

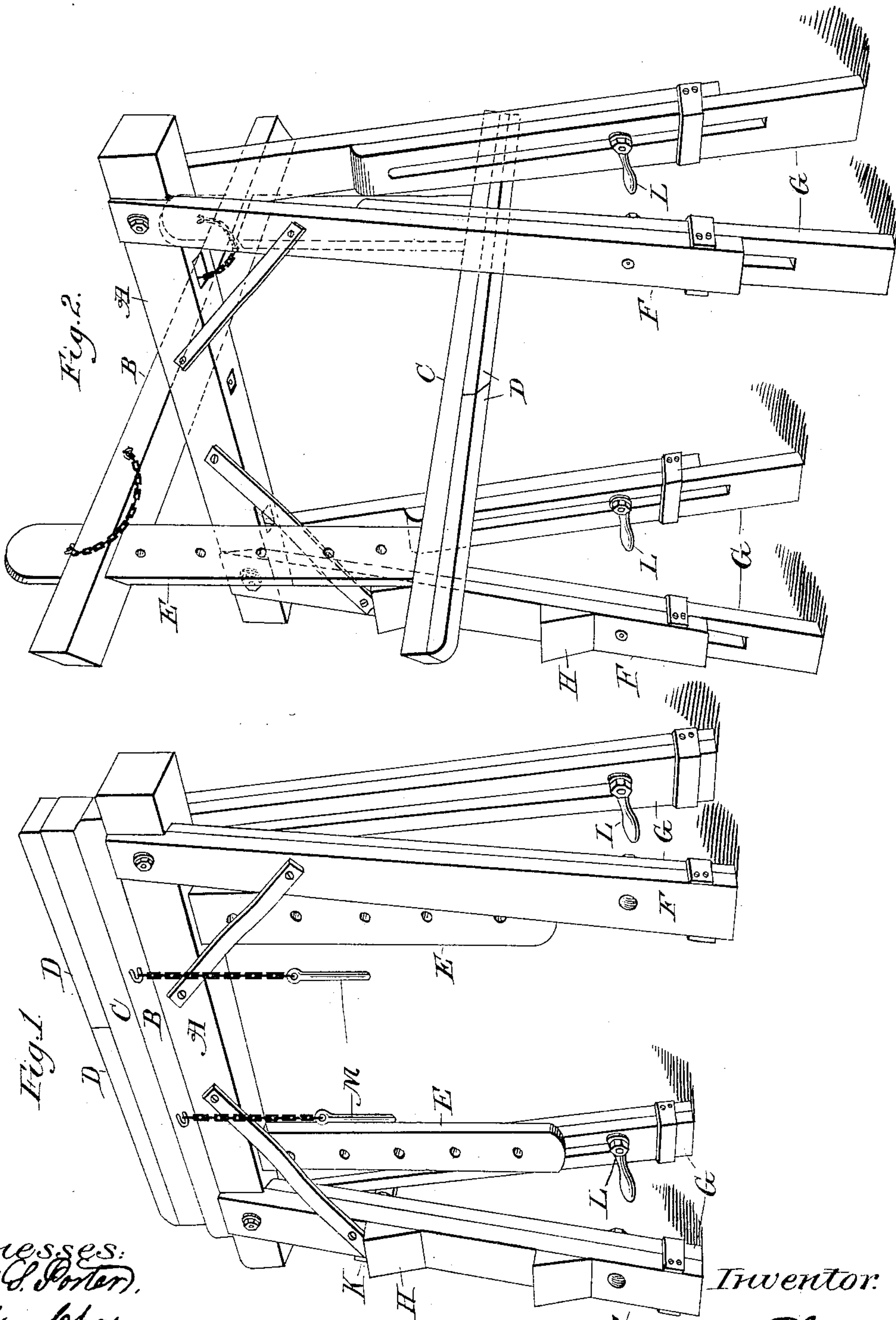
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. PHILLIPS.
REVERSIBLE TRESTLE.

