

No. 793,271.

PATENTED JUNE 27, 1905.

G. BONENBERGER.
SCAFFOLDING BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1905.

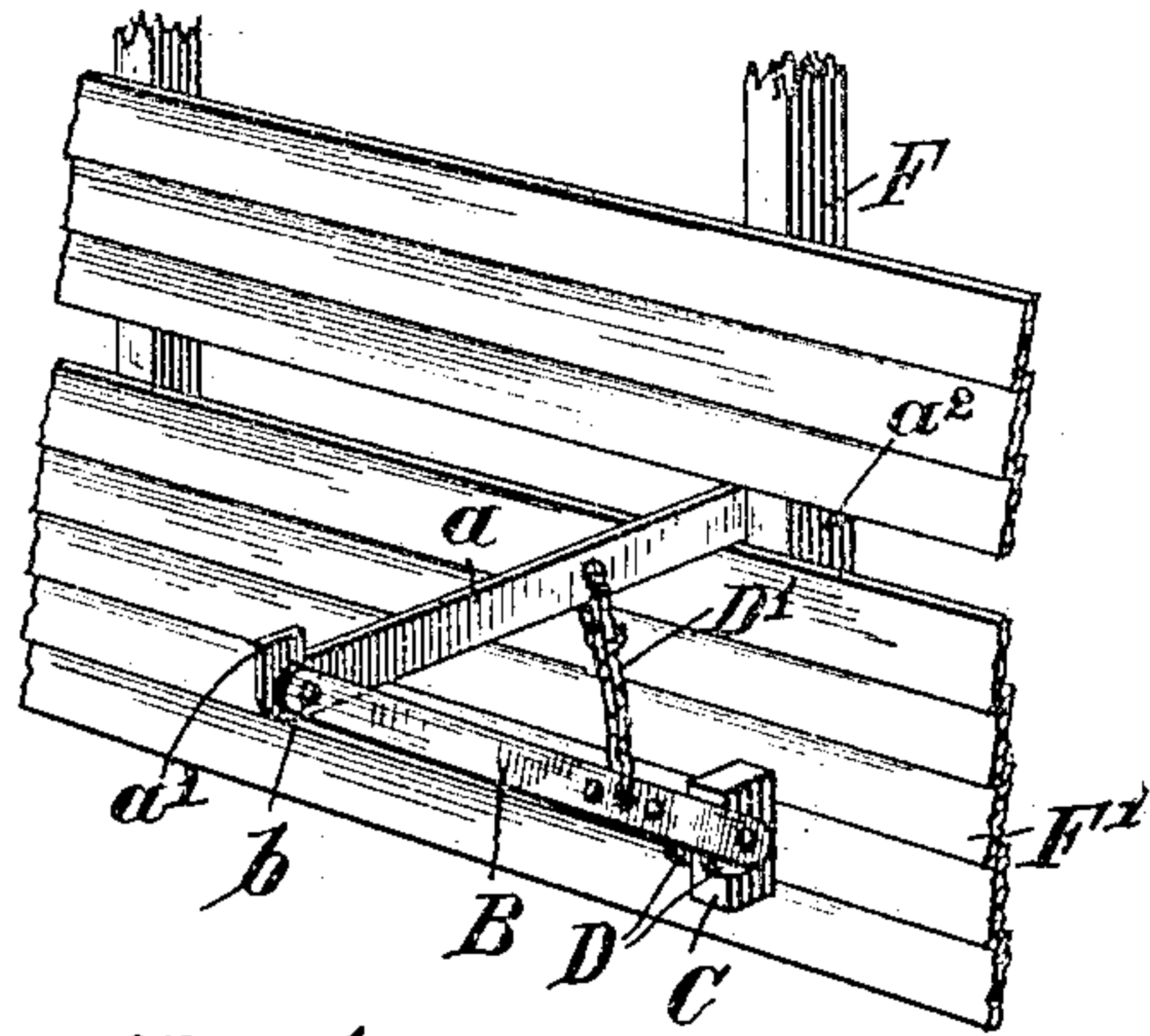


Fig. 1.

