

**No. 676,991.**

**Patented June 25, 1901.**

**G. M. MOORE.**  
**SCAFFOLD BRACKET.**

(Application filed Feb. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

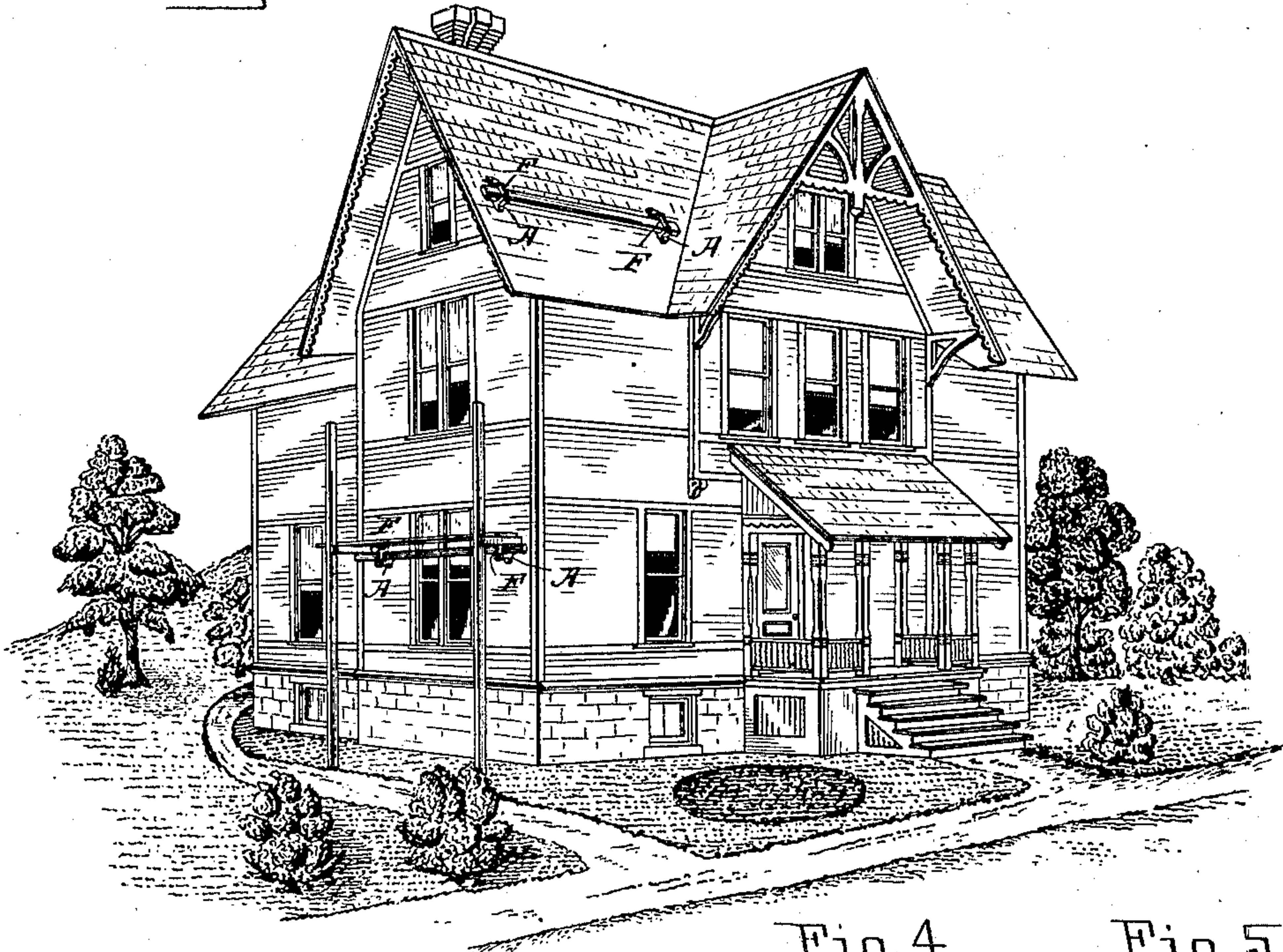
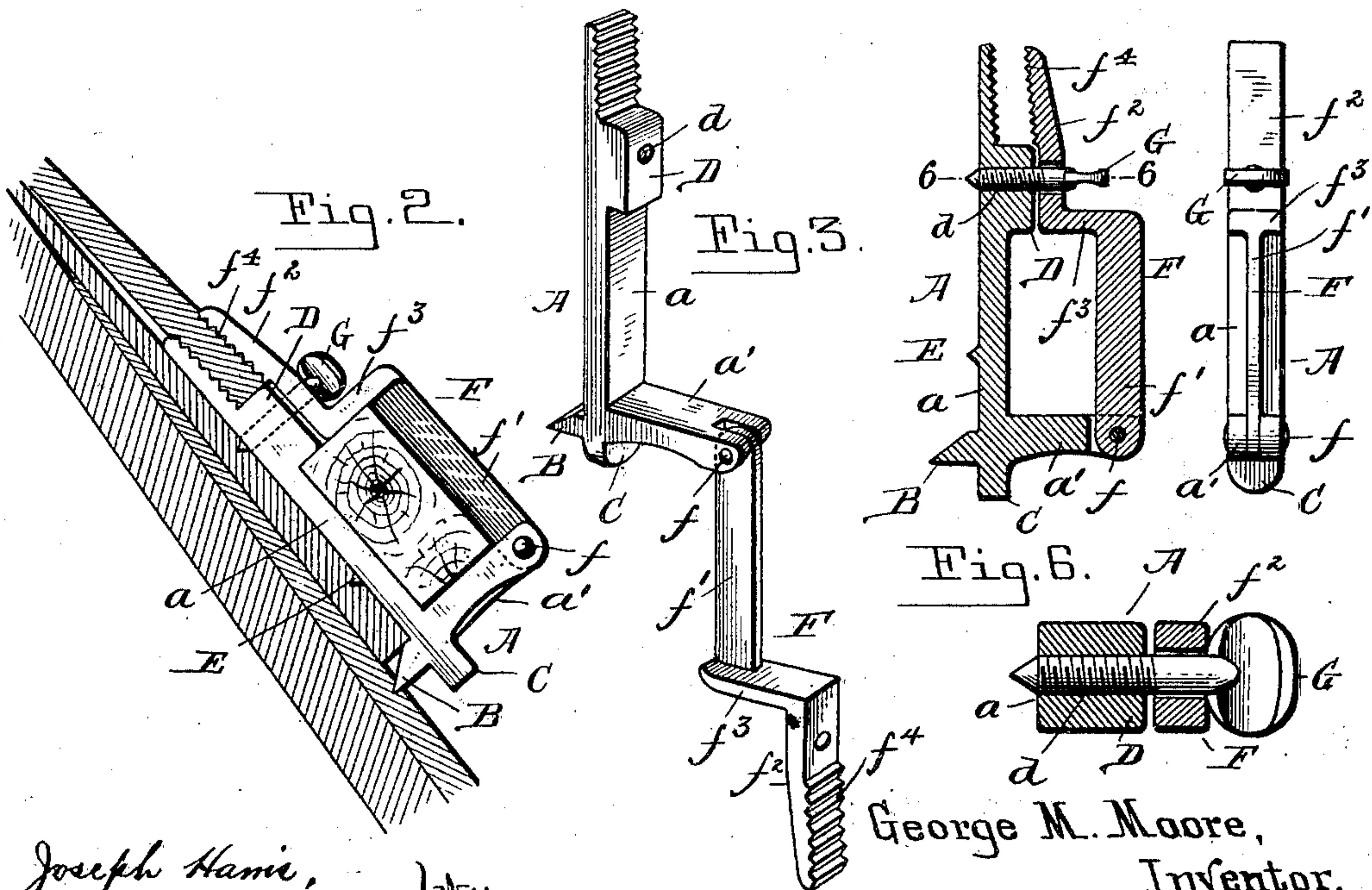


