

No. 673,065.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

J. A. SCOTT.
PORTABLE SCAFFOLDING.

(Application filed Nov. 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

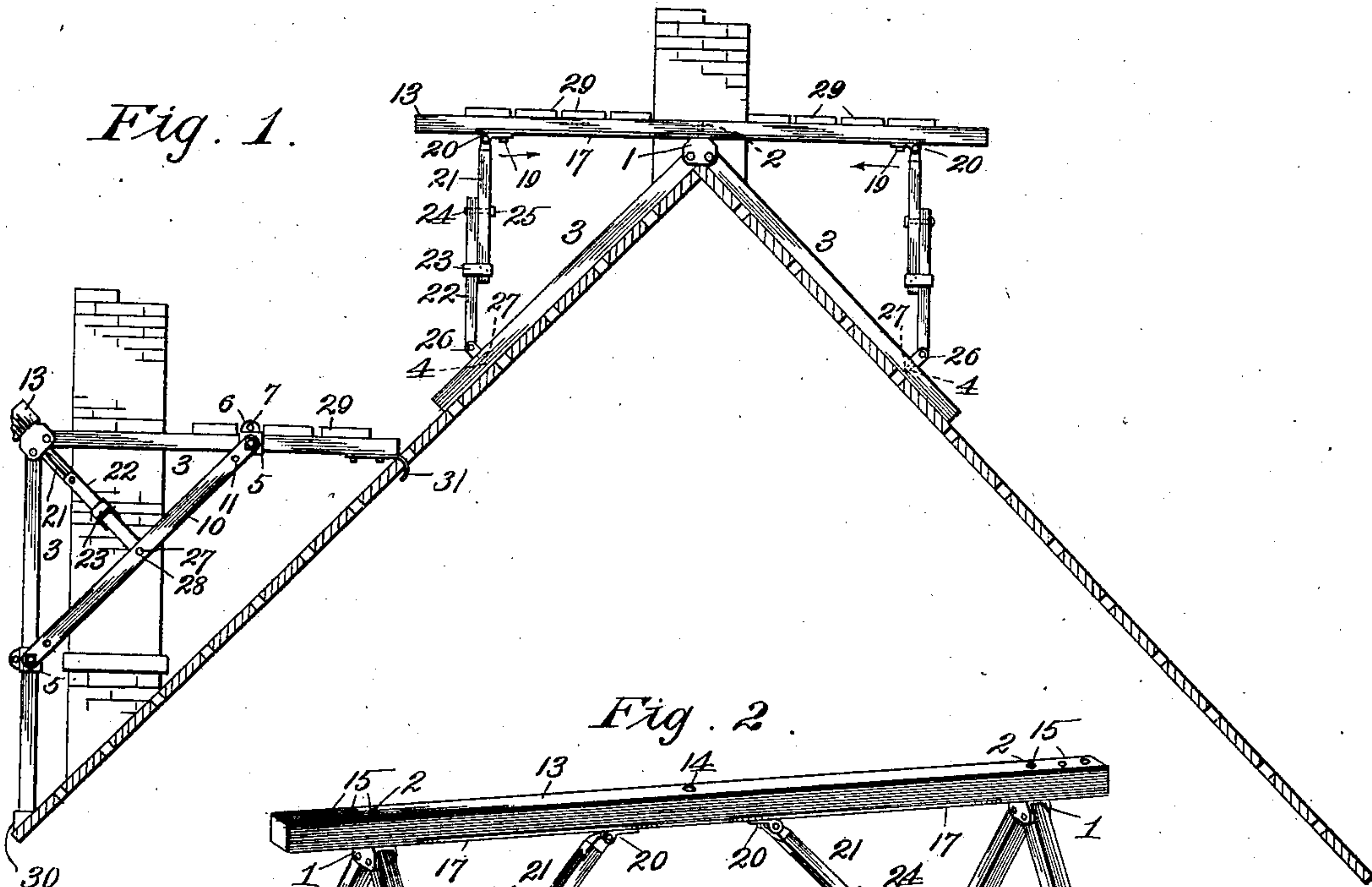


Fig. 2.

