

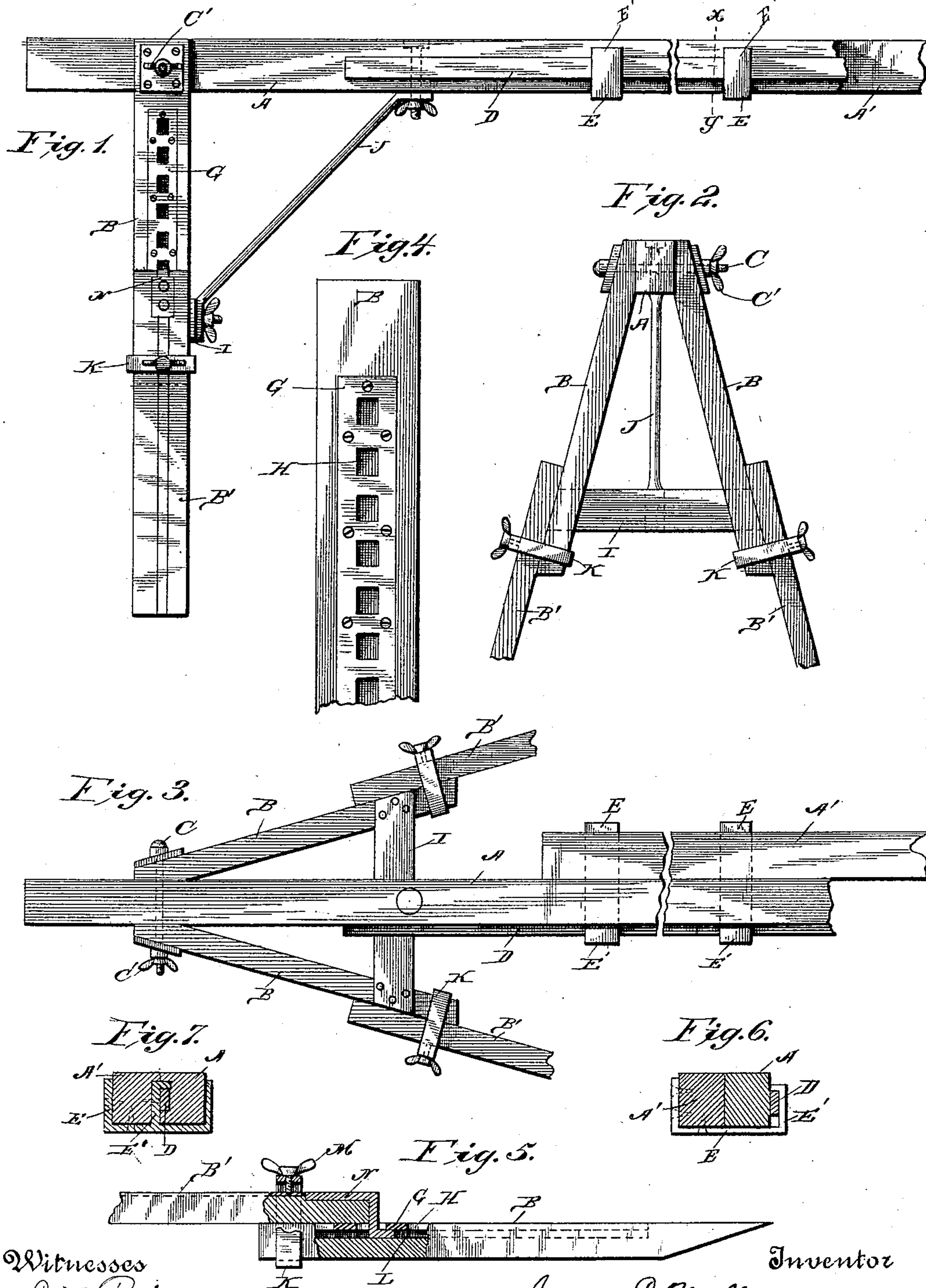
(No Model.)

J. E. WALLACE & C. D. REESE.

EXTENSION TRESTLE.

No. 390,103.

Patented Sept. 25, 1888.



Witnesses
H. D. Rohrer
George H. Laman.

Inventor
James E. Wallace,
Charles D. Reese,
by *Samuel S. Sarge* Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. WALLACE AND CHARLES D. REESE, OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

EXTENSION-TRESTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,103, dated September 25, 1888.

Application filed May 15, 1888. Serial No. 273,934. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES E. WALLACE and CHARLES D. REESE, residents of La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Trestles; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates particularly to trestles such as are used by workmen for supporting platforms and scaffolds, and is intended to afford adjustability in both the length and height of each trestle employed.

In the drawings herein referred to by letters, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of our trestle. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan with the legs folded. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of the upper part of one leg. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view, partly in section, showing the leg seen in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a section through $x y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a section similar to Fig. 6, but through the clip E, illustrating a slightly modified construction.

In the drawings, A A' are two continuous overlapping bars forming the horizontal part of the trestle. Upon the lateral face of one of these is rigidly fastened a smaller rectangular bar, D, and upon the opposite one are firmly fixed two or more rigid clips, E, which pass beneath the first bar and are provided with vertical arms E', bent at right angles to form hooks that rest upon the upper side of the bar D and prevent vertical or lateral separation of the bars A A', and, as these clips are at some distance apart, they together keep the bars in the same horizontal plane. At the same time they allow free longitudinal movement of the bars with reference to each other—that is, permit the lengthening or shortening of the trestle.

The bars A A' are supported by legs each made up of two overlapping members, B B'. The upper members, B B, of each pair are joined by a horizontal bar, I, and by a bolt, C, which at the same time pivots them securely upon the bar A or A'. A wing-nut, C', serves

to clamp them in any desired position with reference to the bar A. When in working position, as in Fig. 1, they are further held by a detachable brace-rod, J, passing from the bar A to the middle of the cross-bar I. Each of these members is grooved upon the outer face at L, Fig. 5, and over the groove is fixed a plate, G, provided with perforations H. These members are further provided with loops K, fixed upon their lower ends and adapted to receive the lower sliding members, B'. The upper ends of the latter are provided with metallic hooks N, adapted to enter the perforations H and slide beneath the intervening parts of the plates G. In adjusting the legs the free end of the hook N passes squarely through one of these apertures, and then with the member B', to which it is attached, it is moved slightly upward to engage the plate G. A set-screw, M, in the outer side of the loop K is then screwed firmly against the member B', securing it in position. When the legs are to be folded—as in transportation, for example—the brace-bar J is removed entirely, or one of its ends is released and it is then swung about the opposite retaining-bolt to such position that it may not prevent the folding of the legs, as indicated in Fig. 3.

For greater strength we have placed the bar D in a recess in the inner face of the bar A, and provided the clip with a central hook, F, lying in and projecting from the inner face of the bar A' to engage the bar D; but for most uses the first construction affords sufficient strength.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the bar A, of the recessed legs B, pivotally secured thereto and provided with the perforated plates G and the loops K, and the overlapping members B', passing through said loops and having the hooks N, adapted to enter the perforations in said plate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an extension-trestle, the combination, with two overlapping bars, A A', in the same horizontal plane forming the body of the trestle, of a bar, D, rigidly secured upon the side

of one of them, and clips rigidly fastened to the other and passing transversely under said bars, and having vertical arms E, bent at right angles to engage the bar D, whereby the overlapping bars are permitted to move longitudinally only with reference to each other.

In testimony whereof we have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES E. WALLACE.
CHARLES D. REESE.

Witnesses:

JOHN BRINDLEY,
JOHN J. FRUIT.