No. 789,843. PATENTED MAY 16, 1905.

J. J. DENNIS.

SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

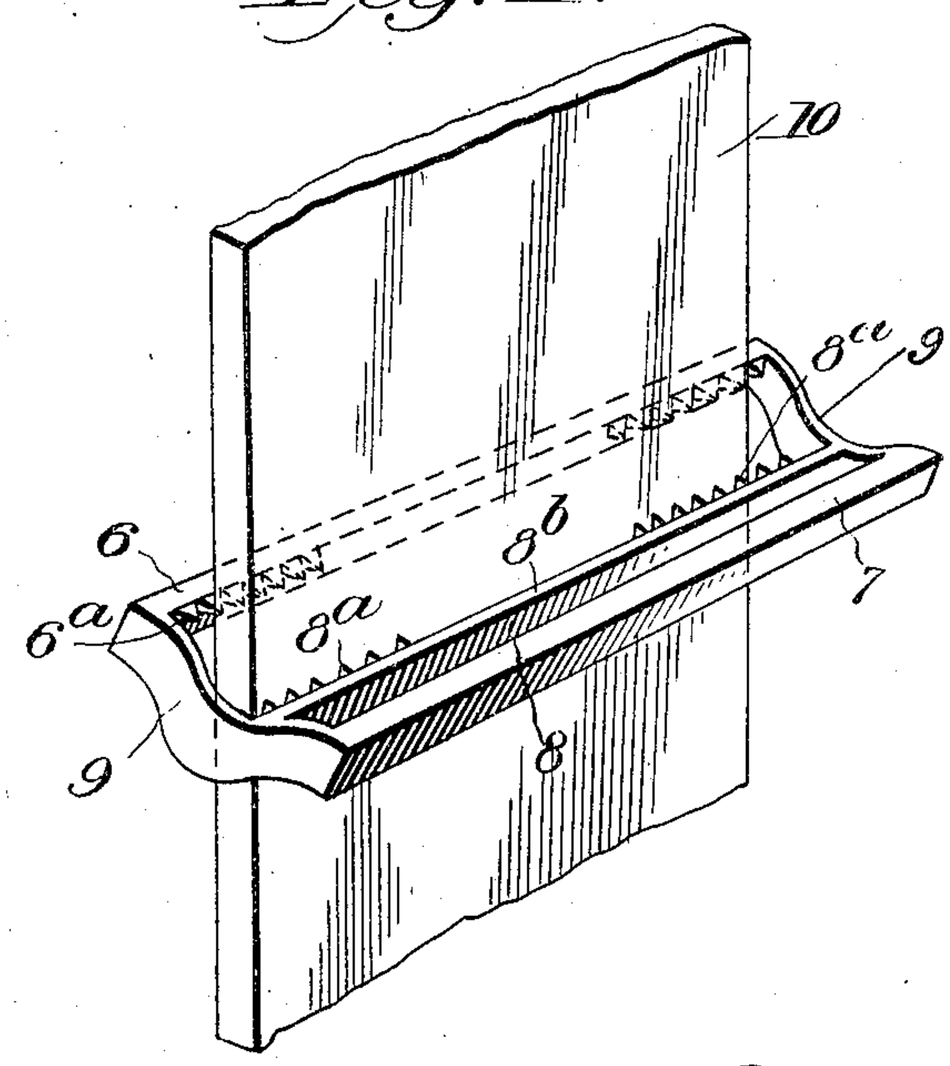


Fig. 2.

