

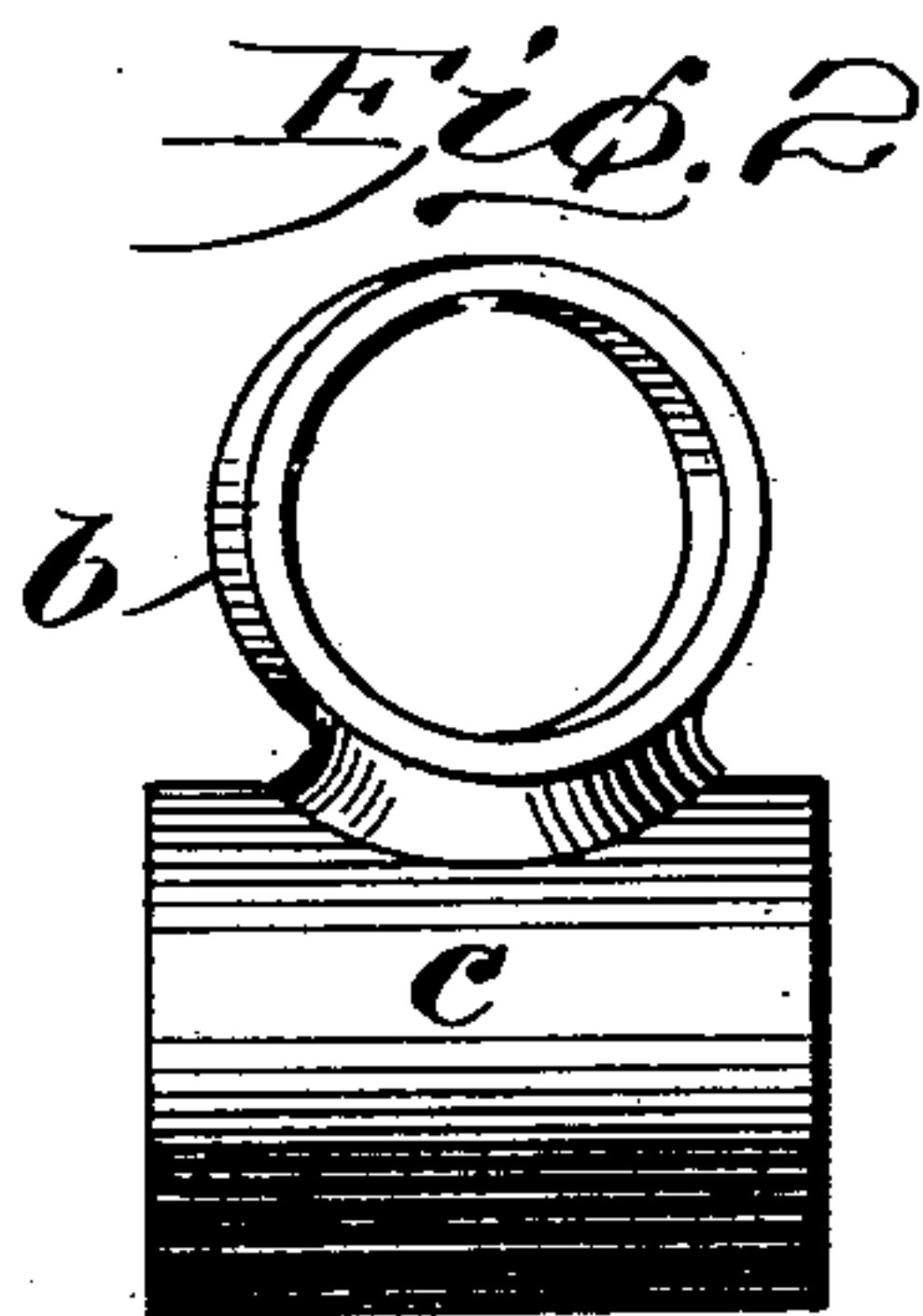
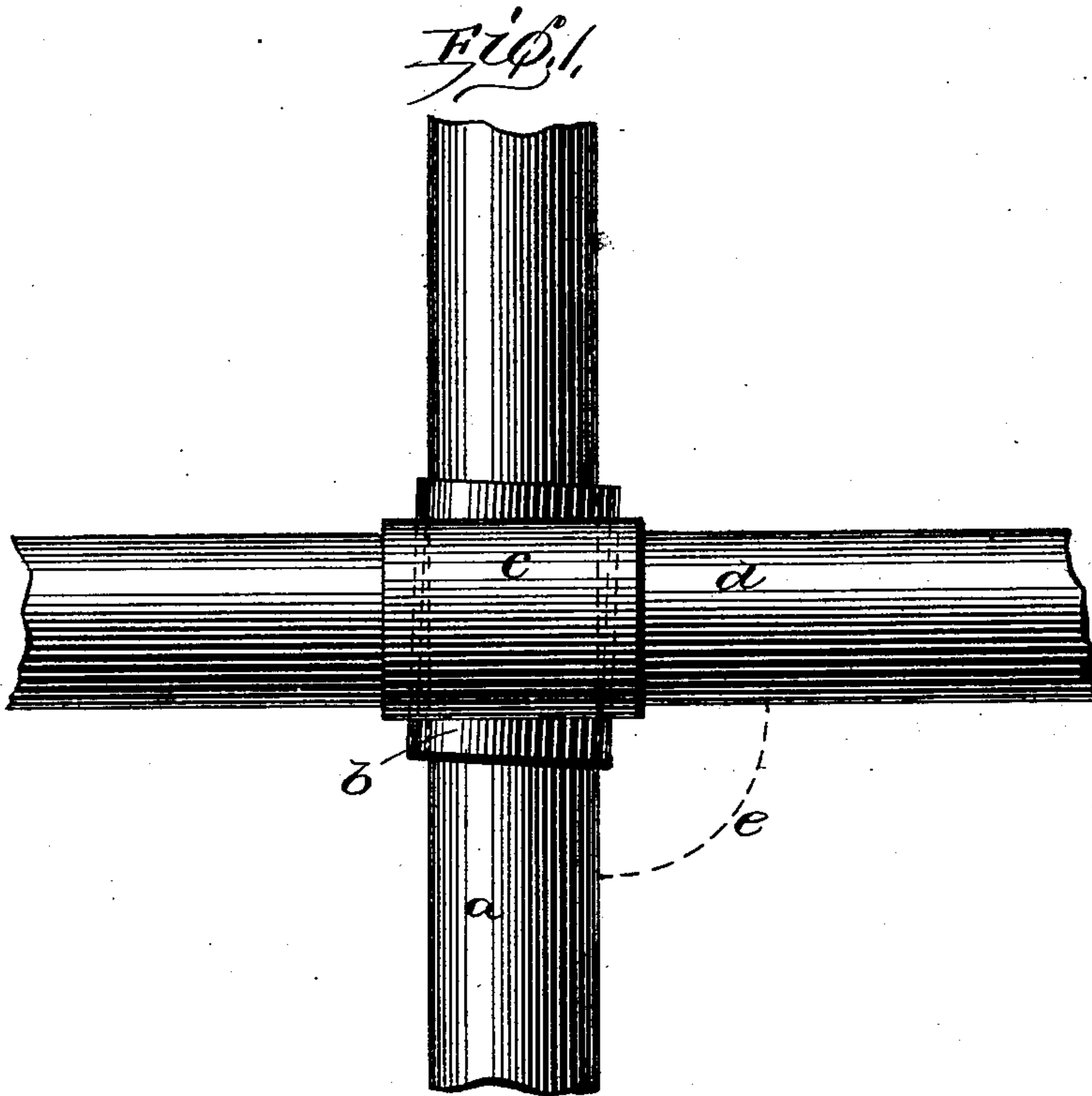
No. 714,101.

