(No Model.)

J. W. SHIRER.

ROOFING BRACKET.

No. 568,003. Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

Fig. 1.

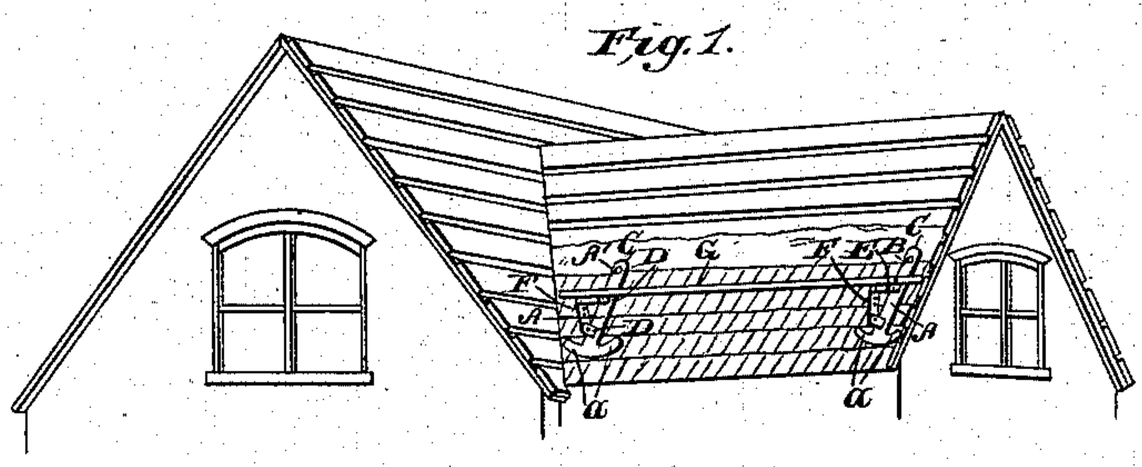


Fig. 2.

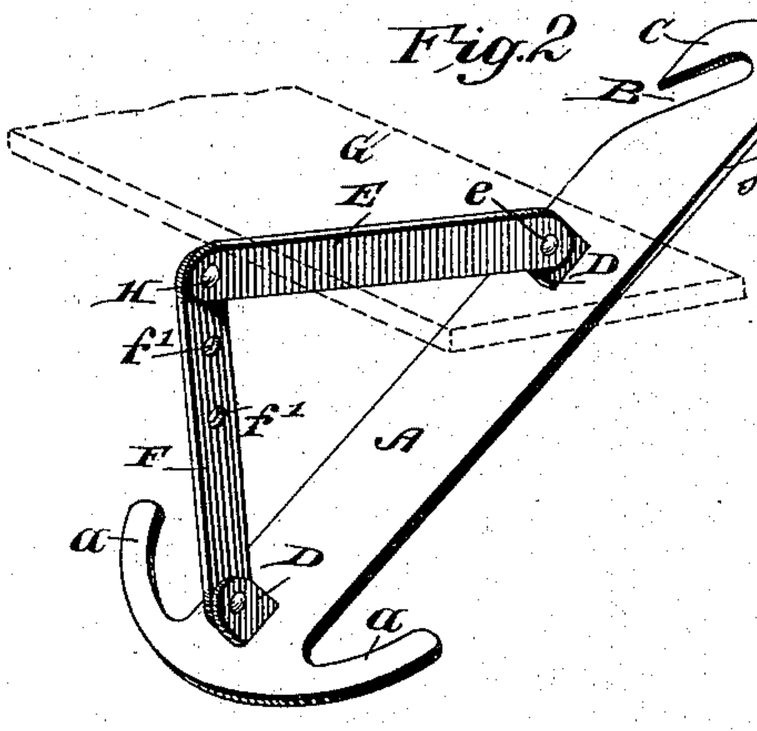


Fig. 3.

