

(No Model.)

J. A. ALLEN.  
SCAFFOLDING STAND OR SUPPORT.

No. 545,438.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

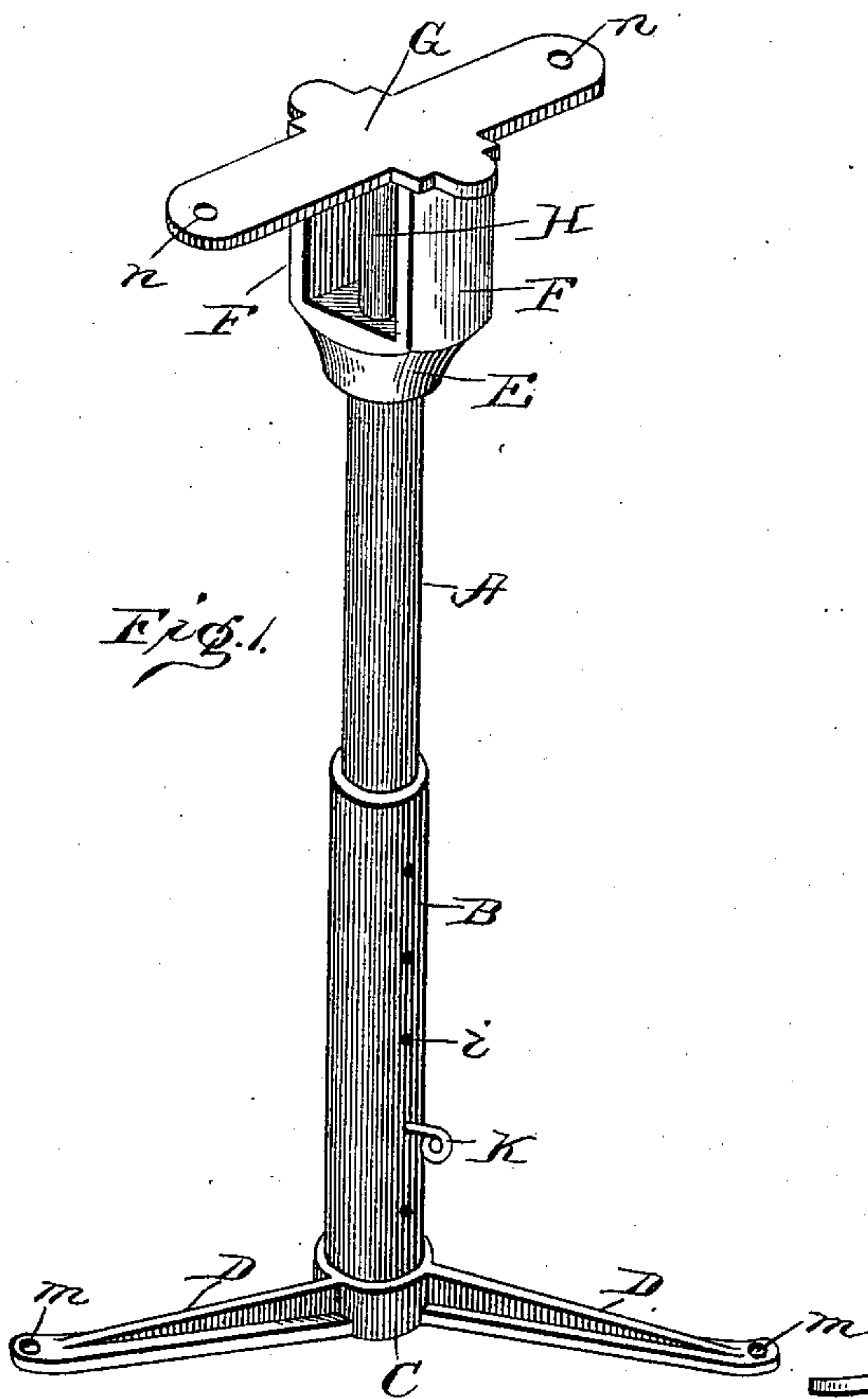


Fig. 1.