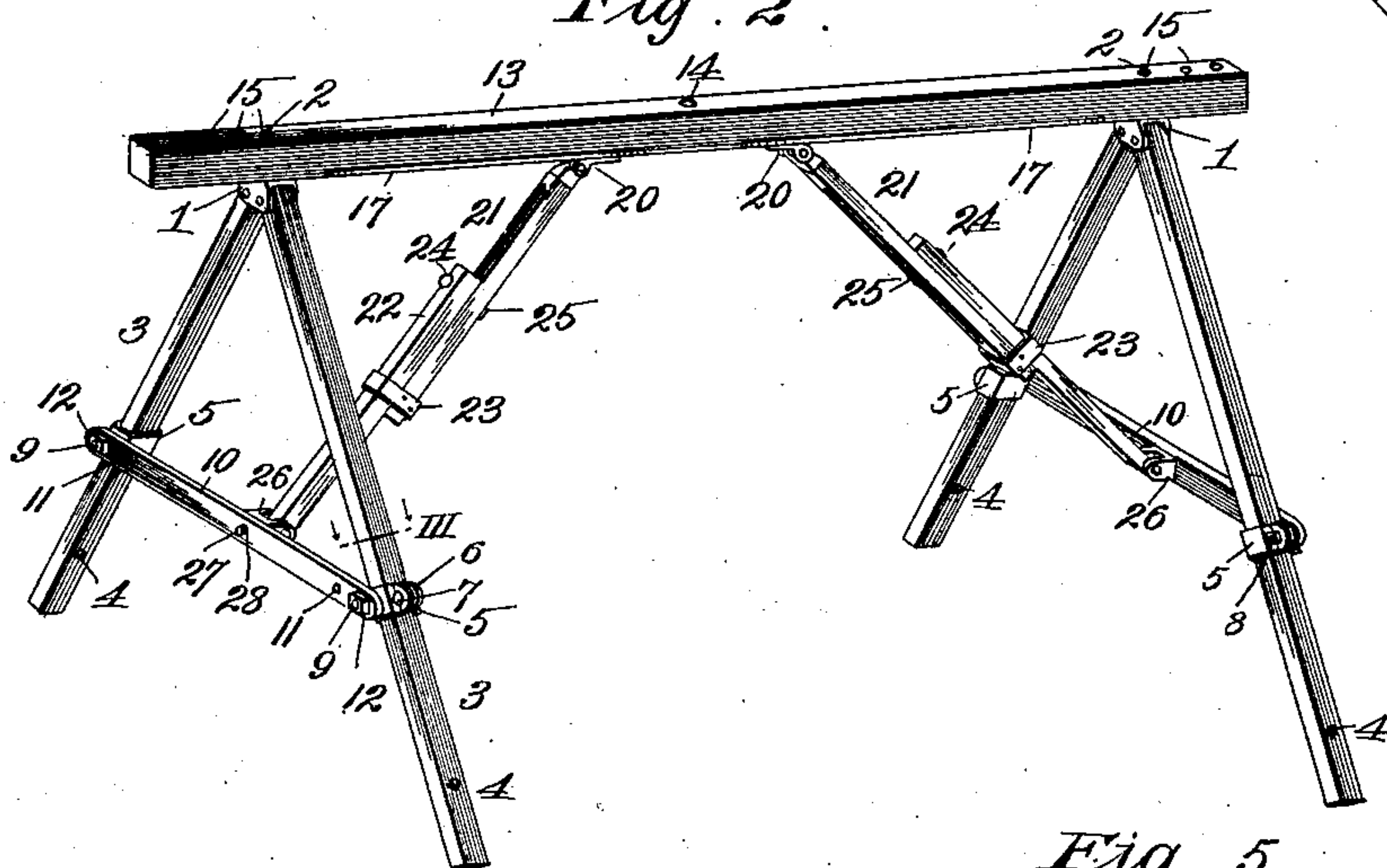


Fig. 5.

