

No. 719,188.

PATENTED JAN. 27, 1903.

W. L. CLANCY.  
SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1902.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1,

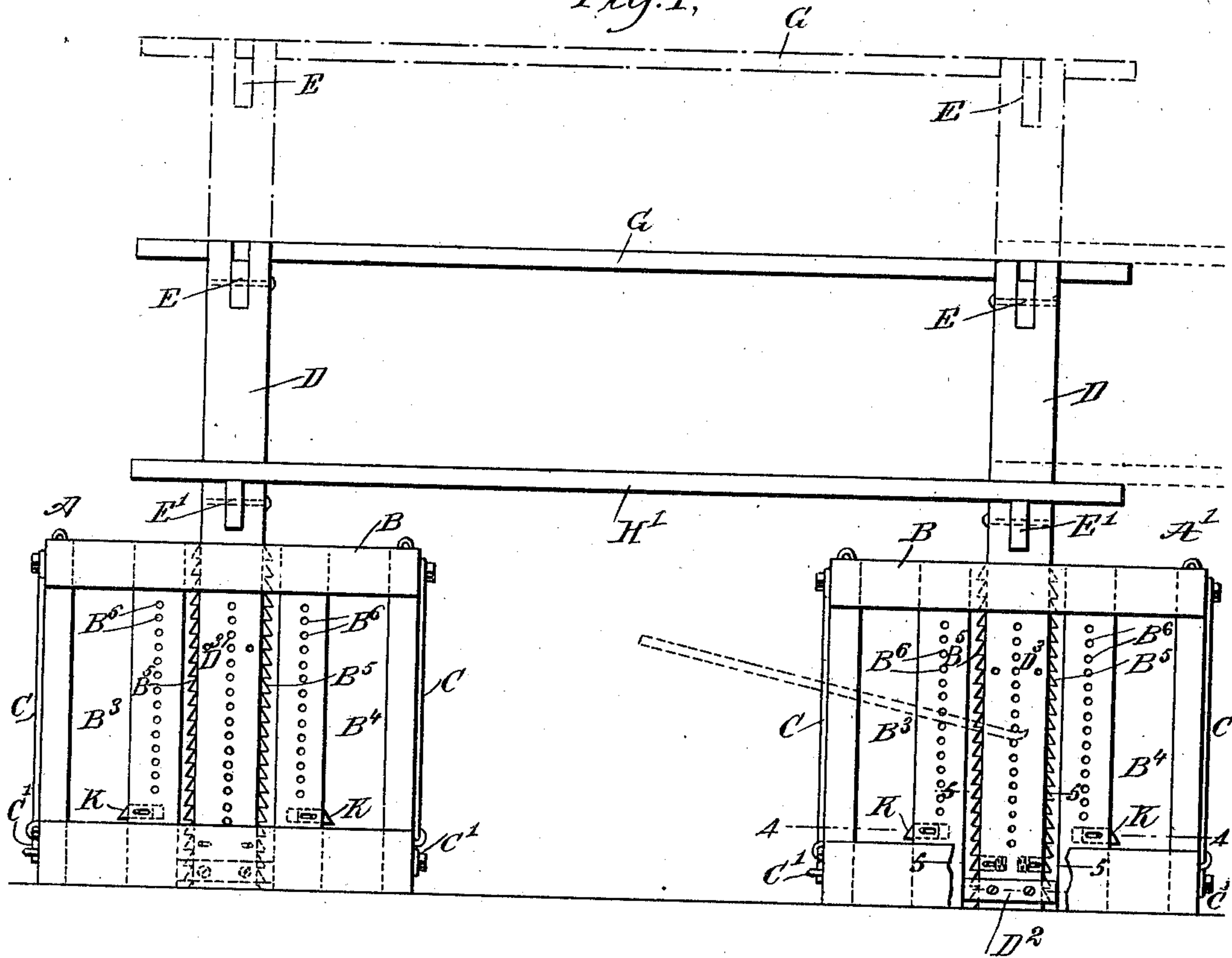
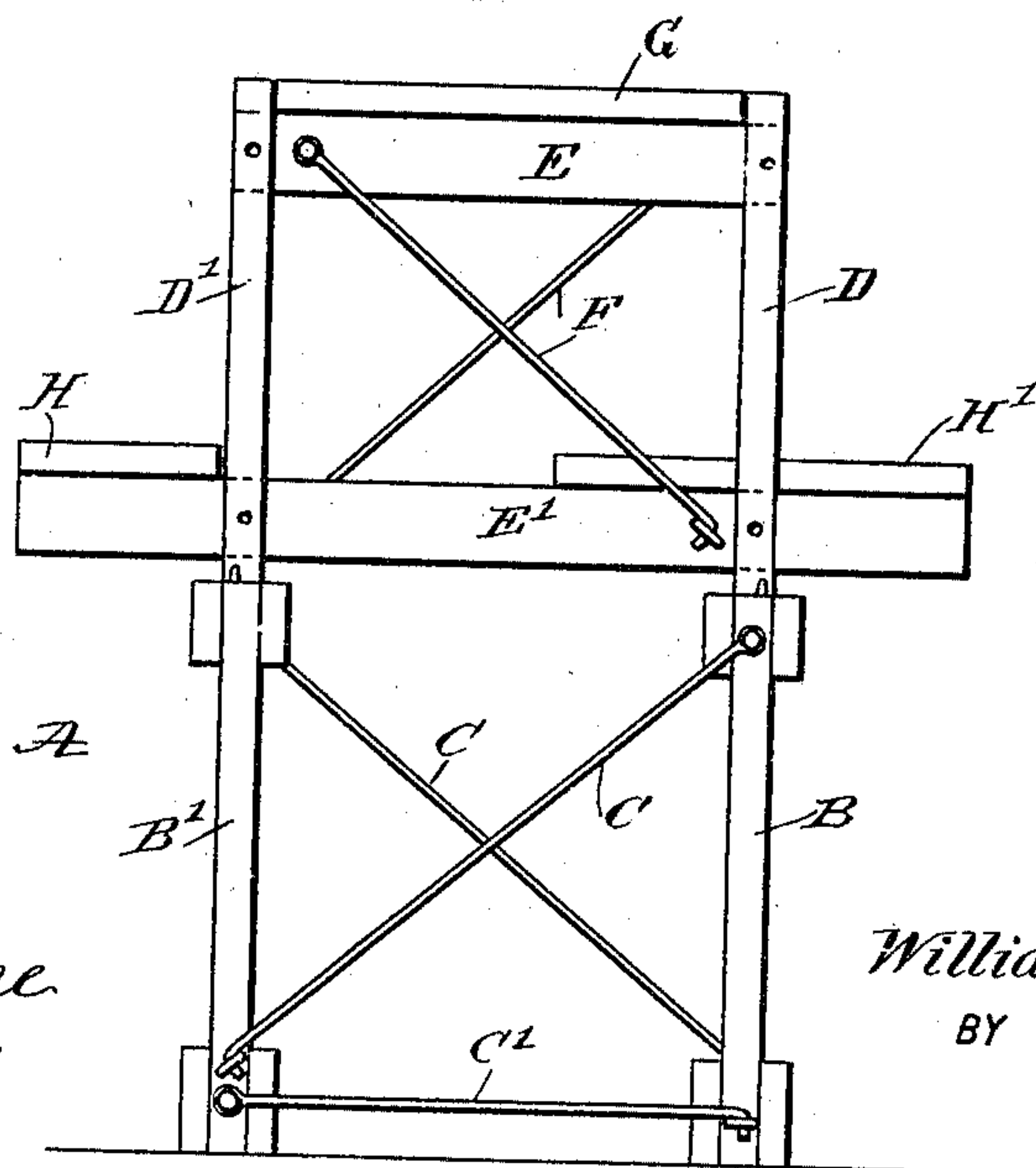


