

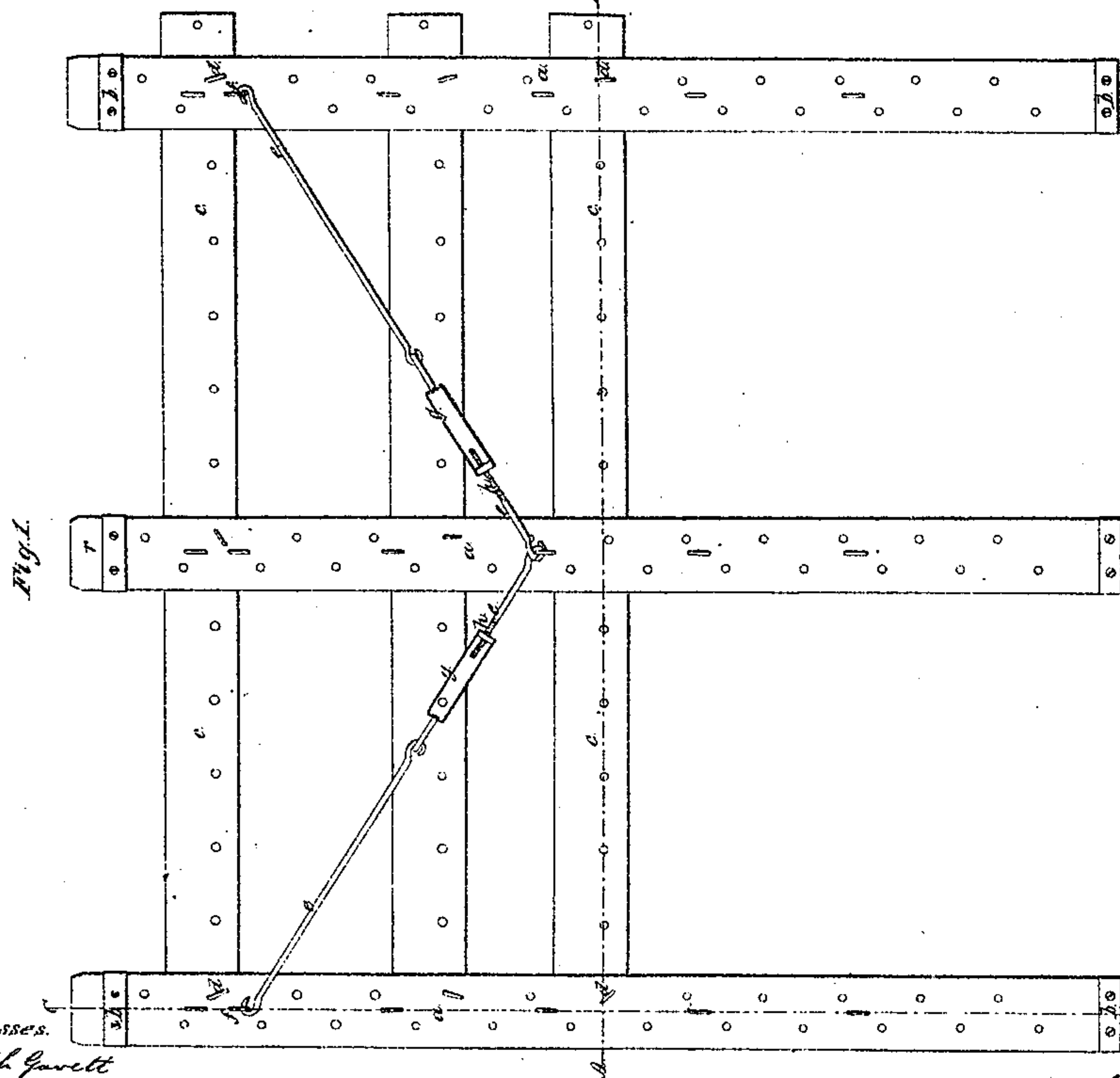
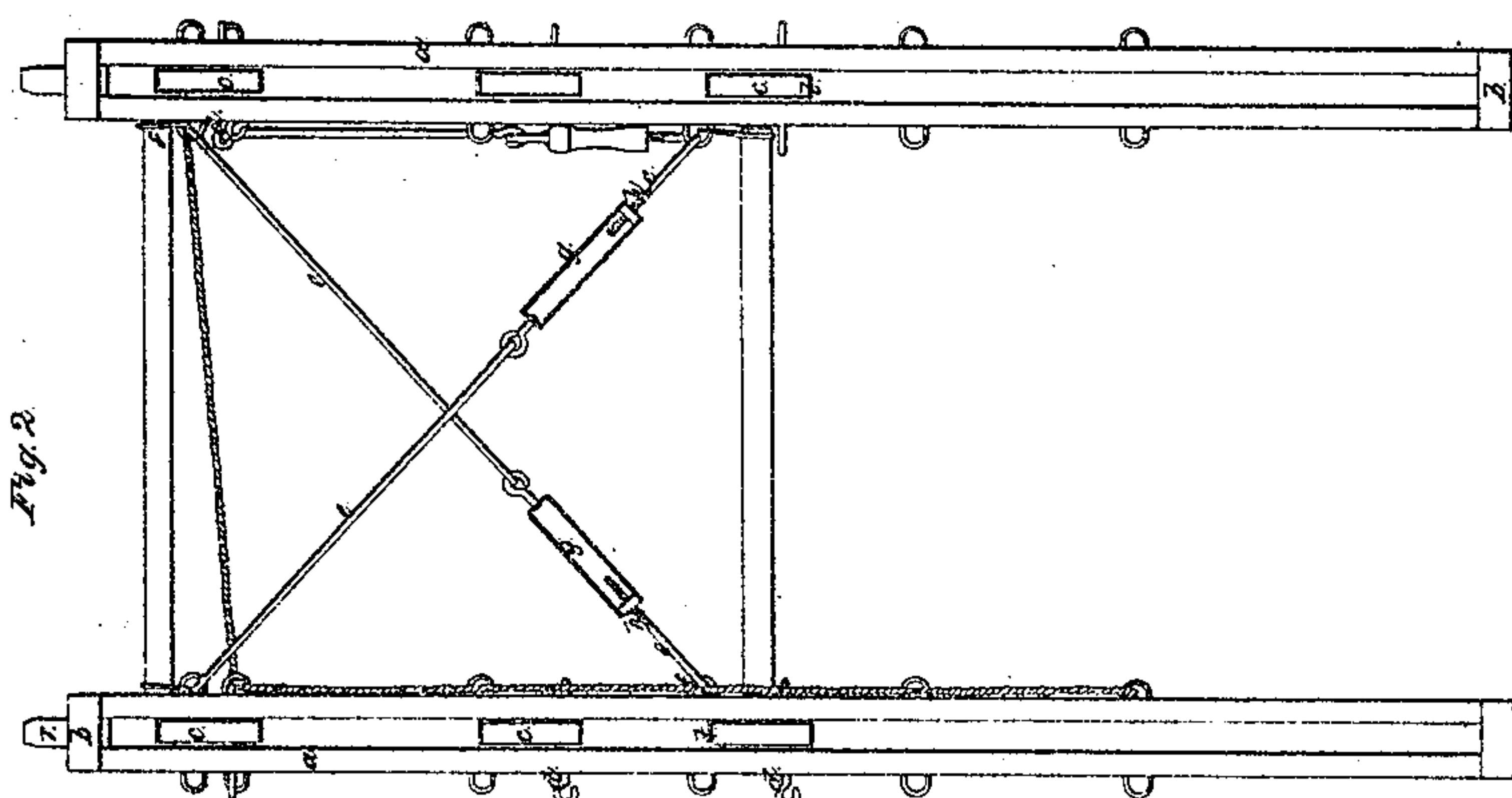
