

No. 760,358.

PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

R. W. & A. J. WEEKS.
PAINTER'S SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 24, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

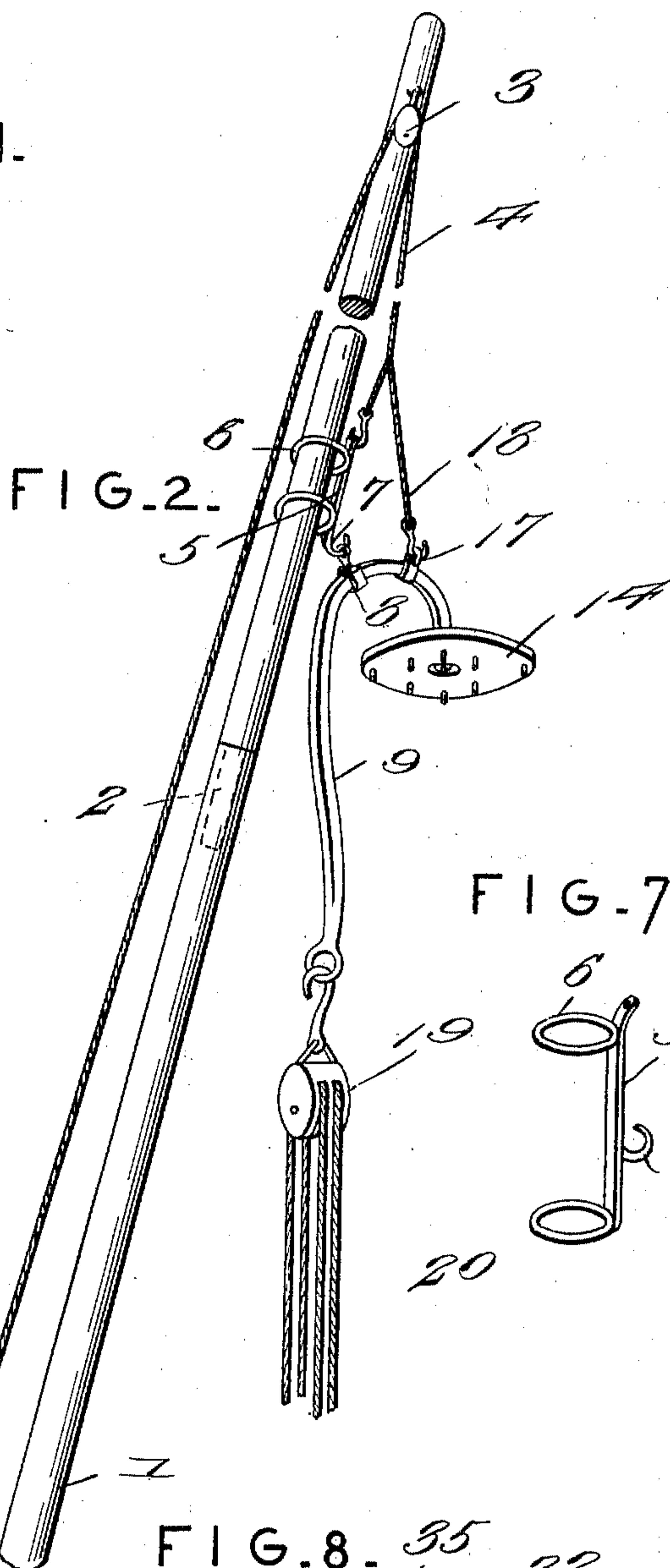
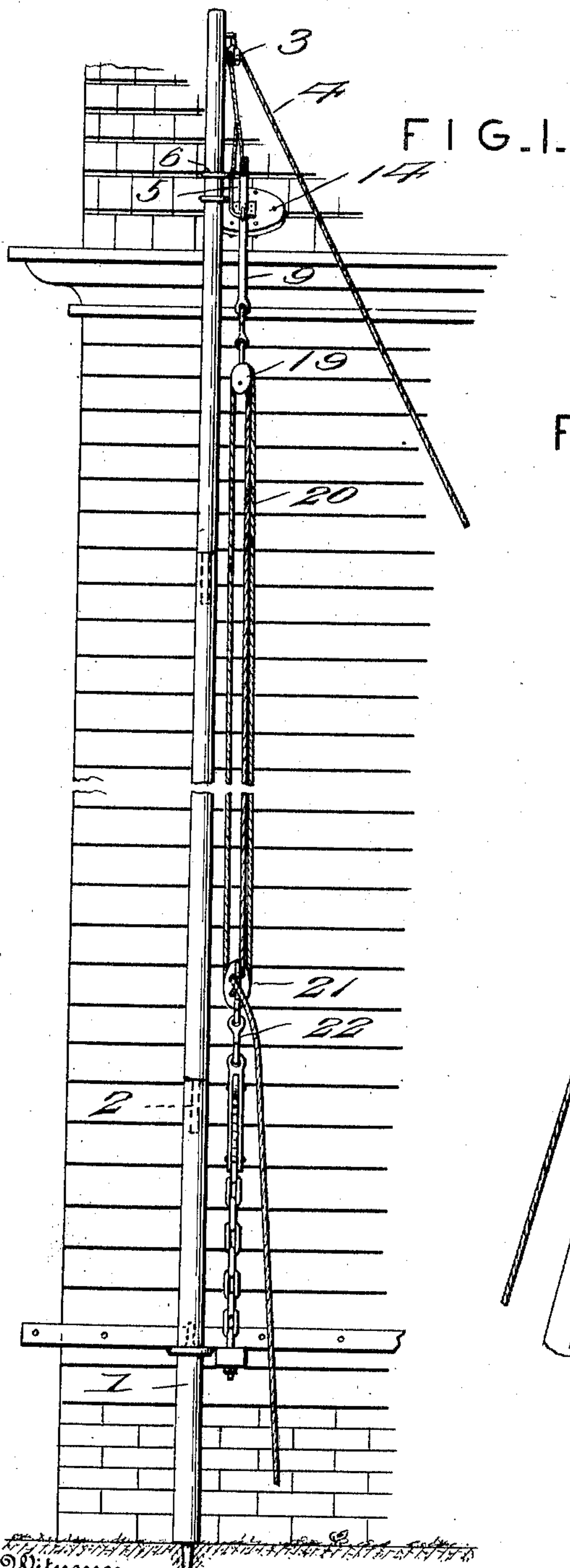


