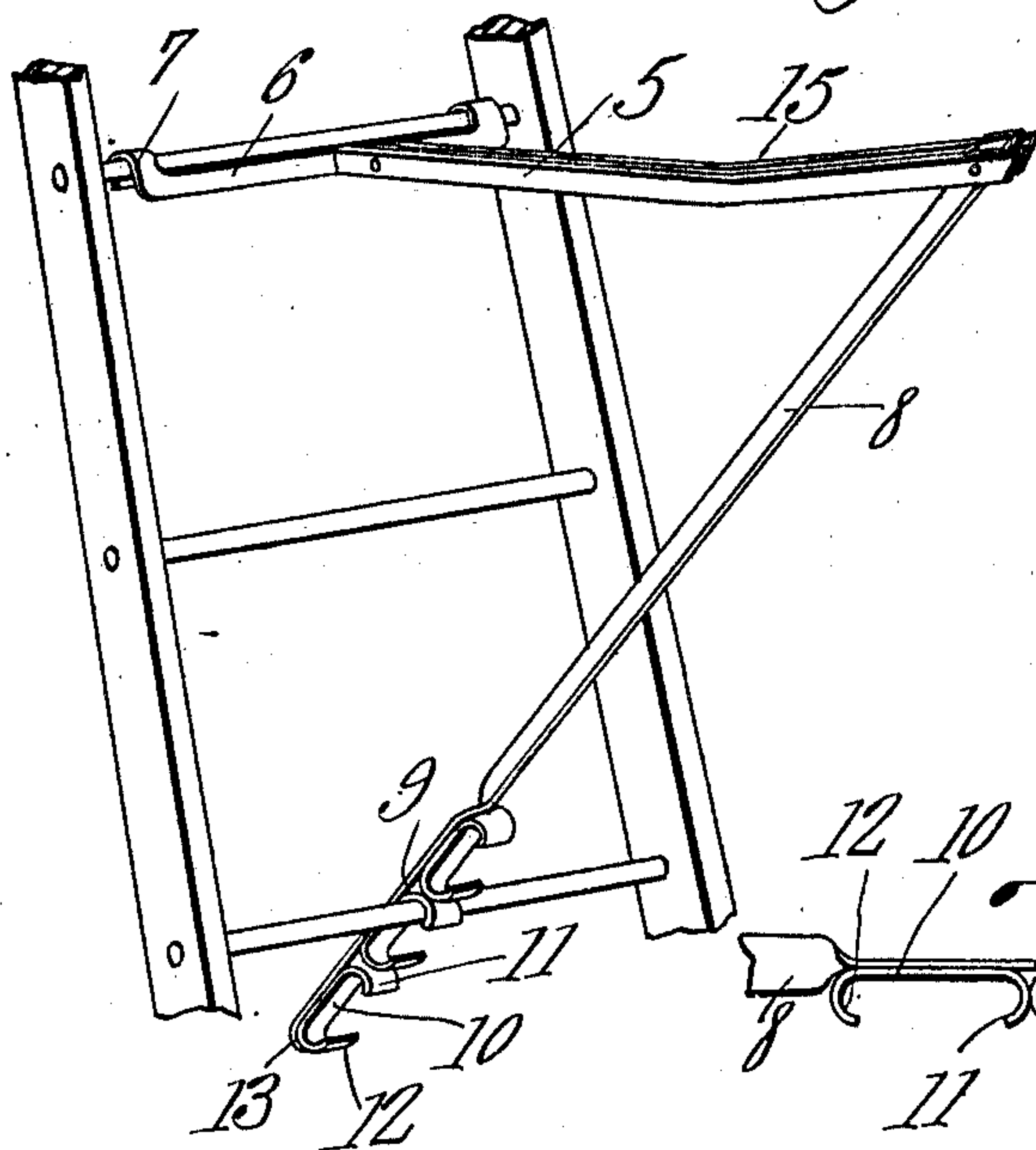


M. V. RUSH.  
LADDER BRACKET.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1910.

988,823.

Patented Apr. 4, 1911.

