No. 841,733. PATENTED JAN. 22, 1907.

W. A. SMYRK.

FOLDING SCAFFOLDING BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1906.

Fig. 1.

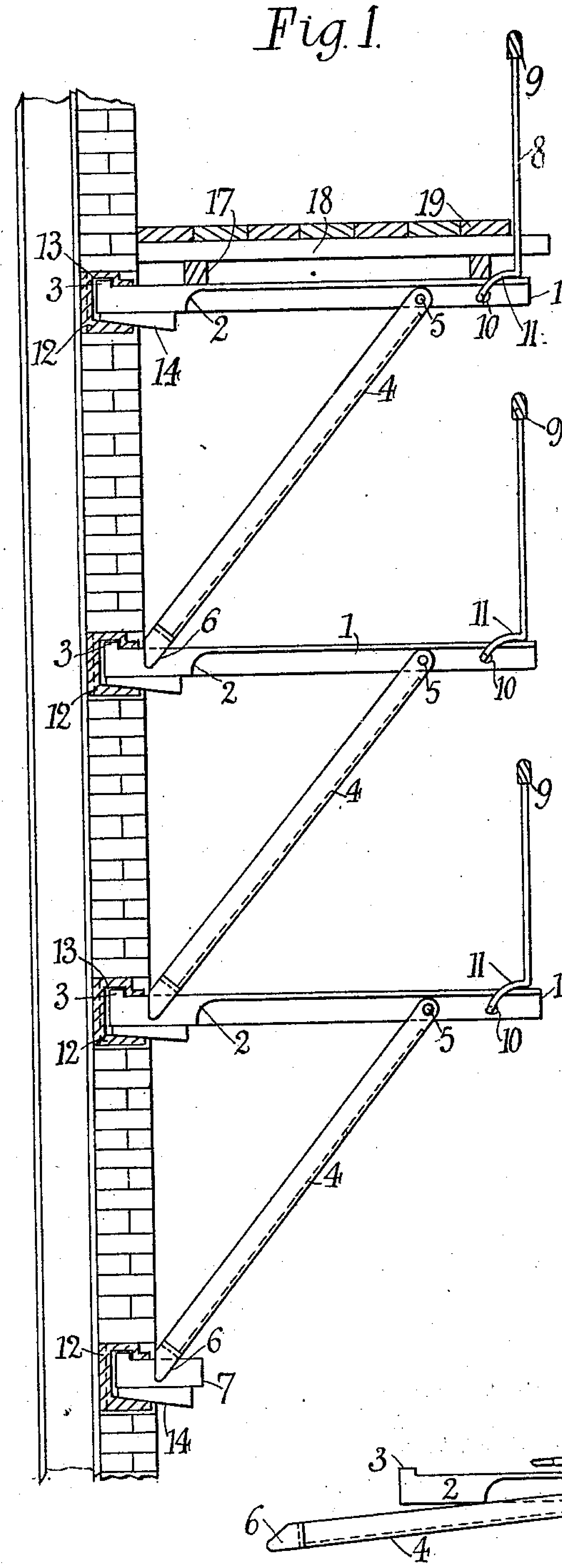


Fig. 2.