FIG. 7.

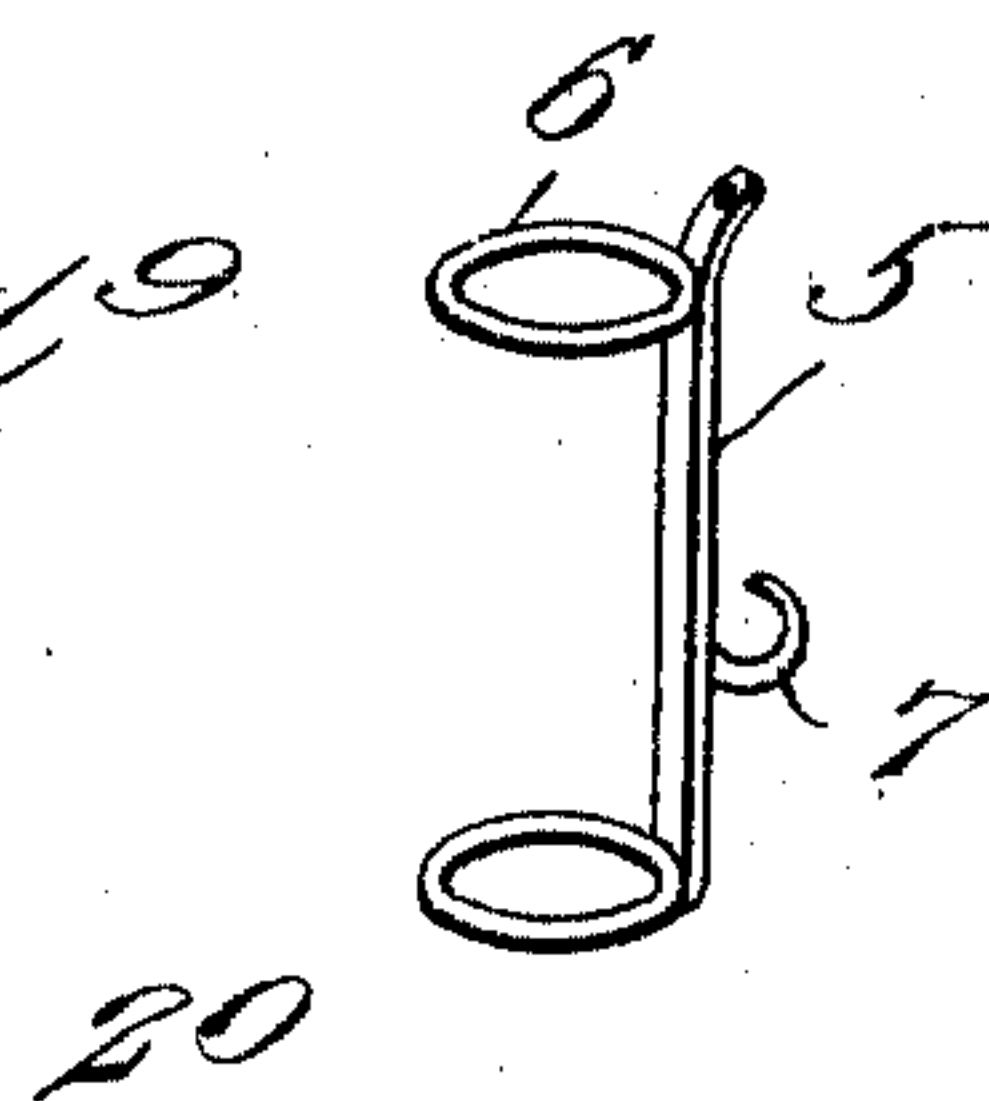
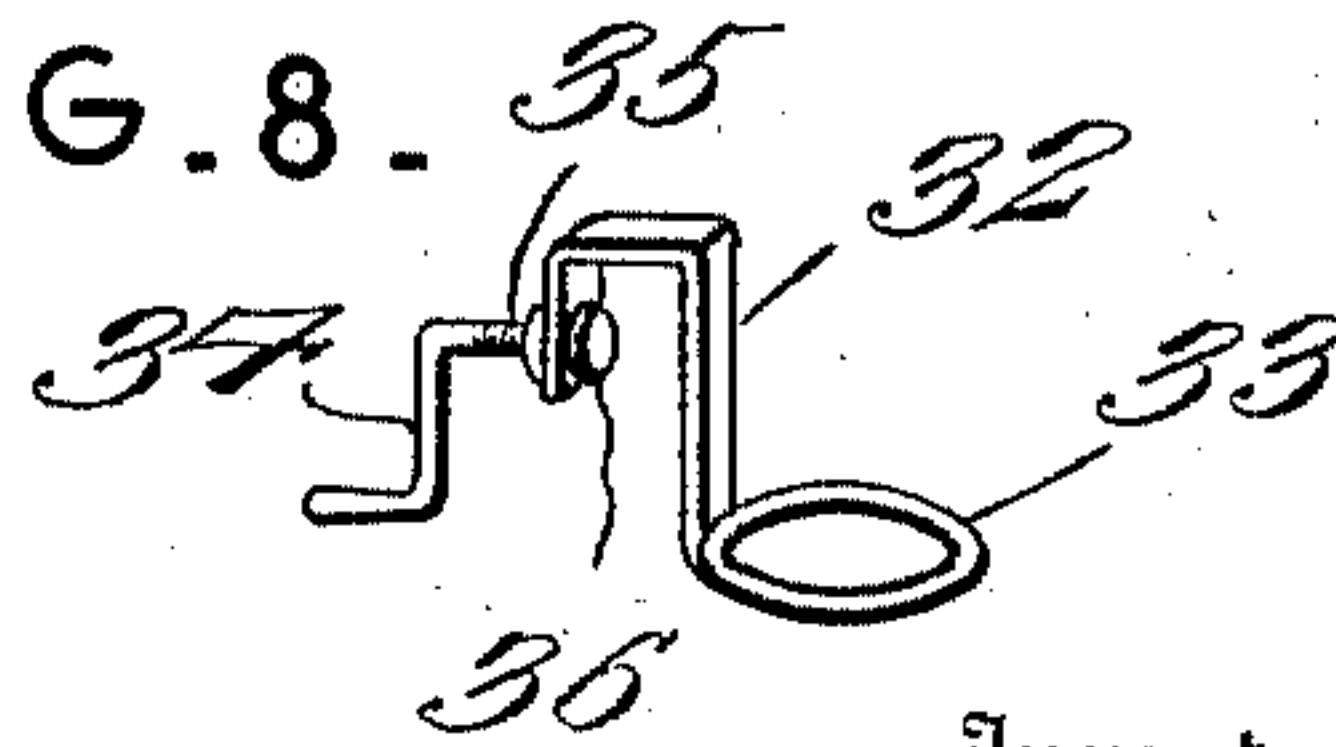


FIG. 8.