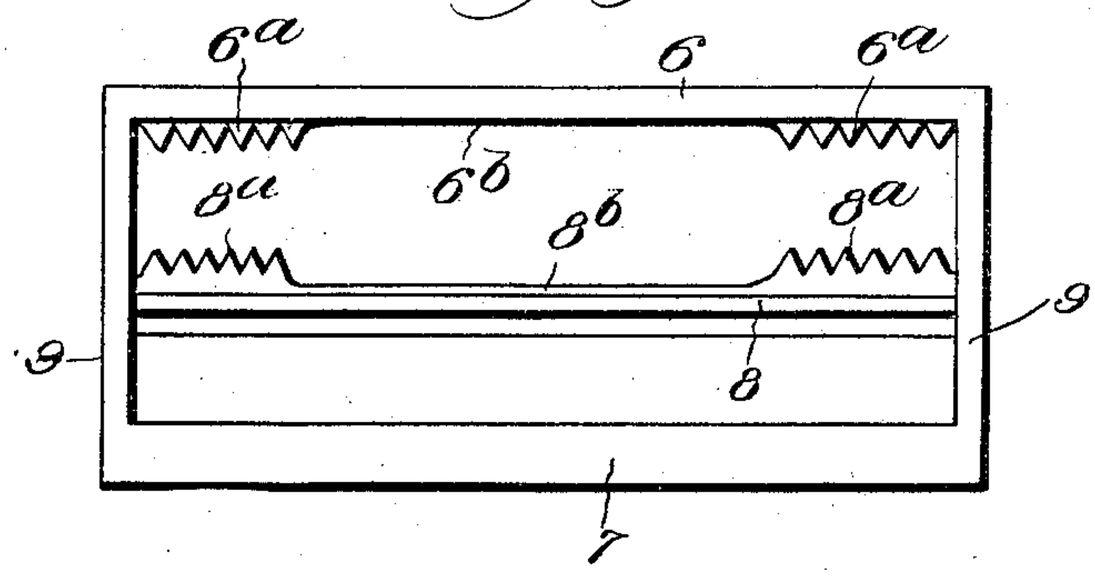
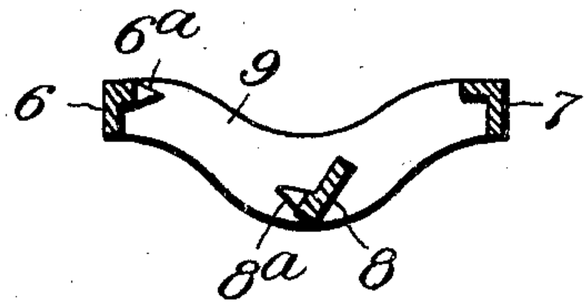


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

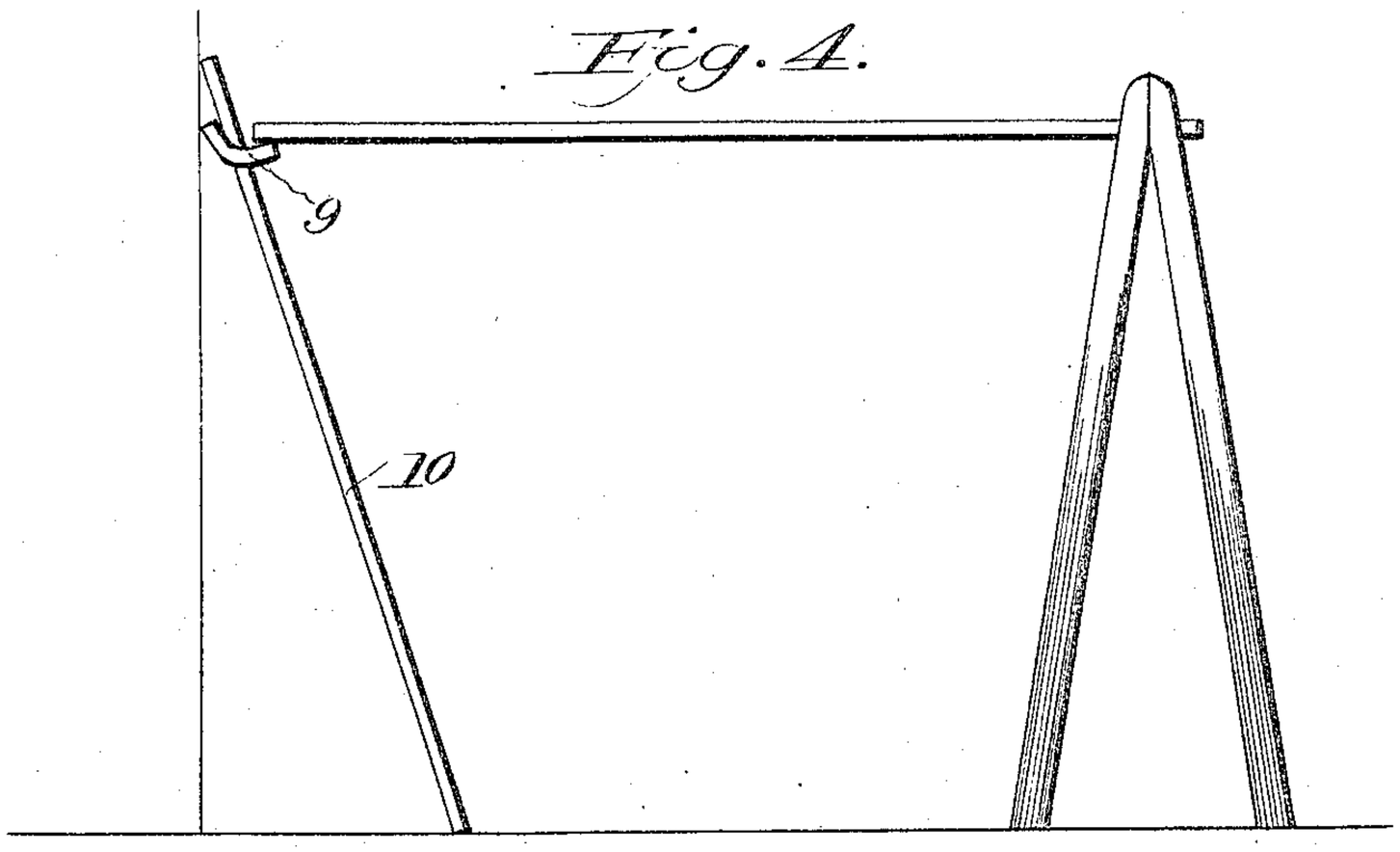


Fig. 5.

