No. 672,515. Patented Apr. 23, 1901.

J. T. SAUNDERS.

WINDOW SCAFFOLD.

(Application filed Aug. 3, 1900.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

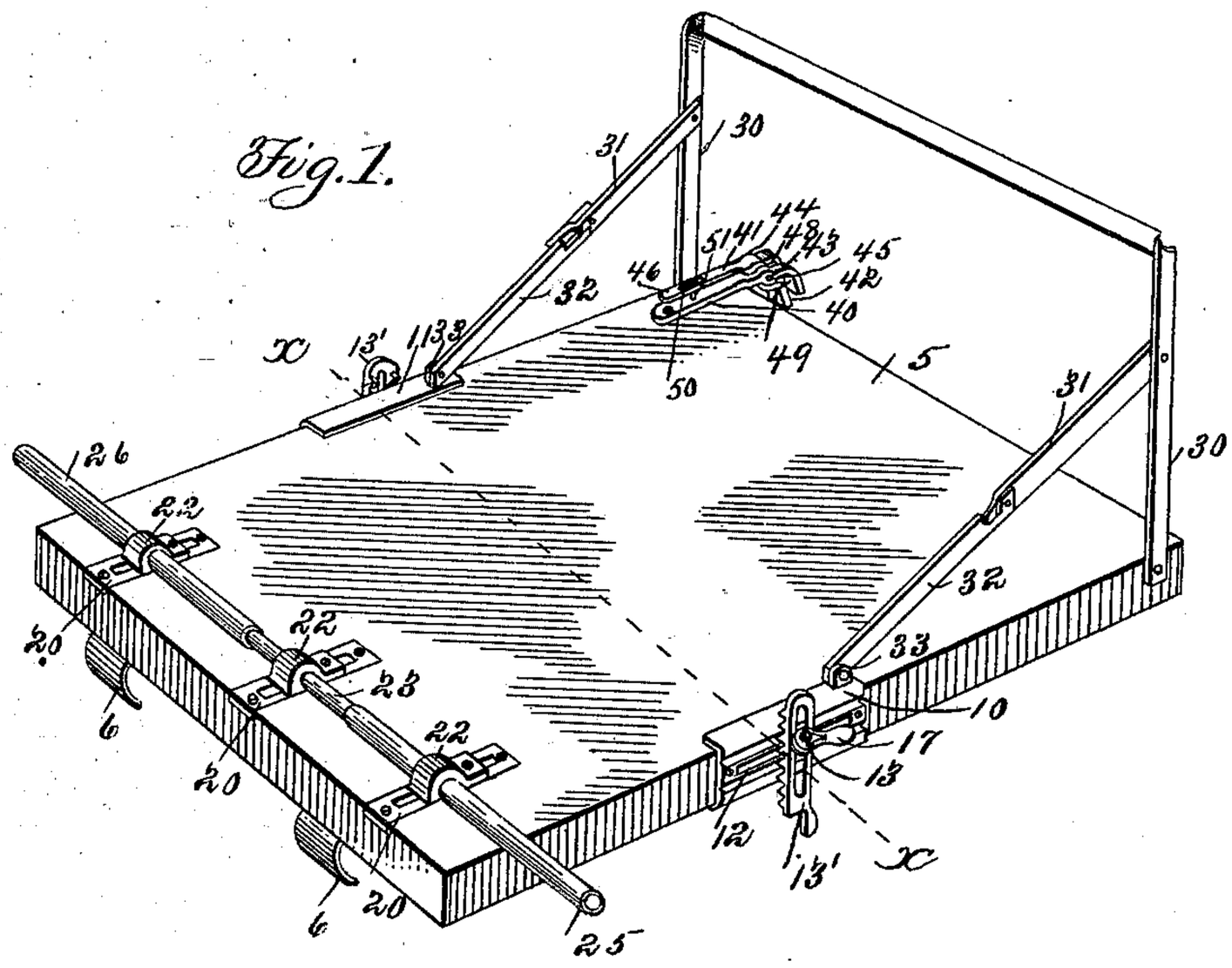


Fig. 2.

