(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. GEWISS.

SCAFFOLDING.

No. 541,323.

Patented June 18, 1895.

Fig 1

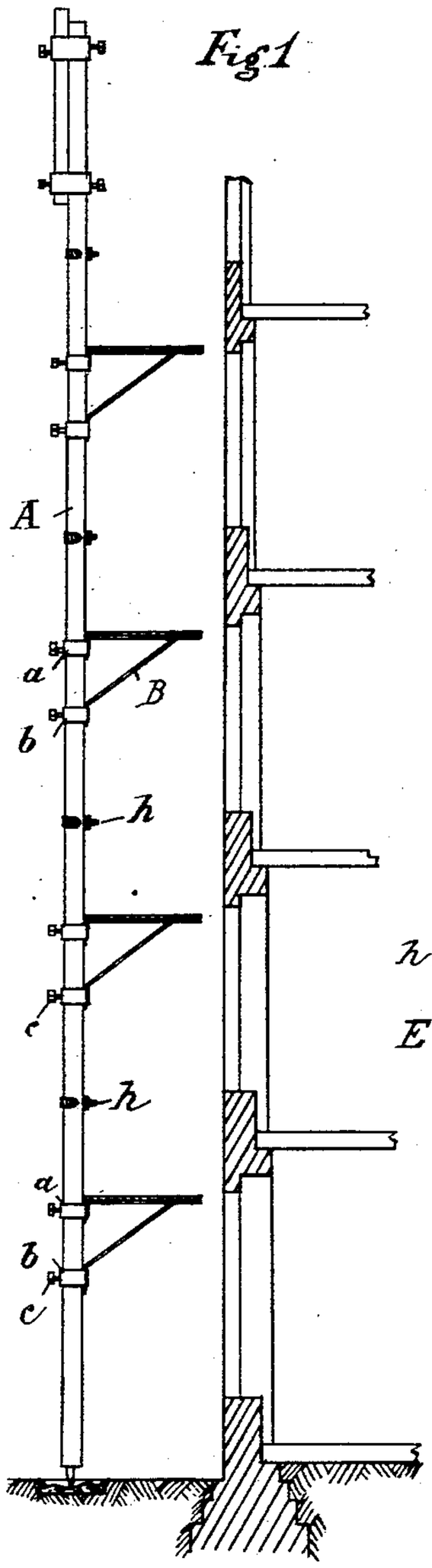
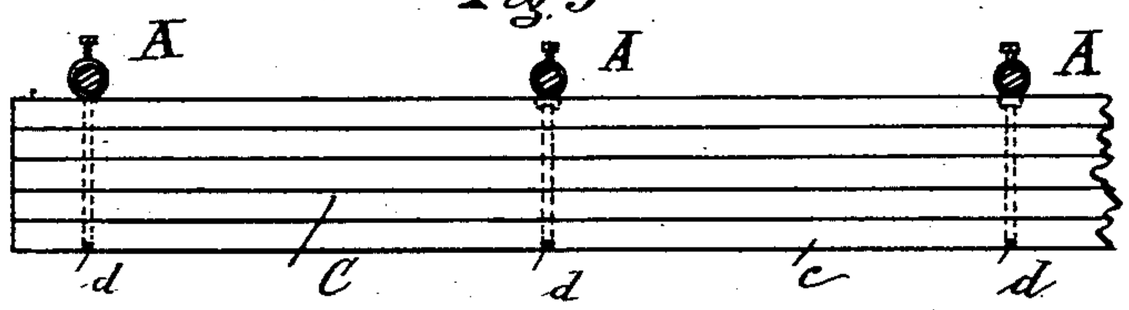