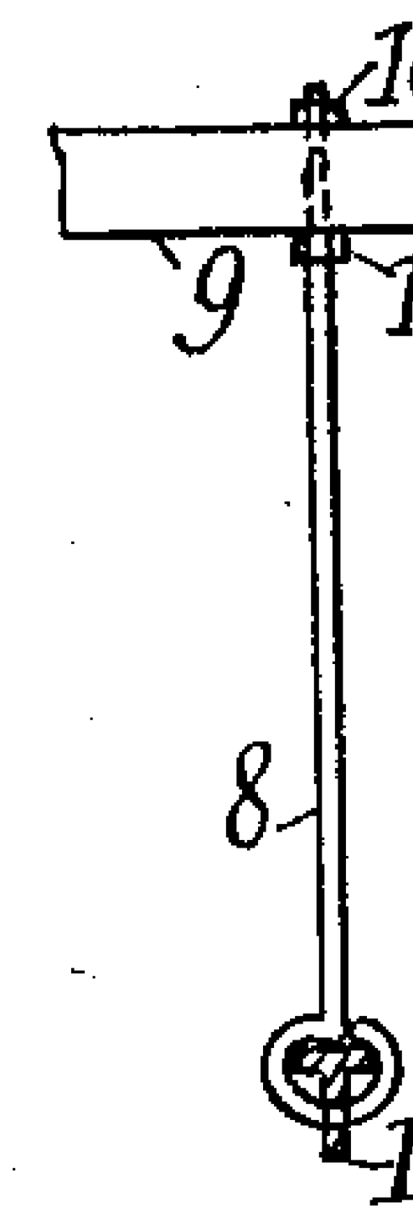


Fig. 5

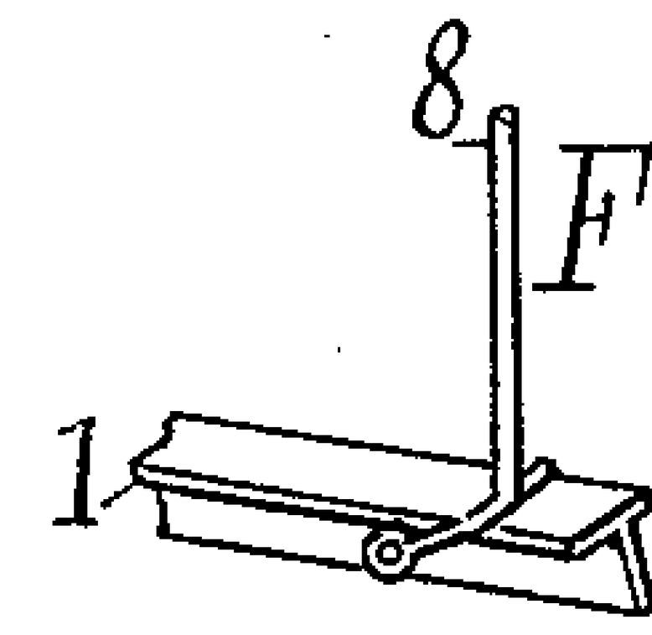
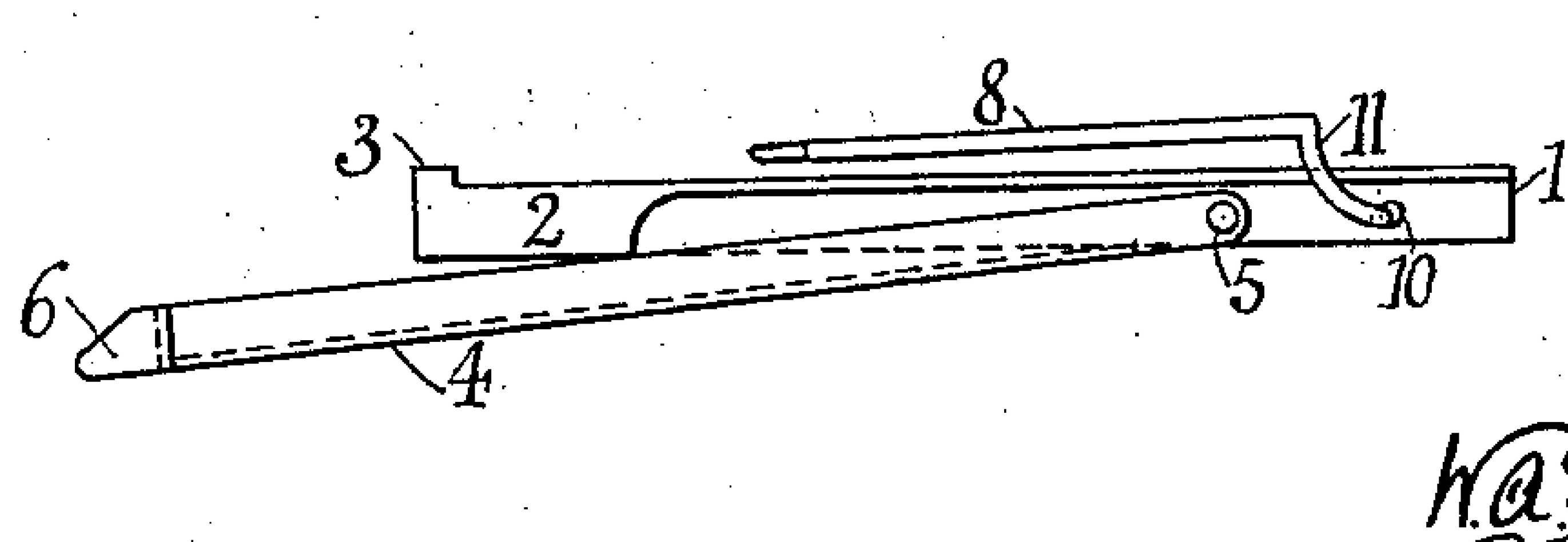


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Joseph Chatoin.
L. Chatoin.

Inventor
W. A. Smyrk
By [illegible] Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. SMYRK, OF NEW MALDEN, ENGLAND.

FOLDING SCAFFOLDING-BRACKET.