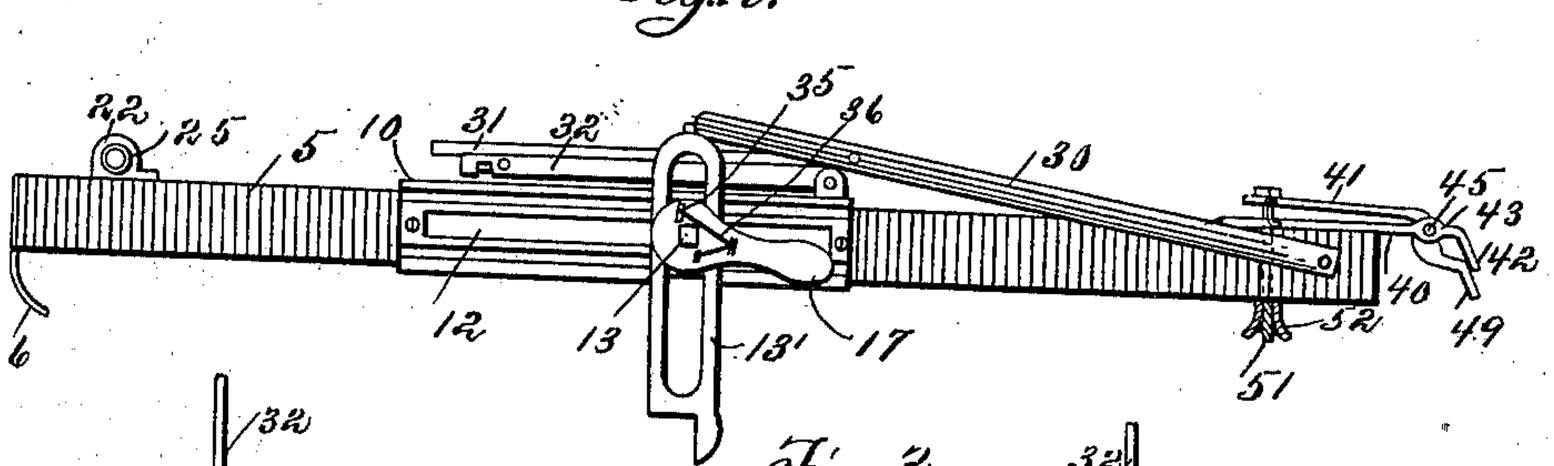


Fig. 3.

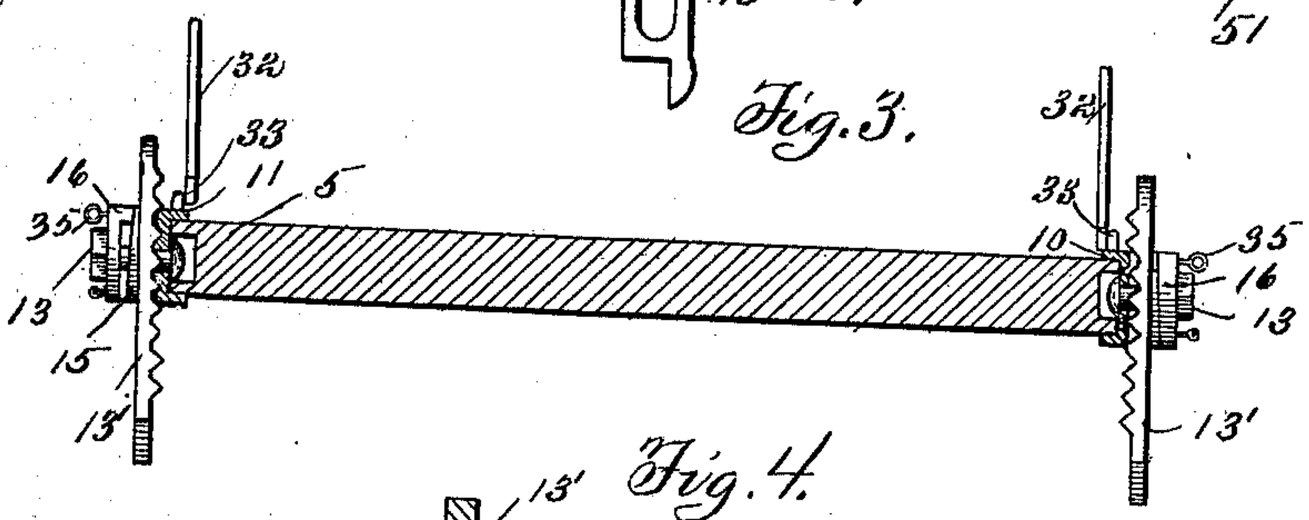
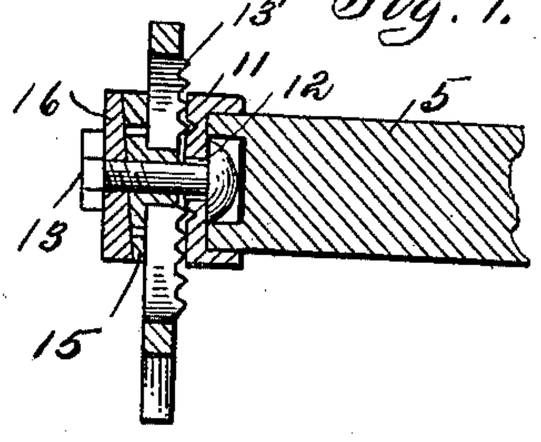


