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E. D. HUNT & A. C. JAMES.

SCAFFOLD JACK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1907.

Fig. 4.

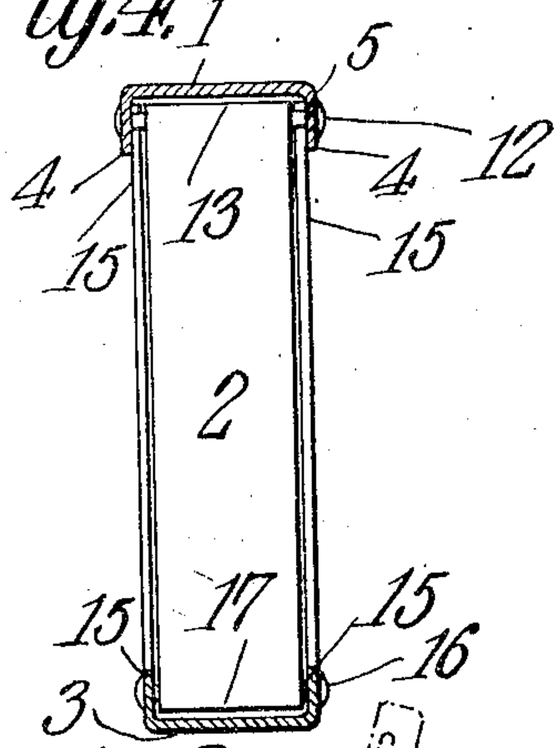


Fig. 2.

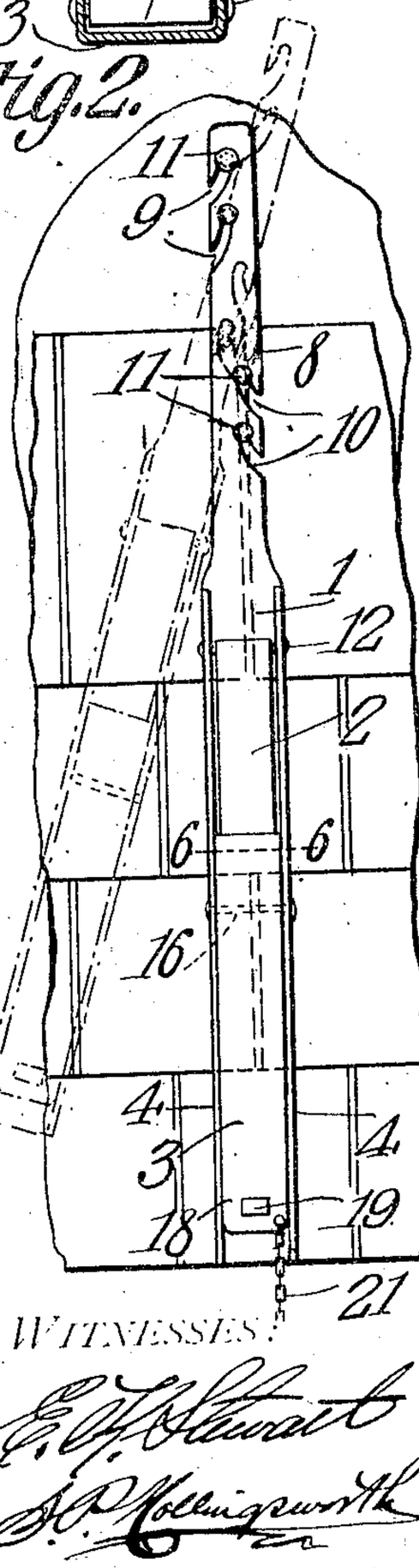


Fig. 1.

