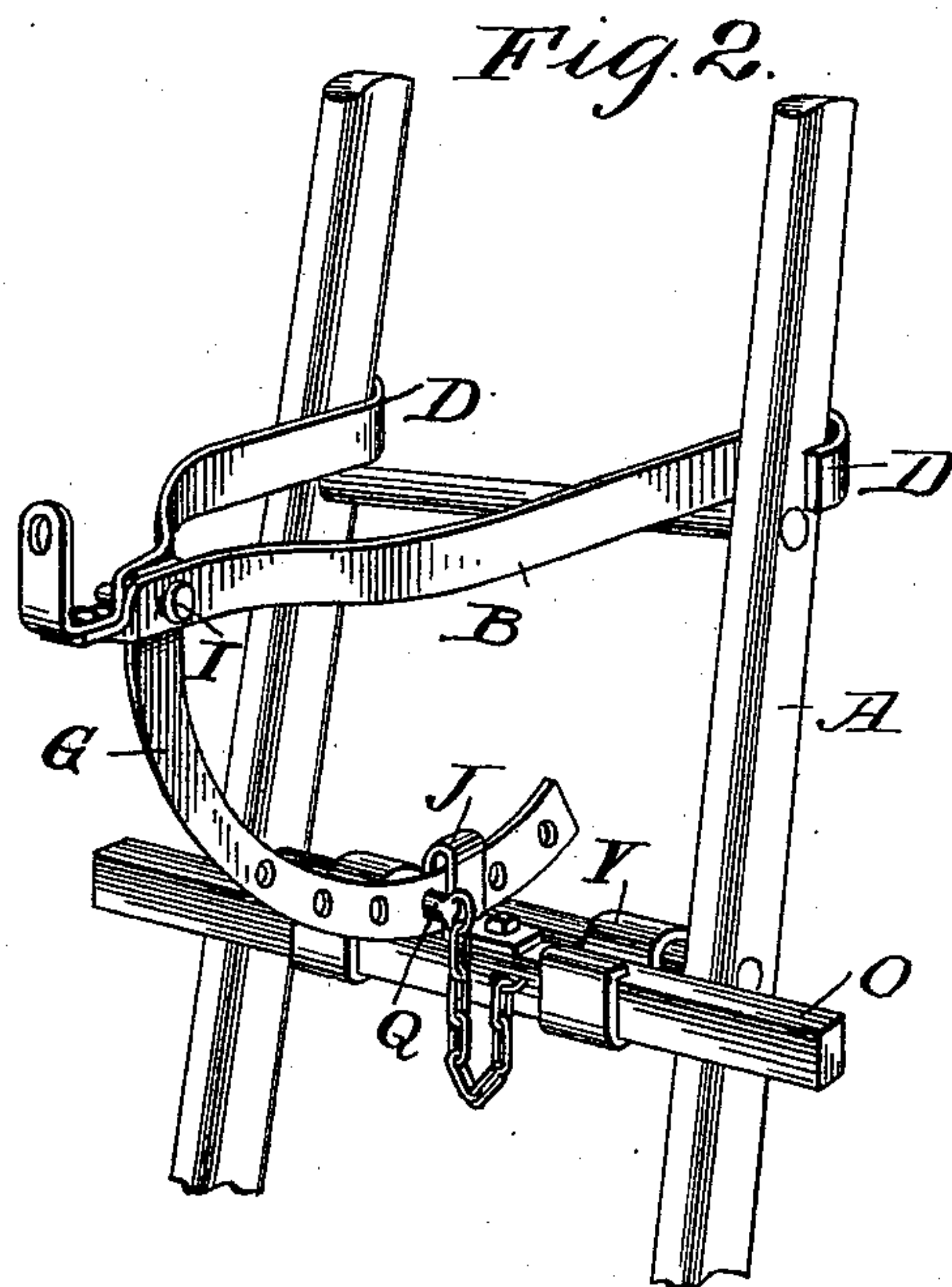