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Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

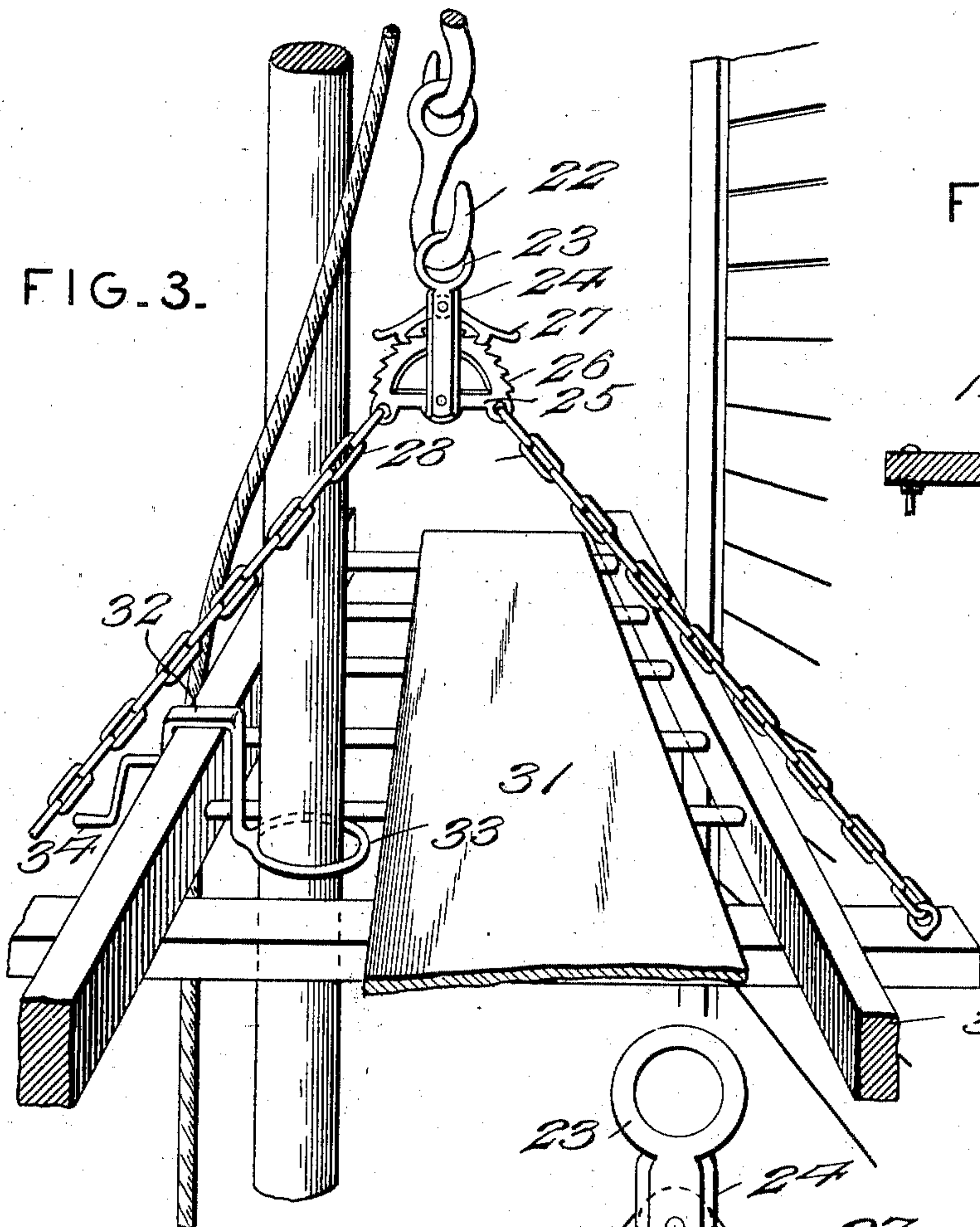


FIG. 5.