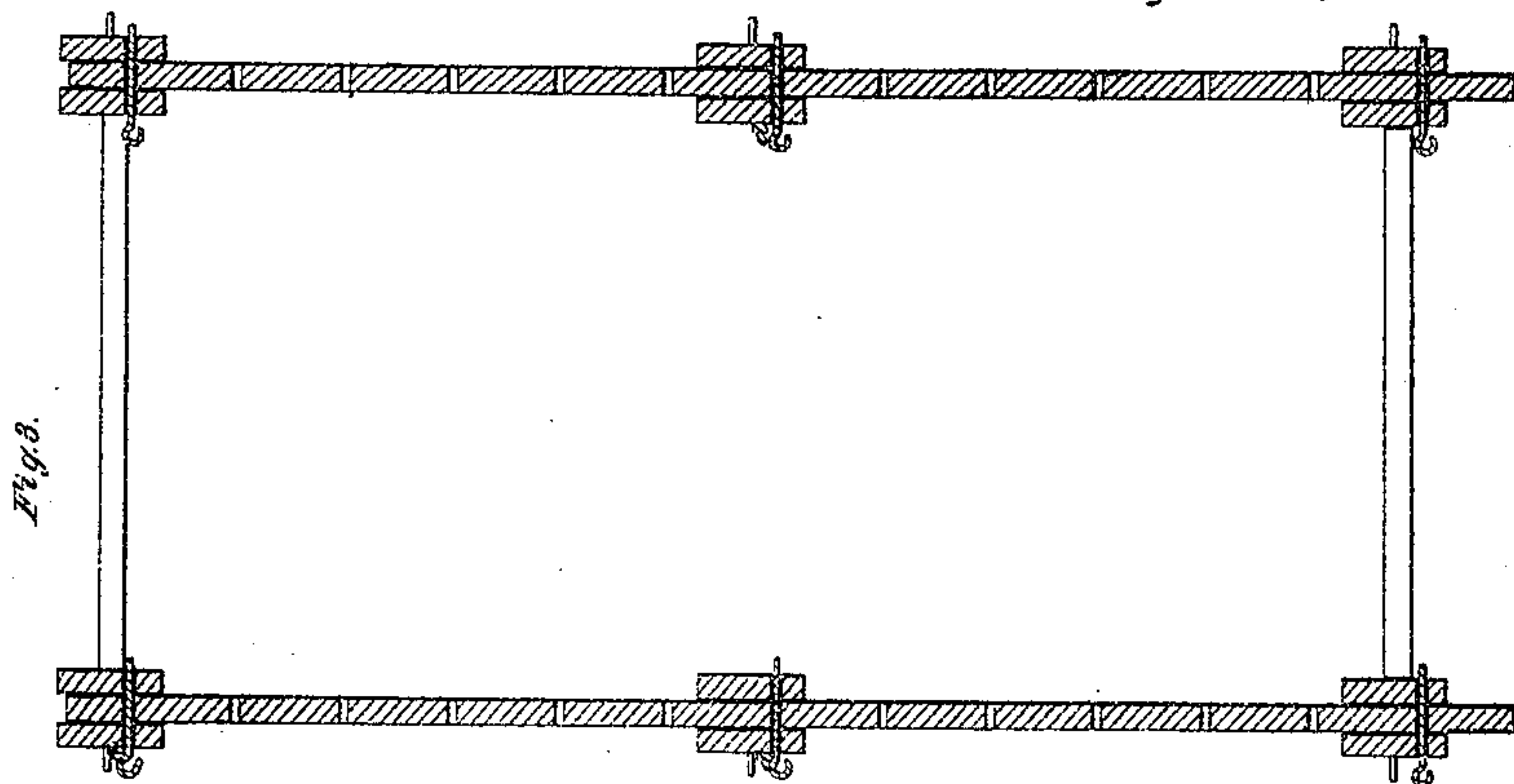
J. M. Dearborn

