any window and which will support the scaffolding around the corner of a dwelling.

To this end the invention consists of the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device as used to support a staging along one side and beyond the corner of a house. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing two of my brackets as arranged to support a short staging near the top of a window or any place on the casing you wish to use it. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one bracket. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the preferred form of brace therefor. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the inner ends of the brackets are locked in the window. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail of the locking-bar with one of its cushions removed. Fig. 6* is a similar view of an extension locking-bar. Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of another form of loop for holding the locking-bar. Fig. 8 is a perspective detail of the several parts of the corner attachment of my improved device. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a window, showing my device as used as a window-cleaning staging.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter A designates the bracket proper, comprising an upright and a horizontal member connected by an inclined brace B. This brace is preferably composed of gas-pipe, as shown in Fig. 4, and C C are brackets secured to the lower end of the upright member and the outer end of the horizontal. When the gas-pipe B is used, these brackets have reduced inner ends c, which fit into the ends of the pipe; but at other times the brace B is continued into the brackets C C, and is also preferably continued completely around the ends of the up-

right and horizontal members. At the end of the latter the iron is turned up to form a hook D, for a purpose to appear hereinafter; and at the lower end of the upright member, the iron is turned also upwardly into a hook E, adapted to receive a cross-bar F, also for a purpose to be described below. Near the rear end of the horizontal member of the bracket and on its under side is a loop G, into the rear end of which passes a long screw H, and I is a cross-bar of a size to pass through the loop G. At each end of this cross-bar is a plate J, having a slot K in its body provided with an enlarged end L, and M is a cushion having a headed stud N, provided with an angular body of a size to turn within the enlarged end L, but to slide within the slot K without turning. At the rear side of the angle between the horizontal and upright members is a hook O. (Best seen in Fig. 3.)

When the above-described bracket is to be fastened outside of a window, the inner end of the horizontal member is passed through the window, as seen in Figs. 2 and 5. The cross-bar I is passed through the loops G and its cushions M adjusted so as to bear against the inner faces of the sides of the window-frame. An outer cross-bar P is placed in the hooks O, with its ends resting on the outer faces of the window-frame, and the screws H are tightened to clamp the bars I and P upon the frame. If the brackets are to be adjusted near the top of the window, the cross-bar F is inserted in the hooks E, with its ends bearing against the window-frame below the bar P, Fig. 2; but if the brackets are to be adjusted at the bottom of the window the hooks E will be allowed to bear against the outer side of the wall, as shown in Fig. 9, in which case the hooks O will stand just underneath the window-sill and the cross-bar P may be then omitted. When two brackets are fastened in one window, the brace-rods q and r are secured in the brackets C C by set-screws t, as seen in Figs. 2 and 9. When it is desired to support a staging alongside a building, one bracket may be connected to each of two windows. In this case the same cross-bars are used, but the bracket is located close to the side of the window, thereby doing away with bar r to connect them, as in Fig. 2. Boards Q are laid upon the outer end of the horizon-

tal member in either case; but the boards of the staging are of course longer, and the hooks D at the outer ends of the horizontal members prevent the boards from slipping off, which would precipitate to the ground any person or persons who were standing thereon.

Where the window is provided with inside blinds, it will be obvious that the cross-bar I, with the cushions M, cannot be employed. In this case I provide a cross-bar I', which is plain, and instead of the loops G, I use loops G'. (Best seen in Fig. 7.) Each of such loops has a hook M', adapted to pass under the inner edge of the window-sill and provided with a square body and a reduced and threaded upper end N', upon which is a thumb-nut O'. The square body of this hook passes through a similarly-shaped opening K' in the loop, which prevents its turning, so as to slip from beneath the sill. In this case the loop G' comprises upper and lower members, and to the lower member, at J', is hinged a block L', whose upper end is notched, as at l', so as to straddle the upper member of the loop. The inner end of this member is threaded, as shown, and a thumb-nut j' engages it. In operation the plain cross-bar I' is passed through the two loops G', the hooks M' engage beneath the sill, the blocks L' turned up so as to cause their notches l' to engage the upper members of the loops, and the thumb nuts j' turned home to press the bar I' toward the sill.

At the junction between the horizontal and vertical members of one or of both brackets, preferably upon its inner face, is a cleat R, and upon the vertical member near its lower end on its outer face is another cleat S, and into these cleats is adapted to be locked an extension-bracket T, comprising two members, secured at right angles to each other and connected by a diagonal brace t'. The inner member has an L-shaped iron U secured to its upper face and adapted to pass over the bracket proper A and fit within the cleat R, and this member has also an eye V on its under face near its outer end. The outer member has a cleat W near its outer end. X X' are braces, the former having a hook Y at its upper end adapted to engage the eye V and the latter having an iron Y' at its upper end adapted to engage the cleat W, and both braces have irons Z at their lower ends adapted to fit within the cleat S, of which they are necessarily one half the width. When these braces are in position, the extension-bracket T is supported by the bracket A, with its outer member parallel with the horizontal member of the main bracket A, as best seen in Fig. 1. This extension-bracket is useful, as here shown, for supporting the ends of long staging-boards, which project beyond the main bracket A and extend beyond the corner of the building, and when not in use the extension-bracket and its braces can be removed and stored away.

