No. 704,884. Patented July 15, 1902.

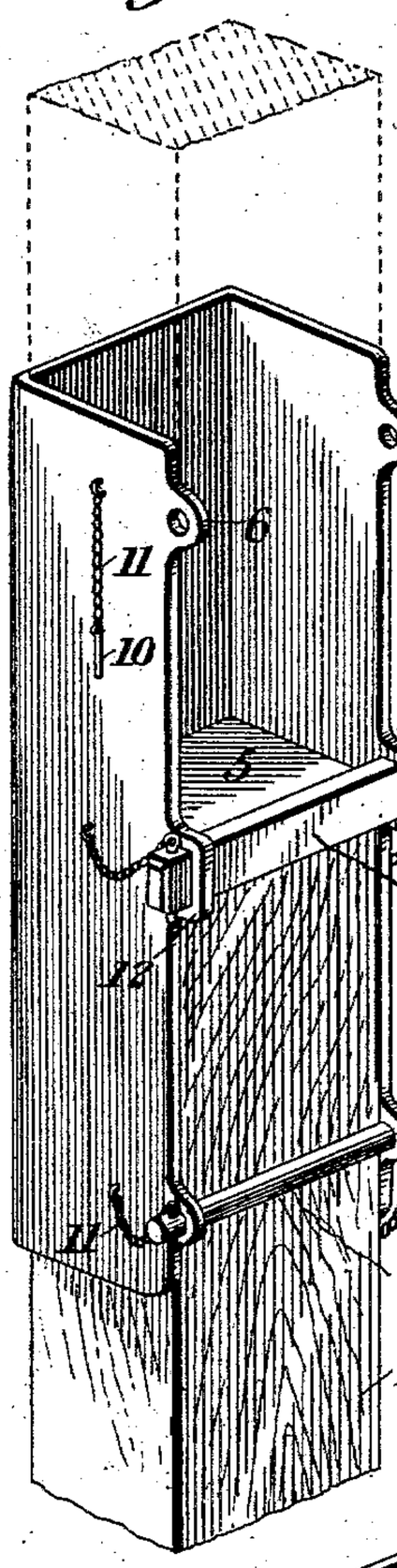
J. LALLY.

SCAFFOLD SPLICER.

(Application filed Nov. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 3.