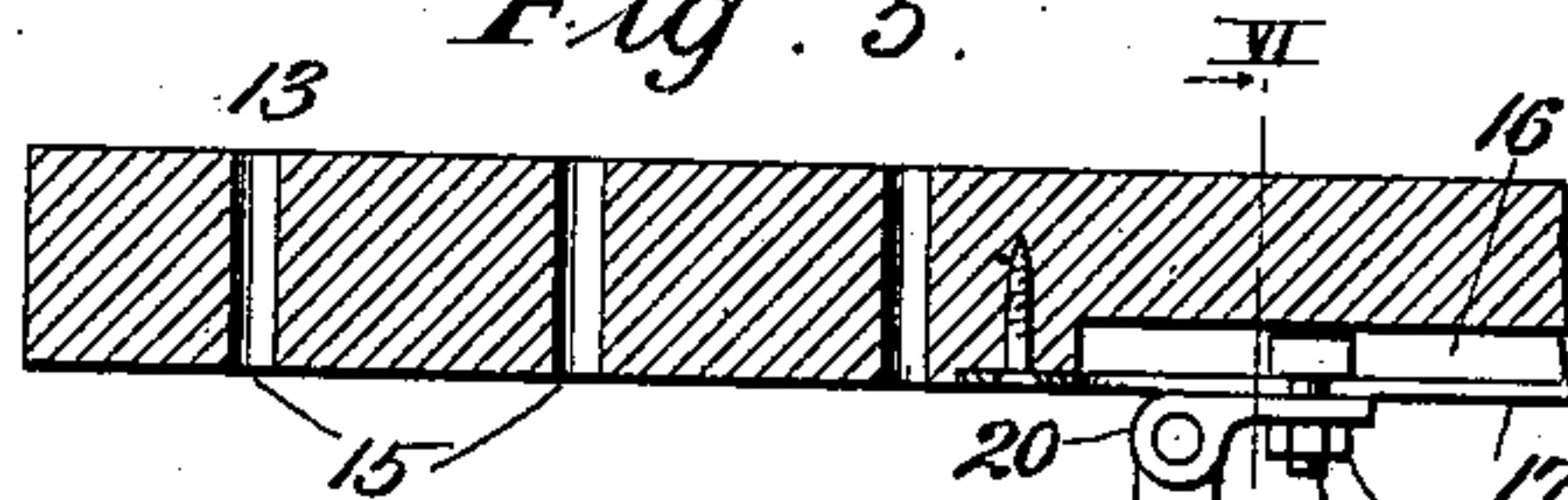


Fig. 3.