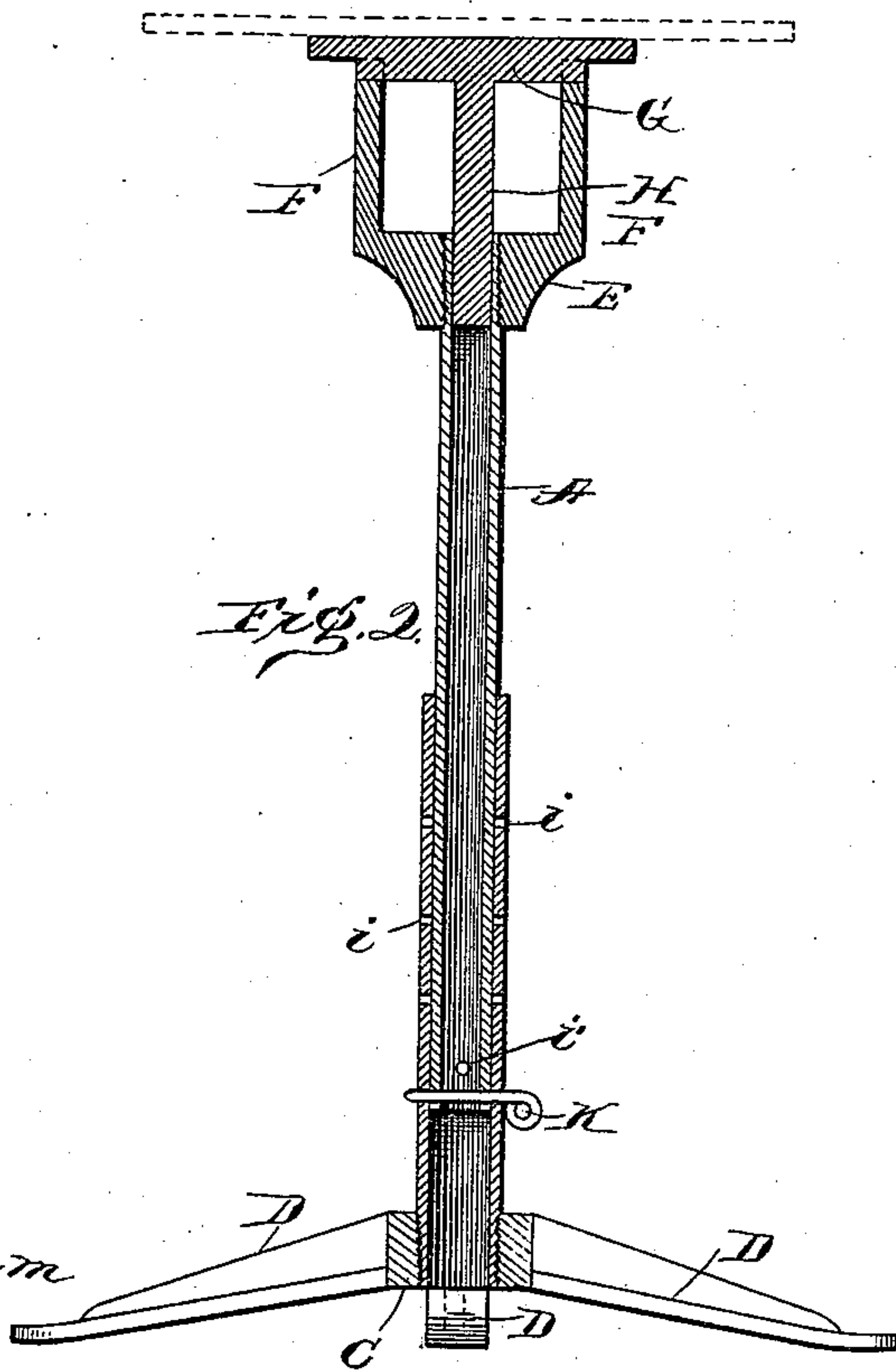


Fig. 2.