Patented Nov. 18, 1902.

F. M. DAVID.
SCAFFOLDING.

(Application filed Sept. 22, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORANCE MEREDITH DAVID, OF NEASDEN, ENGLAND.

SCAFFOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,101, dated November 18, 1902.

Application filed September 22, 1902. Serial No. 124,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FLORANCE MEREDITH DAVID, contractor, of The Grange, Neasden, in the county of Middlesex, England, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffolding; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains
10 to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement whereby to enable the height of scaffolding, particularly such as used for interior work, to be readily adjusted as required and to render the same self-securing at whatever height
15 it may be set.

My invention consists of what may be termed a "double intersecting socket, shoe, or band" for holding together the "standard" and "ledger" at an obtuse angle and for supporting the weight of the planks placed thereon and their load.
20

The device of my invention may be formed of two tubular sockets of square, round, or
25 other cross-sectional form rigidly secured together, the passages of the two sockets being mutually inclined in direction so as to lie across one another at an obtuse angle at one side and an acute angle at the other corresponding to the angles to be made by the standard crossing the ledger, which on being
30 passed through the said sockets and raised to the erect position will be self-binding in the sockets, and so become automatically fixed, so as to prevent the shoe from slipping
35 down under the weight of the ledger or planks or their load.

My invention will be clearly understood by reference to the accompanying drawings.

40 Figure 1 represents a front view of the device, showing a portion of the standard and ledger in place; and Fig. 2, a top view of the sockets alone.

In both views like parts are designated by
45 the same letters of reference.

b c are the two intersecting sockets or shoes, and *a d* the standard and ledger, respectively, traversing the passages of the said shoe.

The sockets or shoes *b* and *c* are mutually inclined—that is to say, lines passing through 50 their exact centers will not make right angles. The openings within the shoes are sufficiently large to make a loose fit with the standards and ledgers, which ordinarily may slide freely therethrough. By diminishing 55 the angle *e* formed by the standard and ledger by making them assume a position more at right angles to one another they become automatically fixed, thus securing the desired height of the scaffolding as measured 60 from the upper side of the ledger *d* in a vertical line to the floor. Round poles, quartering, or any other cross-section is equally applicable. By increasing the angle *e* formed by the standard and ledger the intersecting 65 socket descends the standard *a*, thus enabling a scaffold to be lowered without dismantling and reërecting it. The scaffold-boards are then placed across or at right angles to the two supporting - ledgers, thus forming the 70 platform or scaffolding.

The double sockets *b c* (shown in the drawings) are somewhat in the form of a band or bands meeting in the center. It will be understood, however, that each socket may be 75 tubular, in which case the poles will be more or less separate, according to the thickness of the dividing portion between the two sockets.

Some of the advantages obtained by the use of my socket are that the height of a scaffold may be readily adjusted by placing the sockets in the desired position and that the scaffolding may be readily lowered to any desired position without dismantling or removing the workmen's tools. A further advantage 85 is that the ledgers and standards are firmly locked together to resist lateral strains. Side or diagonal braces are therefore not necessary.

Having now particularly described and as- 90 certain the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In a socket for scaffolds, the combination with the sockets or shoes *b* and *c*, secured 95 at an obtuse angle together and so arranged

that the ledger d will be supported upon the vertical standard a , substantially as described.

5 2. In a socket for scaffolds, the combination with the sockets or shoes b and c , rigidly secured together side by side at an obtuse angle, and the standard a and ledger d , within the said socket, and arranged when locked

at substantially right angles, substantially as described. 10

This specification signed and witnessed this 25th day of August, 1902.

FLORENCE MEREDITH DAVID.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR CARRICK,

HENRY LLEWELLYN WESTON.