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW-SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,515, dated April 23, 1901.

Application filed August 3, 1900. Serial No. 25,763. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. SAUNDERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Scaffolds; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to window seats or scaffolds in general, and more particularly to that class employed in the washing of windows, glazing, and other work about the exterior of a window, one object of the invention being to provide a simple and efficient construction that will be applicable to windows of different dimensions and which may be readily applied and removed.

A further object is to provide a construction wherein the scaffold will be effectively held against displacement when in operative position.

In the drawings, forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete scaffold in the position it assumes when in operation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the scaffold, the railing being shown as folded down against the body of the scaffold. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1, showing a portion of the railing broken away. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken through one of the supports and an adjacent portion of the body and showing the clamping mechanism.

Referring now to the drawings, the scaffold of the present invention consists of a body portion 5, which is formed of one or more boards and is preferably rectangular in outline, as shown, this body portion being adapted to rest upon the inside sill of the window-frame and having hooks 6, which project downwardly therefrom for engagement over the inner edge of the inner sill of the frame to prevent the inner end of the body 5 from rising.

Upon the side edges of the body 5 are secured plates 10 and 11 at diametrically opposite points thereof, these plates having longitudinal slots 12 therein, through which are passed outwardly bolts 13, the heads of which lie against the inner faces of the plates. An adjustable support 13′, which is slotted longitudinally, is disposed against the outer face of each of the plates 10 and 11 with the bolts 13 passed through the slots thereof, and each of the plates or supports 13′ has a cam 15 on its outer face, through which the bolt is passed. The cams 15 are not fixed to the supports, but have lugs which engage the slots thereof slidably, and mounted also on the bolts are additional cams 16, having handles 17, by means of which they may be oscillated to engage the cam-faces of the cams 15, and thus clamp the supports against the plates 10 and 11. The outer faces of the plates 10 and 11 are corrugated, and the inner faces of the supports 13′ have corrugations for engagement with those of the plates to hold the clamping-faces positively against movement. The lower ends of the supports 13′ are recessed, as shown, to fit over the outer corners of the lower outside sill of a window, the supports being adjustable by means of the mechanism just described to hold the body 5 horizontal.

To prevent outward movement of the board 5, plates 20 are set into the upper face thereof and adjacent its inner end, each of these plates having an upwardly-projecting ear 22 and the several ears having alining perforations. A bar or rod 23 is engaged fixedly with the perforation of the innermost ear 22, while tubes 25 and 26 are slidably engaged with the perforations of the outermost ears, said tubes being slipped over the ends of the rod or bar 23, whereby said tubes may be moved telescopically inwardly to lie with their ends within the inclosure of the periphery of the board 5 or may be projected beyond the sides of the board; as may be preferred. When the board is in place in a window, the tubes 25 and 26 are drawn outwardly to lie against the inner faces of the sides of the window-frame, and thus prevent outward movement of the scaffold.