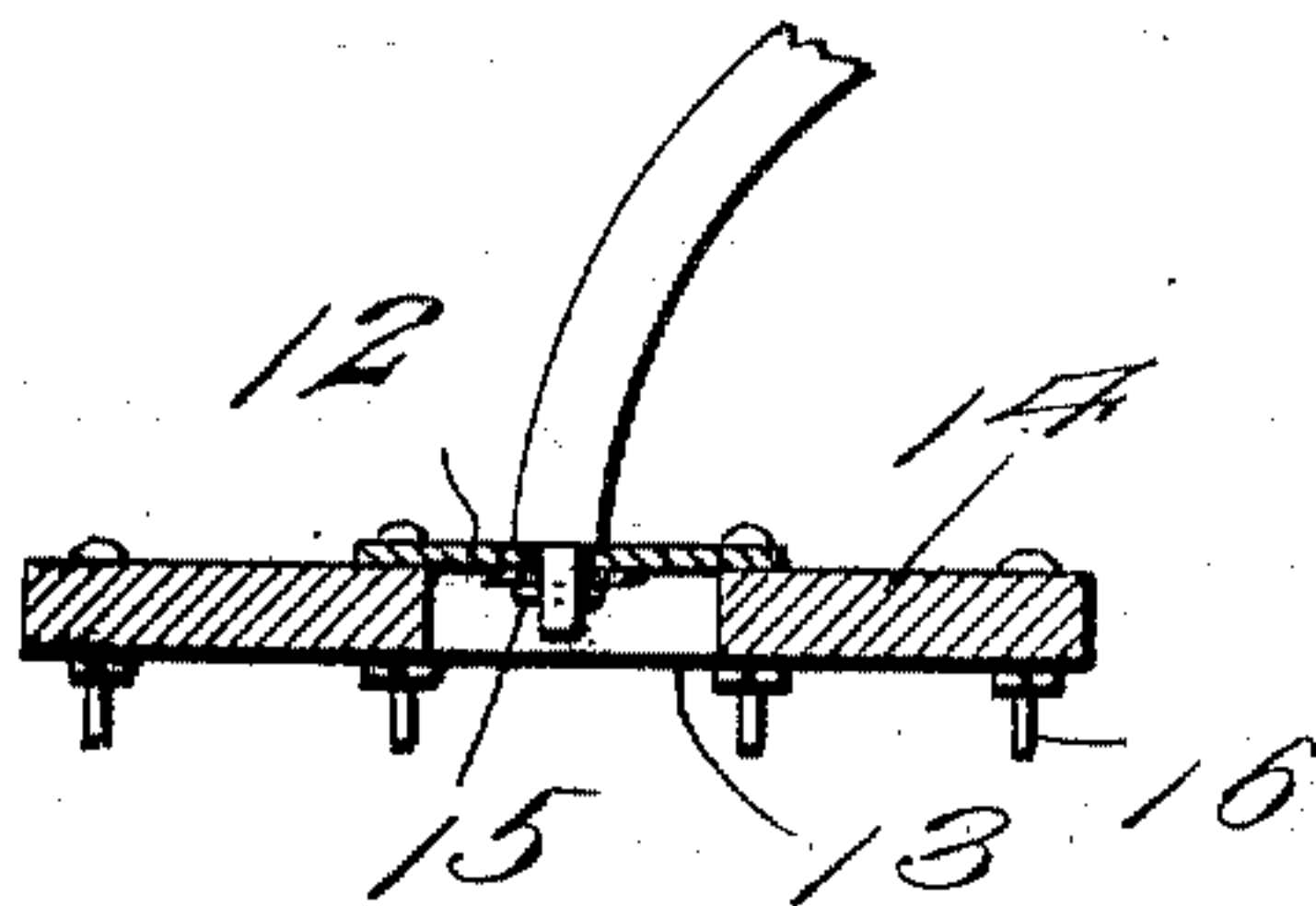


FIG. 4.