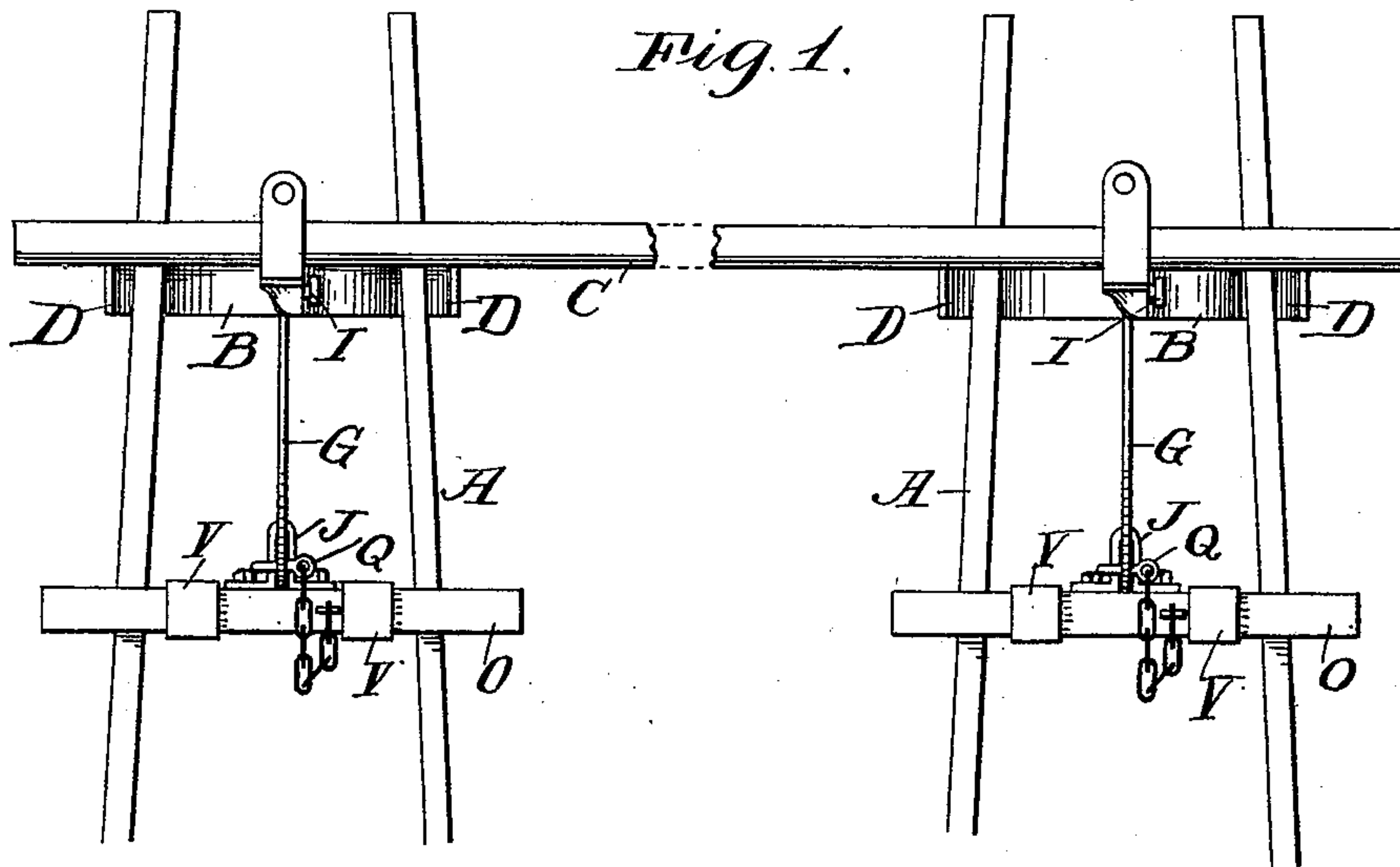