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Joseph Hamie,  
Andrew J. Daughit, } Witnesses:

George M. Moore,  
Inventor.  
Lehart & Burkhardt  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. MOORE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,991, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed February 21, 1901. Serial No. 48,320. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to scaffold-brackets; and the objects I have in view are to provide a simple and inexpensive device capable of attachment to the shingles of a building without the use of nails, and whereby a scaffold of any desired construction can be securely supported.

Other objects of my invention are to so construct a bracket that the timber or scantling supported will be entirely surrounded thereby, so that there will be no danger of said timber or scantling tilting on one corner should lateral strain be exerted accidentally thereagainst, to construct the bracket so that it can be easily and quickly attached to a building, and to reduce the number of parts usually employed in such a device.

The invention, stated in general terms, consists of a supporting member having two arms formed at substantially right angles to each other, against which two sides of the timber or scantling bear, one of said arms being provided with a serrated end slightly reduced in thickness, which is forced underneath a shingle and forms one part of a clamping-jaw, a clamping member which is pivotally secured to the supporting member and bears against the other two sides of the timber or scantling, said clamping member having a serrated portion which forms the other part of the clamping-jaw and bears against the outer side of the shingle, and a clamping-screw whereby the bracket is securely held to the shingle.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view illustrating the application of my improved bracket to a building. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my bracket, showing the manner in which it is secured to a building. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same open. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of the same. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 6 is a transverse section, on an enlarged scale, taken on line 6 6, Fig. 4.