Sheet 1-2, Sheet 3.

Scaffold.

Nº 14,764.

Patented Apr. 29, 1866.



Witnesses.
Joseph Garrett
Edw. A. Reed

Inventor.
John M. Dearborn

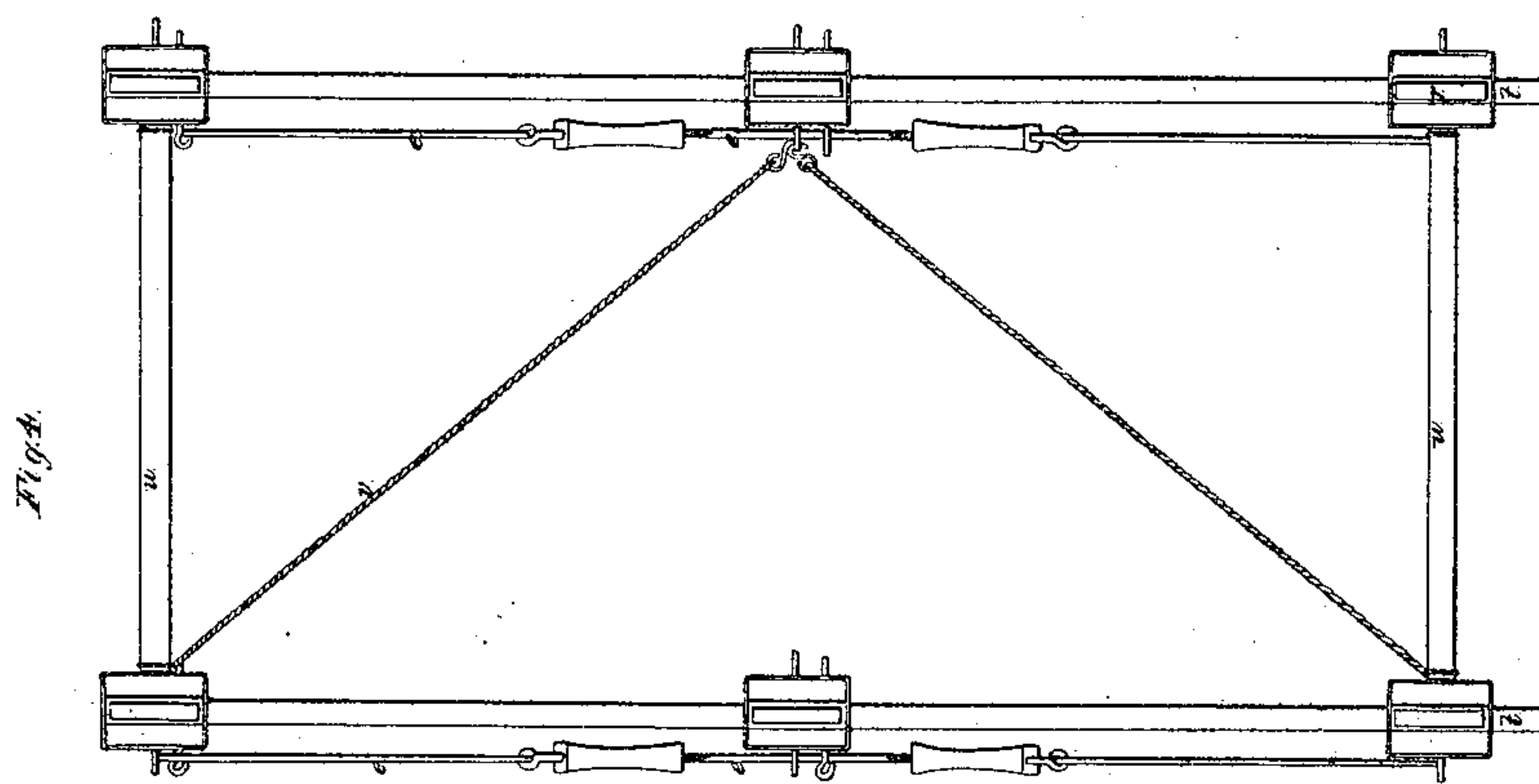
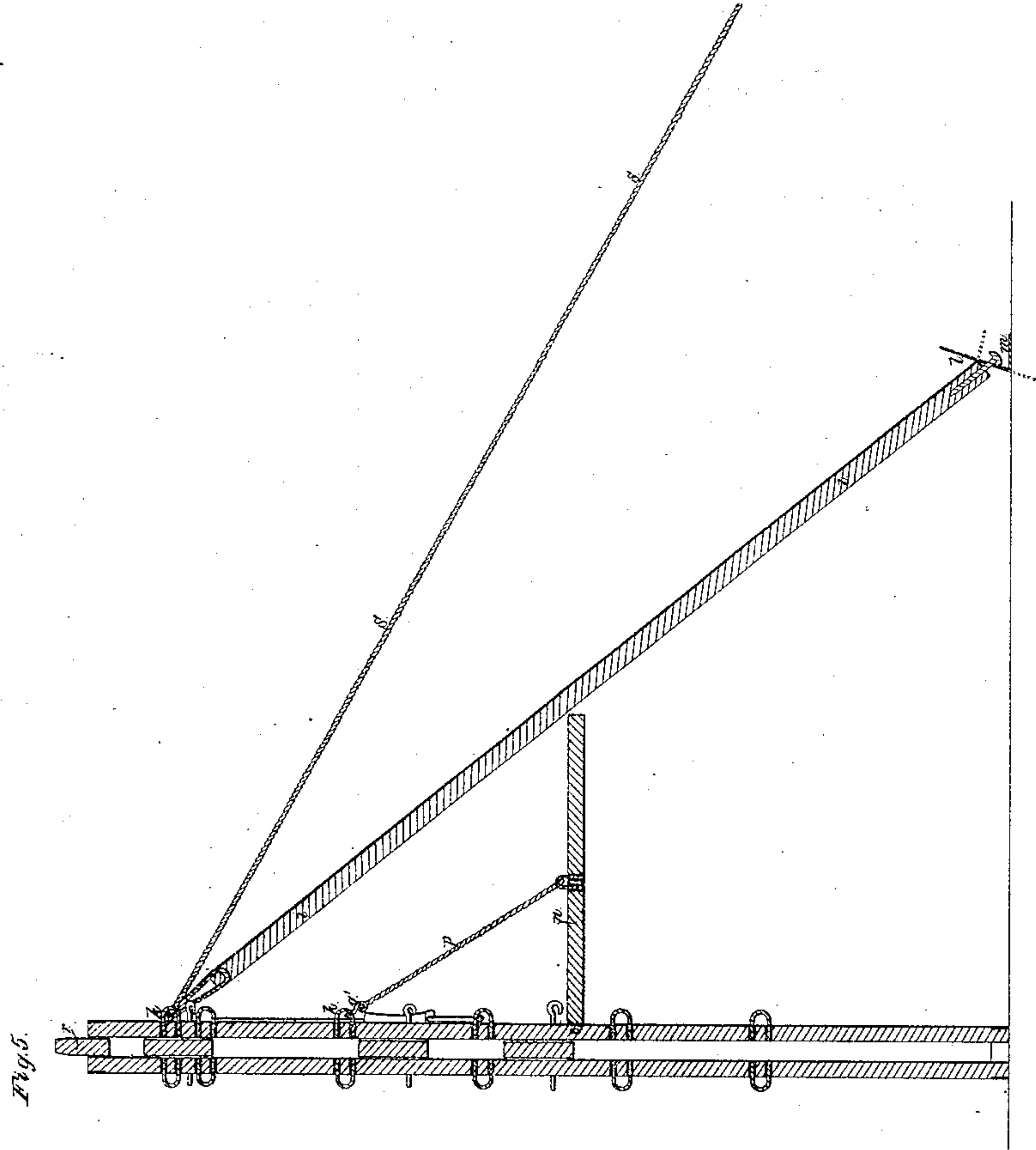
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Sheet 2-2, Sheets.