No. 386,218.

Patented July 17, 1888.



Witnesses:
Miles C. Porter,
Edith Shaw.

Inventor:
William H. Phillips.

(No Model.)

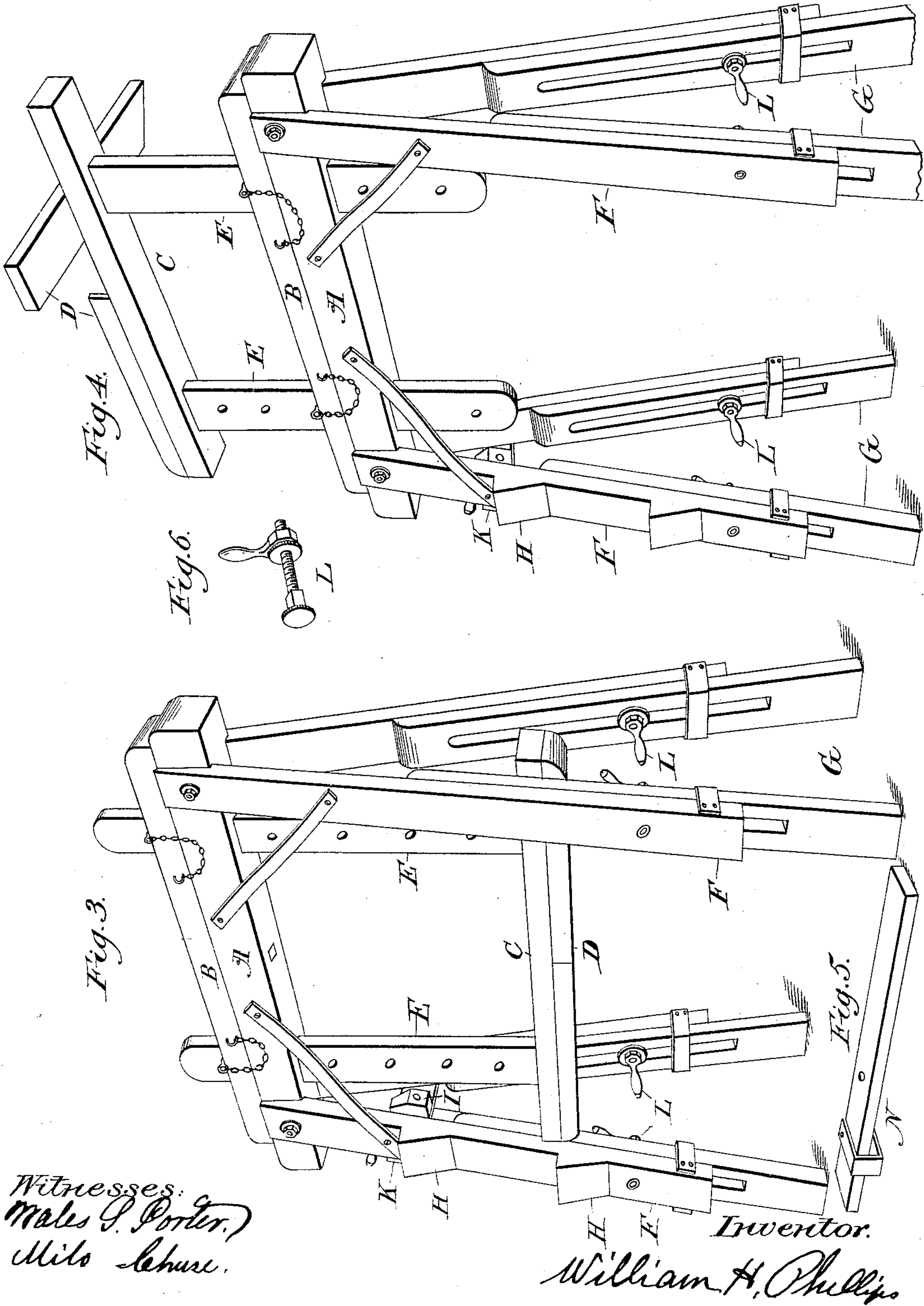
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Milo Schure.

