

No. 776,668.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

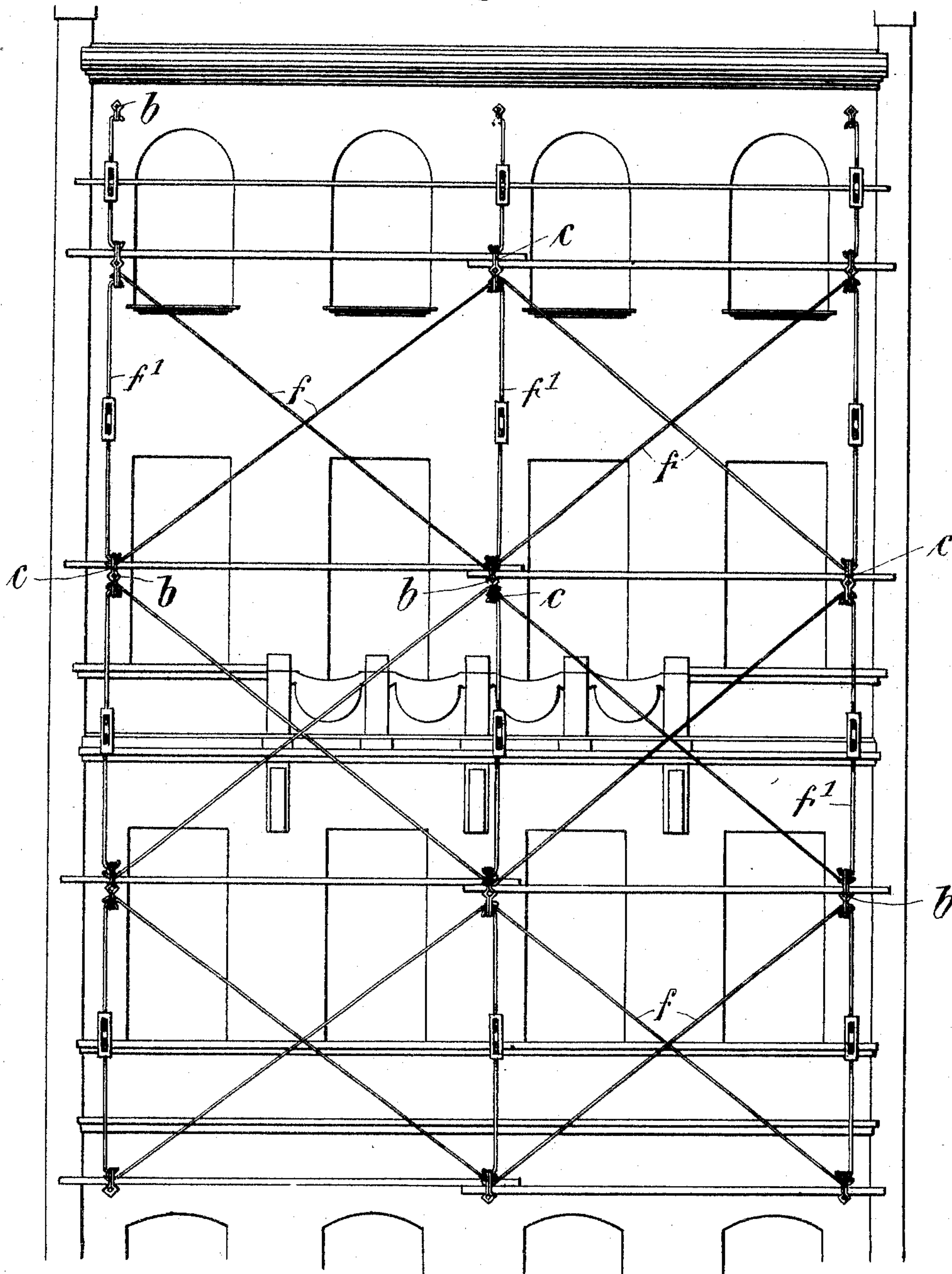
T. MACHARACECK.
SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
Arthur Jumper.
William Schukz.

Inventor
Theodor Macharaceck
by Frank Briesen Atty.