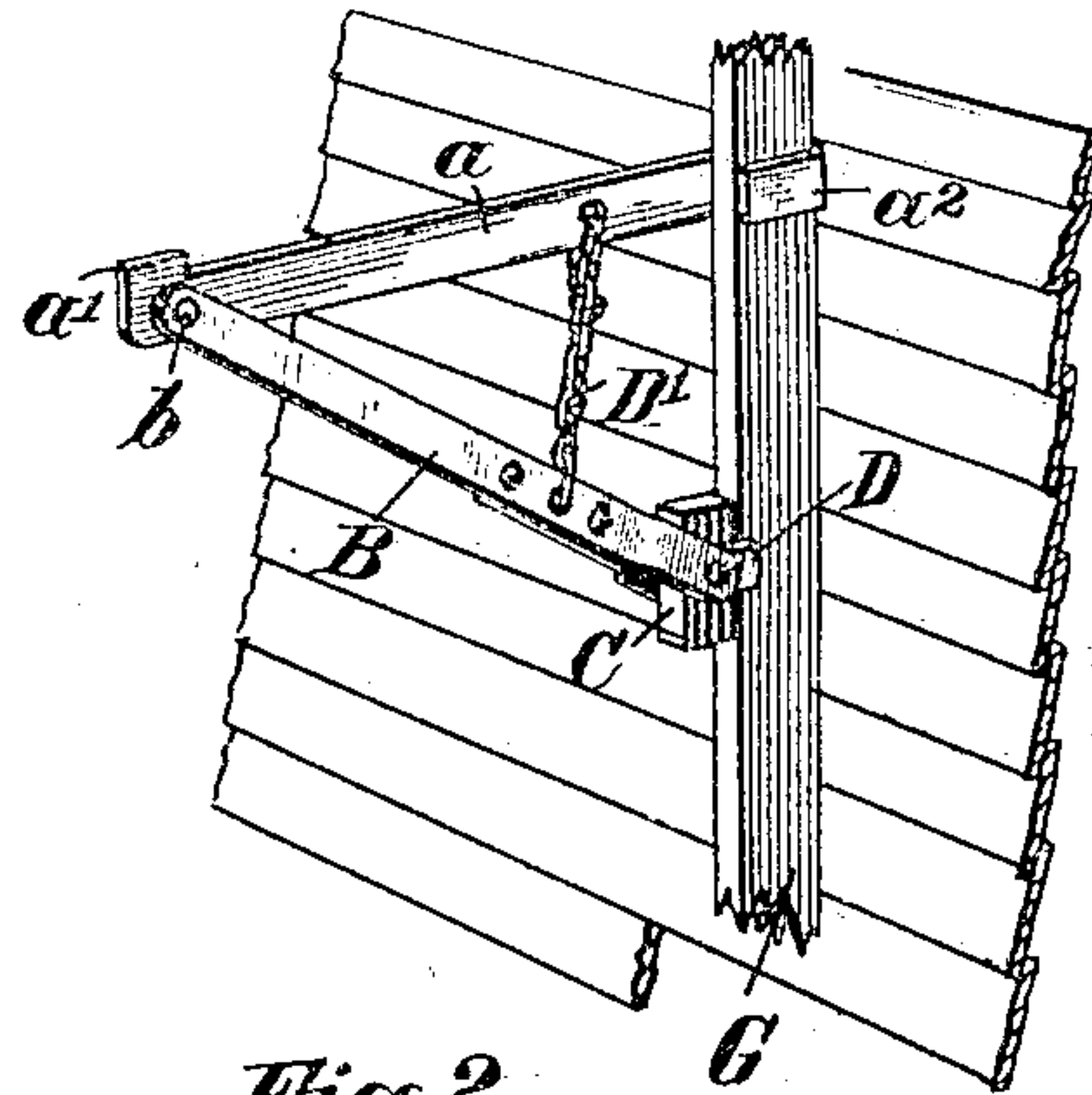


Fig. 2.