In Fig. 9 I have illustrated one use to which

my improved bracket can be put. In this case two of the brackets are supported upon and outside of a window-sill, and on these brackets are supported short flooring-boards Q. The horizontal members of the brackets outside the window carry staples or eyes a and b, the latter being somewhat the smaller, and in these eyes are supported uprights d, whose bodies pass through the upper eyes and whose reduced lower ends fit in the lower eyes, as will be understood. Through openings in the upper ends of these uprights is passed a rope f. This device is used by domestics for cleaning windows, the rope preventing their falling.

In Fig. 6^x is shown a cross-bar I of slightly-different construction from that shown in Fig. 6—that is to say, the ends of the bar are constructed in the same manner and carry the cushions M in the same way; but the bar is broken at its center. An extension-piece 20 is here inserted, its end lapping the inner ends of the members 21 of the broken bar. Straps or clamps 22 are passed around the lapping ends, and set-screws 23 are inserted through these straps, as shown. With this improved bar, when it is desired to adjust the same to windows of variable widths, the set-screws 23 are loosened, the members 21 are slipped through the straps 22 to the proper points, and the set-screws 23 again tightened to hold the parts in adjusted position.

In Fig. 3 I have shown in dotted lines another long screw H^x, which passes through the other end of the loop G, and this screw I sometimes use in addition to that lettered H, whereby it is possible to adjust the bar I at different points within the loop G than against the inner end thereof, as would be possible if the screw H only were used.

By the use of my improved device windows may be cleaned or repaired and houses may be painted from the ground to the eaves and around all difficult corners, providing only that windows or doors occur in that side of the house and that the studding will permit the attachment of the brackets, and in this manner the use of the pendent staging so often employed by painters and others with disastrous and fatal results to themselves and to passers-by is done away with.

The device is made of any suitable material, preferably wood, with metal cleats, sockets, and hooks, and is finished in any desired manner. It is light and inexpensive, and as it occupies but a small space can be stored away in a closet or cupboard when not in use.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The herein-described scaffold-bracket, the same comprising a horizontal member, a vertical member rigidly secured to and depending from the horizontal member at a point between its ends, brackets secured to the outer end of the horizontal and the lower end of the vertical member and having reduced inner ends, a tubular brace connecting

said inner ends, and means, substantially as described, for attaching the device to a window or door, as set forth.

2. The herein-described scaffold-bracket, the same comprising a horizontal member, a vertical member depending from the center thereof, a diagonal brace connecting said members, a loop at the inner end of the horizontal member, a cross-bar passing through said loop, and a screw for engaging said bar therein, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The herein-described scaffold-bracket, the same comprising a horizontal member, a vertical member depending from the center thereof, a diagonal brace connecting said members, a loop at the inner end of the horizontal member, a cross-bar passing through said loop and having a plate at each end provided with a longitudinal slot having one end enlarged, cushions having headed studs whose shanks fit closely in said slot, and a screw engaging the inner end of each loop and bearing against the rear side of said bar, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a scaffold-bracket, the combination, with the horizontal member, the vertical member depending from the center thereof, and a bracket C near the lower end of said vertical member, of a cross-bar through said bracket, a hook O in the angle between the horizontal and vertical members, a cross-bar P in said hook, a loop on the horizontal member, a cross-bar through said loop, and means for adjusting it therein, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a scaffold-bracket, the combination, with the horizontal member, the vertical member depending from the center thereof, a bracket C near the lower end of said vertical member, and a hook E in rear of its lower end, of a cross-bar r through said bracket, a cross-bar F through said hook, a hook O in the angle between the horizontal and vertical members, a cross-bar P in said hook, a loop on the horizontal member, a cross-bar through said loop, and means for adjusting it therein, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, with the two scaffold-brackets A, each comprising a horizontal member, a vertical member depending from the cen-

ter thereof, a hook O in the angle, an inclined brace B on the outer side of the bracket connecting the two members and having brackets C at its ends and a hook E inside the lower end of the vertical member, of cross-pieces connecting said brackets and said hooks, a cross-piece under the inner ends of the horizontal members, and means for adjusting it relatively to the vertical members, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination, with the scaffold-bracket A, comprising a horizontal member and a vertical member depending from the center thereof, a cleat R on one face of the horizontal member and a cleat S on the opposite face of the vertical member near its lower end, of the extension-bracket T, comprising two members at right angles to each other and connected by a brace t' , an L-iron U at one end of one member detachably engaging said upper cleat R, and braces X X', connecting the opposite end of said member and both ends of the other member with said lower cleat S, as set forth.

8. The combination, with the scaffold-bracket A, comprising a horizontal member and a vertical member depending from the center thereof, a cleat R on one face of the horizontal member and a cleat S on the opposite face of the vertical member near its lower end, of the extension-bracket T, comprising two members at right angles to each other and connected by a brace t' , an L-iron U at one end of one member detachably engaging said upper cleat R, an eye V near the opposite end of said member, a cleat W near the farther end of the other member, a brace X, having a hook Y engaging said eye, a brace X', having an iron Y' engaging said cleat, and irons Z at the lower ends of said braces engaging the lower cleat S on the vertical member of the bracket proper, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARCELLUS RAMSEY.

Witnesses:

G. C. MILLS,

CALVIN L. RANDALL.