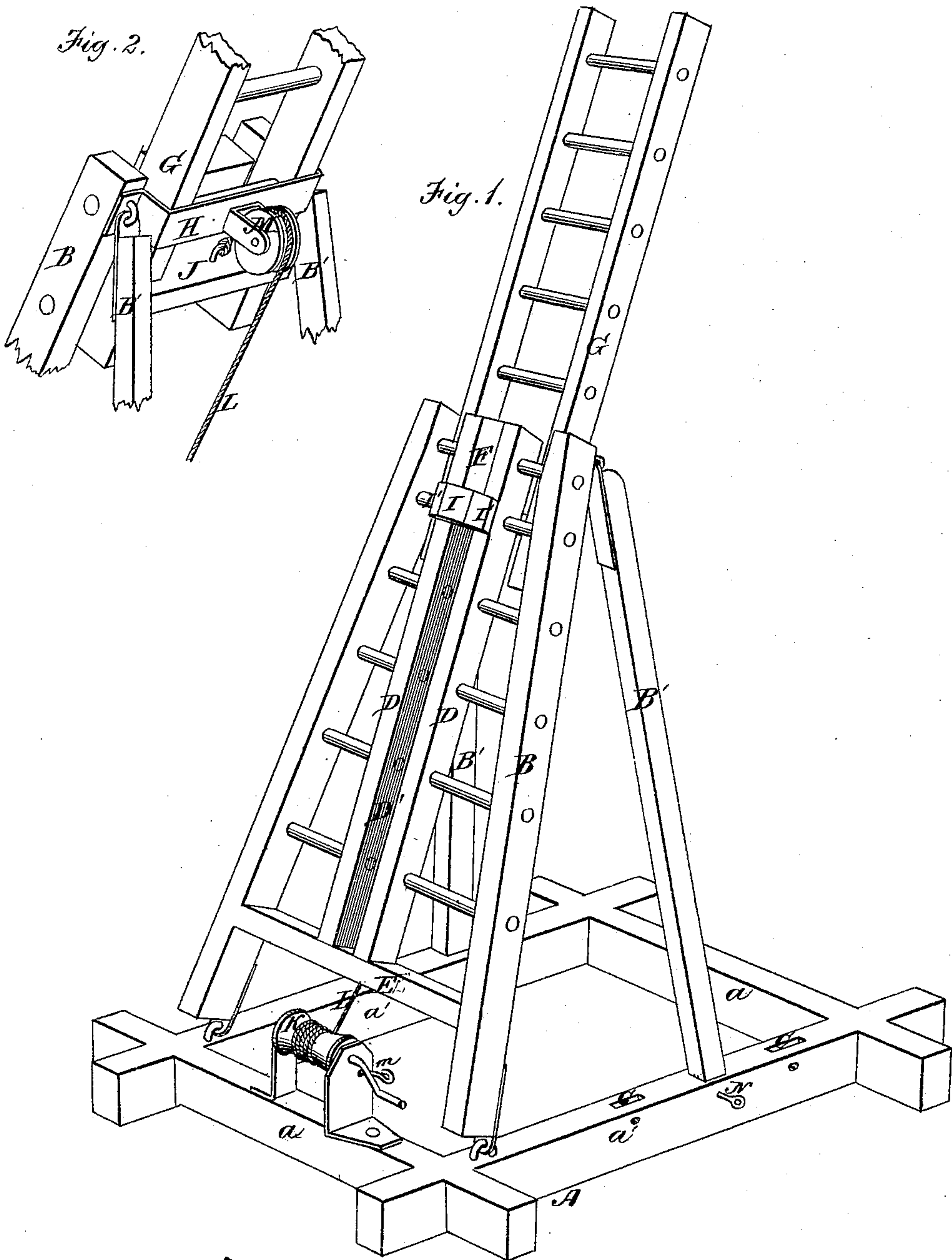


J. EAGON.
Ladders.

No. 141,126.

Patented July 22, 1873.



Witnesses.
M. Church.
C. F. Brown.

Inventor.
John Eagon.
by his Attys.
Hill & Ellsworth.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EAGON, OF BATESVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LADDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,126**, dated July 22, 1873; application filed March 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EAGON, of Batesville, in the county of Noble and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Orchard-Ladder; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, and Fig. 2 a similar view of a portion broken away.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawings denote the same parts.

This invention relates to that class of ladders which are extensible and are supported on a base or frame-work; and it consists in the method of connecting the sections of the ladder together and bracing or supporting the same on its base, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A represents a rectangular frame, composed of timbers *a a'*, the same constituting the base of the ladder. To the side timbers *a'*, near the front ends thereof, is hinged the main ladder B, the sides of which incline toward each other, and are supported at their upper ends by braces B', the latter being hinged to the ladder B at their upper ends and provided at the lower ends with tenons, which enter mortises C C in the side timbers of the frame A. D D represent longitudinal parallel beams, located in the center of the ladder B, supported by a cross-beam, E, at the bottom, and connected at the top by a block or offset, F. The beams D receive the rungs from each side of the ladder B, the space between them being entirely clear and constituting a way, D', from top to bottom. G repre-

sents the sliding section, which is secured to the ladder B by a plate, H, extending across the upper end of the same on the back side, as shown in Fig. 2, and a block, I, projecting from a cross-piece, J, on the section G into the way D'. The section G slides freely up and down the ladder B guided by the plate H and way D', the block I having suitable flanges I' on its upper end, which prevent its removal from the way D'. K represents a drum, located in suitable shoulders in the front end of the frame A, which drum is connected by a rope, L, with the cross-piece J of the section G, said rope passing over a pulley, M, on the guide-plate H, as shown. The section G is raised by turning the drum so as to wind the rope upon it, the drum being provided with a pin, *m*, or other suitable device, for holding it at any desired point.

It will be seen that the timbers *a'* are slotted or mortised at different points, so that the braces B' can be so adjusted as to vary the inclination of the ladder B and section G.

The braces may be held in place in the mortise by pin N, if necessary.

This arrangement constitutes a very strong and easily-adjusted ladder, which can be readily folded into small compass for transportation or storing, and is well adapted to use in orchards.

What I claim as new is—

The ladder B, having the hinged tenoned braces B', in combination with the frame or base A, mortised at different points, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JOHN EAGON.

Witnesses:

I. M. ROBINSON,
SAMUEL GEBHART.