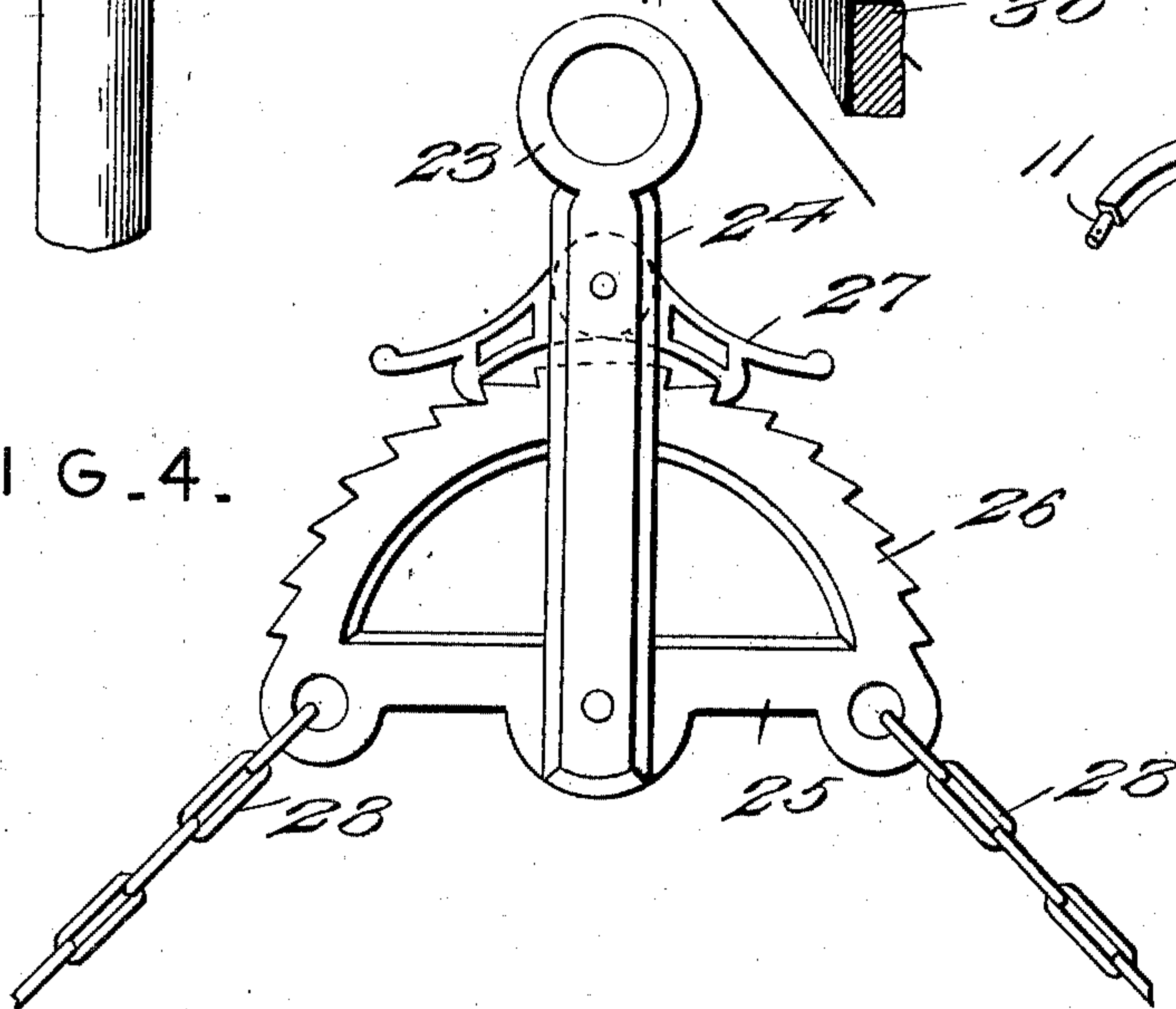
