

No. 724,406.

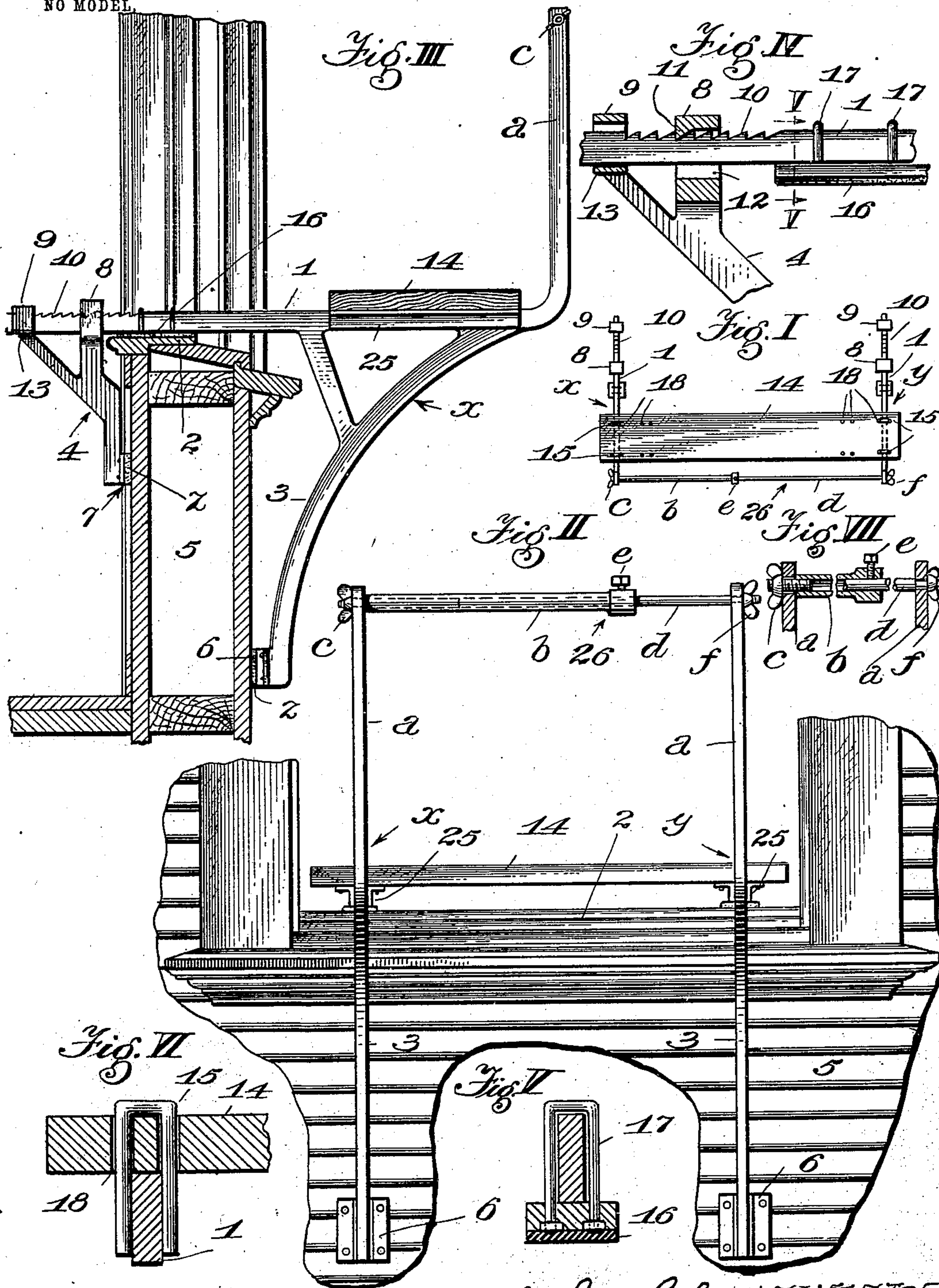
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J. C. CROW.

SCAFFOLD FOR WINDOW WASHING OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. CROW, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SCAFFOLD FOR WINDOW-WASHING OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,406, dated March 31, 1903.

Application filed March 6, 1902. Serial No. 96,989. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHANNING CROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scaffolds for Window-Washing or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

An object of this invention is to provide a portable scaffold which can be readily applied in windows for the support of persons desiring to wash windows or to perform any other work outside the wall.

The invention is applicable to form a support on the outside of any wall having window-openings.

This invention relates to the construction of the bracket, which may be applied in any window-opening and which may be preferably adjustable to fit walls of different thicknesses.

It also relates to other features hereinafter set forth.

The accompanying drawings illustrate this invention.

Figure I is a plan view of a scaffold embodying this invention. Fig. II is an elevation of the invention applied in the window. A fragment of the wall is shown. Fig. III is an elevation of the invention as applied in the window. A portion of the supporting-bar is broken away to contract the view. Fig. IV is a fragmental detail of a portion of the bracket shown in Fig. III. Fig. V is a cross-section on line V V, Fig. IV. Fig. VI is a fragmental sectional detail showing a form of means for adjustably fastening the floor member or platform to the bracket. Fig. VII is a sectional detail of the adjustable guard-rail shown in Fig. II.