Scaffold.

N^o 14,764.

Patented Apr. 29, 1856.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. DEARBORN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SCAFFOLDING.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,764, dated April 29, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. DEARBORN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffoldings or Stagings Used in the Erection and Repair of Buildings, and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein I have set forth the nature and principle of my said improvement, by which my invention may be distinguished from others of a similar class, together with such parts as I claim and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent.

The figures of the accompanying plates of drawings represent my improvements.

In Plate 1, Figure 1, is a front elevation of a section of my improved staging. Fig. 2, is an end view of the same, showing the mode of its construction when used in the interior of a building. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same, taken in the plane of the line A B, Fig. 1. In Plate 2, Fig. 4, is a top view, and Fig. 5, a vertical section, taken in the plane of the line C D, Fig. 1.

The stagings or scaffoldings which have heretofore been used in the erection or repairs of buildings, have consisted of timber and boards, fastened together by nails or ropes, either of which mode is objectionable, as the ropes are liable to slip and render the staging insecure, and those that have been fastened together by nails are so much injured by taking them down as to prevent most of the timber from being used again for a similar purpose.

My improved staging is so constructed as to permit its being readily erected or taken down at pleasure, without injuring it in the slightest degree, no nails or ropes being used in fastening the parts together, while at the same time it is stronger than any scaffolding constructed in the usual manner.