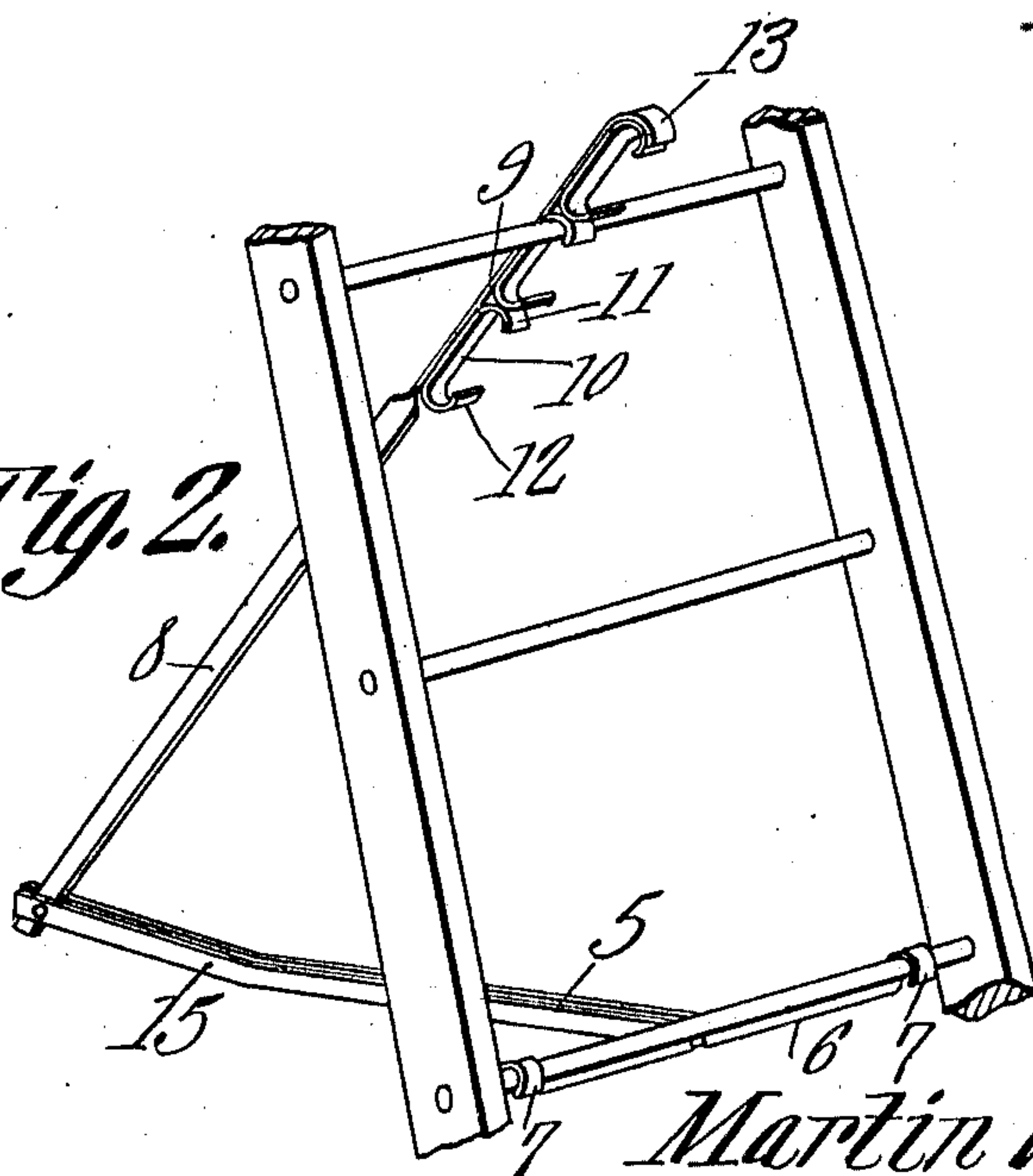
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN V. RUSH, OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

LADDER-BRACKET.

988,823.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 4, 1911.

Application filed June 3, 1910. Serial No. 564,791.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN V. RUSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Ladder-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of ladder bracket the invention aiming primarily to provide a bracket which may be readily applied to an ordinary ladder and which will be arranged for the support of one end of a run board.

One of the salient features of the present invention resides in the fact that the bracket is so constructed that when applied upon a ladder in position to support one end of a run board, a workman ascending the ladder may readily step from the ladder onto the board without having to climb over the edge of the said board as is customary in practically all such devices now in use.