Fig. 2,



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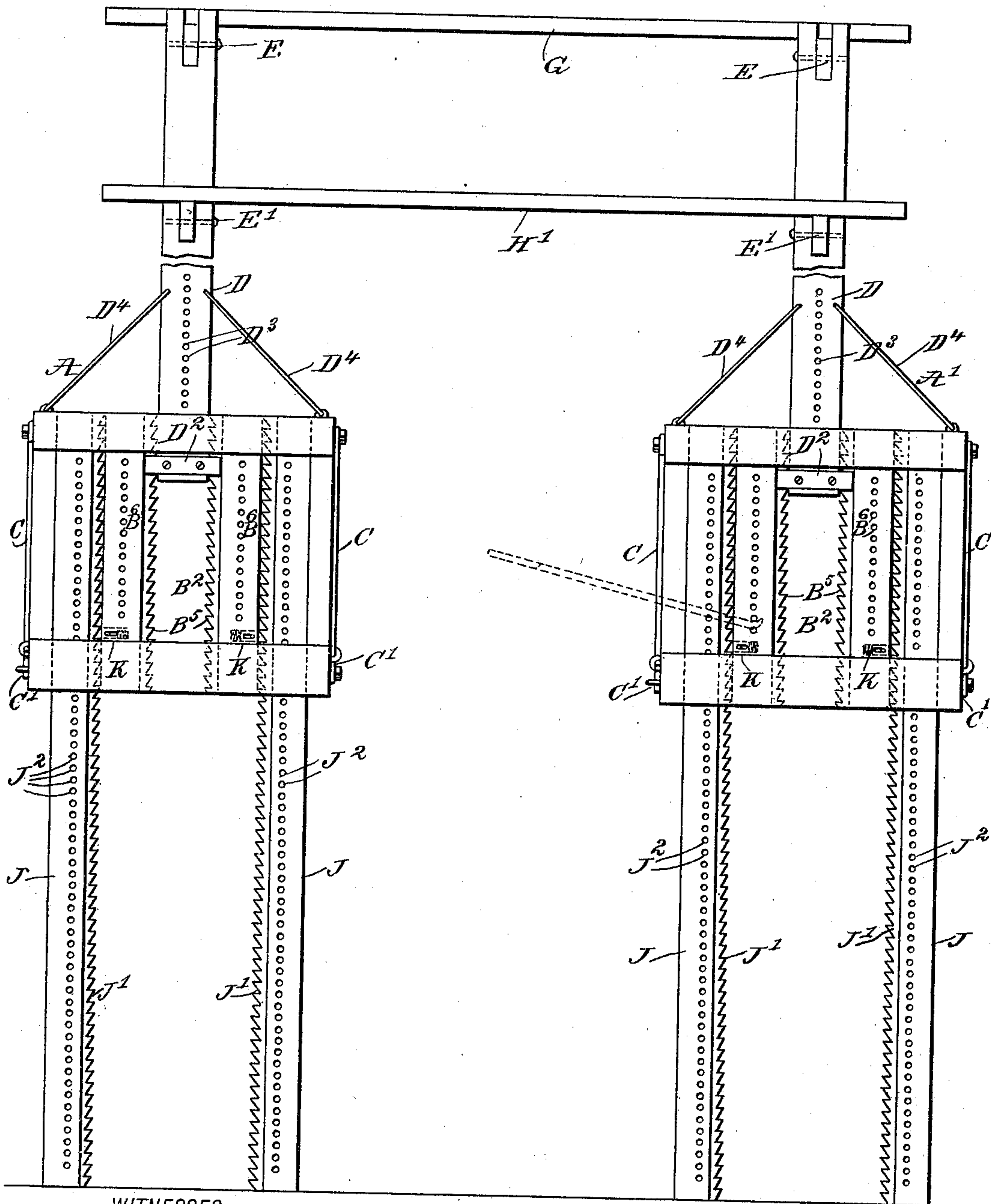
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.