To guard the outer end of the scaffold, a U-shaped frame 30 has its ends pivoted to the sides of the board 5 adjacent its outer end, and pivoted to the sides of this frame are toggle-links 31, having additional links 32 pivoted to their opposite ends, the links 32 be-

ing in turn pivoted to ears 33 upon the plates 10 and 11. The links 32 have transverse slots therein, disposed inwardly of the pivotal connections thereof with the links 31, and the adjacent extremities of the links 31 are bent to engage these slots and prevent pivotal movement of the links in one direction, while permitting them to be folded in the opposite direction.

In order to hold the cams of the clamps or supports 13′ at different points of their adjustments, a threaded perforation is formed in the cam of the handle 17 at each side of the board 5, and this perforation is adapted to register with a series of perforations in the outer face of cam 15, and with the perforation in the cam 16 is engaged a screw 35, which when turned inwardly may be brought into engagement with any one of the perforations in the cam 15 to hold the cams in their adjusted positions. The pin or screw is prevented from loss by a flexible connection 36, which is connected therewith and with a ring upon the cam 16.

When the apparatus is to be used, the guard-rail is raised to the position shown in Fig. 1, the hooks are engaged with the inner sill of the window-frame, and the supports are adjusted to hold the board 5 horizontal.

It will of course be understood that in practice various modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention. Also it will be understood that instead of using a bar or rod the part 23 may be a pipe or tube, and, in fact, in practice I prefer a pipe to a rod.

As shown in the drawings, there is provided a holder for holding a pan for water used in washing windows or a bucket for painting or for holding any other similar receptacle that it may be desired to use under any circumstances, and for this purpose the holder is positioned to hold the receptacle over the edge of the body 5. The holder comprises two members 40 and 41, the member 40 being attached by screws or otherwise to the body 5, while the member 41 is pivoted to the member 40. This member 40 includes a handle portion, which is attached directly to the body 5 and which projects beyond the edge thereof, the projecting portion being bifurcated and having its outer end bent downwardly, as shown at 42, the slot of the bifurcation extending inwardly beyond the downwardly-bent portion. On the upper faces of the bifurcations of the member 40 are formed perforated ears 43 and 44, with which is engaged a pivot-pin 45 for the second member 41. This second member 41 comprises a handle portion 46, the forward portion of which is narrowed, as shown at 48, to pass through the slot of bifurcation of the member 40, and this narrowed portion has the pivot-pin passed through it. Below the member 40 the member 41 is broadened to form a jaw 49, which coöperates with the jaws at the extremities of the bifurcations of the member 40. Thus if member 41 be moved pivotally its jaw will be moved toward and away from the coöperative jaws and may be engaged with a pan or other receptacle. To hold the jaws in their engaging position, the member 41 has a slot 50 in its handle portion, and through this slot is passed a bolt 51, which is passed downwardly through a perforation in the member 40 and the body 5 and has a thumb-nut 52 at its lower end, by means of which the bolt may be drawn downwardly to operate the clamping-jaws and to hold them in their clamping positions.

What is claimed is—

1. A scaffold comprising a board having hooks at one end for engagement over a sill, adjustable supports connected with the sides of the board to rest upon a lower sill and support the board horizontal, and a telescopic bolt mounted upon the board at its inner end and adapted for projection to lie against the inner face of a window-frame.

2. A scaffold comprising a board having hooks for engagement over the inner edge of a sill, slotted and corrugated plates upon the sides of the board, slotted supports having corrugations for engagement with those of the plates means for clamping the supports adjustably to the plates, and a telescopic bolt mounted upon the board and adapted for projection beyond the sides thereof to lie against the inner face of a window-frame.

3. A scaffold comprising a board having hooks for engagement over a window-sill, supports adjustably mounted upon the board, a telescopic bolt carried by the board and adapted for projection beyond the sides thereof to lie against the inner face of a window-frame, and a rail at the outer end of the board, said rail comprising a U-shaped frame pivoted at its ends to the board, and toggle-levers pivoted to the sides of the frame and to the board, one link of each lever having a transverse slot to receive the laterally-turned end of the other link to prevent pivotal movement of the links in one direction.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 10th day of July, 1900.

JAMES T. SAUNDERS.

Witnesses:
J. WALTER FLAGG,
ARTHUR FLAGG.