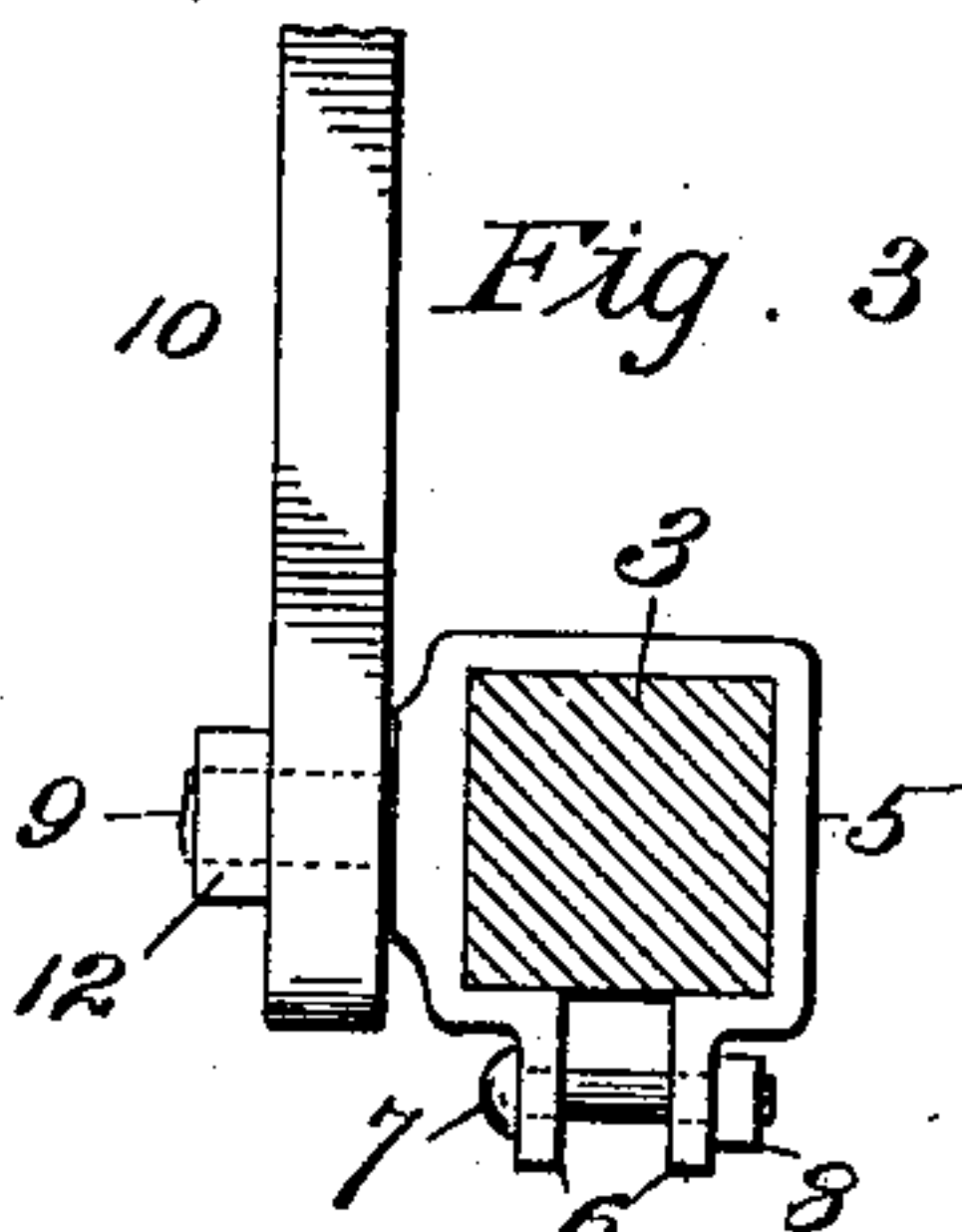


Fig. 4.