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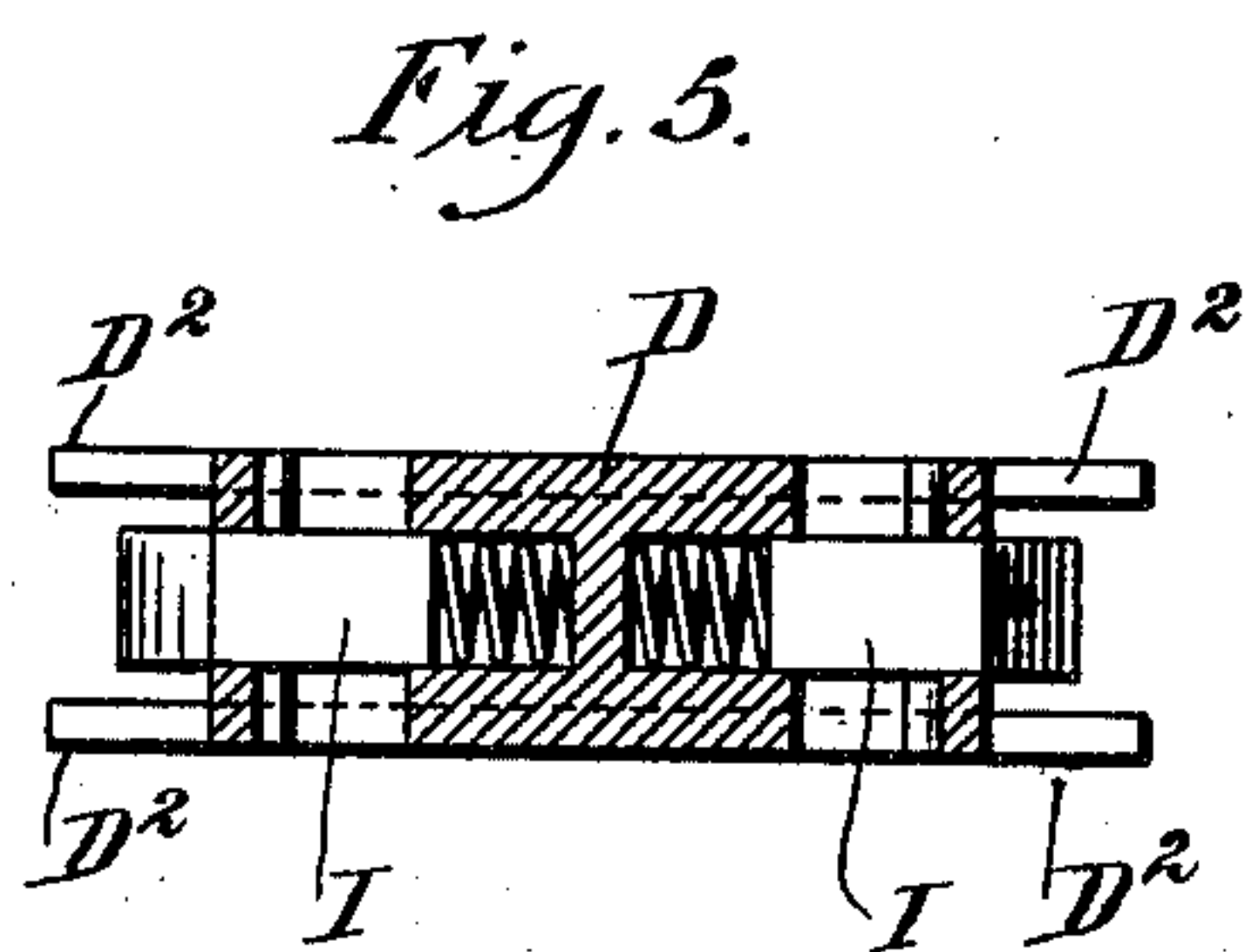