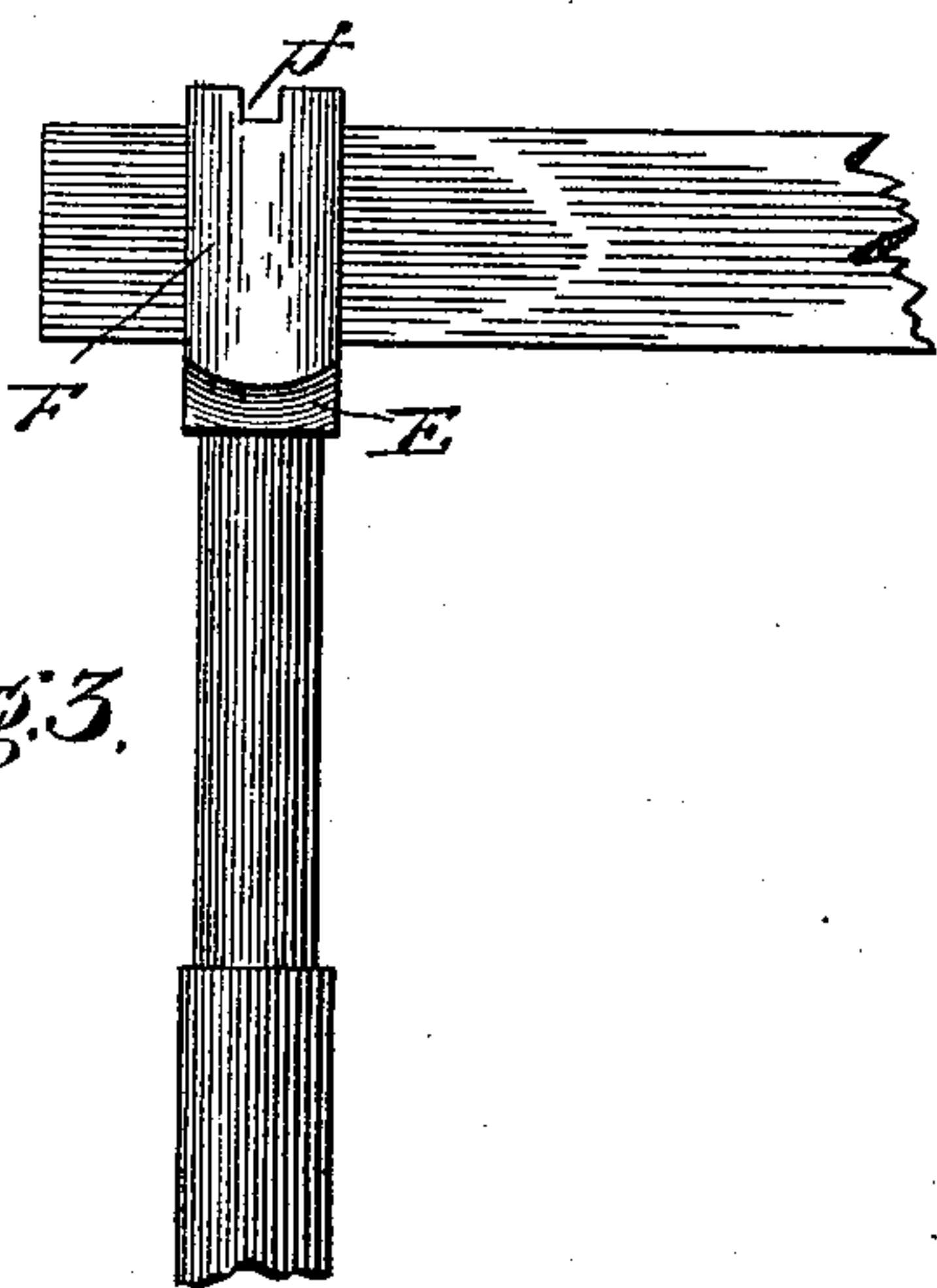


Fig. 3.