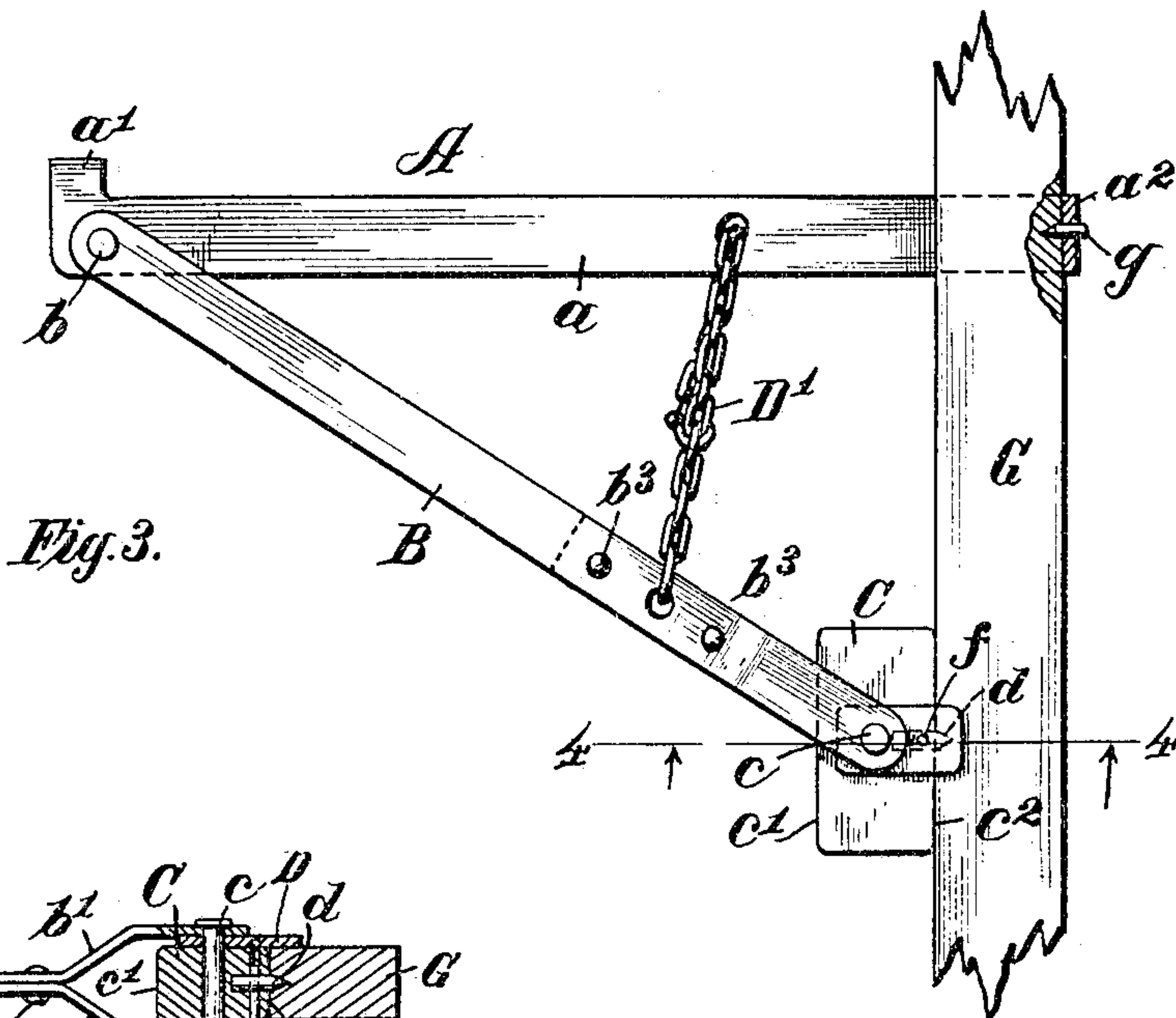


Fig. 3.