(No Model.)

J. A. MURPHY.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

No. 539,483.

Patented May 21, 1895.



Witnesses,
Chas W Parker,
A. L. Hough

Inventor,
John A. Murphy,
By Franklin H. Hough,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. MURPHY, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO GEORGE H. KELLY, JR., TRUSTEE, OF SAME PLACE.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,483, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed March 22, 1895. Serial No. 542,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement
15 in brackets for ladders; and it consists in a bracket which can be made to extend from either side of the ladder, combined with a curved brace that supports the outer end of the bracket, and a cross piece provided with
20 hooks to catch over the round of the ladder, and a catch through which the lower end of the brace extends, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a
25 bracket which may be made to extend from either side of the ladder, and upon which bracket a suitable scaffold may be erected so that workmen may move back and forth upon the bracket in perfect safety while doing work
30 of any kind upon the side of a house; and to so construct the brackets that they can be adjusted at any desired angle.

In the accompanying drawings, which represent my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of two of the brackets applied to two lad-
35 ders and a scaffold extending between the two. Fig. 2 is a perspective of one of the brackets alone applied to a ladder.

A represents an ordinary ladder, and B the
40 bracket applied thereto, and upon which one end of the scaffold is supported. Each bracket consists of two arms, pivoted together at their outer ends so as to be adjustable to ladders of different widths, and which arms are pro-
45 vided with the hooks *d*, at their inner ends to catch around the two uprights of the ladder, just above the round. This round of the ladder serves to support the bracket at its inner end, and to help support one end of the scaffold.

Each bracket extends outward any suitable
50 distance, and is provided with an upturned end to prevent the scaffold from slipping off from any cause.

To the outer end of each bracket is pivoted a curved brace *G*, which serves to support the
55 bracket in position, and which is provided at its lower end with a series of perforations by means of which the angle of the bracket and platform, or scaffold, can be regulated at will. Secured to the cross piece *O*, is the loop *J*,
60 through which the lower end of the brace passes, and through the brace is passed a pin *Q*, as shown.

The cross bar *O*, extends across the front of the ladder, and is supported in position by the
65 two hooks *Y*, which catch over the top of one of the rounds of the ladder, as shown. The downward pressure of the brace serves to force the cross bar against the front of the ladder, so that instead of the weight of the scaffold
70 coming upon the round of the ladder, it is distributed between the two uprights.

These brackets are designed to be used in pairs, as shown in Fig. 1, and the scaffold ex-
75 tends across between them. By raising or lowering the lower ends of the braces, the scaffold can be made to set level, or it can be raised at either one of its edges. Should the inclination of the ladders be considerable, the two brackets may be reversed upon the lad-
80 der, and thus made to project from its inner side, and the scaffold thus be brought nearer to the house.

As will be seen, the bracket and the cross-
85 bar are merely hooked over the two rounds of the ladder, and hence the bracket, as a whole, has but to have its four hooks disengaged, and it can be adjusted higher or lower upon the ladder, or applied upon the opposite side.

Having thus described my invention, I
90 claim—

1. A ladder bracket, consisting of a bracket which is hooked at its inner end upon the two uprights of the ladder, combined with an ad-
95 justable brace for supporting the outer end of the bracket, and a cross bar provided with hooks for catching over the round of the lad-

der, and provided with means for holding the lower end of the brace, substantially as shown.

2. A bracket for supporting the end of a scaffold upon a ladder, consisting of the two hooked arms for catching upon the two uprights, combined with a brace, and a cross bar which is applied to the side of the ladder; the cross bar being provided with means to suspend it from one of the rounds of the ladder, and means for engaging with the lower end of the brace, substantially as described.

3. The bracket, provided with hooks at its inner end to catch over the edges of the upright of the ladder, and just above one of the

rounds, combined with a brace G, that is connected at its upper end to the outer portion of the bracket, and the cross bar O, which bears against the edges of the uprights, and is provided with the hooks V, for catching over one of the rounds of the ladder, and a loop through which the lower end of the brace passes, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN A. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

MORVEN THOMPSON,
C. W. CURTIS.