Fig 3



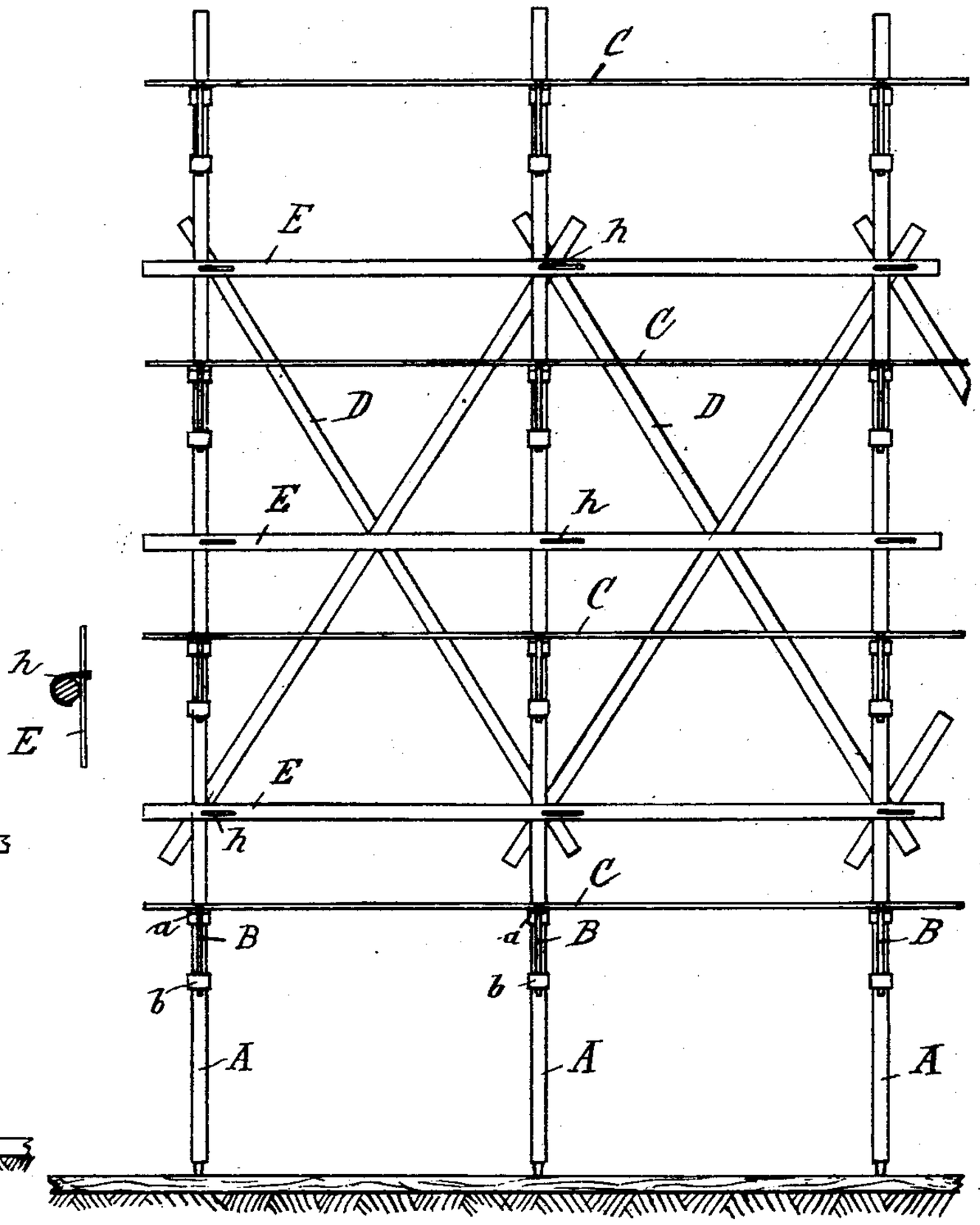
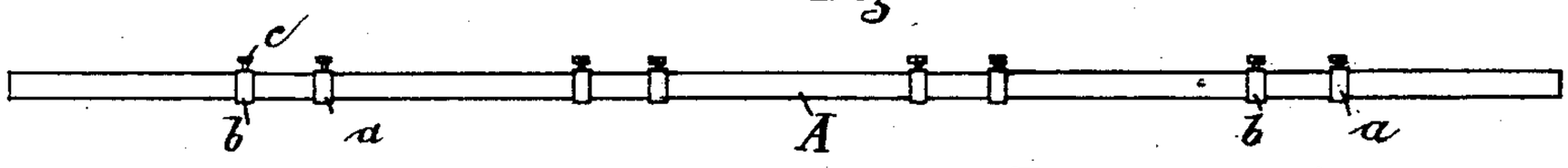


Fig 2.