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SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

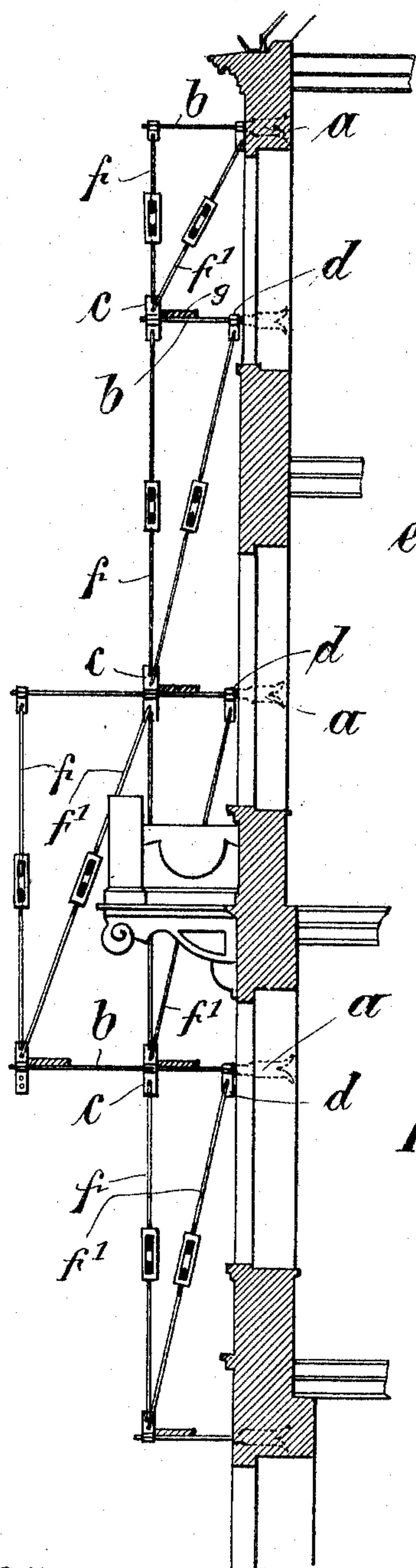


Fig. 2^a.