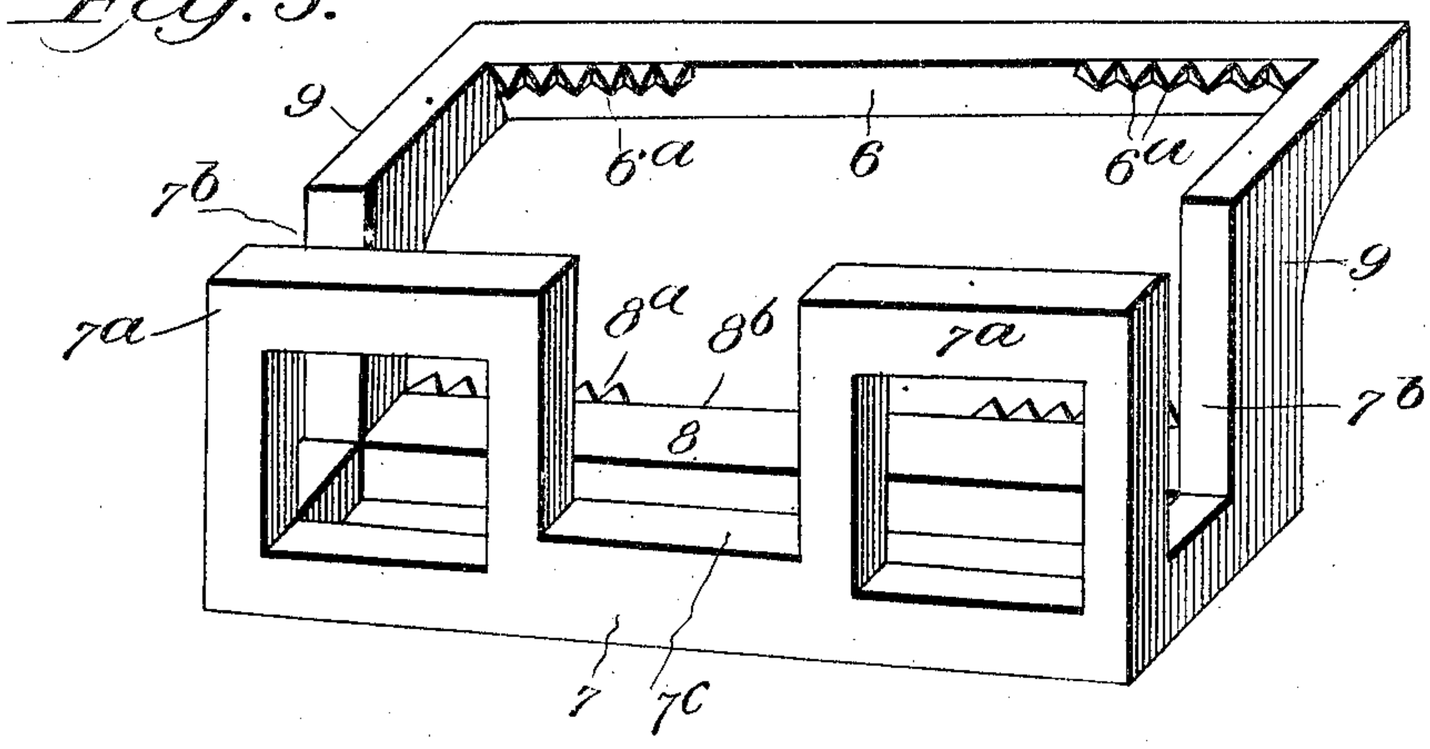
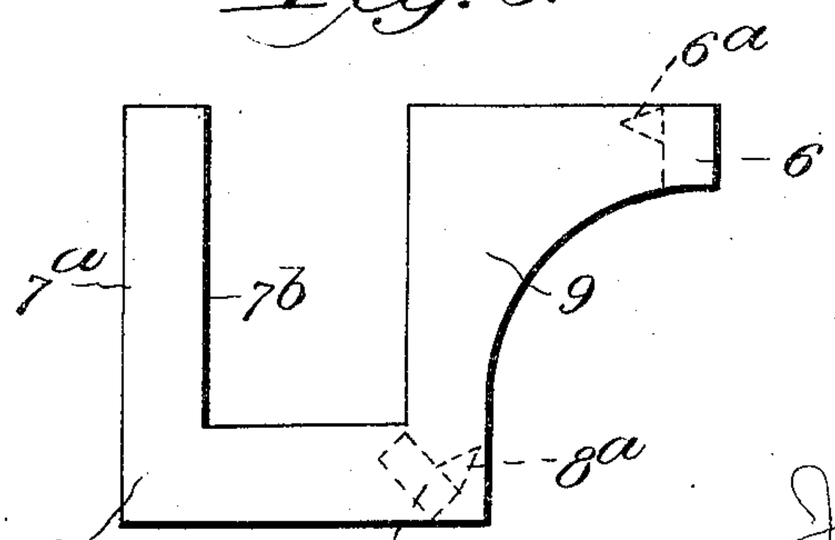


