

No. 827,268.

PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

W. STIEPER.

CONTRIVANCE FOR THE FASTENING OF FLYING SCAFFOLDING TO IRON JOISTS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1904.

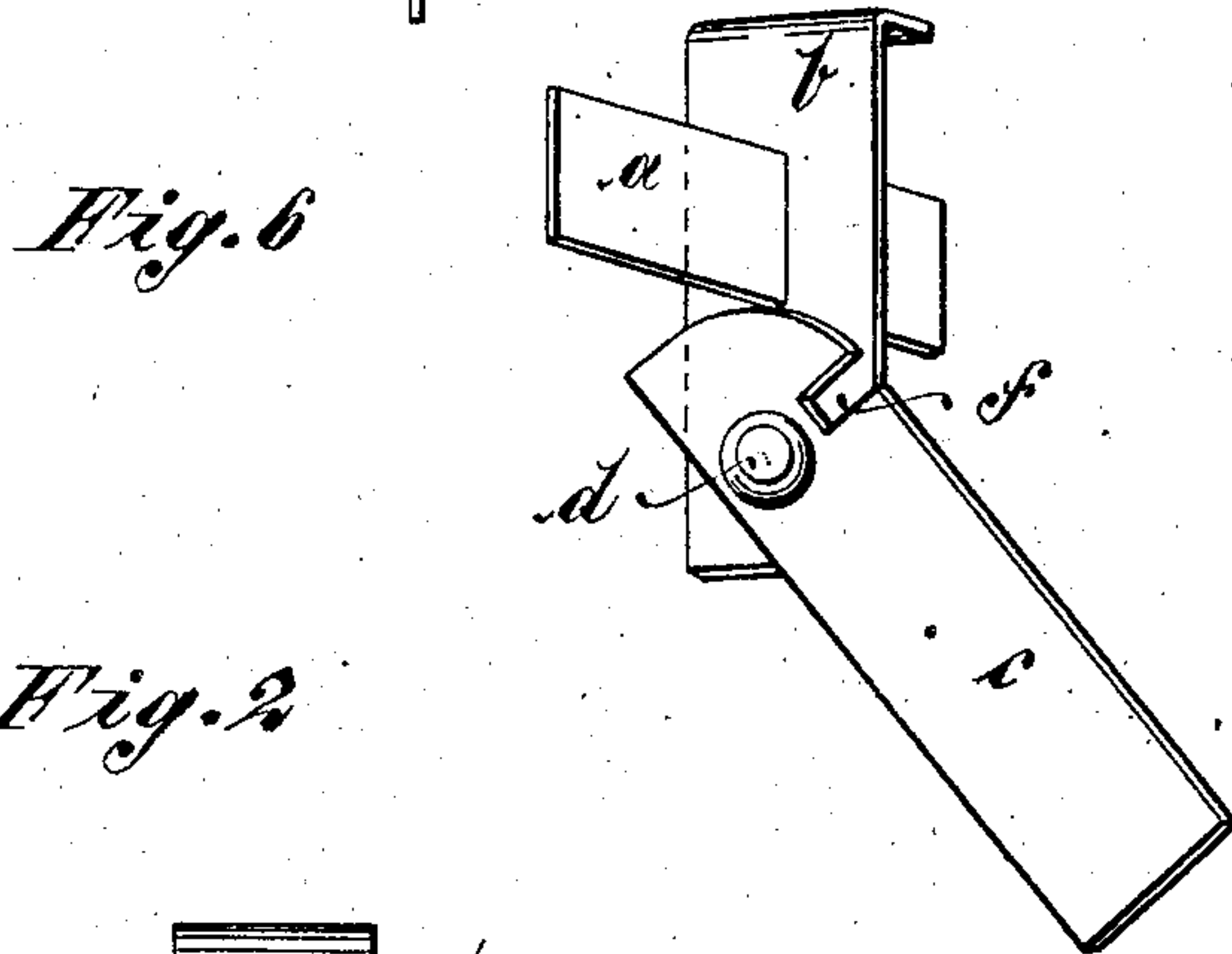


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