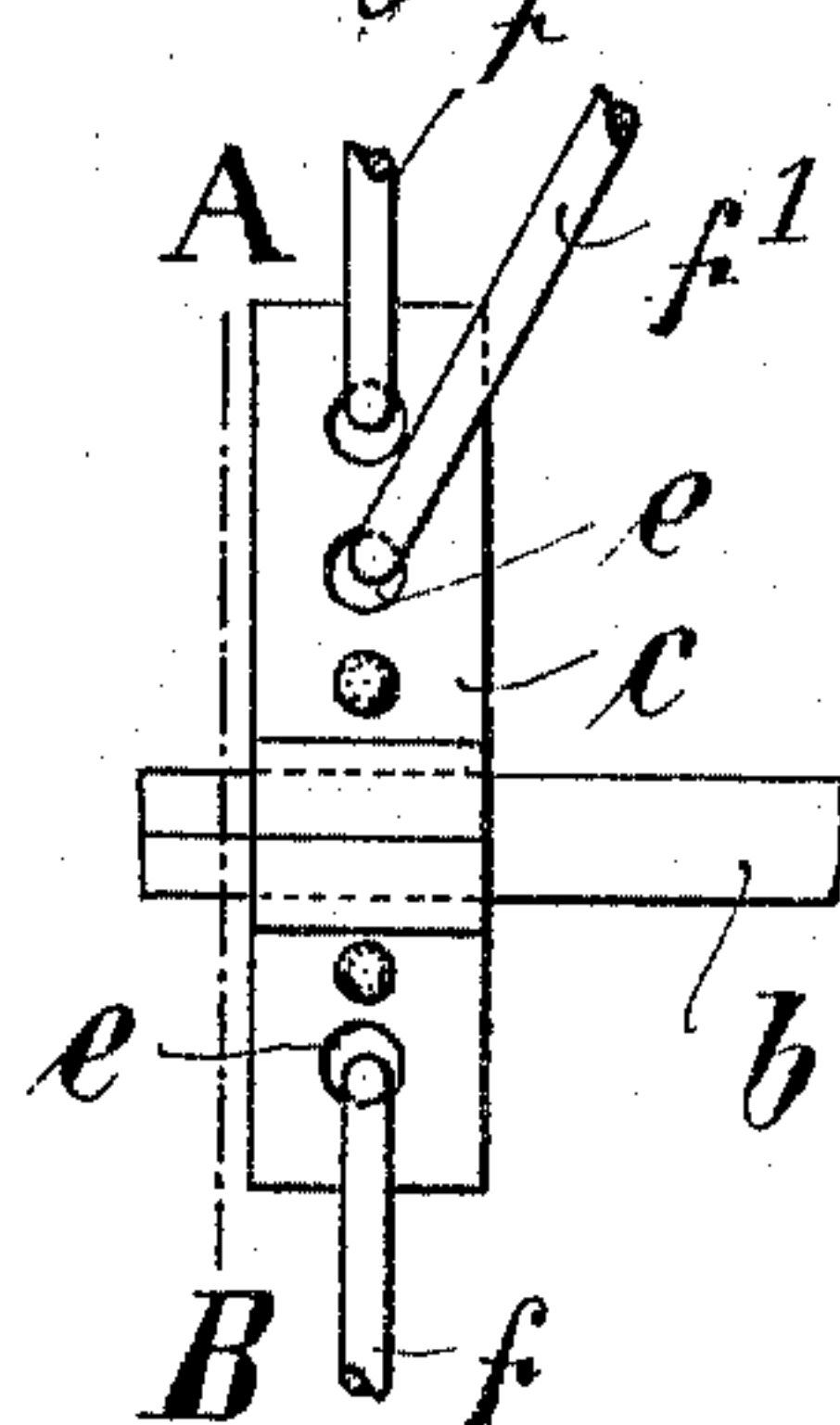


Fig. 3.