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. DENNIS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SCAFFOLD-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,843, dated May 16, 1905.

Application filed April 26, 1904. Serial No. 205,015.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. DENNIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a scaffold-bracket suitable particularly for the use of painters, paper-hangers, and the like, especially on inside work, and has for its object to provide a simple and effective bracket which can be used to support a staging-board at any height desired.

The construction and advantages of the device will more fully appear from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device as applied to a standard. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is an elevation illustrating the manner of its use in connection with a supporting standard or plank. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a perspective and an end view of a modification.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the bracket comprises a substantially rectangular frame formed of side bars 6 and 7 and end plates 9. Between the side bars and extending from one plate to the other is a middle bar 8. These bars are preferably angular in cross-section to give the most strength for the weight of material used and the whole device is preferably cast or made in one piece. The middle bar 8 occupies a plane somewhat lower than the side bars, the end plates being curved to accommodate the same.

One of the side bars (that indicated at 6) has at the inner edge thereof teeth 6^a. These teeth project at the ends of the bar only, the middle portion of the bar being plain or not toothed, as shown at 6^b. The edge of the middle bar 8 nearest the bar 6 is similarly toothed, as at 8^a, and has also a plain middle space, as at 8^b. The teeth so arranged are adapted to engage in and support the bracket on a plank or upright, (indicated at 10,) a wide plank being most suitable for the purpose, wherefore the bracket is made wide, as shown. The plank is inserted between the teeth on the respective bars, and weight or pressure on the bar 7 will cause the teeth to engage the plank in an obvious manner and hold the bracket at the place set. The purpose of the plain portions 6^b and 8^b is to insure engagement of the teeth in the plank at at least least two points on each side. If the teeth were continuous along the bar and a plank should be slightly warped, the teeth on one side would engage the plank at one point only and render the bracket liable to slip or tip sidewise. By providing teeth at the ends only the teeth will surely engage both edges of the plank on both sides thereof and give a firmer grip and more stable support. The purpose of the bar 7 is to receive and support the end of the scaffold or plank upon which the workmen stand.

In use the bracket is placed upon the upright plank at the desired height, and one end of the horizontal plank is then laid on the same. Preferably the upright plank is leaned against a wall or fixed support, as shown in Fig. 4. The other end of the horizontal plank may be supported upon a similar device placed against the opposite wall or upon a step-ladder or the like.

The bracket may be cheaply constructed and applied to planks of various widths and thicknesses, being preferably made of a size proper to receive any of the planks ordinarily used by painters and paper-hangers in their work. Obviously the expense and weight are much less than a step or folding ladder, and it answers the purpose practically as well.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the side bar 6, end plates 9, and middle bar 8 are practically the same as in the construction above described; but the side bar 7 is modified as follows: It has upwardly-extending portions 7^a, producing a space 7^b, in which the ends of planks may be set edgewise to extend laterally from the bracket. This upwardly-extending portion has also a notch or socket 7^c, in which the end of a plank may be set to extend forwardly. The

clamping action is the same as in the other form; but this modified form permits a larger and more substantial scaffold to be set up by supporting the ends of ledger planks or bars in the spaces 7^b or 7^c and then erecting a platform on such ledgers. By the use of a plurality of such brackets a staging can be run in various directions, which will be found particularly useful for plasterers, whose work requires an extensive and strong scaffolding.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A scaffold-bracket comprising a frame having ends, side bars one of which is toothed on the inner edge, and a middle bar extending between the ends and having teeth oppositely disposed to those on the side bar, said teeth being near the ends of the bars with plain portions at the middle of the bars.

2. A scaffold-bracket comprising toothed bars connected by end plates, and arranged to receive a standard therebetween, and a supporting-bar 7 connected to the plates and having at the ends thereof spaced upwardly-extending projections 7^a, producing laterally and forwardly presented notches open at the top, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. DENNIS.

Witnesses:
H. G. BATCHELOR,
KATIE MCCARTY.