I will now proceed to describe in detail the construction of my improved staging beginning with one that is to be used on the outside of a building.

a, a, a in the drawings represent three standards or parts, constructed as shown, of two planks, secured together at the top and bottom by metallic hoops *b, b*, leaving a space between the two planks. In this space are placed, so as to admit of being

moved freely up and down, the ledgers *c c—c c*, &c., which can be secured at any desired elevation, by means of bolts *d, d* which pass through the ledger and post, suitable holes being formed in the posts *a, a, a* at proper distances apart, as shown in the drawings. A spring key may be passed through the ends of the bolts *d, d* to confine them in their places. The posts *a, a, a* are rigidly held together, laterally, by means of diagonal braces *e e—e e*, the hooked ends of which engage with staples *f, f, f* driven into each of the three posts. These diagonal braces can be tightened or loosened at pleasure, by means of the nuts or loops *g, g* and screws *h, h* as will readily be understood by inspection of the drawings. The staging is kept plumb and rigid by means of long braces or poles *i, i* Fig. 5, Plate 2, the upper end of which hooks into a staple *k* near the top of the posts *a, a, a*, there being similar staples through the whole length of each post, placed at convenient intervals apart.

The lower end of the brace or pole *i i* is furnished with a spike *l*, turning on a pin in the end of the pole and a knee *m* with nail holes punched in the same. The spike may be driven into the floor, or a timber of the building or may be secured by nails driven through the knee *m*, or the knee *m* may be lashed to some convenient object. As the wall to be built progresses, the poles or braces *i i* &c., if on the side of the staging nearest the house, must be removed, and short boards *n*, placed horizontally between each post *a, a, a* and the wall of the building, a pin *o* being inserted in one end of the board *n*, which enters one of the holes in the post *a*. The board is kept horizontal, by means of a short rope *p*, which is secured at one end to a staple in the top surface of the board *n*, and at the other end by means of a hook *g'* to one of the staples *k* in the upright posts *a, a, a* as shown in Fig. 5, Plate 2. To increase the height of the staging, a second section, constructed precisely similar to the one described, is added, a tenon *r*, being inserted and fastened in the top of each of the posts *a, a, a*, &c., which tenon enters the bottom spaces between the planks of the posts of the upper section. In order to aid in keeping the staging plumb, a rope *s s*, Fig. 5, Pl. 2, may be secured near the top of the posts *a, a* &c., and fastened to any convenient object within the building. The length of the

staging can be increased, by adding another section constructed in a similar manner, the ledges *c c* &c., being furnished at one end, with metallic braces *t, t* into which the ends
5 of the ledges of the next section may be inserted and fastened by a bolt or otherwise.

A staging to be used in the interior of a building is represented in Figs. 2 and 3, Pl. 1, and Fig. 4, Pl. 2. This is erected by
10 placing two or more sections of the staging parallel to each at the desired distance apart and connecting them together by diagonal braces precisely similar to the braces *e e—e e* before described, and by horizontal rods or
15 bars *u, u*, placed between the two parallel sections, and secured to the upper parts of the same, by hooks, which engage with the staples of the said posts. As an additional security for rendering the staging rigid,
20 ropes *v v*, extending from one section to the other, are shown in Fig. 4, Pl. 2, may be used.

I am aware that stagings have been made in which the cross ties or supports have been
25 made susceptible of adjustment, suitable mortises being made in the upright standards into any of which the cross ties could be fitted; but no staging has been devised, previous to my invention, which would ad-
30 mit of unlimited extension both in a lateral and vertical direction. It will be seen that by constructing the upright standards of

two planks with a space between them, and fitting the ledges in the said space as described, the staging can be constructed or
35 extended laterally to any extent, whereas in the stagings that have previously been devised no extension could be made without duplicating the whole staging, and it is by this peculiar arrangement of parts that my
40 staging can readily be adapted to all localities whether large or small.

Having thus described my improvements I shall state my claim as follows:

What I claim as my invention and desire
45 to have secured to me by Letters Patent, is—

1. The improvement in the construction of movable scaffolds which consists first, in constructing the upright standards of
50 two planks or boards having a space between them, in which spaces the ledgers can be moved up or down, and secured in any desired position as described.

2. I also claim constructing the upright standards with tenons on the top which fit
55 into the bottom space, strengthened by an iron sleeve, between the planks of the upright standards of the next upper section, whereby I am enabled to extend the staging vertically, as described.

JOHN M. DEARBORN.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH GAVETTE,
CALEB A. BLOOD.