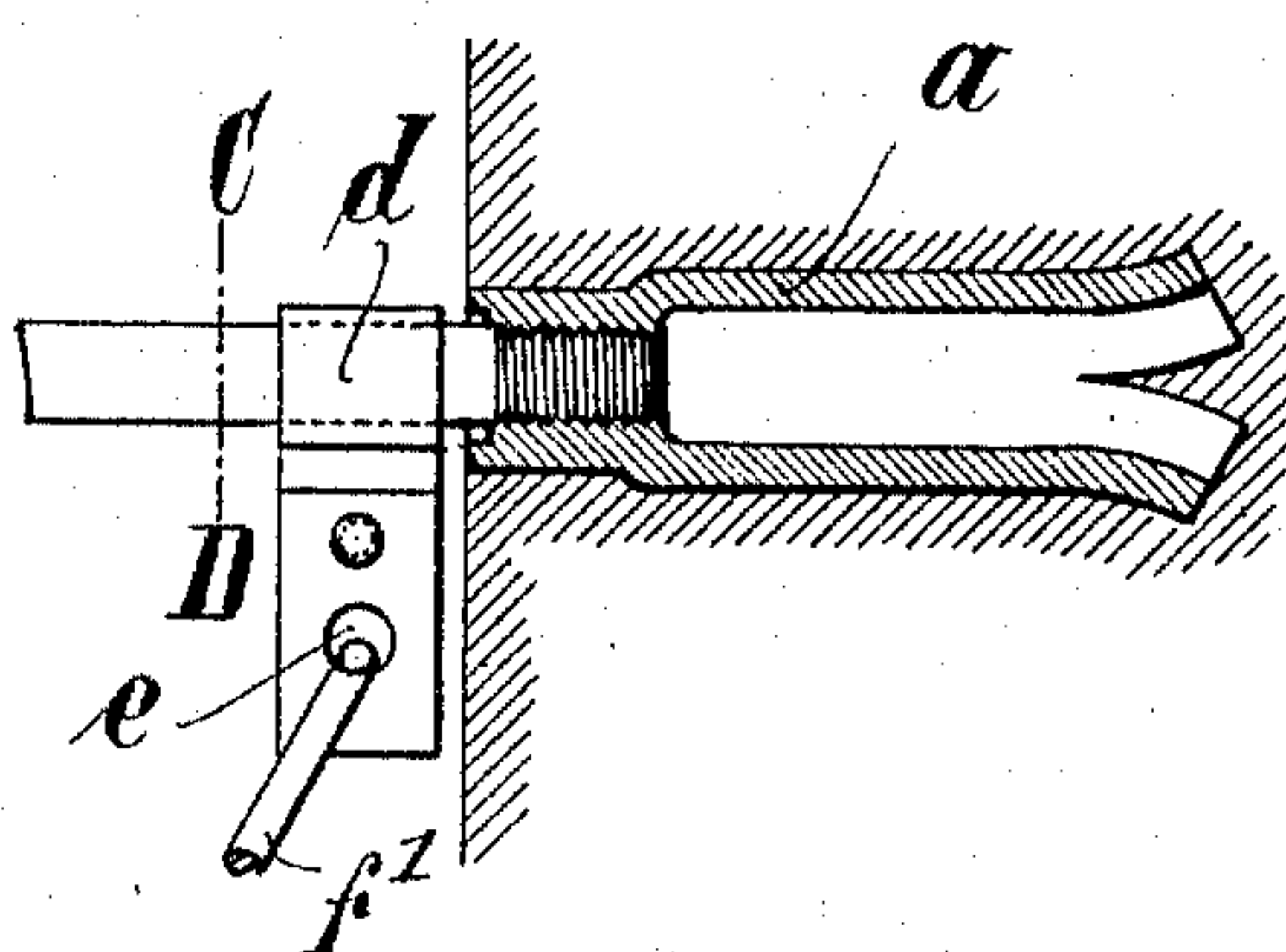


Fig. 4.

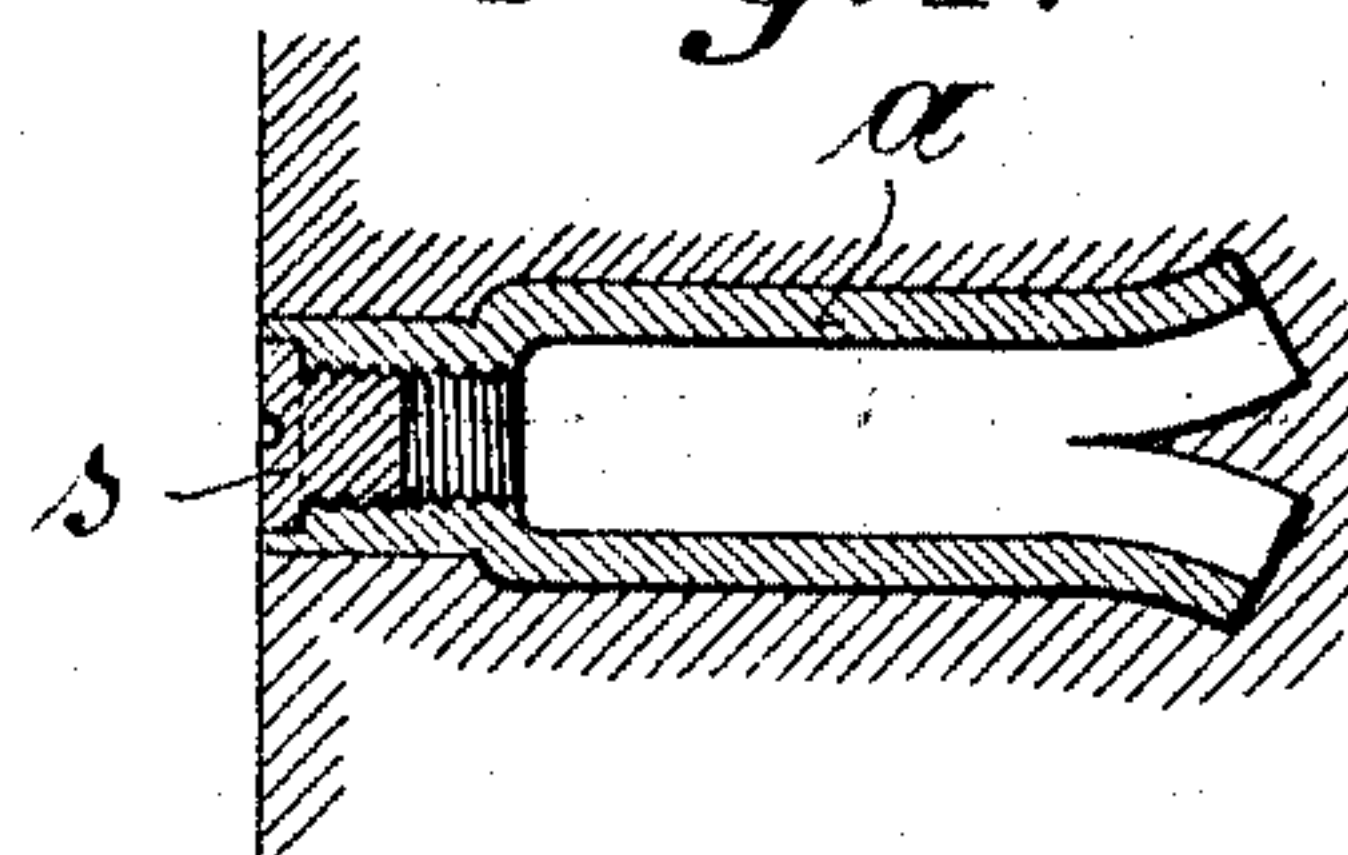


Fig. 5.