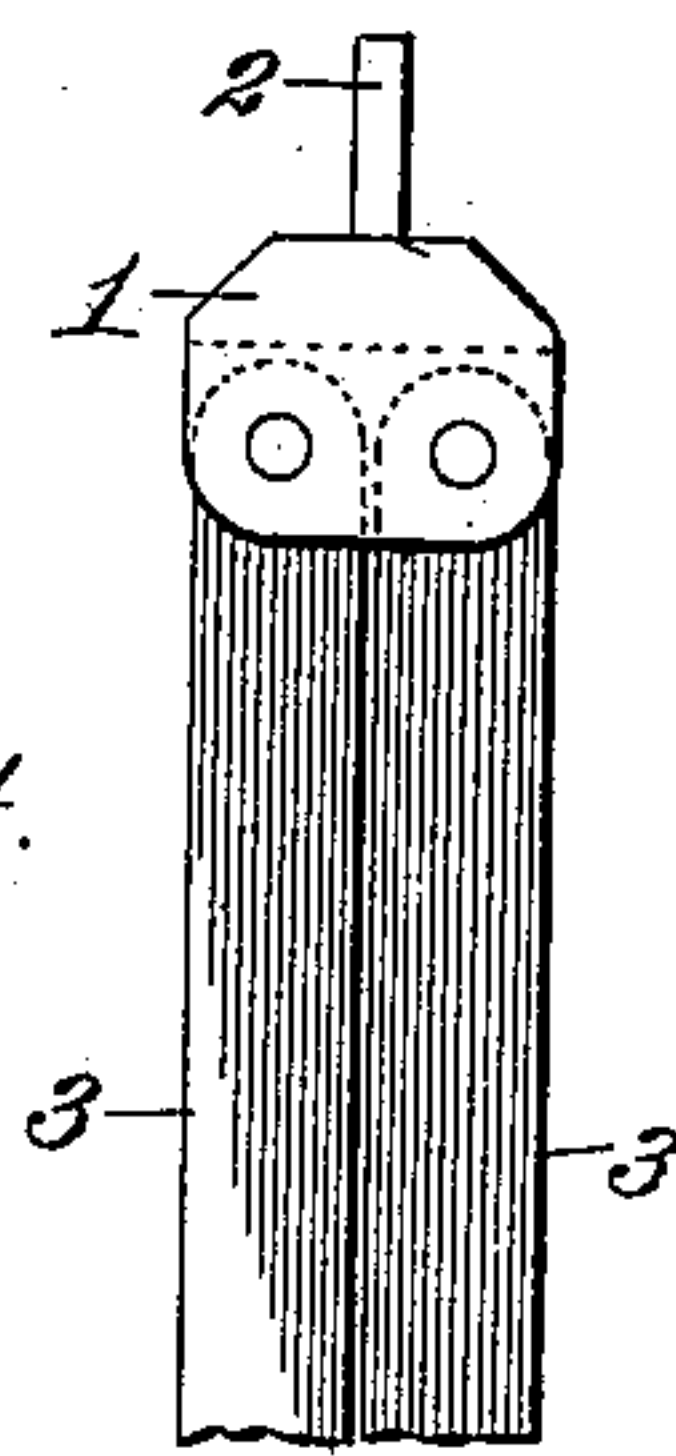
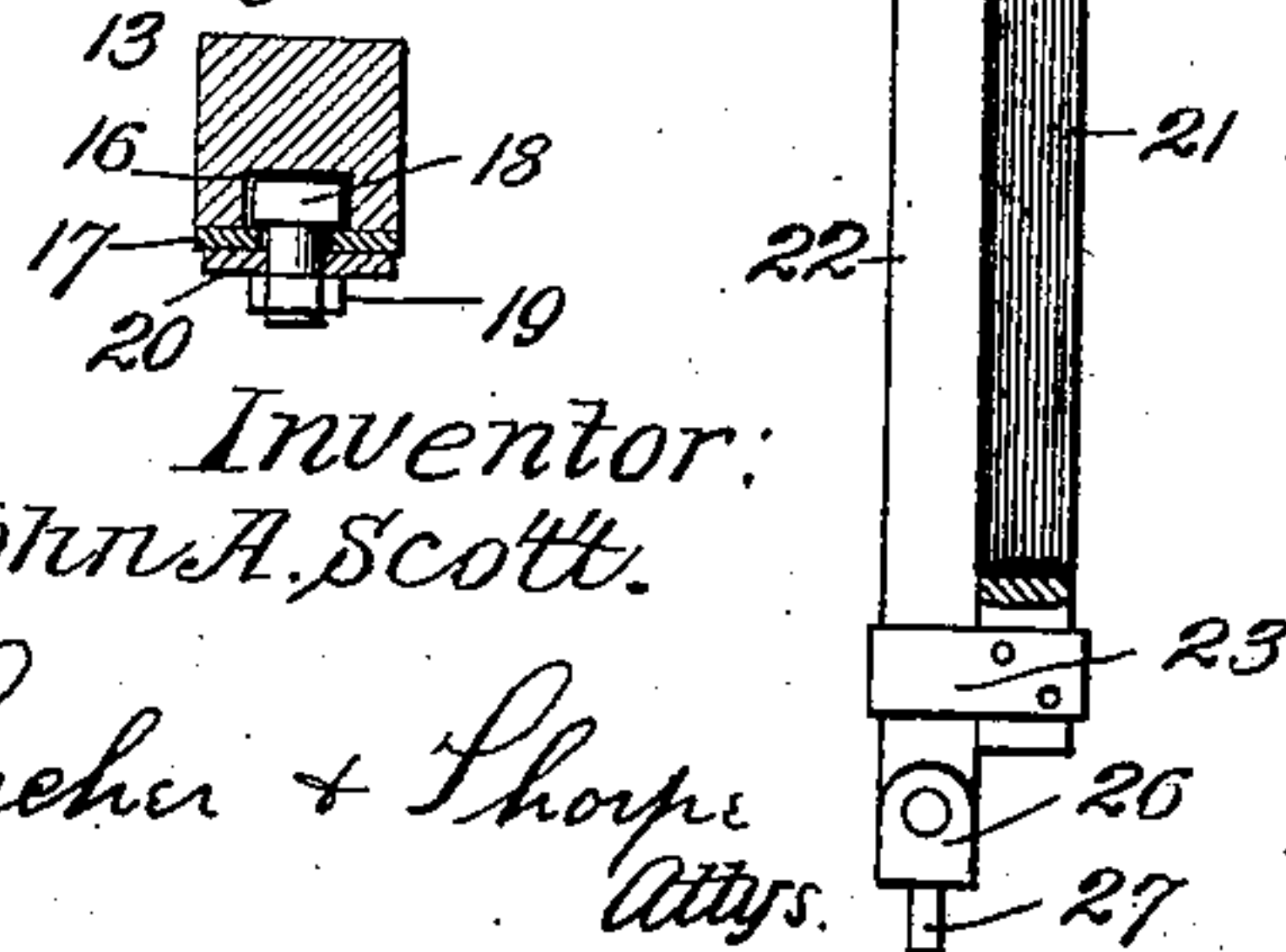


