

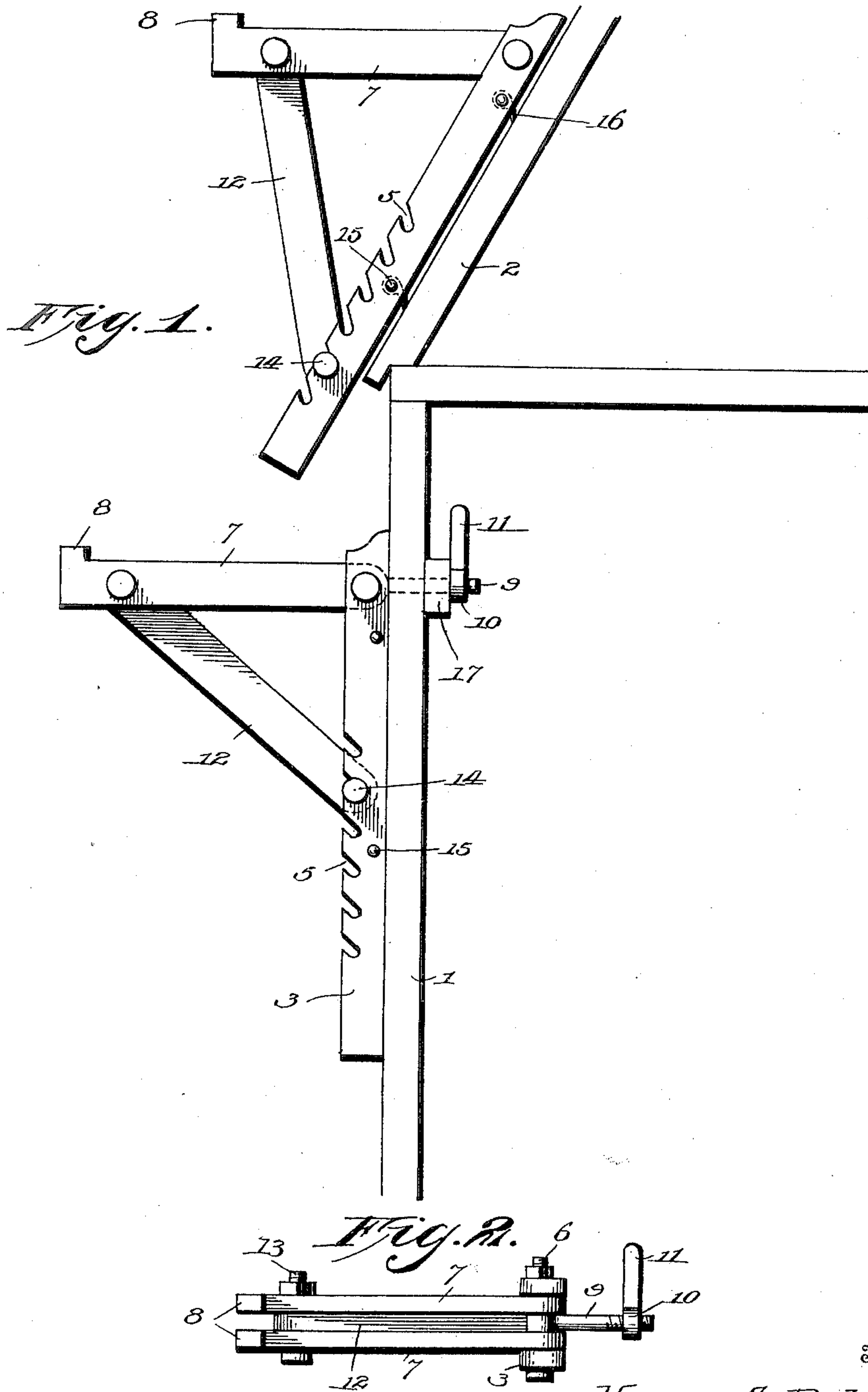
No. 667,992.

Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

H. A. PATZOLD.
SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

(Application filed Aug. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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HENRY A. PATZOLD, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,992, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed August 21, 1900. Serial No. 27,617. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. PATZOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to scaffold-brackets, the object being to provide a simple, durable, and effective device of this character, which will be especially adapted for the use of carpenters, but may be employed wherever a scaffold-support is required.

The construction of the improved bracket will be fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and its novel features will be defined in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a frame building with two of my improved brackets applied thereto, the brackets being shown in side elevation and adjusted to different positions; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the brackets.

The reference-numeral 1 designates the side of a frame building, and 2 one of the roof-timbers thereof.

The standard of the device comprises parallel bars 3, connected at their lower ends by a transverse bar (not shown) and having their outer edges formed with a plurality of notches 5.

Between the upper ends of the parallel bars 3 are pivotally secured, by means of a cross-pin 6, the ends of two parallel arms 7, formed at their outer ends with lugs or projections 8, which serve as stops for the boards forming the floor of the scaffold. Between the ends of the arms 7 an eyebolt 9 is mounted upon the pin or bolt 6. Upon the pivotal end of the eyebolt 9 is arranged a clamping-nut 10, having a projecting handle 11.

12 designates the brace-bar of the bracket, pivotally secured at its upper end between the outer ends of the arms 7 by means of a pivot-bolt 13. The lower end of the brace 12 is provided with a cross-rod 14, the ends of which are formed with disks or heads. This

rod 14 is adapted to fit within the notches in the bars 3 to support the arms 7 in a horizontal position. The inner edges of the bars 3 are formed with recesses, within each of which is pivotally secured a dog or catch 16. The function of these dogs or catches 16 is illustrated at the upper portion of Fig. 1 in the drawings, said dogs or catches penetrating the roof-timber and serving to secure the bracket firmly upon the roof.

When the bracket is to be used upon the side of a frame building, the eyebolt 9 is passed between the studding and through an opening in a block 17, which is of sufficient length to extend from one to another of the studding-timbers. The hand-nut 10 is then turned to clamp the block 17 firmly against the studding. The brace 12 is then raised and its lower end is engaged with the notches in the bars 3, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

When the bracket is to be used in the construction of a brick building, a suitable opening for the passage of the eyebolt must be made in the wall, and the securing-block, corresponding to the block 17 shown in the drawings, would necessarily be of greater length than in the case of a frame structure in order to afford a wider bearing against the inner side of the wall to prevent damage to the masonry.

When the bracket is folded to the position shown at the upper portion of Fig. 1 for use upon a roof, the eyebolt 9 and its hand-nut 10 are of no service and may be turned to a position between the bars 3, where they will be out of the way.

It will be obvious that the bracket constructed as above described may be folded into a small compass when not required for use and may be easily transported.

I claim—

A scaffold-bracket comprising parallel bars formed with notches and recesses, and constituting the standard of the bracket; parallel arms pivotally secured between the upper ends of said bars, and formed at their outer ends with upwardly-projecting stop-lugs; a brace pivotally secured between the outer ends of said arms; a cross-pin extending through

the free end of said brace, and having enlarged or headed ends; dogs or catches pivotally secured within the recesses of said catch-bars; an eyebolt arranged upon the pivotal
5 support of the arms; and a clamping-nut on said eyebolt provided with a projecting handle.

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

HENRY A. PATZOLD.

Witnesses:

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