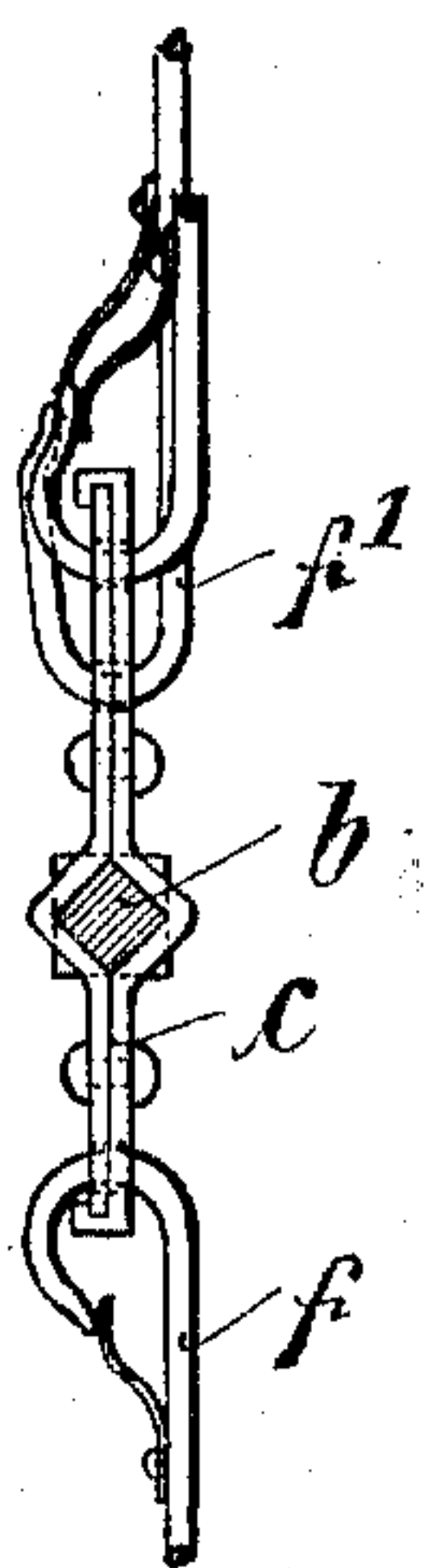
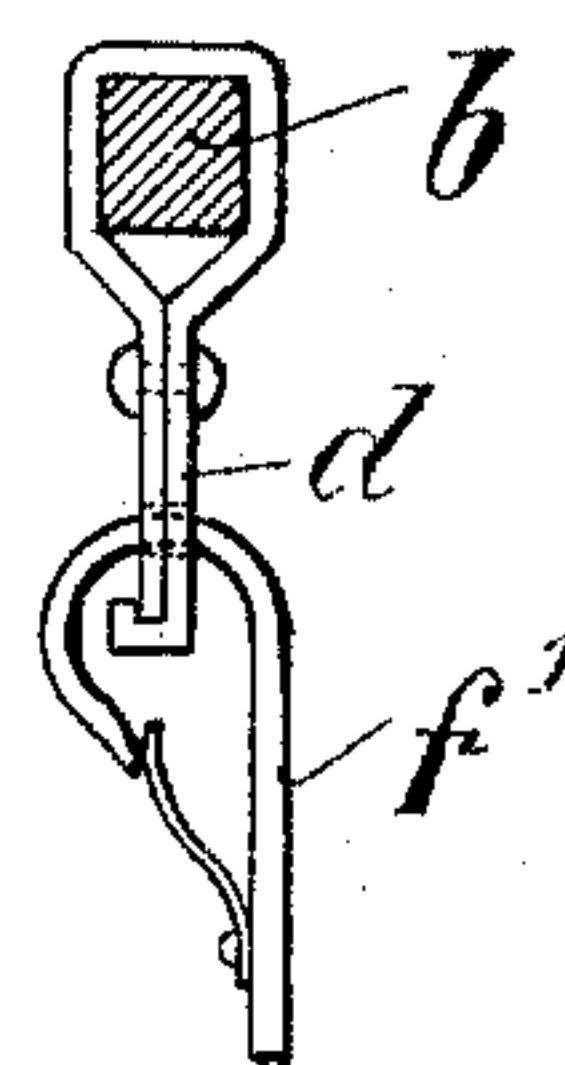


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Arthur Guyer
William Schulz.