Fig 8



Witnesses:

E. R. Bolton

H. van Oldenneel

Inventor:

Heinrich Gewiss

By Richards & Co.

his Attorneys.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. GEWISS.

SCAFFOLDING.

No. 541,323. Patented June 18, 1895.

Fig 4.

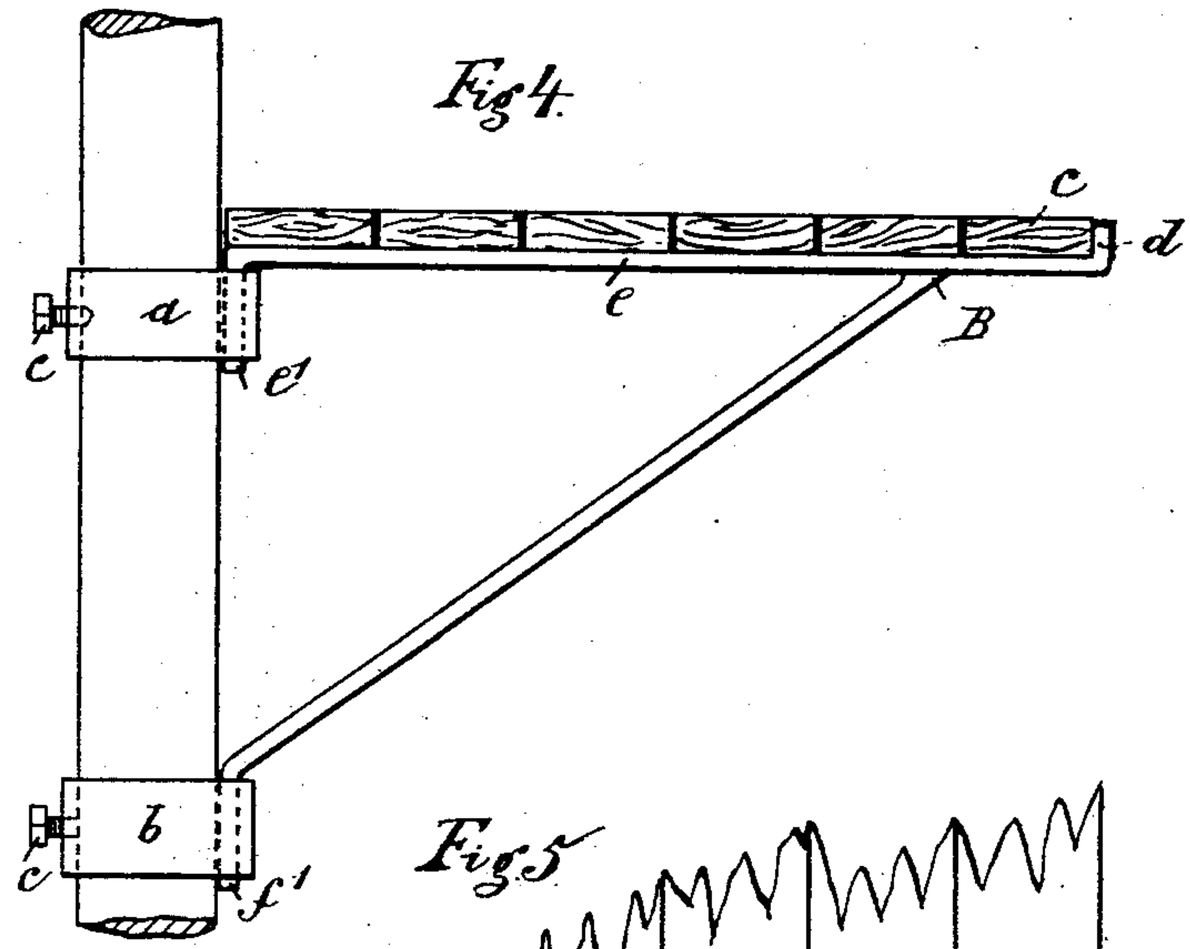


Fig 5.