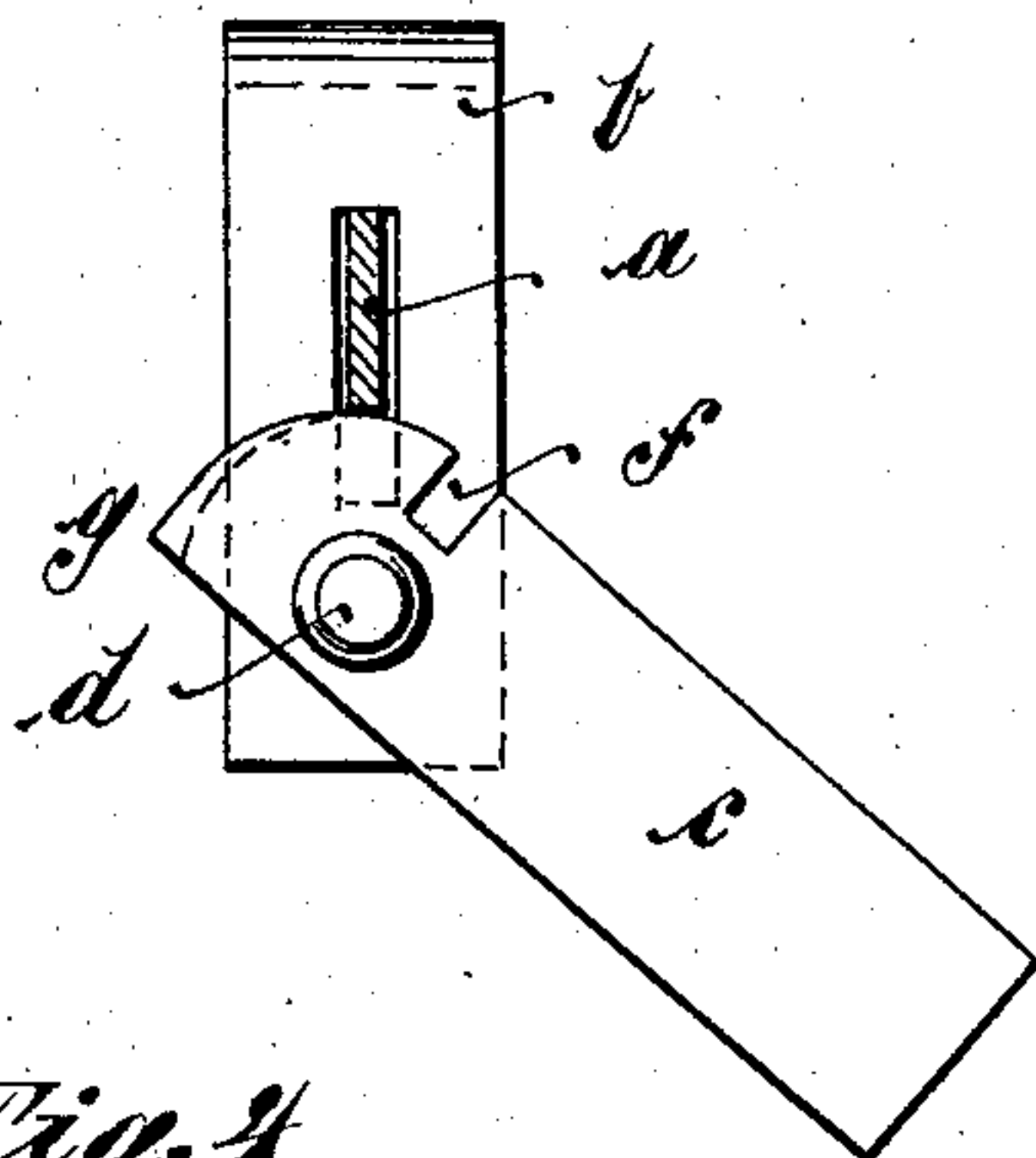


Fig. 4

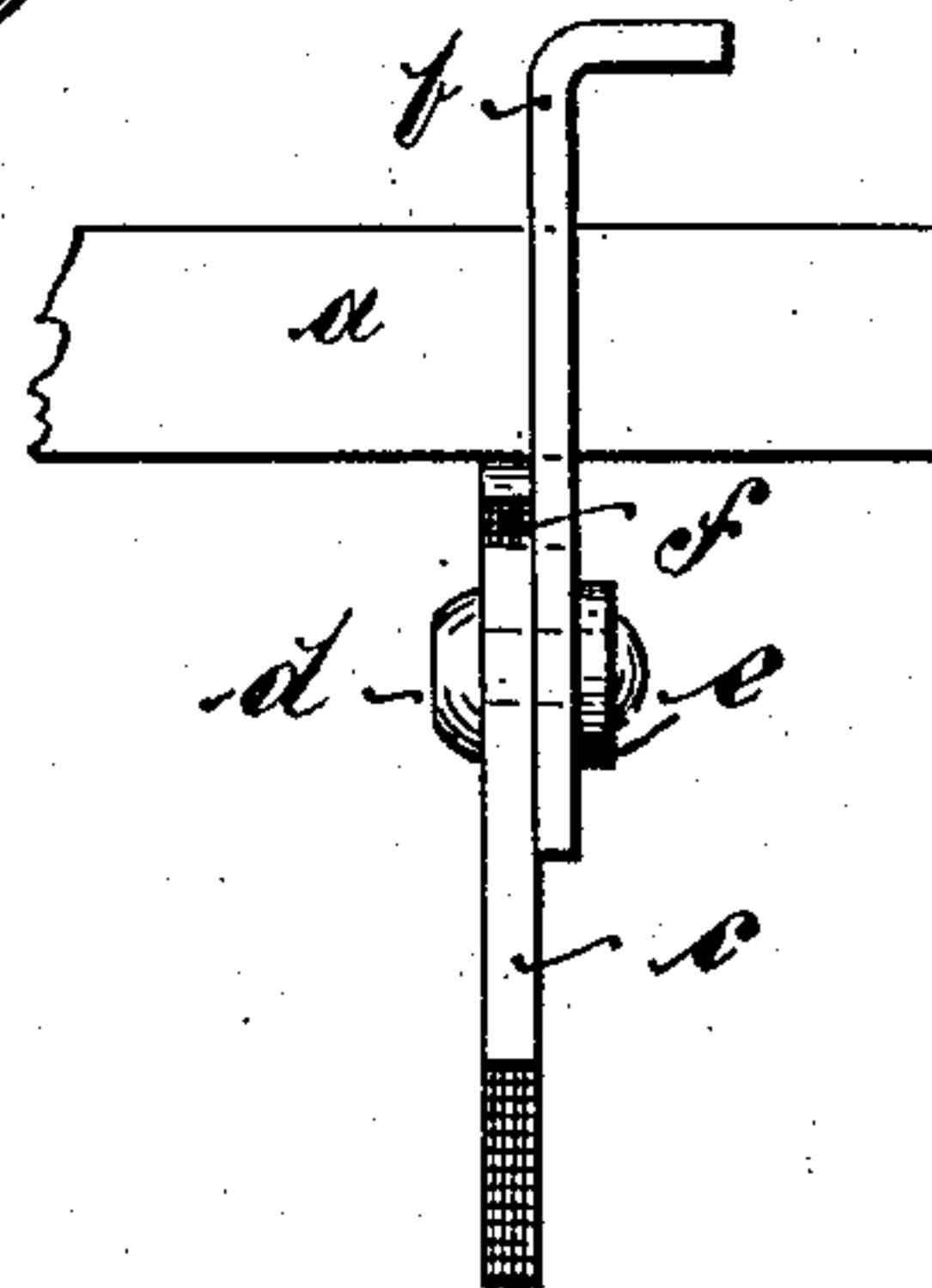
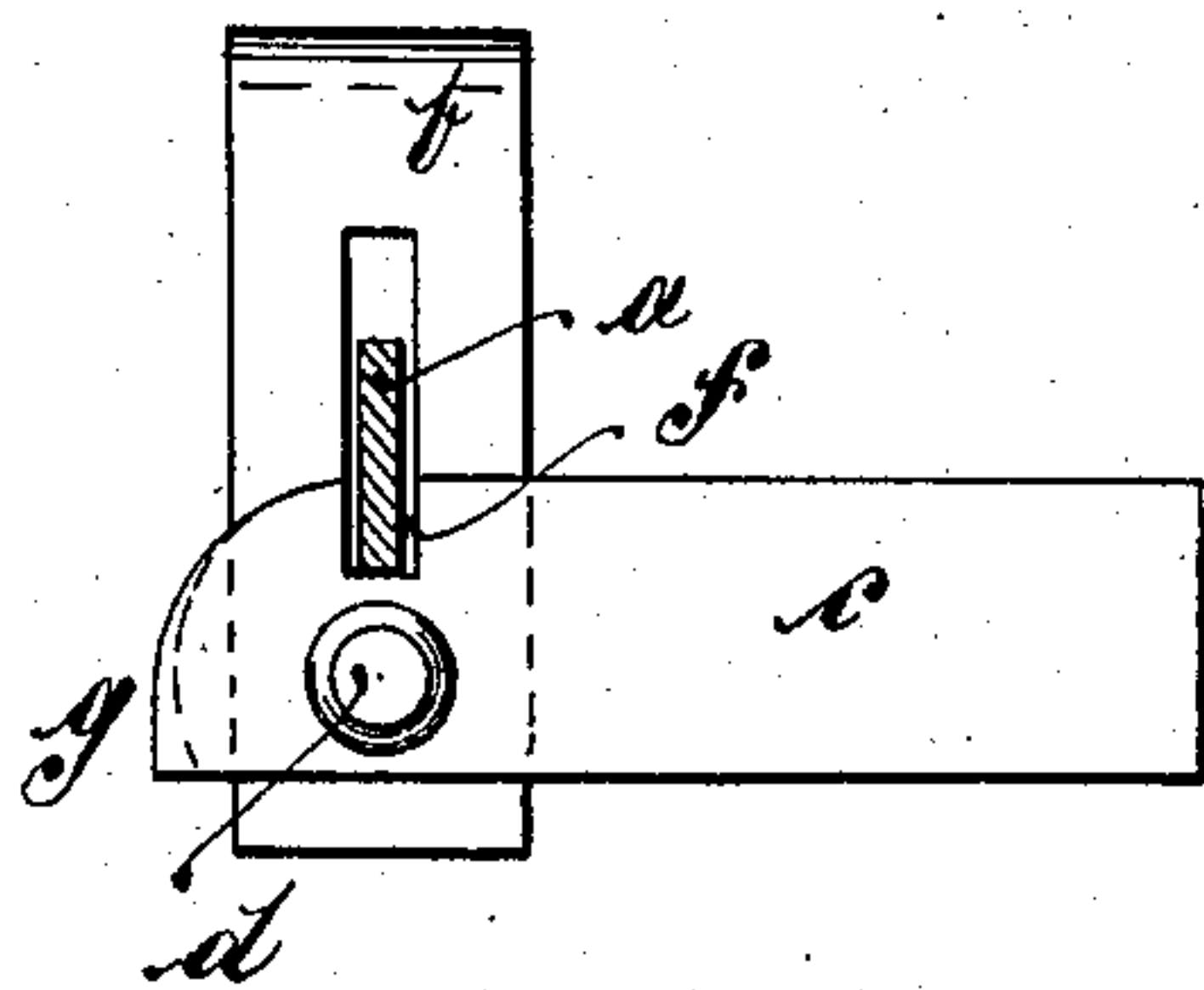