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PORTABLE SCAFFOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,065, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed November 6, 1900. Serial No. 35,634. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Drake-
more, Jackson county, Missouri, have invent-
ed a new and useful Portable Scaffolding, of
which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to portable scaffold-
ing, and more especially to that class of con-
vertible construction for use on gable-roofs,
for building chimneys, or for plastering, paint-
ing, paper-hanging, &c., which may be folded
for convenience of transportation and em-
bodies the desirable features of adjustability
to accommodate roofs of different inclinations
and gables of different angles and adjustabil-
ity as to height to accommodate walls and
ceilings of varying heights.

My object is to produce a portable scaffold-
ing of the type mentioned, but of simpler,
stronger, and more durable construction than
any with which I am familiar, and which, fur-
thermore, can be disposed in or removed from
position easily and quickly.

With this object in view the invention con-
sists in certain novel and peculiar features
of construction and combinations of parts, as
hereinafter described and claimed, and in or-
der that it may be fully understood reference
is to be had to the accompanying drawings,
in which—

Figure 1 represents a section of a gable-roof
with a pair of chimneys in course of con-
struction, one near its apex and the other near
the eaves, and also shows my improved scaf-
folding as applied for building the chimney
at the apex and as applied for building the
chimney near the eaves. Fig. 2 represents a
detail perspective view of the scaffolding
about as shown in the lower part of Fig. 1,
with the exception of the connecting boards
or planks, hereinafter referred to, and also as
a part of the scaffold to be used by lathers,
plasterers, painters, paper-hangers, &c. Fig.
3 is an enlarged section taken on the dotted
line III of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one
of the folding legs of the scaffold. Fig. 5 is a
central vertical section of one end of the tie-bar
connecting the legs and of one of the extensi-
ble bars connecting said bar with the leg-sec-
tion braces. Fig. 6 is a section taken on the
line VI VI of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings in detail, where