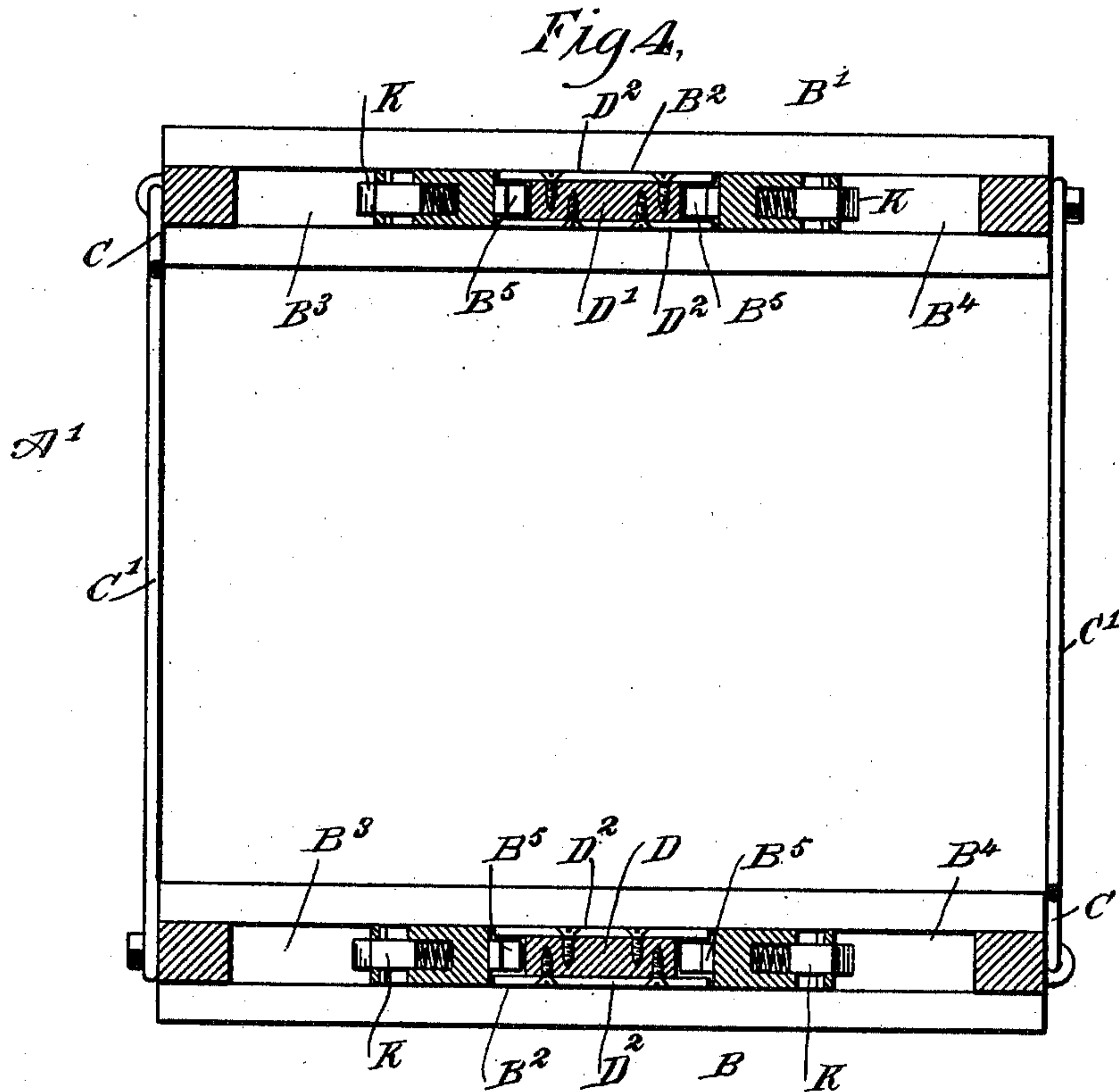
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,188, dated January 27, 1903.