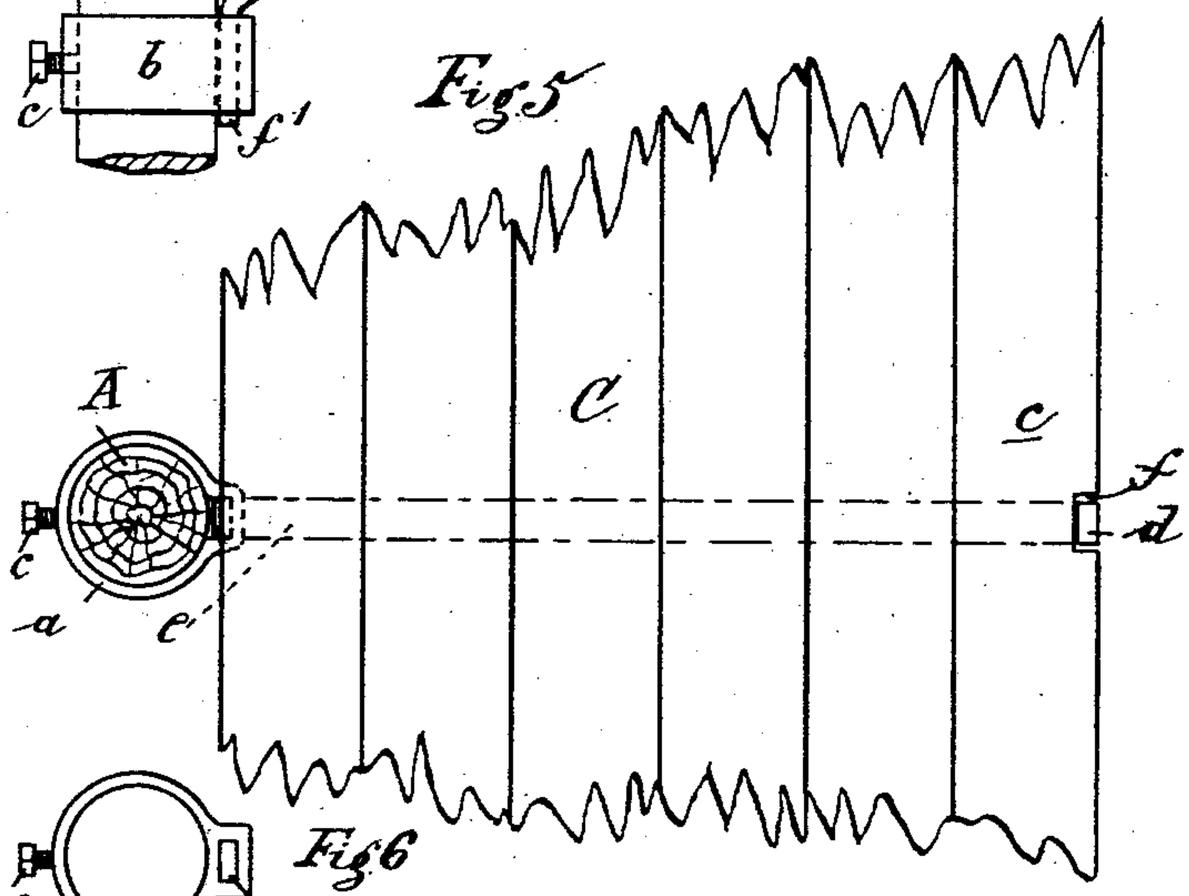


Fig 6.

Fig 7.

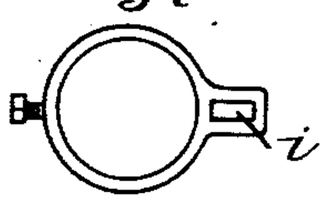


Fig 6a.