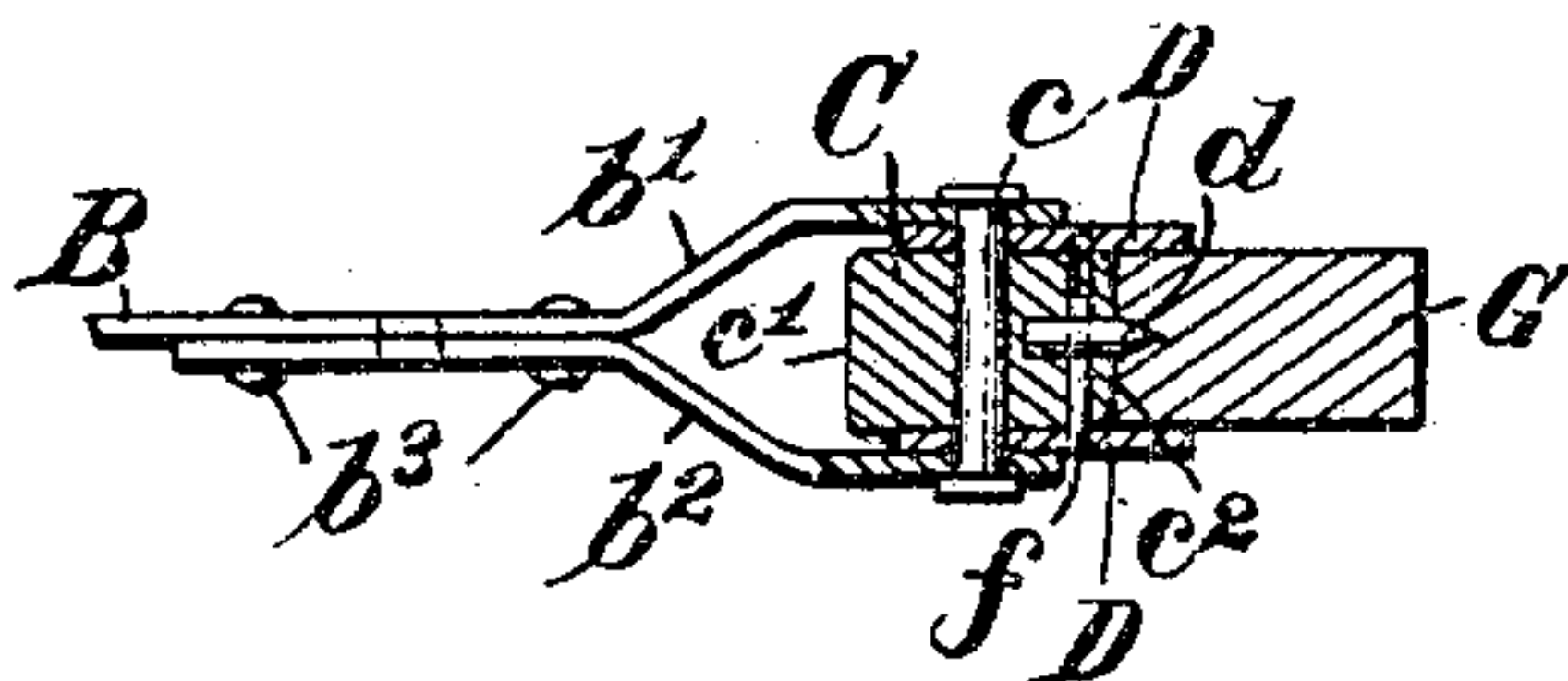


Fig. 4.

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SCAFFOLDING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,271, dated June 27, 1905.

Application filed January 18, 1905. Serial No. 241,577.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BONENBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffolding-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention to be hereinafter described relates to scaffolding-brackets primarily intended for use in placing weather-boards on houses or like structures, but which is also adapted for general application for supporting a platform from any upright studding, the objects of the invention being to provide a bracket of simple construction wherein the elements are so constituted and assembled that the bracket may be applied directly to the usual studding upon which weather-boards are to be secured or to the upright studding of an ordinary scaffold and when not in use easily folded into compact form for handling.

With these general objects in view the invention consists of the parts and combinations to be hereinafter described, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an improved bracket represented as engaging the upright or studding upon which weather-boards are to be secured. Fig. 2 is a like view showing the bracket connected to an independent upright or scaffold-studding. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view showing the bracket and details of its connection with the upright or scaffold-studding in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a sectional detail on line 4-4 of Fig. 3, showing the character of bearing-block and its connected parts.

In the drawings, A represents the bracket as a whole, comprising the horizontal rest-arm *a*, which may be made of any desired material, preferably metal, having its outer end upturned somewhat, as at *a'*, to act as a stop for the planking or platform when laid on the rest-arm *a*. The opposite end of the rest-arm is bent horizontally into a hooked form *a''*, Fig. 2.

Pivotally connected to the rest-arm *a*, near the outer end thereof, at *b*, is the braced arm B, preferably formed of metal and having its opposite end formed with a bifurcation for the accommodation of a pivotally-mounted block C. The bifurcation in the lower end of the brace-arm may be formed in any suitable manner; but in the present instance the lower end of the brace-arm B is bent, as at *b'*, Fig. 4, to form one arm of the bifurcation, and a similarly-bent piece *b''*, secured to the arm B by rivets *b' b''*, forms the other arm of such bifurcation. A chain D', adjustable in length, connects the rest-arm *a* with the brace-arm B to prevent undue separation or spreading, as will be readily seen from Fig. 3. Between the parts *b' b''*, at the lower end of the brace-arm B, is disposed the bearing-block C, said block being pivotally connected to said parts by a pivot-pin *c*.