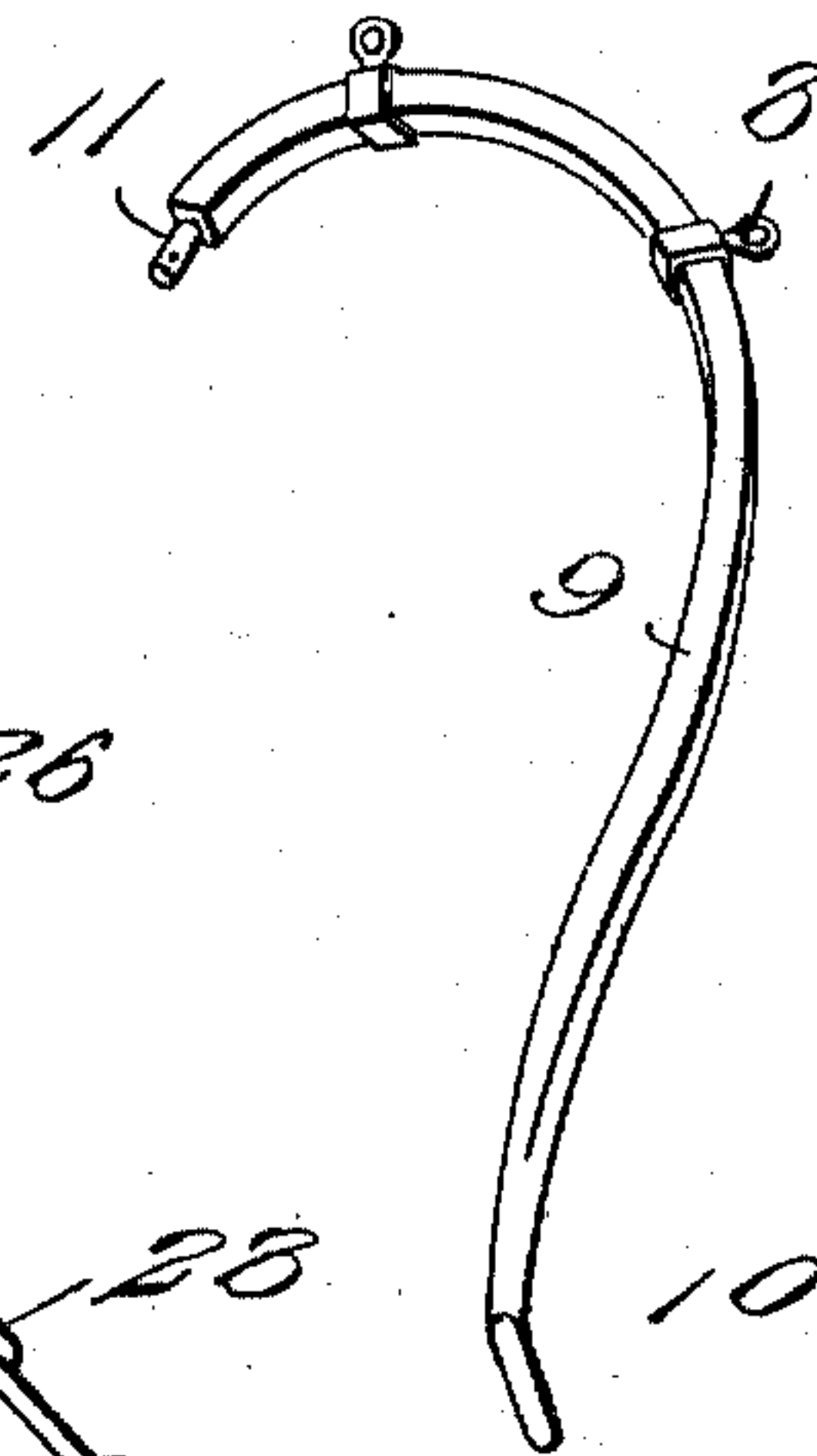