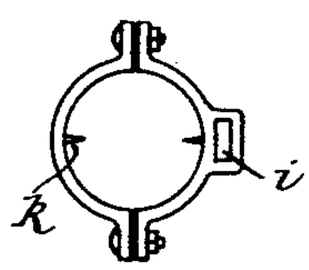
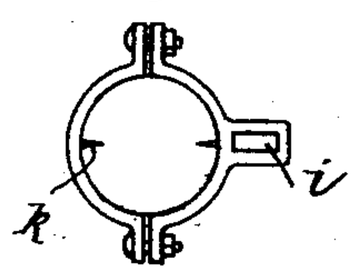


Fig 7a.



Witnesses:
E. R. Bolton
H. van Oldenneel

Inventor:
Heinrich Gewiss
By Richards & Co
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH GEWISS, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

SCAFFOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,323, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed September 6, 1894. Serial No. 522,231. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH GEWISS, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, residing at the city of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffolding, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention refers to scaffolds in which imperforate supports are used which have thus lost none of their carrying power. This constitutes the broad feature of novelty in my invention.

My invention includes hooks or rings fixed to the scaffolding poles, at the height where the platforms are placed, into which rings the bent extremities of the bracket arms catch and fix the same to the pole, and at the same time a connection is established between the brackets at the same height in order to prevent a side motion, which connection is effected either by the platform planks or by drawing rods connecting the adjacent brackets.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the new console-scaffold. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are the bracket-supports in side view and plan, fixed to the scaffold-pole by a hook or ring. Figs. 6 and 7 show modifications of the hooks or fastening-rings that hold the angular brackets. Fig. 8 represents a scaffolding-pole fitted with wall hooks and rings for receiving the angle-supports.

In order to erect a scaffold, the upright poles are first fitted with a pair of fastening rings or wall hooks *a*, *b*, for each platform as in Fig. 8. The locking screws *c* fix the rings *a*, *b* to the pole, as their points penetrate into the said poles as shown in Fig. 4. The poles fitted into these rings are erected at suitable distances apart and the brace or angle supports B are hung therein as in Figs. 4 and 5. The plank floor C is then put upon the brackets B. For connecting the neighboring angle supports B, the outside plank *c* can be provided with a notch *f* for receiving the upward bent extremity *d* of the bracket plate or rail *e*, or the outside free extremities of the angle supports B can be connected by connecting rods. The scaffold thus constructed is then provided in the well known manner, with diagonal stays D, and breast works E and is ready for use as soon as the poles A, A, have been fixed to the building at the proper heights in order to prevent their sagging. It will also be possible to use only a few rings *b* when the extremity of the bracket arm or plate is bent in the shape of a claw at the end near the pole A.

It will be seen easily that by the use of rings or hooks *a*, *b*, it will not only be possible to employ non perforated poles but also that it will be easy to adjust the scaffold higher or lower with perfect safety.

The fastening of the breast works E and of the diagonal stays D is effected in the well known manner by the hook screws *h* which surround the scaffolding poles A.

The new scaffold is easily adapted to all requirements while the angle supports can be put at any elevation by means of the adjustable rings.

The rings or hooks, *a*, *b* can, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 be enlarged outwardly in order to form a slit between the pole and the wall of the ring, or they can, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7 carry separate slits *i* into which the downward bent extremities *e'*, *f'* of the angle supports B, engage.

If rings are used that can be opened, Figs. 6^a and 7^a, they can be provided with points K at the inside which penetrate the pole when closed, preventing all displacement of said rings.

I claim—

1. In combination in a scaffold, the pole, the two part ring carrying spurs, the bolts for clamping the two parts of the ring together, the bracket and the slit or seat in the two part ring for the said bracket, said seat being independent of the clamping bolts, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the imperforate pole, the pair of rings having enlargements and the brackets having the horizontal portion and the inclined brace both of said parts having downwardly extending portions fitting in the enlargements of the rings, said rings carrying means for attaching them to the imperforate pole, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

HEINRICH GEWISS.

Witnesses:

JOHN MATTES, Jr.,

GEORGE H. MURPHY.