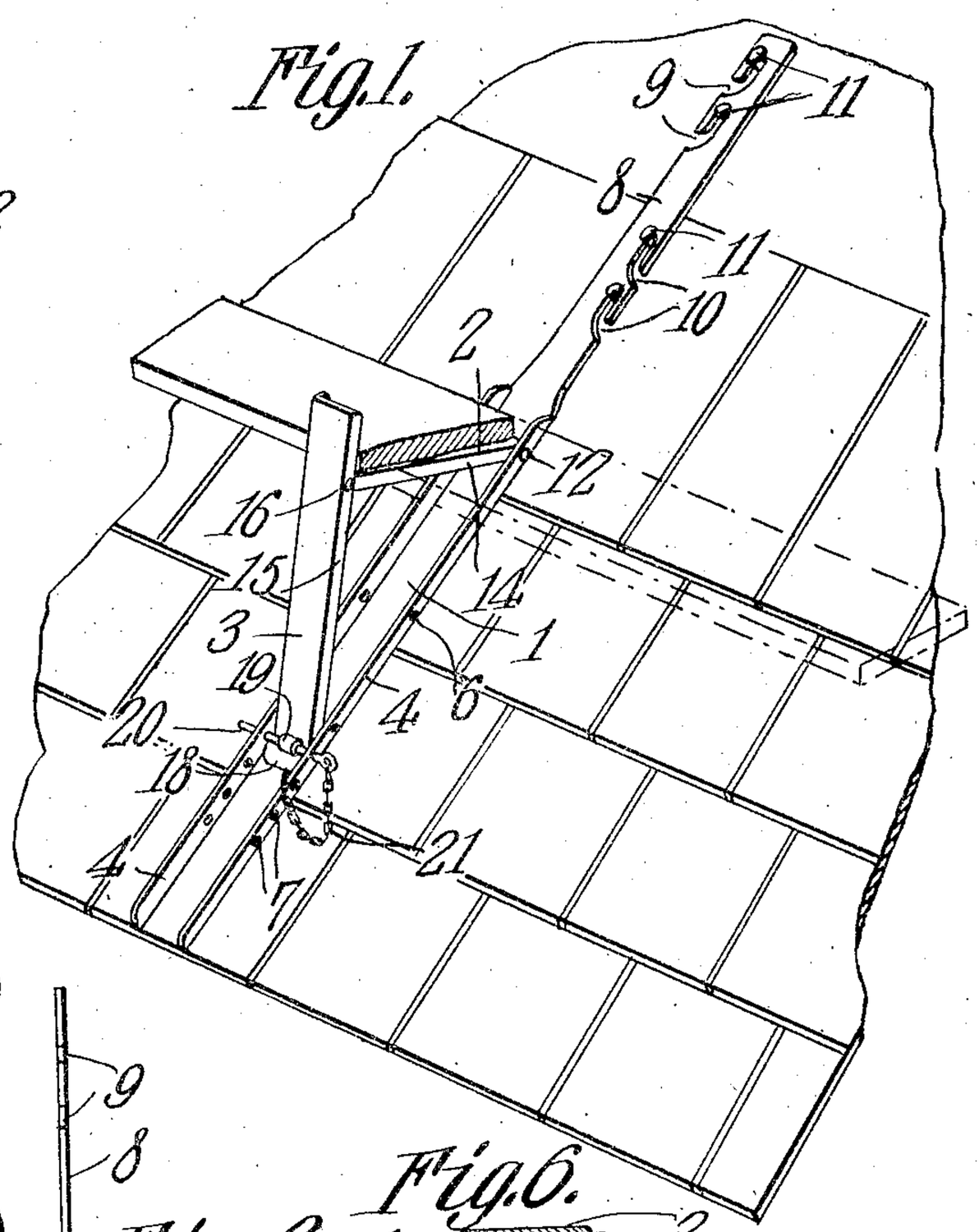


Fig. 3.