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN W. WEEKS AND ANDREW J. WEEKS, OF KEARSARGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PAINTER'S SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,358, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed November 24, 1903. Serial No. 182,513. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, REUBEN W. WEEKS and ANDREW J. WEEKS, citizens of the United States, residing at Kearsarge, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Painters' Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in painters' scaffolds; and its object is to provide a device of this character which may be suspended from the roof of a structure without the necessity of climbing to the roof in order to attach the holding devices thereto.

A further object is to provide means whereby the adjustable stage of the scaffold can be locked in any position to which it may be moved, and thereby prevented from falling.

Another object is to provide means whereby the stage may be adjusted laterally, so as to be held level while in use.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in providing spars which are preferably formed of interlocking lengths, and these spars support roof-blocks having hooks extending therefrom and provided with tackle, to which the stage of the scaffold is connected. Tackle is employed for hoisting the hook and its tackle to a desired elevation.

The invention also consists in providing clamps for securing the stage to the spars at any point or points to which it may be adjusted.

The invention also consists in the further novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of our invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a structure, showing one end of our improved scaffold connected thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the upper portion of one of the spars and the roof block and hook suspended therefrom. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one end of the stage and the parts connected thereto. Fig. 4 is an enlarged elevation of one of the leveling devices employed.

Fig. 5 is a section through one of the roof-blocks. Fig. 6 is a detailed view of one of the roof-hooks. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the hook-carrying slide, and Fig. 8 is a similar view of the stage-locking device.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a spar formed, preferably, of sections having ferrules 2, which are adapted to project into the adjacent ends of the adjoining sections, whereby a continuous spar of any desired length may be provided. The upper section of the spar has a pulley 3 connected thereto, and mounted on the pulley is a cable 4, which is hooked to a strap 5, having rings 6 thereon, which are slidably mounted on the spar. A hook 7 extends from the strap and engages an eye 8, arranged upon a roof-hook 9. This roof-hook has an eye 10 at its lower end, while its upper end is provided with a stem 11, which projects through a plate 12, secured over an aperture 13, formed within a roof-block 14. A pin 15 extends through stem 11 and serves to lock it to the plate 12, and roof-engaging pins 16 project from the lower face of the roof-block 14. An eye 17 extends from the hook 9 adjacent the block 14 and is connected, by means of a rope 18, with the cable 4. A pulley-block 19 is detachably connected to the eye 10 of hook 9, and arranged therein is a rope 20, which passes through a block 21, to which is secured a hook 22.