Inventor.
William H. Phillips

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

REVERSIBLE TRESTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,218, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed November 10, 1887. Serial No. 254,853. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, Lancaster county, in the State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Reversible Trestle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in trestles, and is adapted to be employed in connection with scaffolds and the like to be used by mechanics or other persons using trestles or scaffolds; and it consists in the peculiar and novel combination and arrangement of parts, all substantially as hereinafter pointed out in the claim.

The invention will be very readily understood from the following description and claim when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved trestle, showing the same in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the trestle, showing the top elevation or beam in a reversed position and placed crosswise or at right angles to the trestle proper. Fig. 3 is a like view of the trestle, showing the top elevation or beam regularly reversed and the slide-legs somewhat elevated. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the trestle, showing the same partially elevated by means of the slide-legs and pins in the top elevation or beam, C. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the extension-leg N, and Fig. 6 is a similar view of one of the binding-bolts and tail-nuts.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

A designates the top timber or beam of the trestle proper, which may be used as such without the employment of the auxiliary parts—viz., the swing-beam B, the collar beam or stay C, and the reversible bars D D, attached to the said collar beam or stay C; and the said bars D D may remain in place, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or may be reversed to assume a position at right angles to or crosswise the collar-beam C, as shown in Fig. 4, when it is necessary in order to support a board to stand upon, or for other purposes. The slides E E, to which is attached the collar-beam C, may be elevated and held in place by the iron pins M M; or they may be reversed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the small chains P P re-

main fastened to collar beam or stay C in all positions, and to which the iron pins M M are adapted to be attached.

The swing-beam B can remain in place, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4; or it may be placed crosswise, as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of being used in extremely narrow hallways, stairways, &c.

F F designate the main legs or supports of the trestle, which are firmly and securely attached to the top or main beam A by means of bolts or otherwise; and for the purpose of insuring strength I may employ suitable iron braces, O O, adapted to be placed at an angle of forty-five degrees and securely fastened at their ends to the supports F F and the top or main beam A, as clearly shown in the drawings.

G G are the slide-legs of the trestle, by means of which the said trestle may be elevated or lowered at will, and in either case they are held in place at any desired point by means of bolts and tail-screws, as shown. These slide-legs are also used for the purpose of leveling the trestle on uneven surfaces, and especially in stairways, as by their use some of the legs may be lengthened and shortened or otherwise, thus securing a solid standing for the said trestle irrespective of the surface upon which it stands, whether it be an uneven surface, stairway, or other place.

H H designate steps by means of which the trestle may be very readily and easily ascended or descended, as clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings.

I (shown in Fig. 3) is a supplementary step that may be detached from a cross bar or brace K and attached to a slide-leg G, which latter are extended, thus forming a series of steps from the bottom of said trestle. This cross-brace K is preferably constructed of wood, and extends from the front leg F to the rear of said legs, to which also is fastened the extra step I by means of a suitable binding-bolt and tail-nut. (Designated by the letter L in Figs. 3 and 4.) These bolts and tail-screws are for the purpose of holding the sliding legs G G firmly in place.

N designates an extra extension-leg, which may be attached to the bottom of a sliding leg, G, to serve a third extension. This leg N is employed when an extension is desired above that reached by the full extension of the slides

E E and legs G. This third extension may be used upon all the legs on even surfaces, or upon a suitable number of them, as in stairways, &c.

It will be observed that the iron bolts M M
5 are secured to the wing-beam B by the small chains P P, thus preventing them from being lost or misplaced.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

10 The extension frame or trestle consisting of

a cross-bar, two rectangular and perforated arms extending therefrom, and two pivoted arms adapted to fold upon the said cross-bar, in combination with a trestle having its cross-bar perforated, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

C. P. PARKER,

W. M. WOODWARD.