Application filed April 5, 1902. Serial No. 101,526. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. CLANCY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Scaffold, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved scaffold, more especially designed for the use of masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and other mechanics, which is simple and durable in construction, easily set up for use or knocked down for storage or transportation purposes, and arranged to provide separate running-boards for the mechanic and his helper and a platform for the material, and to allow of convenient raising of the running-boards and platform as the work progresses, for the mechanic and his helper to work with the greatest advantage.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the improvement, showing the parts in a different position and supported upon posts. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the improvement on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional plan view of part of the improvement on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

The improved scaffold is provided with two frames A and A', alike in construction, spaced apart and adapted to rest on the ground or floor, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and adapted to be elevated and supported above the ground or floor, as illustrated in Fig. 3 and as hereinafter more fully described. Each of the frames A A' consists, essentially, of oppositely-disposed spaced front and rear sides B B', connected with each other transversely by removable diagonal braces C and bottom braces C', as plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 4. Each of the sides B and B' of a frame is formed

with vertically-disposed guideways B<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>, and B<sup>4</sup>, and in the middle guideways B<sup>2</sup> of the sides B B' are mounted to slide vertically the supporting-posts D D', formed in their upper portions with transverse openings or bearings for receiving and supporting the cross-beams E and E', adapted to be connected with each other between the posts D and D' by braces F (see Fig. 2) to hold the cross-beams against accidental transverse movement in the supporting-posts D D'. The cross-beams E and E' are located in different planes, and the upper cross-beam E is flush at its ends with the outer faces of the supporting-posts D D', and the two cross-beams E on the posts D D' of the two frames A and A' are adapted to support a platform G for carrying the bricks, mortar, or other material used by the mechanic in the performance of his work. The top surfaces of the cross-beams E are slightly below the upper ends of the supporting-posts D D', and the platform G is of a width corresponding to the distance between the inner faces of the supporting-posts D D', so that when the platform G is placed in position on the supporting-beams its sides abut against the inner faces of the supporting-posts D D', so that the platform is snugly fitted in position on the beams and posts to give stability to the structure and to prevent the platform from accidental movement in a transverse direction. The lower cross-beams E' project beyond the supporting-posts D and D', and the projecting ends of the said beams E' of the frames A A' support on one side of the structure a running-board H for the mechanic to stand on, and the projecting ends on the other side of the structure support a running-board H' for the helper of the mechanic to stand and walk on in the performance of his duties.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the platform G for supporting the material to be used by the mechanic is a distance above the running-boards H and H', so that the helper can conveniently place the material in position on the platform and the mechanic can conveniently reach the material in the performance of his work. Furthermore, the helper is at no time in the way of the mechanic, as a separate running-board is provided for him on the opposite side of the structure on which the mechanic is at work.



When it is desired to elevate the platform and the running-boards as the work progresses, the supporting-posts D and D' on both frames A and A' are bodily raised up, so as to slide the supporting-posts in their guideways B<sup>2</sup> until the platform G and the running-boards H and H' reach the desired height. Now in order to lock the supporting-posts D and D' in position after the same have been moved up in the guideways B<sup>2</sup>, I provide each supporting-post D and D' with spring-pressed catches I, automatically engaging toothed bars B<sup>5</sup>, arranged on the side walls of the guideways B<sup>2</sup>, so that when a post is moved upward the spring-pressed catches I glide over the teeth of the bars B<sup>5</sup>, and when the post comes to a rest then the spring-catches engage the corresponding teeth, and thereby lock the post against downward movement in the guideways B<sup>2</sup>.