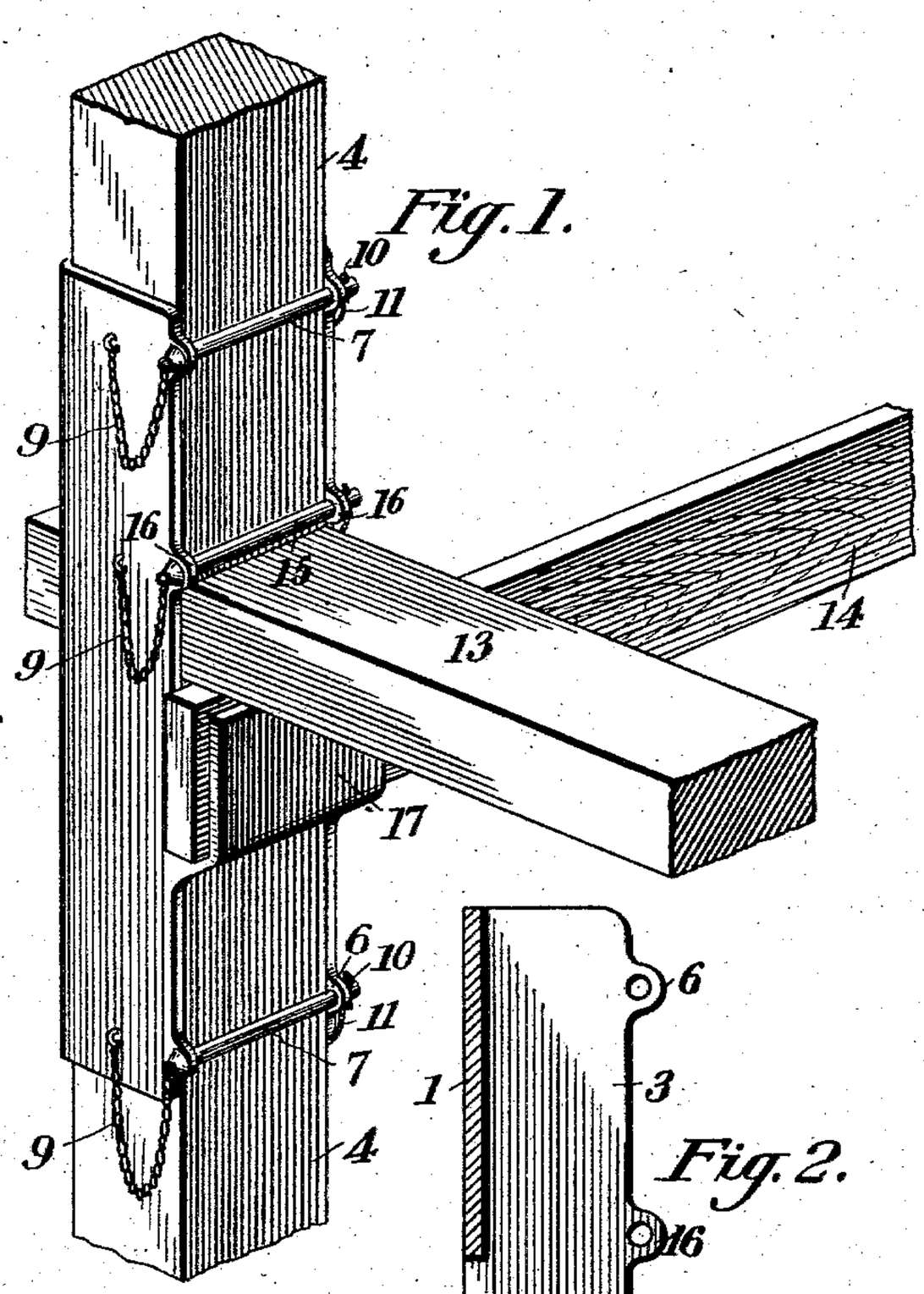


Fig. 1.

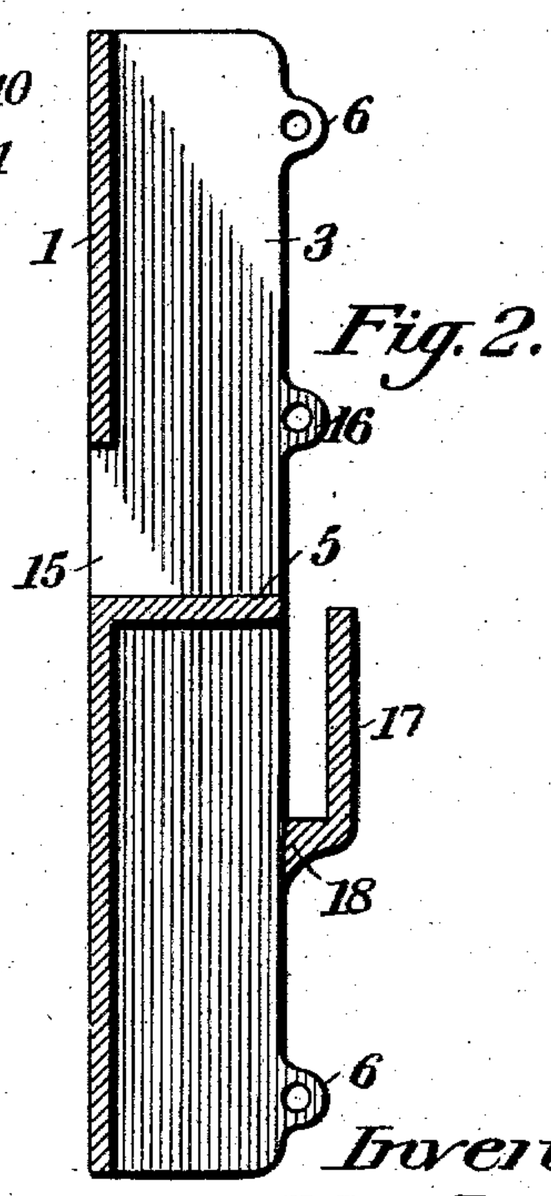


Fig. 2.