Referring now to the drawings in detail,

like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

The letter A designates the supporting member on which the timber or scantling is supported. It consists of two arms  $a$   $a'$ , disposed at substantially right angles to each other, the end of the arm  $a$  being reduced in thickness and tapered to facilitate its insertion between two overlapping shingles, said tapered end acting as one member of a clamping-jaw and having serrations formed thereon to increase its gripping power. At the angle formed by the two arms  $a$   $a'$  a securing-prong B and a lug C are formed, the prong B being disposed on the same plane as the arm  $a'$ , while the lug C is disposed on a plane with the arm  $a$ . The arm  $a$  is provided with an enlargement D adjacent to the tapered and serrated end portion, and in this enlargement D a threaded bore  $d$  is formed for a purpose hereinafter disclosed. On the rear side of the arm  $a$  a teat E is cast, which is embedded in a shingle in the course between the tapering end of the arm  $a$  and the prong B. The outer end of the arm  $a'$  is bifurcated to receive the clamping member F, which is held pivotally therein by a pivot-pin  $f$ . This clamping member consists of two arms  $f'$   $f^2$ , which extend in an opposite direction from the connecting-arm  $f^3$  and are approximately parallel to each other. The connecting-arm  $f^3$  and the arm  $f'$  bear against two sides of the timber or scantling and confine the same in the bracket. The arm  $f^2$  forms the other member of the clamping-jaw, and to increase its gripping power it is also provided with serrations  $f^4$ .

G designates a clamping-screw which passes through an opening in the arm  $f^2$  and enters the threaded bore in the enlargement D. The end of this clamping-screw is conical and on tightening the clamping-jaw is adapted to extend out through the rear of the arm  $a$  and become embedded in the shingle.

On securing the device to a building it is opened, as shown in Fig. 3. The serrated end of the arm  $a$  is inserted between two overlapping shingles, so as to bring the edge of the first or upper shingle against the enlargement D. This positions the prong below the edge of the second or under shingle or, in other words, against a third shingle. The



lug C is next struck with a hammer, which causes the teat E to become embedded in the second shingle, while the prong B is forced into the third shingle. The bracket is secured to the building sufficiently to support the timber or scantling which is now placed thereon. The clamping member F is then swung on its pivot-pin, whereby the timber or scantling is completely surrounded by the two members of the bracket. The clamping-screw G is next passed through the arm  $f^2$  and screwed into the enlargement D until the upper or first shingle is securely held in the clamping-jaw. The screw passes through the arm  $\alpha$  and its conical end is embedded in the second shingle, thus securely holding the bracket to the building and causing the strain to be divided on the three shingles.

Thus far reference has only been made to the securing of these brackets to the roof of a building; but, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, they may be as readily secured to the clapboards of a building and a scaffold of any suitable construction erected therefrom.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of a supporting member having two arms formed at an angle to each other and adapted to support the timber or scantling, a clamping member pivotally secured to said supporting member, and a clamping-screw adapted to clamp the two members to a shingle, substantially as set forth.

2. In a scaffold-bracket, the combination of a supporting member comprising two arms formed at right angles to each other, a clamping member comprising two approximately parallel arms connected together by a connecting-arm disposed at right angles thereto, and clamping means to secure them to a shingle, substantially as set forth.

3. In a scaffold-bracket, the combination of a supporting member comprising two arms formed at right angles to each other, a clamping member comprising two approximately parallel arms connected together by a connecting-arm disposed at right angles thereto, and a clamping-screw passing through both members to secure them to a shingle, substantially as set forth.

4. A scaffold-bracket consisting of a supporting member having two arms disposed at substantially right angles to each other and having a securing-prong at the angle of said arms, a clamping member pivotally secured to the end of one arm of said supporting member and comprising two approximately par-

allel arms connected together by a connecting-arm disposed at right angles thereto, and a screw for clamping both members together to secure them to a shingle, substantially as set forth.

5. A scaffold-bracket consisting of a supporting member having two arms disposed at substantially right angles to each other and having a rearwardly-extending prong formed at the angle thereof, and a similarly-disposed teat between the latter and the end of one arm, said end acting as one member of a clamping-jaw and being made tapering and slightly reduced in thickness to facilitate its insertion between two overlapping shingles, a clamping member pivotally secured to the end of the other arm of the supporting member and comprising two approximately parallel arms connected together by a connecting-arm disposed at right angles thereto, one of said approximately parallel arms acting as the other member of the clamping-jaw, and a clamping-screw passing through both members of the clamping-jaw to bind the same against opposite sides of a shingle, substantially as set forth.

6. A scaffold-bracket consisting of a supporting member having two arms disposed at right angles to each other, a rearwardly-extending prong formed at the angle thereof, a similarly-disposed teat between the latter and the end of one arm, and an enlargement having a screw-threaded aperture arranged on the outer face of said arm a short distance from its end, the end of said arm acting as one member of a clamping-jaw and having serrations to increase its gripping power, a clamping member pivotally secured to the end of the other arm of the supporting member and comprising two approximately parallel arms connected together by a connecting-arm disposed at right angles thereto, one of said approximately parallel arms acting as the other member of the clamping-jaw, and a clamping-screw passing through the member of the clamping-jaw formed on the clamping member and entering the threaded aperture in the enlargement on the supporting member, said clamping-screw having a conical end adapted to extend through the supporting member and become embedded in a shingle, substantially as set forth.

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

GEORGE M. MOORE.

Witnesses:

EMIL NEUHART,  
ANDREW J. VAUGHT.