The lower portion of each post D D' is provided with plates D<sup>2</sup>, let into the posts to be flush with the faces thereof and straddling opposite sides of the toothed bars B<sup>5</sup>, so as to hold the posts in proper position when moved upward, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 3. The posts D D' can be readily withdrawn from the guideways B<sup>2</sup> to allow of using the frames for supporting an ordinary platform for the use of plasterers. The posts D D', when extended as shown in Fig. 3, are braced from the frames A or A' by removable braces D<sup>4</sup>. In order to conveniently move the posts D D' upward, I provide the lower portion of each post with a vertical row of apertures D<sup>3</sup> for the insertion of a peg, and the sides of each guideway B<sup>2</sup> are provided with a similar row of apertures B<sup>6</sup> for the insertion of a second peg, to be used as a fulcrum for a bar under the control of the operator to engage the peg in one of the apertures B<sup>6</sup>. Thus by bearing down on the outer end of the bar (see dotted lines, Fig. 1) the post is moved upward in its guideway. The bar employed for the purpose is preferably a pinch-bar at one end and a forked bar at the other end to allow its use on each side of the frame A or A'. When the posts D D' have reached an uppermost position in the frames A A' and it is desired to raise the platform G and the running-boards H H' still farther, then ground-posts J are employed and engaged with the end guideways B<sup>3</sup> and B<sup>4</sup> in each of the sides of the frames A and A', and each of the said posts J is formed at its inner edge with a toothed bar J', adapted to be engaged by a catch K, held on the side B or B' and similar in construction to the spring-catches I, previously mentioned. Each of the posts J is provided with a vertical row of apertures J<sup>2</sup> for receiving a peg adapted to be engaged by a bar held on the peg inserted in an aperture B<sup>6</sup> to elevate the frames A and A' on the posts J to bring the platform G and the running-boards H and H' to the desired height. (See Fig. 3.)

From the foregoing it will be seen that when the device is first used with the frames A and A' on the ground it is a plain flat scaffold. The platform G and running-boards H and H' are then raised by moving the posts D D' upward in the frames, and then the frames themselves are raised on the ground-posts J, so as to bring the platform and the running-boards to the desired height as the work progresses.

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

1. A scaffold, comprising spaced frames, supporting-posts held vertically adjustable in each of the frames, removable cross-beams carried by each set of supporting-posts, one above the other, removable running-boards on the lower cross-beams, and a platform removably supported on the upper cross-beams between the supporting-posts of each frame, as set forth.

2. A scaffold, comprising spaced frames, a set of supporting-posts vertically adjustable in each frame, and removable cross-beams carried by each set of supporting-posts, each set of posts in a frame carrying two cross-beams located in different horizontal planes, the lower cross-beams projecting beyond the supporting-posts, to support running-boards at the projecting ends, and the upper cross-beams carrying the material-platform between opposite supporting-posts, as set forth.

3. A scaffold, comprising two spaced frames, a pair of supporting-posts vertically adjustable in each frame, two cross-beams removably held in each pair of posts one above the other, the upper beam having its ends flush with the sides of the posts and the lower beam having its ends projecting beyond the sides of said post, running-boards supported on the projecting ends of the beams of the said frames, and a platform supported upon the upper beams of the frames and of a width to fit between the posts thereof, as set forth.

4. A scaffold, comprising spaced frames, two vertical supporting-posts vertically adjustable in each frame, cross-beams carried by each pair of posts one above the other, running-boards supported by the lower cross-beams of the posts, outside of the posts, a platform carried by the upper beams of the posts, between the said posts, and ground-posts upon which each frame is vertically adjustable, as set forth.

5. A scaffold, comprising two spaced frames, each provided in two opposite sides with three guideways, a post vertically adjustable in the central guideways of each frame, cross-beams carried by the posts of each frame, a platform supported upon the upper cross-beams of the frames, running-boards on the lower cross-beams, and a pair of ground-posts vertically adjustable in the guideways at opposite sides of each frame, as set forth.

6. A scaffold, comprising two spaced frames



each provided in two opposite sides with vertical guideways, the central guideways being provided with teeth, posts mounted in the central guideways, spring-pressed catches in the posts and engaging the teeth of the guideways, platforms carried by the posts of the frames, a ground-post mounted in each of the other guideways of the frames, said posts being provided with teeth, and spring-catches carried

by the frames and engaging the teeth of the posts, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM L. CLANCY.

Witnesses:

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THEO. G. HOSTER.