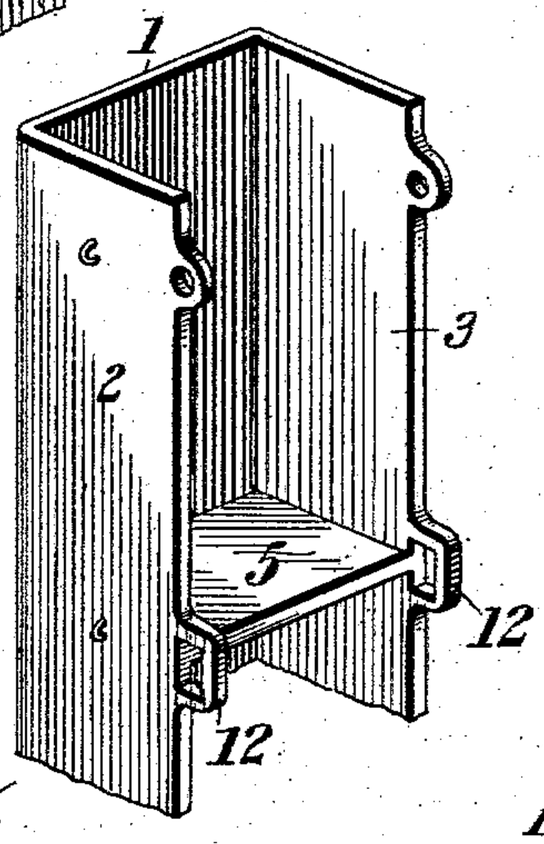


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LALLY, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

SCAFFOLD-SPLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,884, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed November 25, 1901. Serial No. 83,635. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LALLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waltham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Scaffold-Splicer, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to scaffold-splicers, the object in view being to provide a simple device of the character referred to by means of which the poles or standards of a scaffold may be extended by utilizing additional sections, which are placed end to end vertically and one upon the other, the said splicing device serving to effectually couple and lock the adjacent ends of the pole-sections together, provision being made at the same time for receiving and holding the adjacent parts of the ledgers and putlogs. The construction of the scaffold-splicer is such that it may be employed in connection with or independently of the ledgers and putlogs, as may be necessary.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the scaffold-splicer in position upon the adjacent ends of a pair of pole-sections, also illustrating the manner of supporting a putlog and ledger. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the splicer. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a simplified form of scaffold-splicer, showing the same applied to pole-sections, one of which is indicated in full lines and the other in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the upper portion of the splicer shown in Fig. 3, omitting the pole-sections and retaining-pins.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The scaffold-splicer contemplated in this invention consists of a three-sided frame, or, in other words, the body of the splicer is in the form of a rectangular sleeve with one side left open, 1 designating the back or rear wall of the splicer, and 2 and 3 indicating the oppositely-located side walls, which are preferably formed integrally with the back wall.

The frame or sleeve forming the body of the splicer is made of suitable length to embrace the adjoining ends of a pair of pole-sections 4 a sufficient distance to obtain the necessary hold thereon and at or near the center the splicer is provided with a transverse partition or shelf 5, which forms an abutment for the adjacent ends of the pole-sections, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3. In order to brace and lock the ends of the pole-sections, the frame of the splicer is provided at or near its top and bottom with oppositely-located pairs of eyes 6, each pair being designed to receive a removable retaining-pin 7. The pins 7 serve to hold the pole-sections within the frame at points remote from the extremities of the sections, while the extremities are held in place and prevented from moving by means of a third retaining-pin 8, which is preferably rectangular and flat in cross-section and of greater width than the thickness of the partition 5, so as to extend above and below the partition and form ledges against which the extremities of the pole-sections abut. Each pole-section is thus held at two points on the open side of the frame of the splicer. Each of the pins 7 and 8 is by preference permanently connected or anchored to the frame of the splicer by means of a chain or other flexible connection 9, and in order that each pin may be effectively retained in place I provide a pin or cotter 10, which by preference is also anchored by a suitable flexible connection 11 to the frame of the splicer. The intermediate retaining-pin 8 is insertible through oppositely-located eyes 12, formed integrally with the frame and of a shape adapting them to properly receive said pin 8.