like reference-numerals designate corre-
sponding parts in all the figures, 1 designates
a bifurcated casting or plate provided with a
pin 2, and 3 3 designate the folding sections
of the leg, pivoted at their upper ends to and
within said bifurcated casting, said leg-sec-
tions being provided near their lower ends
with holes 4, extending transversely with re-
lation to the pivotal points. 5 designates a
pair of spring-metal split sleeves upon said
sections, and 6 lugs projecting from the split
edges of the same, clamping-bolts 7 and nuts
8, engaging the bolts, being utilized to clamp
said sleeves rigidly at the point desired. The
sleeves are formed with threaded pins 9 pro-
jecting outwardly and through certain holes
11 of a brace 10, retaining-nuts 12 engaging
pins 9 and securing the brace reliably in po-
sition. By adjusting the sleeves 5 toward
or from their pivots the leg-sections can
be brought nearer together to increase the
height of the scaffold or farther apart to di-
minish its height, or the same effect may be
produced by causing the pins 9 to engage
holes 11 varying in distance from the center
of the braces, as will be readily understood.
When the scaffold is to be used upon a roof
for the use of bricklayers or masons, there
are two of these folding legs placed at the
requisite distance apart and connected by a
tie-bar 13, said tie-bar having a central hole
14, for a purpose which will be presently ex-
plained, and a plurality of similar holes 15
near each end. The bar is also provided in
its under side with a pair of longitudinal
channels 16, extending from a point near the
center to points near said holes 15, and said
channels are bridged by slotted plates 17, the
slots of said plates being narrower than chan-
nels 16 to receive snugly yet slidingly the bolts
18 and hold the heads of said bolts reliably in
the channels.

19 designates clamping-nuts engaging the
ends of the bolts and clamping firmly against
plates 17 at the desired point the slide-plates
20. A pair of extensible bars of precisely the
same construction are hinged at their upper
ends to plates 20 and comprise the slotted
members 21 and members 22, the former hav-
ing sleeves or stirrups 23 embracing mem-
bers 22, and the latter bolts 24 extending
through members 21, clamping-nuts 25 en-

gaging the ends of said bolts to clamp said members reliably at the point of adjustment required. The lower ends of members 22 carry pivotally bifurcated brackets 26, having pins 27 for engagement with the holes 4 of leg-sections 3, as shown in the upper part of Fig. 1, or for engagement with holes 28 at the center of braces 10, as shown in the lower part of Fig. 1 and in Fig. 2.

All of the structural features having been described, reference is now made to the mode of assembling the parts according to the work in hand—that is to say, if a chimney is to be erected at the apex of the roof the bricklayers or masons, as the case may be, either remove braces 10 from leg-sections 3 entirely, as shown in Fig. 1, or else disconnect one end of each brace 10 and fold it snugly up against the section to which it is pivoted in an obvious manner. The sections of each leg are then free to swing together or be moved apart and are readily placed upon the roof at opposite sides of the chimney, and of course being free to move adjust themselves to the pitch or angle of the roof, whatever that may be, with their pins 2 projecting vertically upward. A bar 13 is then fitted down upon each pin, so as to extend parallel, the pins of course engaging the central holes 14. The extensible braces, slidingly connected and hinged to said bars, now have the pins 27 of their pivotally-carried brackets 26 inserted in holes 4 of the leg-sections. The length of said bars is then made to accommodate the distance between said pins and the bars 13 by varying their length or by a sliding adjustment of plates 20, or both, the object of course being to secure the bars 13 in a horizontal plane. The space between the bars is now bridged by a platform composed of a plurality of planks 29, resting at their opposite ends on said bars and disposed at opposite sides of the chimney, if desired, as shown in Fig. 1. Upon this platform, which, it will be seen, is perfectly strong and rigid, the bricklayers or masons can stand in perfect safety with the materials necessary for the work in hand.