Two spars 1 are employed, and each spar has a roof-hook 9 connected to it in the manner above described, and from each of these roof-hooks are suspended a block 19, rope 20, and block 21. Each of the hooks 22, secured to the blocks 21, engages an eye 23, which extends from a plate 24, having a segment 25 pivoted thereto. Ratchet-teeth 26 are formed upon the curved edge of the segment, and the teeth at each side of this segment are oppositely arranged and are adapted to be engaged by pawls 27, which are pivoted to the plate 24 and serve to lock the segment against movement upon its fulcrum. Chains 28 or other suitable devices extend from opposite ends of the segment 25 and are secured to cross-beams 29, which serve to support a ladder 30, form-

ing the body of the stage and preferably having a board 31 located thereon. A yoke 32 is mounted on one of the side rails of the ladder, at each end thereof, and this yoke has a laterally-extending loop 33 projecting therefrom and inclosing the adjoining spar 1. A crank 34 is located at the opposite side of each yoke 32 and has a screw-threaded spring 35, which is mounted within the yoke and provided with a head 36. When this crank is rotated, it will be understood that the head 36 is moved inward against the side rail of the ladder and imparts lateral movement to the yoke and its loop, this movement continuing until one end of the loop is firmly clamped against the spar 1, thereby securely fastening the stage to the spar.

The lower section of each spar has a pointed rod 37 extending therefrom.

In using the scaffold the sections of the spars are put together so as to produce spars of suitable lengths, the lower sections thereof having rods 37 projecting therefrom, while the upper sections are provided with the pulleys 3. The spars are placed at proper points in front of the structure to which the scaffold is to be connected, and the cables 4 are drawn over the pulley 3, so as to raise the straps 5 and the rings 6 and carry therewith the hooks 9 and blocks 14. The block 19 and ropes 20 will of course be carried upward by the hooks 9. When these hooks 9 arrive in position above the roof, the hooks are swung inward, so as to bring the blocks into position upon the roof of the structure. The cables 4 are then released, and the rope 20 is moved through the blocks 19 and 21, so as to raise the stage. When the stage has arrived at a desired position, the loops 33, which are slidably mounted on the spars, are tightened thereon by turning the cranks 34, and the ropes 20 are also secured to the blocks 21. The stage is thus securely held at a desired elevation.

When for any reason it is desirable to raise or lower one of the sides of the stage, it can be readily done by releasing the pawls 27 from the segment 25 and then locking said segment after the proper adjustment has been secured.

By using a scaffold such as here described no portion thereof touches the wall of the structure to which it is connected, and the same is prevented from swinging or falling.

In the foregoing description we have shown the preferred form of our invention; but we are aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and we therefore reserve the right to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the scope of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we therefore claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with spars; of hooks suspended therefrom, a roof-block connected to each hook and a stage supported from the hooks.

2. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with spars having pulleys arranged thereon and cables mounted on the pulleys; of a slide upon each spar, a hook supported by each slide, a roof-block upon each hook and a stage suspended from the hooks.

3. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with spars having plates slidably mounted thereon, pulleys upon the spars and cables upon the pulleys and connected to the plates; of hooks supported by the plates, roof-blocks connected to the hooks, a stage supported from the hooks and spar-engaging devices connected to the stage.

4. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with collapsible spars having pulleys thereon, a sliding plate mounted upon each spar and cables upon the pulleys and connected to the plates; of a hook supported by each plate, a roof-block connected to each hook, a stage suspended from the hooks, clamping devices slidably mounted upon the spars and secured to the stage and a leveling device upon the stage.

5. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with collapsible spars having pulleys thereon, plates slidably mounted upon the spars and cables mounted on the pulleys and connected to the plates; of a hook supported by each plate, a roof-block connected to each hook, a stage suspended from the hooks, a yoke upon the stage, a loop extending therefrom and slidably mounted upon one of the spars and a clamping device within the yoke.

6. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with spars having plates slidably mounted thereon and means for moving the plates longitudinally upon the spars; of a hook connected to each plate, a roof-block secured to each hook, pins extending from the block, a stage supported from the hooks and spar-engaging devices connected to the stage and adjustably mounted upon the spars.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

REUBEN W. WEEKS.

ANDREW J. WEEKS.

Witnesses:

WM. F. THOMPSON,
ALICE THOMPSON.