In order to adapt the splicer to receive and support a putlog 13 and a ledger 14, the back wall 1 of the splicer is formed with an opening 15 of sufficient size to receive the putlog, which extends therethrough in the manner shown in Fig. 1. Where the putlog is used, it forms a support for the lower extremity of the next succeeding upper pole-section 4, which is held by the splicer. In this case it is also necessary to provide an additional re-

taining-pin 15, removably inserted through oppositely-located eyes 16 just above the plane of the opening 15 and at the open side of the frame, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

Below the partition 5 and at the front side of the frame is arranged an upwardly-extending ledger-holder 17 in the form of a hook, terminating at its upper edge below the upper surface of the partition 5, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The base of the hook or holder 17 extends inward to a point in line with the edges of the sides 2 and 3 and forms a shoulder or abutment 18, against which the upper portion of the lower pole-section 4 abuts. The ledger 14 merely rests within the hook or holder 17 and lies beneath the putlog 13, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The scaffold-splicer hereinabove described is simple and inexpensive in construction and will be found of great convenience in splicing the sections of poles or standards in scaffold-building, the splicer being at the same time adapted to form an efficient support for the putlogs and ledgers. It is not necessary to slide the pole-sections into the ends of the sleeve or frame forming the splicer; but said pole-sections may be introduced laterally or the splicer itself may be adjusted laterally to the adjacent ends of the pole-sections, thus greatly facilitating the building of the structure.

I do not desire to be limited to the details of construction hereinabove described, and illustrated in the drawings, and accordingly reserve the right to change, modify, or vary the construction within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, I claim as new—

1. A scaffold-splicer in the form of an open-sided sleeve or frame adapted to embrace the adjacent ends of pole-sections, and retaining-pins removably inserted through eyes at the open side of the sleeve and adapted to form abutments for the adjacent sides of the pole-sections.

2. A pole-splicer in the form of an open-sided sleeve or frame adapted to receive the adjacent ends of pole-sections, a partition or shelf arranged intermediate the ends of the sleeve and forming an abutment for the extremities of the pole-sections, and detachable retaining-pins extending across the open side of said sleeve or frame.

3. A pole-splicer in the form of an open-sided sleeve or frame adapted to embrace the adjacent ends of pole-sections, a partition or shelf arranged intermediate the ends of the splicer and forming an abutment for the extremities of the pole-sections, detachable retaining-pins extending across the open side of the splicer at or near the opposite ends thereof, and an intermediate retaining-pin extending across the open side of the splicer and arranged to project above and below the partition so as to engage the extremities of the pole-sections.

4. A scaffold-splicer in the form of an open-sided frame provided intermediate its ends with a transverse partition and provided with a putlog-opening extending through the rear wall thereof at one side of the partition, and detachable retaining-pins extending across the open side of the splicer for preventing lateral displacement of the pole-sections.

5. A pole-splicer in the form of an open-sided frame or sleeve adapted to embrace the adjacent ends of pole-sections, a transverse partition located intermediate the ends of the splicer and forming an abutment for the extremities of the pole-sections, detachable retaining-pins extending across the open side of the splicer, and a ledger-holder in the form of a hook located to one side of the plane of the partition.

6. A scaffold-splicer in the form of an open-sided frame or sleeve, a transverse partition located intermediate the ends of the splicer, detachable retaining-pins crossing the open side of the splicer at or near its opposite ends, and a ledger-holder extending across the open side of the splicer and forming an abutment for one of the pole-sections.

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

JOHN LALLY.

Witnesses:
JOSEPHINE PROUTY,
JOHN H. BROWN.