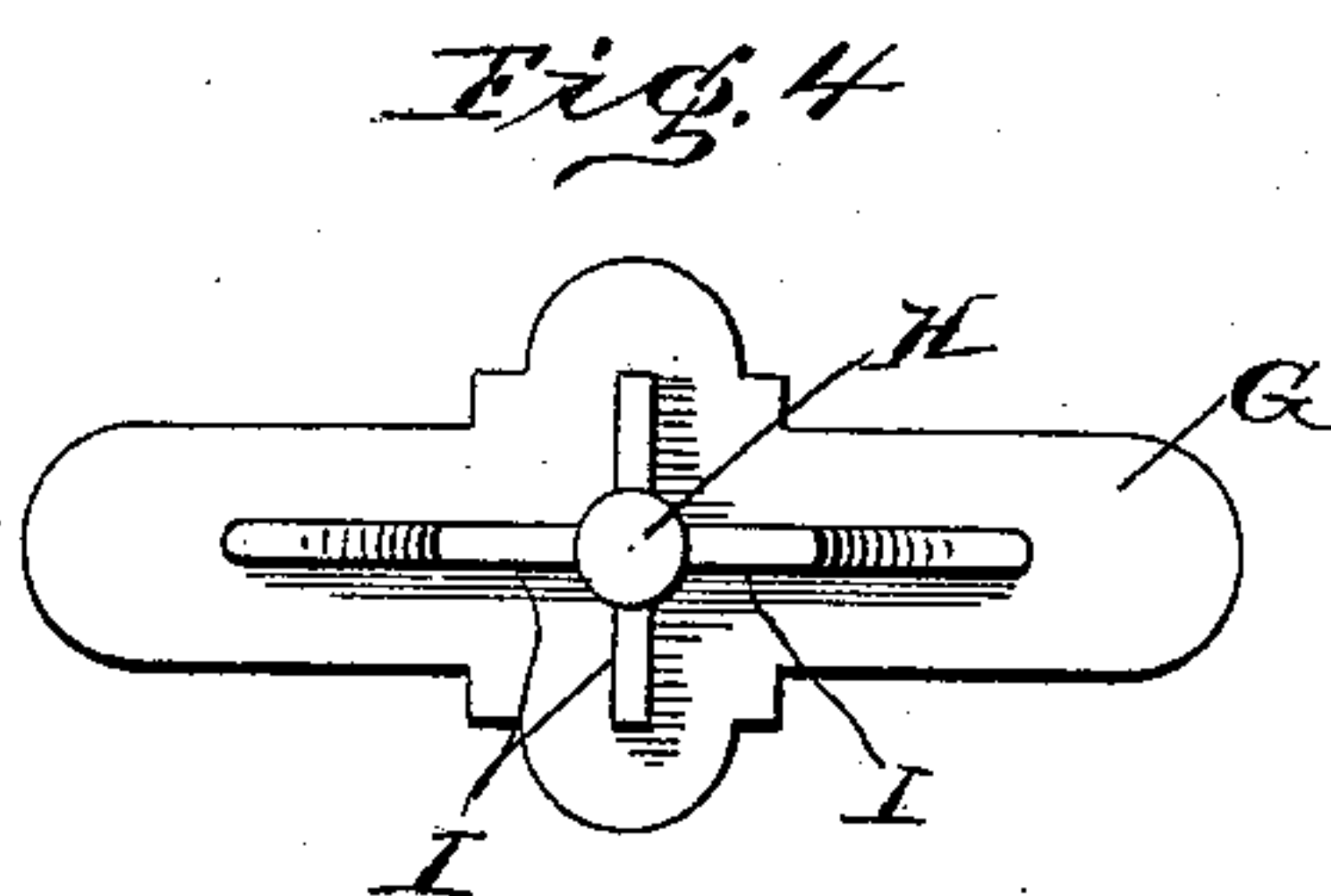


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

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Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. ALLEN, OF ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SCAFFOLDING STAND OR SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,438, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed December 18, 1894. Serial No. 532,243. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES A. ALLEN, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffolding Stands or Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of this invention is to provide an adjustable stand or support for scaffolding, particularly adapted for use by plasterers or paper-hangers in working on the ceiling or upper portion of the walls of a room, which shall be light, compact, very simple in design, of small initial cost, and withal not liable to be turned over or broken by rough usage.