Inventor:
Theodor Macharaceck
by Paul R. Bieren U.S.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR MACHARACECK, OF DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY.

SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,668, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed March 25, 1904. Serial No. 200,072. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR MACHARACECK, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Düsseldorf, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and Improved Scaffold, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a free-hanging self-sustaining scaffold for the fronts of buildings to be used chiefly by sculptors, painters, and repairers, &c.

According to my invention poles are screwed into sockets fitted in the wall of the building. These poles are connected by a peculiar system of hangers and diagonal braces carrying turnbuckles. For the reception of the poles bearing the planking the ordinary sockets are employed.

My new scaffolding differs from the older forms in use in that owing to the peculiar strutting it can be much more lightly constructed and juts farther out without losing in firmness or bearing power.

My invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a building with the scaffold in position. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of Fig. 1. Fig. 2^a shows a bearing-pole with joint; Fig. 3, a section of socket let into the wall for securing the braces. Fig. 4 shows the socket with the locking arrangement. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on line A B, Fig. 2^a; and Fig. 6, a cross-section on line C D, Fig. 3.

In the front wall of the building threaded sockets *a*, divided at their bases, are let into the wall at each story or at other desired height. These sockets may be closed by screws *s* or other suitable means, and these may be painted the same color as the façade, so that they are not noticeable. When it is required to erect the scaffolding, the screws *s* are removed and the horizontal poles *b* inserted, the latter being threaded at one end to fit the sockets. These poles project horizontally from the front of the building and support the platform or planking *g* for the laborers. The forward ends of the poles are sustained in the following manner: At the front and rear the poles carry plates *c* and *d* with holes or slots *e* for the reception

of the connecting-braces *f* and hangers *f'*. After a pole *b* is screwed into its socket at the highest story and another pole is screwed into the socket of the story next below the inner plate *d* of the upper story is connected to an outer plate *c* of the lower story by a diagonal hanger *f'*, the plate *c* being situated vertically below plate *d*. This hanger is therefore inclined forwardly from the front of the building, Fig. 2, but not laterally. After the hanger is secured in position it is adjusted to the proper length by a turnbuckle or other similar means, so that the free end of the undermost pole is secured to the wall by means of the hanger *f'*, plate *d*, and socket *a*. When the upper part of the scaffold has been erected in this manner, it can be used for hanging in other poles *b* and hangers *f'* till the whole is completed.

In addition to the hangers *f'* the poles *b* are connected by braces *f*, that extend parallel to the house-front and connect the front of an upper pole to the front of a lower pole, which is situated to the left or right thereof. Thus the braces *f* extend in a lateral direction and cross each other, Fig. 1. As shown, the central upper pole *b* is connected by a brace *f* to the lower lateral pole, and similarly the upper lateral pole is connected to the lower central pole, so that a thoroughly-braced structure is produced.

The scaffolding in question may be made to project a great distance and this without great difficulty, a great advantage when it is required to secure it in front of projections, as balconies, &c. In such cases longer bearing-poles are employed, or several poles are screwed one onto the other until the desired length is attained.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A self-sustaining scaffold composed of a series of horizontal poles projecting from a house-front, hangers that connect the inner end of one pole to the outer end of a pole next below, and a platform supported upon the poles, substantially as specified.

2. A self-sustaining scaffold composed of a series of threaded sockets sunk into a house-

front, threaded poles engaging the same, platforms supported upon the poles, hangers that connect the inner end of one pole to the outer end of a pole next below, and diagonal
5 braces that crosswise connect the front ends of the poles, substantially as specified.

3. A self-sustaining scaffold composed of a series of horizontal poles projecting from a house-front, perforated rear and front plates
10 and platforms supported thereon, hangers for connecting the inner plate of one pole to the

outer plate of a pole next below, and braces connecting the front plate of one pole with the front plate of another laterally-located pole, substantially as specified. 15

Signed by me at Düsseldorf, Germany, this 4th day of February, 1904.

THEODOR MACHARACECK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,
PETER LIEBER.