The invention includes a scaffold-bracket comprising a bar adapted to rest on the window-sill or a like support and furnished with two arms adapted to engage opposite sides of the wall below the sill.

Two or more brackets may be employed. The same may be suitably connected together and may be adjustably connected together to form the scaffolds corresponding to the different widths of windows. In some instances it may be desirable to apply the brackets in separate windows and to provide con-

nections of considerable length between the brackets.

In Fig. II the invention is shown applied in a narrow window, with a short board in place to form the platform. It is to be understood that for longer scaffolds longer boards will be used. 1 designates a bar adapted to rest on a window-sill 2 and furnished with two arms 3 4, adapted to engage opposite sides of the wall 5 below the sill.

As shown in Fig. III, the wall-engaging portions 6 7 of the arms may be at different distances from the bar 1, so that the bar may be canted in one direction—namely, upwardly inward toward the window for the purpose of removing the brackets from the window. The portions 6 and 7 are desirably furnished with cushions 8, of rubber or other suitable material, to hold the bodies of said arms from contact with the wall and to avoid marring the wall.

In some instances the space between the wall-engaging portions 6 7 may be great enough to allow the bracket when canted for the purpose to be passed down over the window-sill, thus to bring the bracket into and out of position without changing the relative position of the arms 3 4.

Preferably provision is made for adjusting the arms relative to each other on the bar. For this purpose the arm 4 may be provided with one or more sleeves, as shown at 8 and 9, which may slide along upon the bar, and the bar may be furnished at one portion with teeth 10, over which the sleeves 8 and 9 may move. The sleeve 8 may be furnished with a tooth 11 to engage said teeth 10, so that when the arm 4 is slid along the bar 1 over the notched or toothed portion 10 toward the arm 3, which is at the outer portion of said bar 1, the tooth 11 may engage the teeth 10 and hold the arm 4 from sliding away from the arm 3. Preferably the sleeve 8 has an opening 12, which is considerably wider than the bar 1, so that the tooth 11 may be readily withdrawn from the bar by lifting and canting the arm 4 relative to the bar 1. The sleeve 9 is mounted on a projection 13, which is arranged to contact with the under side of the bar 1 to prevent the arm 4 from being canted away from the arm 3, so that when the arms are brought into position on the

wall, as shown in Fig. III, the bar 1 will be held level.

14 designates a platform resting on the bars of the two complete brackets *x* and *y*.

15 designates means for detachably fastening the platform to the bars. Preferably the bars are bent up at their outer ends to respectively form standards *a* for a guard-rail.

26 designates an extensible tie detachably fastened to the upper ends of the standards *a* to form a guard-rail for the protection of the person using the platform. This extensible tie may be of any desirable construction. In the drawings, *b* designates a sleeve fastened by a winged nut *c* to the standard of one bracket, and *d* designates a rod telescoping in the sleeve *b* and fastened therein by a set-screw *e* and fastened to the other standard by a winged nut *f*.

16 designates a cushion under the bar 1 to rest upon the window-sill, the same being adjustably secured to the bar by any suitable means. 17 designates staples which straddle the bar 1 and are fastened to the cushion and slidably attach the cushion to the bar, (see Fig. V,) thereby permitting the cushion to be moved along on the bar into a position where it will rest upon the proper part of the window-sill.

For the purpose of adjustably connecting the platform 14 with the bracket-bars 1 holes 18 may be provided in the plank which forms the platform 14, and the staples 15 may be passed through the appropriate holes to embrace the bars 1 when the same are set at the appropriate distance apart.

In actual practice the appliance may be readily taken apart by unscrewing the nuts *c* *f* and removing the platform 14 and then withdrawing the brackets *x* *y* from the window sill or sills. All the parts may then be stored in a comparatively small space.

When it is desired to use the scaffold, the brackets will be brought into position and fastened by the tie 26, and the platform 14 will be brought into place, and the scaffold

will then be ready for use. To take down the form shown in the drawings, the platform 14 may be detached and the brackets canted up toward the window and the bars lifted from the window-sill, and the arm 4 may be lifted and slid back from the window-sill, thus allowing the brackets to be withdrawn inward over the window-sill.

In Figs. II and III flanges 25 are shown fastened to the platform 14 to fit upon the bars 1 to hold the platform in place.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A bracket comprising a horizontal bar, a downwardly-extending arm integral with said bar, and an arm slidably mounted on said horizontal bar, means on said slidable arm for adjustably securing the latter to said horizontal bar, a projection from said slidable arm extending upwardly and rearwardly therefrom, a sleeve thereon, the horizontal bar loosely passing through said sleeve, a platform mounted on said horizontal bar, and a standard integral with said horizontal bar and extending perpendicularly thereof from the outer end of the horizontal bar.

2. In a scaffold, a plurality of brackets, one of said brackets comprising a bar adapted to rest on a window-sill, and two arms connected to said bracket and adapted to engage opposite sides of the wall below the window-sill, one of said brackets having a tubular extension extending laterally from its outer end, another of said brackets having a rod extending laterally therefrom and slidably mounted in said tubular extension, and means for fastening said rod to said tubular extension.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, at Los Angeles, California, this 28th day of February, 1902.

J. C. CROW.

Witnesses:

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
JULIA TOWNSEND.