No. 841,733. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 22, 1907.

Application filed October 6, 1906. Serial No. 337,768.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ADOLPHUS SMYRK, a subject of the King of England, residing at New Malden, in the county of Surrey, in the Kingdom of England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Folding Scaffolding-Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My objects are to provide a scaffolding-bracket that allows of being erected by unskilled persons without the aid of ropes and which can be folded and whereby the necessity of cutting into the brickwork for repairing buildings is avoided.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a wall and iron stanchion with a number of my superposed scaffolding-brackets secured in position. Fig. 2 is an end view of the bracket. Fig. 3 shows a hinged stay for the bracket. Fig. 4 shows the bracket in its folded condition for transit, and Fig. 5 shows the preferred construction of my hinged standard.

My improved scaffolding-bracket and connection comprises a horizontal limb or supporting-rail 1, preferably made of T-iron, having its inner end 2 strengthened to form a smooth-faced block, with a ridge or stud 3 adapted to hold said rail securely in position when placed in a corresponding hole or a socket in the wall. Near the outer or free end of the rail is hinged a strut or stay 4, which can be made of channel-iron, or two flat bars may be bolted together and suitably bent to take over the web of its T-rail and be pivotally secured thereto at 5, while the pending end 6 is made to fit over and rest on the next lower rail or on a corbel 7, provided for this purpose. The corbel can be made and secured in the same manner as the ends of the rail 1.

On the upper flange of the rail is seated a short folding-down guard-post or standard 8, to which a guard-rail 9 can be fixed. According to the construction shown in the Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the accompanying drawings, the standard 8 is made of round iron of the requisite strength and its lower portion is drawn through a hole 10 in the web of the rail 1 and then bent so as to form a rearwardly-curved loop 11, adapted to provide a firm base for said standard and keep the same normally in its upright position.

In order to insure greater rigidity for the guard-post, I prefer to bifurcate the lower end of the same and form an eye at each prong, through which a bolt can be secured in the web of the rail 1, such as I have shown at Fig. 5.

With each rail I preferably use a socket 12, which is permanently fixed in or to the wall or to the iron skeleton framework of a building, as shown. These sockets are placed at suitable levels and intervals and at right angles with the walls, so that their mouths are at the face of the building or nearly flush with any internal walls thereof, and so serve in receiving and sustaining the inner ends of the rails 1. The interior of the socket 12 is formed with a groove or recess 13 to fit and retain the ridge or strut 3 of the rail.

After a rail has been introduced in its socket a wedge or quoin 14 is placed between the rail and that side of the socket which is at the back of the ridge or stud 3. When the first horizontal row or tier of supporting-rails has been placed in position, corbels in most cases will not be required, as by placing the rails one over the other in the perpendicular direction the lower rail will serve to support the struts of those above.

The guard-rails 9 may be fastened to the standards 8 in any approved manner—for example, by having a screw portion at the upper end of the latter fitted with two nuts 15 and 16, between which the guard is held.

The sockets can be placed sufficiently back from the face of the walls as to allow of the aperture caused by them to be faced to match the masonry, or suitable stoppers can be provided, which can be treated in an ornamental way.

The scaffolding which these rails are provided to uphold is arranged in a similar manner to the stage of an ordinary bricklayer's scaffold, with the addition of an extra ledger 17 to support the wall end of the putlogs 18, over which are placed the boards or planks 19, or the supporting-rails may be placed close enough together to sustain the scaffold-boards without the use of ledgers and putlogs.

Although I have shown the rail of T-iron, the same may equally well be made of iron of any other section, such as flat bars placed on edge or of channel-iron, provided the strut or

stay is made to suit the part to which it is pivoted, so that it can be folded against the rail when not in use, or I may use for the same purpose any convenient combination of materials. Other minor changes in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of my scaffolding-bracket can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

What I claim, and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A folding scaffolding-bracket comprising in combination a horizontal limb with an inner stud, a pivoted diagonal strut, and a foldable vertical guard-post and a socket to engage the said limb, as set forth.

2. In a folding scaffolding-bracket, the combination of the horizontal limb of T-iron disposed with its web downward, a channel-iron strut hinged to the web of said limb, an upright bifurcated guard-post pivoted with its forked end to said rail near the free end of same and a wall-socket for the retention of the horizontal limb, as described.

3. In a scaffolding-bracket, a horizontal limb of T-iron a solid inner end and stud on said T-iron, a channel-iron strut hinged with its flanges to the web of said T-iron, a bifurcated lower end formed to said strut, and a foldable vertical guard-post above the flanges of the T-iron.

W. A. SMYRK.

Witnesses:
H. D. JAMESON,
F. L. RAND.