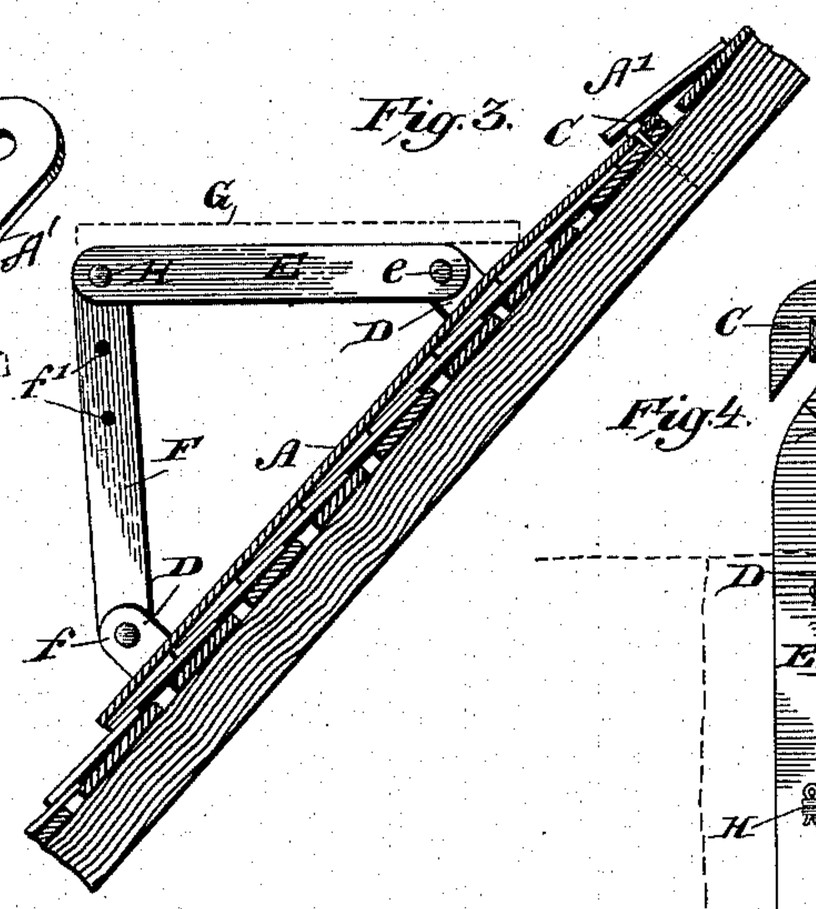


Fig. 4.

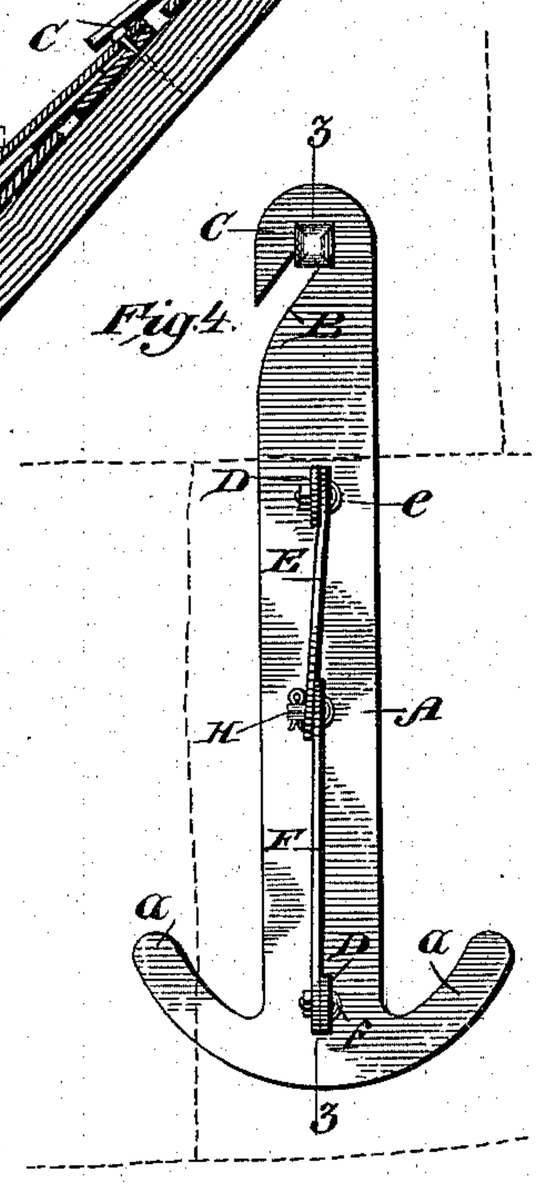
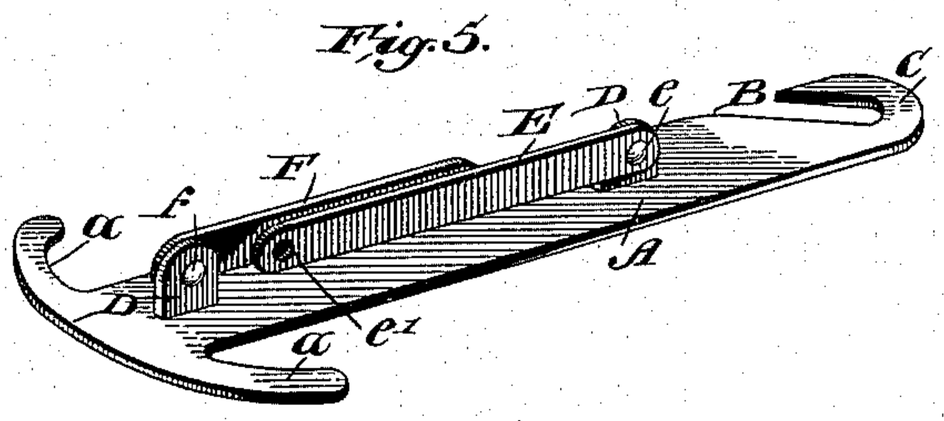


Fig. 5.