Where a chimney is to be erected near the eaves of a house, the leg-sections are disposed at right angles to each other at opposite sides of the chimney, and the vertical ones are preferably placed upon a block 30, nailed temporarily to the roof for their support, while the horizontal sections are preferably provided with a hook 31 to pass through the space between the boards upon which the shingles are nailed and engage one of said boards. The leg-sections are then secured reliably in the relative positions described by means of the braces 10. The pins 2 of the leg-sections are now connected by means of tie-bar 13 extending through one of each set of holes 15 in this instance. When the tie-bar is thus secured, the extensible braces are swung to opposite sides of the chimney in the relative position shown in Fig. 2 and are connected to braces 10 by the engagement of pins 27 with

the holes 28 of said brace. A platform like the one above described is now made by bridging the space between the horizontal sections of the legs with planks 29, as shown.

When it is desired to utilize the structure as a scaffold for lathers, plasterers, painters, and paper-hangers, two sets of legs are employed and likewise two tie-bars 13, each set being connected by a tie-bar, as shown in Fig. 2, and the space between the parallel tie-bars bridged by planks, and to accommodate walls and ceilings of different heights the leg-sections are moved nearer together or farther apart in the manner hereinbefore explained, the nearer they are brought to the perpendicular the greater the altitude of the platform, as will be readily understood. Furthermore, to accommodate the adjustment of the leg-sections by movement of brace 10 it is necessary to either vary the length of the extensible brace or to effect a sliding adjustment of plates 20, or both adjustments may be resorted to, if desired.

It will thus be seen that I have produced a scaffolding which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as desirable, and while I have illustrated and described its preferred embodiment it is obvious that the invention is susceptible of other minor changes without departing from its spirit and scope.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a portable scaffolding, the combination of a pair of legs, consisting of a plate or casting having a pin and a pair of similar sections pivoted to said plate and adapted to extend at varying angles, braces connecting said leg-sections, one or more bars provided with holes to engage said pins, and braces having a sliding and pivotal connection at their upper ends with said bar or bars and connected at their lower ends to the contiguous leg-section or leg-section brace, substantially as described.

2. In a portable scaffolding, the combination of a pair of legs, consisting of a plate or casting having a pin and a pair of similar sections pivoted to said plate and adapted to extend at varying angles and provided with holes, braces connecting said leg-sections and provided with holes, one or more bars provided with holes to engage said pins, and braces having a sliding and pivotal connection at their upper ends with said bar or bars and provided with pivoted brackets at their lower ends having pins to engage the holes of the leg-sections or leg-section braces, substantially as described.

3. In a portable scaffolding, the combination of a pair of legs, consisting of a plate or casting having a pin and a pair of similar sections pivoted to said plate and adapted to extend at varying angles and provided with holes, braces connecting said leg-sections and provided with holes, one or more bars provided with holes to engage said pins, and

provided with longitudinal channels in their under sides, plates secured to the under side of said bars and provided with slots registering with but narrower than said channels, bolts extending slidingly through said slots and having their heads held in said channels by said plates, sliding plates fitting against said slotted plates, nuts clamping said sliding plates tightly to the slotted plates, and extensible braces pivoted at their upper ends to said sliding plates and provided with pivoted brackets at their lower ends having pins to engage the holes of the leg-sections or leg-section braces, substantially as described.

4. In a portable scaffolding, the combination of a pair of legs, consisting of a plate or casting having a pin, and a pair of similar sections pivoted to said plate and adapted to extend at varying angles, braces connecting said leg-sections, one or more bars provided with holes to engage said pins, braces having a sliding and pivotal connection at their upper ends with said bar or bars and connected at their lower ends to the contiguous leg-section or leg-section braces, and a hook connected to the leg-section which assumes a

horizontal position when the structure is employed in building a chimney at the eaves of a house, substantially as described.

5. In a portable scaffolding, the combination of a pair of legs, consisting of a plate or casting having a pin, and a pair of similar sections pivoted to said plate and adapted to extend at varying angles, braces connecting said leg-sections, one or more bars provided with holes to engage said pins, braces having a sliding and pivotal connection at their upper ends with said bar or bars, and connected at their lower ends to the contiguous leg-section or leg-section braces, a hook connected to the leg-section which assumes a horizontal position when the structure is employed in building a chimney at the eaves of a house, and planks to bridge the space between and rest upon said horizontal leg-sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN A. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.