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

Paul Langer.
Carl Trehan.

INVENTOR:

Wilhelm Stieper

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM STIEPER, OF KIEL, GERMANY.

CONTRIVANCE FOR THE FASTENING OF FLYING SCAFFOLDING TO IRON JOISTS.

No. 827,268.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 31, 1906.

Application filed August 26, 1904. Serial No. 222,327.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM STIEPER, architect, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of 46 Waitzstrasse, Kiel, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Contrivances for the Fastening of Flying Scaffolding to Iron Joists, of which the following is a specification.

10 The subject of the present invention is a scaffold-support for the fastening of flying scaffold to iron joists for the carrying out of concrete ceilings and arches and which causes a saving of time and material.

15 On the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 3, and 5 represent the side view, Figs. 2 and 4 the front view, and Fig. 6 a pictorial view, of the scaffold-support.

20 The scaffold-support consists of an iron support *a* with two hooks *b b*, which are each provided with a revolving catch *c*. The iron support *a* serves to receive the scaffold-boards and is held by the two hooks *b b*, hanging on the lower flange of the joist. The revolving catch *c*, Figs. 2 and 3, is so arranged at *g* and so fastened to the hook *b* by a rivet *d* with washer *e* that it automatically presses the iron support *a* in the slot of the hook *b* like a wedge by the weight of the long lever and prevents its dropping even in the severest shaking. The notch *f* in the catch *c*, on the other hand, by raising the long lever of the catch to the horizontal, Figs. 4 and 5, causes a dropping of the iron support in the slot of the hook *b* and therewith a loosening of the

scaffold-boards. For covering arches bent iron supports are used instead of the straight.

If the scaffold is to be prepared for concrete ceilings or arches, the supports must be placed on the lower flanges of the joists, Fig. 1, at intervals of about 0.90 meter, and then the several divisions between the iron joists must be covered with scaffold-boards, which are to serve as a carrier for the ceiling which is being prepared. On striking the scaffold the revolving catches *c* are turned upward, so that the iron supports sink with the scaffold-boards as far as the slots in the hooks *b* allow. Thereupon the iron supports are drawn out of the hooks, so that the scaffold-boards and hooks can be taken away easily.

Having thus described my invention, I declare that what I claim is—

A support for centering, comprising, in combination, slotted hangers engaging the girders, a bar passing through the slots of the hangers, and a notched lever having a rounded end pivoted to each hanger below the slot in the latter, whereby when the levers are in horizontal position the bar lies in their notches, while when the levers are depressed their ends lift the bar in the slots of the hangers, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 22d day of July, 1904, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM STIEPER.

Witnesses:

JULIUS RÖPKE,
OTTO LAU.