Another feature of the invention resides in so constructing the bracket that it may be supported upon the ladder either projecting forwardly therefrom or beneath the same so that where the ladder is comparatively long and it is desired to position the run-board close to the wall against which the ladder is placed, the bracket may be mounted to lie beneath the ladder and so support the board.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention resides in the construction and arrangement of parts substantially as shown in the accompanying drawings in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket applied to a ladder, the bracket being so mounted upon the ladder as to project forwardly therefrom. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the bracket arranged in position beneath the ladder; and Fig. 3 is a view in detail side elevation of one member of the bracket.

In the drawings, the bracket embodying the present invention is illustrated as consisting of two pivoted members, each of which is arranged to engage with the rungs of a ladder whereby it can be supported thereon, and of these members, one is illustrated as consisting of a pair of bars 5 secured together in spaced relation and each of these bars, adjacent to one end, is bent at right angles laterally as at 6 and has the

extremity of its bent portion upturned and overbent as at 7 to afford a ladder-rung engaging hook. It will be observed that the two portions 6 of this member of the bracket project in opposite directions so that their hooks will engage a ladder rung adjacent the ends thereof and the main portions of the bars will extend either forwardly or rearwardly from the ladder in a line at a point substantially midway between the ends of the said rung. The other member of the device consists of a bar indicated by the numeral 8 pivoted at one end between the ends of the bars 5 opposite their bent ends 6 and near its other end, this bar 8 is twisted so that its last mentioned end portion will be in a plane at right angles to the plane of its first mentioned or main portion. In order to adapt this last mentioned member of the bracket for connection with a ladder rung, a number of hook-members are secured upon its portions 9 and each of these hook members is in the form of a short strip of bar metal indicated by the numeral 10 and bent at each end to afford a hook bill, one by the numeral 11 and the other by the numeral 12, the two bills of each hook member being of like formation but oppositely presented and the bills 11 of each member being presented toward the end of the member 8 whereas the bills 12 are presented toward the pivoted end of the said member. It will be observed that the hook members 10 are secured upon the portion 9 of the bar 8 end to end and that the outermost one of the said members has its bill 11 embraced by the extremity of the said portion 9, this extremity being bent up as at 13 for this purpose. By reason of this construction and arrangement of the hook members and the portion 9 of the bar 8, the said hook members are firmly braced upon the bar and their securing rivets are relieved of strain to a considerable extent.

In mounting the device upon a ladder, the hooks 7 of the portions 6 of the bars 5 of the first described member of the bracket are engaged with one rung of the ladder and, where the bracket is to project forwardly from the ladder as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the bill 12 of one or the other of the hook members 10 of the bracket is engaged with one of the rungs beneath the first mentioned rung depending of course upon the angle of inclination of the ladder, it being expedient that the members 5 be



substantially horizontal so that the run board supported thereon will be correspondingly held. Where it is desired however to so mount the bracket upon the ladder that  
 5 it will project rearwardly therefrom or beneath the frame and correspondingly support a run board, the hooks 7 of the first described member of the bracket are engaged with one of the ladder rungs and the  
 10 bill 11 of one of the several double billed hooks is engaged with a rung of the ladder above the one just mentioned and with which the hooks 7 are engaged, this manner of mounting the bracket being illustrated  
 15 clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

It will be observed that with the bracket supported as in Fig. 2 of the drawings, it is an easy matter for a workman to ascend the ladder and step directly therefrom onto  
 20 a run board supported by the first described member of the bracket and in this respect, the device presents a decided advantage over devices which can only be supported in advance of a ladder.

25 It will be observed from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings that the bars 5 of the bracket are so bent that their upper edges will be slightly concaved. In other words, the outer portions of the bars  
 30 5 are bent up at an obtuse angle to the inner

portions of the said bars as at 15 and as a result, when a board supported by the bracket is warped it may be disposed with its convex or bulged side resting upon the bars and in the concavity afforded by the bend 15 35 and will in this manner be supported against rocking or overturning which would be liable to happen should the bars be formed with their upper edges of right line extent.

What is claimed is:—

40 A bracket of the class described comprising pivoted members, one of said members being constructed at its free end for engagement with a ladder rung, and a plurality of hooks carried by the other mem- 45 ber, each hook having two bills and a connecting shank, the hooks having their shanks secured to the member and having their bills disposed in contact, end to end, the free end of the said member being bent into engage- 50 ment with one bill of one end of one of the hooks.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN V. RUSH.

Witnesses:

MARCELLUS A. CHIPMAN,  
 SANFORD M. KELTNER.