To these ends the invention consists in a scaffolding-stand having the standard formed of tubes telescoping together with means for adjusting the same to different heights and to prevent the rotation of the upper section, which supports the platform or scaffolding, said tubular supports being preferably screw-threaded into suitable base and top sections.

The invention further consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts to be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stand constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view with the top piece removed and a joist inserted for supporting a wide scaffolding. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the top piece.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The standard or main support is formed of sections of tubing A and B, preferably ordinary gas-pipe, telescoping together as shown, the lower section B being screwed into a base section C, having extended legs D to afford the necessary lateral support. The upper section of the tubular standard is screwed into a top piece E, having two upwardly-extending arms F, one on each side, and each preferably having notches or depressions *f* in the ends, for a purpose to be now explained.

A top plate G, having the central depending portion H, is adapted to fit on the top of the piece E, the depending portion passing down into the upper end of the tubing or piece E, and arranged on the under surface of the top plate are projections or ribs I, preferably four in number, with the sides beveled, as shown in Fig. 4, which projections or ribs, when the top plate is in position, are adapted to fit within the notches or depressions *f* to hold the plate securely in position and prevent its rotation. The plate itself is adapted to constitute a small platform, or, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 2, to support a small board platform particularly designed for the accommodation of a single workman.

In order to adjust the sections of tubing with relation to each other to elevate or lower the scaffolding or platform without permitting the same to rotate, I preferably form a series of perforations *i* in one of the sections, at different levels, and form a notch *j* in the end of the other section. Thus, when the key or pin K is inserted in the desired perforations and the other section brought to a bearing against the pin it will be strongly supported and the notch *j* will prevent all rotation in one direction or the other. Where it is desired to unite the parts rigidly together, perforations, such as *i'*, may be formed in the other section and the pin or key passed through the perforations *i* in both sections, as will be readily understood.

When it is desirable to form a large scaffolding—all over the room, for instance—three, or preferably four stands are employed, with the top plates removed, joists or timbers being inserted between the arms F, as shown in Fig. 3, and extended between each pair of stands, as will be readily understood, thus forming supports over which boards can be laid in the ordinary manner, either over the entire or only a portion of the room, if it be for inside work, or extending all along the wall to be built, if for outside work. If desired, screw-holes *m* may be formed in the legs to secure the stand to the floor, and similar holes *n* may be formed in the top plate to secure the platform in position on the same.

A stand of the kind just described may be constructed of any desired size or adjustable to any height for purposes to which such a



stand could be put and, by reason of its extreme lightness and the ease with which it can be taken apart or put together, render it especially adapted for use when it is desirable  
5 to transport the scaffolding from one place to another, such as would be the case in gathering fruit from fruit trees or in carrying it from house to house for paper-hanging, &c. It is obvious that quite small tubing will answer every purpose, as the strain is mostly a  
10 compression in the direction of the length of the tube, and the other parts being simply cast with the tubes screwed into the same make the initial cost of the device very small.  
15 Slight changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I do not wish to be limited to the specific form of device shown.

20 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a scaffolding stand, the combination

with the adjustable tubular standard and the top piece having the upwardly extending arms, of the top plate having the downward  
25 extension entering the top of the tubular standard; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a scaffolding stand the combination with the adjustable tubular standard and the  
30 top piece having the upwardly extending arms provided with notches in their ends, of the top plate having the downward extension entering the top of the tubular standard, and  
35 provided with ribs or projections on its under side fitting in the depressions in the ends of the arms, when the top plate is in position, as and for the purpose set forth.

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