(No Model.)

R. N. HALL.

WALL BRACKET FOR STAGING.

No. 420,937. Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

FIG. 1.

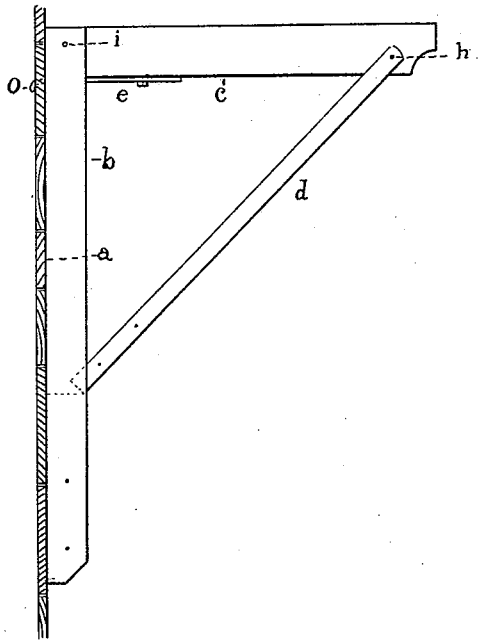


FIG. 2.

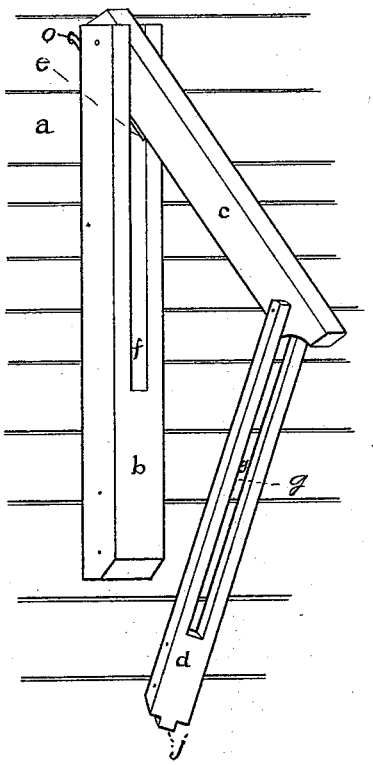


FIG. 4.

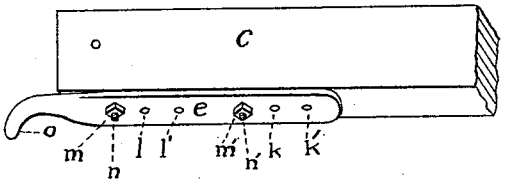
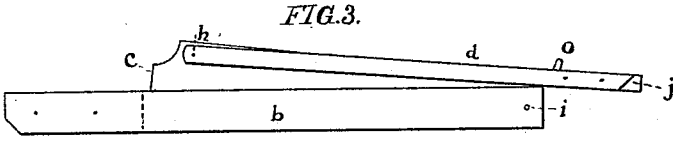


FIG. 3.



Witnesses:
W. L. Perham
Ella G. Winterbotham

Inventor.
Rodney N. Hall,
per atty,
Elgin B. Verrill.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RODNEY N. HALL, OF PARIS, MAINE.

WALL-BRACKET FOR STAGING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,937, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed December 15, 1888. Serial No. 293,701. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RODNEY N. HALL, of Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Wall-Brackets for Staging; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wall staging brackets, and is designed to be placed against a wall and hooked thereto, thus obviating the necessity for the poles and braces in common use. It is also designed to be adjustable and collapsible, being so made that it can be readily folded into the smallest compass possible.

It consists of a slotted base, a supporting-beam pivoted to said base, a slotted brace pivoted to the supporting-beam, and an adjustable hook attached to said supporting-beam.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing bracket in position; Fig. 2, a perspective showing bracket in act of being placed in position. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing bracket folded, and Fig. 4 a detail showing adjustable hook.

In all the figures same letters refer to like parts.

The base *b* of the bracket or part which rests against the wall *a* of a house has a long narrow slot *f*. Pivoted to the base *b* and swinging in slot *f* is a supporting-beam *c*, on which the staging-boards are to be placed. To the other end of the beam *c* is pivotally attached a brace *d*, having a slot *g*, in which the beam *c* is pivoted. The end of the brace *d* has a tongue *j*, adapted to enter slot *f* in the base and to rest on the bottom thereof, thus giving a firm support to the beam *c*.

Attached to the beam *c* by bolts or other means is a plate *e*, having a hook *o* on its outer end extending out beyond the end of the beam sufficiently to penetrate through the boards, as shown in Fig. 1.

To use the bracket, a hole is made in the wall at a suitable height and the tongue of the brace is withdrawn from the slot in the base and the beam *c* is drawn down, as shown in Fig. 2. This allows the hook *o* to be inserted in the hole. The beam *c* is again raised and the brace adjusted by inserting its tongue in the slot *f*. The bracket is then in position to receive the staging-boards. The hook *o* cannot be inserted in the hole until the beam is lowered, nor can it when once inserted be withdrawn until it is again lowered. Sometimes the walls are thicker than others, and so it is convenient to have the hook adjustable to fit the varying thicknesses of the walls. One method of doing this I have illustrated in Fig. 4. Bolts *n n'* are inserted in beam *c* and holes in pairs are made in the plate *e* at a distance from each other equal to the distance between the two bolts aforesaid. The bolts *n n'* pass through these holes and the plate is held to the beam by nuts *m m'*. The hook is therefore adjustable by changing the holes to *l k* or *l' k'*, as desired. Other means might be employed to adjust the hook; but this is sufficient to show the principle.

In order that these brackets may be conveniently transported from place to place or stored away when not in use, it is necessary that they should occupy as little space as possible. I therefore make them collapsible, as follows: The base *b* and the brace *d* have long slots *f* and *g*, respectively. The bracket can then be folded by dropping the beam *c* down upon the base *b*, the beam entering slot *f* and the three parts *b c d* being in nearly parallel positions; or the beam *c* can be turned over against the back of the base and the brace folded down upon the base, the hook *o* projecting up through the slot *g* in the brace, as shown in Fig. 3. When the slots in said brace and base are made somewhat deeper than the length of said beam, the bracket can be folded into the smallest compass possible. The base and brace are made of a single piece of material having long central slots, and the beam is pivoted in said slots in such manner that the center of all three parts is in the same plane.

I am aware that folding brackets have been made before having an adjustable hook for attaching it to the wall, and I therefore do

not claim, broadly, a folding bracket with adjustable hook, but only the improvement therein hereinafter specifically claimed.

Having thus described my invention and its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a folding wall staging bracket, the combination, with a supporting-beam carrying a hook adapted to attach the bracket to a wall, of a base and brace each having central slots deeper than the length of said beam, the ends of said beam being pivoted in the open ends of said slots, and the brace having on its free end a tongue adapted to enter and rest in the bottom of the slot in the base when in position for use, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RODNEY N. HALL.

Witnesses:
ELGIN C. VERRILL,
JOS. T. WOODWARD.