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ROOFING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,003, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed February 14, 1896. Serial No. 579,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. SHIRER, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Roofing-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a roofing-bracket, more especially adapted for slaters' use, and it primarily has for its object to provide a bracket of this kind of a simple and inexpensive construction, which can be easily placed in position, and which will effectively serve for its intended purposes.

My invention also has for its object to provide a bracket for the purpose stated of such a weight and size that one slater can readily carry a sufficient number to put on any ordinary-sized roof.

Furthermore, my invention has for its object to provide a slater's bracket which can be quickly and detachably held secure on the roof and which can be almost instantly detached without the use of ropes or other supporting means and without interfering with the continuous operation of placing the courses of slate on the sheathing.

With other minor objects in view, which will appear hereinafter, the invention consists in the peculiar combination and novel arrangement of parts, such as first described in detail, and then specifically pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates my invention as applied for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the brackets. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same, taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a face view of the bracket, illustrating the manner in which it is held on the supporting-nail; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the bracket folded.

My improved bracket is made of steel and comprises a flat bar A, which forms the base of the bracket and which is preferably three-sixteenths of an inch thick and one and one-quarter inches wide, its lower end being spread or widened, as at *a a*, to provide a good bearing-surface at such end, while the upper end has an upwardly-inclined slot B at one edge whereby to provide a hook member C for a purpose presently explained.

Projected up from the bar A are apertured ears D D, to which are pivotally joined the supporting-bars E and F by the rivets *e* and *f*. The bar E, which when extended forms a horizontal rest for the scaffold-board G, has a single aperture *e'* in its outer end, while the bar F, which forms the diagonal brace, has a number of apertures *f' f'* to provide for a proper adjustment of the bar E on roofs of different pitch. By joining the bars E and F in the manner shown and described it is manifest that the same can be folded down against the bar or base member A, and thereby admit of a number of the said brackets being compactly held together and in convenient form to be carried by the slater.

The manner in which my improvement is used is best explained as follows: After the roof has been slated as far as can be conveniently done from the roof ledge or gutter a twenty-penny nail is driven in the sheathing at a point just above the last slate course and through the slot in the hook end of the member A. A similar nail is driven at a suitable distance, say about eight feet, away and a second bracket hung thereon. The members E and F are then opened to a proper position by means of a bolt or pin H, passed through the aperture *e'* in the member E and the desired one of the apertures in the member F, it being manifest that, if desired, the said bolt H may have a suitable keeper to hold it from accidental displacement. After the brackets are thus set the board I is placed therein. The scaffold is then ready for the slaters. After the slating reaches a point above the scaffold too high for further working from the said scaffold a second scaffolding is put up as before. It should be stated that the bracket-holding nails are driven sufficiently close to allow the next course of slate above it to lap over same. It will thus be seen that when it is desired to remove the brackets all that is necessary is to push the bracket up a short distance between the slate and then turn it to the right or left to disengage it from the nail, after which it can be easily pulled out from under the slate. It will be observed by reference to Fig. 2 that the member E is pivoted to the base A in such a manner as to leave an upper extension A', adapted to permit the first slate course to be lapped over the same, as shown.

By providing a bracket constructed as described I am able to put up a scaffold ninety feet long and have the slaters at work within five minutes. Furthermore, as no twisting or holding ropes are used there will be nothing to interfere with the proper placing of a paper lining over the sheathing previous to putting on the slate, it being manifest that as a second scaffold can be quickly put in place by the slater as he stands on the first, he can also quickly transfer any slate held on the first scaffold to the second in a very little time.

Other advantages of my invention will readily appear to those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A scaffold-bracket comprising a flat base-piece A, having an upward-inclined slot B, near the top, the lower end of said base being spread, the bars E and F, pivotally connected to the ears D, attached to the base, and the bolt or pin H, for connecting the bars E and F, all arranged substantially as shown and described.

JOHN W. SHIRER.

Witnesses:
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JOHN L. MOORE.