From the construction thus far described it will be evident that the bracket may be employed in connection with the usual weather-board studding, as indicated in Fig. 1, the hook *a'* in such case engaging about the studding F, Fig. 1, and the smooth face *c'* of the block bearing against the weather-boards F', already in place. Additional weather-boards are then secured to the studding to a convenient height above the platform supported by the brackets, the weather-board on the line of brackets for the time being omitted. The brackets are then placed above the last-secured weather-boards and the process continued to the entire height of the building, whereupon the brackets are moved successively downward to the vacant lines of weather-boarding and the vacant places above each successive position properly weather-boarded, the entire side of the structure being thus completed.

It is often desirable in various kinds of work to employ uprights or scaffold-studding independent of the weather-board studding, in which case, owing to the narrow face of the upright or scaffold-studding, the smooth face *c'* of the bearing-block would be liable to slip sidewise or downward, and to

adapt the bracket to this twofold use I have provided the face c^2 of the bearing-block with a pin d , which will bite into the wood of the studding and prevent downward movement, and on each side of the bearing-block there is secured an embracing-jaw D, projecting beyond the face c^2 of the bearing-block. The embracing-jaws D are preferably formed of metal, through which the pivot-pin c of the bearing-block passes, said jaws being further secured to the bearing-block by a pin f , whereby the jaws D are connected to the block to rotate therewith.

From the construction described it will be obvious that the bearing-block C may be rotated upon its pivot c to present its flat smooth face to the weather-boards when the bracket is used as indicated in Fig. 1, and thus obviate marring the exposed surface of such boards. When, however, the bracket is to be used with an upright or scaffold-studding G independent of the weather-board studding, as in Figs. 2 and 3, the bearing-block C may be turned upon its pivot c to bring the face c^2 thereof and the pin d to bear against the adjacent surface of the studding, and at such time the embracing-jaws D also turn with the bearing-block and embrace the sides of the studding to effectually prevent sidewise movement. As further insuring safety against movement of the bracket under the conditions of use a pin g is provided in the bent portion a^2 of the rest-arm a , which engages the rear face of the upright or studding. It will thus be seen by referring to Fig. 3 that as strain is placed upon the bracket while in use the two pins g and d will bite harder and harder into the opposite surfaces of the studding and prevent any tendency to slip, while the embracing-jaws D, engaging the opposite sides of the studding, will effectually prevent side movement of the bearing-block, so that it cannot leave the face of the studding.

The bracket thus described, as will be apparent, is adapted for use in connection with the weather-board studding, as in Fig. 1, without marring the exposed face of such boards by simply turning the smooth face of the bearing-block to the front and that by simply turning the bearing-block it can be as effectually employed in connection with an upright or scaffold-studding without liability of accident. When not in use, the device can be compactly folded readily without removal of pins or other parts liable to loss.

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

1. A scaffolding-bracket comprising a rest-arm having an upturned outer end and a bent inner end to engage an upright, a brace-arm pivotally connected to said rest-arm, a block pivotally mounted in the end of said brace-arm, said block having bracing-jaws secured thereto and projecting beyond the face of the block and an adjustable chain connecting the rest-arm and brace-arm whereby said arms may be adjusted to different angles and the bracket be compactly folded.

2. A scaffolding-bracket comprising a rest-arm having a bent inner end to engage an upright, a brace-arm pivotally connected to the outer end of said rest-arm, adjustable connections between said arms, a bearing-block pivotally mounted in the end of the brace-arm and embracing-jaws secured to said block and having the ends thereof projecting beyond one face of the block to engage opposite sides of an upright.

3. A scaffolding-bracket comprising a rest arm having a bent inner end to embrace an upright, a brace-arm pivotally connected near the outer end of said rest-arm, a bearing-block pivoted to the end of the brace-arm and having a smooth face and a pin projecting from the opposite face thereof, embracing-jaws secured to said bearing-block one on each side thereof and projecting beyond the pin-face of the block to engage opposite sides of an upright, and means for connecting the rest-arm and brace-arm.

4. A scaffolding-bracket comprising a rest-arm having a bent inner end provided with a pin to engage an upright, a brace-arm pivotally connected to the outer end of the rest-arm and having a bifurcated lower end, a bearing-block pivotally mounted in the bifurcated end of the brace-arm and having a smooth face and a pin projecting from the opposite face thereof, embracing-jaws secured one to each side of the bearing-block and having their ends projecting beyond the pin-face of said block to engage the opposite sides of an upright, and means for connecting the rest-arm and brace-arm.

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

GEORGE BONENBERGER.

Witnesses:

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