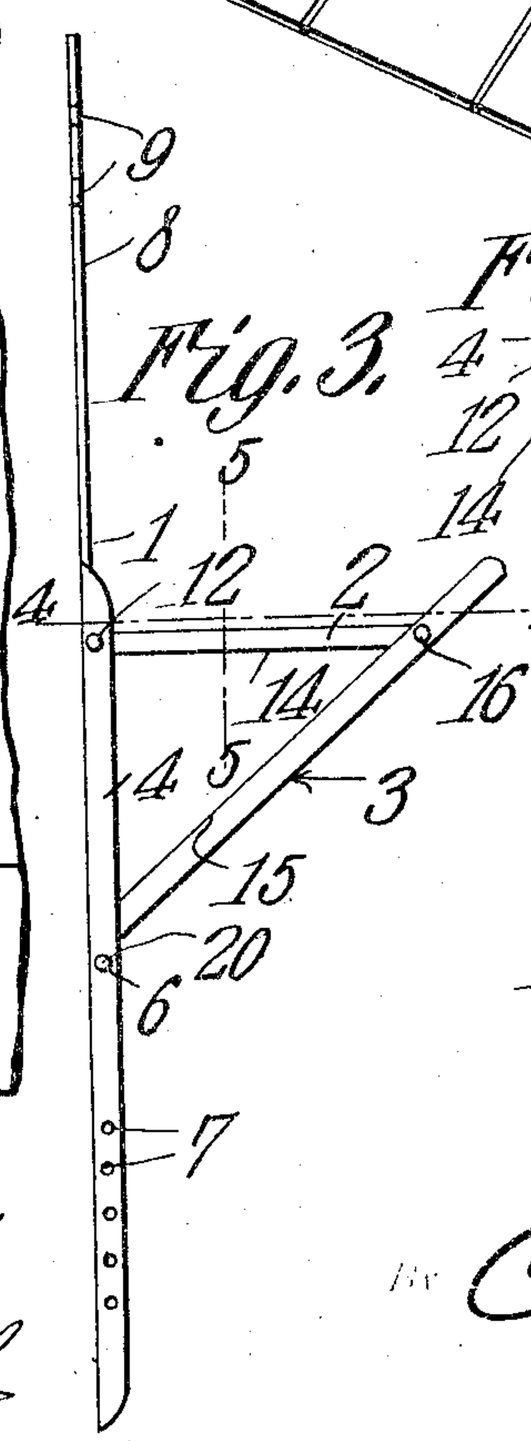
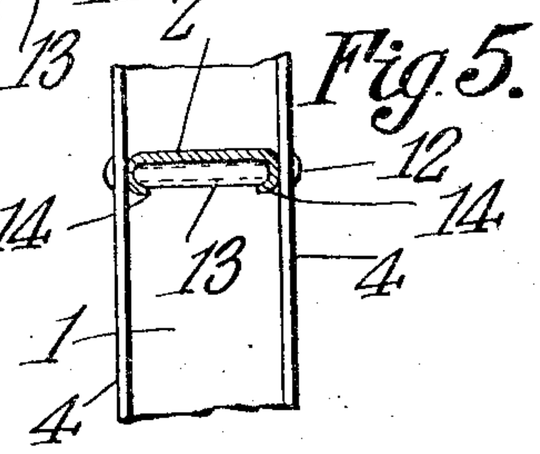


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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SCAFFOLD-JACK.

No. 874,362. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 17, 1907.

Application filed August 26, 1907. Serial No. 390,216.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD D. HUNT and ALVA C. JAMES, citizens of the United States, residing at Mount Victory, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Scaffold-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention known as a scaffold jack, is a shifting bracket to be applied to sloping roofs and sides of buildings for horizontally supporting, in connection with similar brackets, scaffold boards to contain workmen, their tools and material to work with, such as slate.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong, light and simple scaffold jack, constructed of a few unitary parts joined together by fixed separable hinge pin connections, which enable the jack to be folded in compact form for storing and yet be capable of application to a slanting or vertical roof, or a side wall while still in folded condition to be afterward opened out and the scaffold board support adjusted to the proper angle for sustaining the scaffold board in horizontal position.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists in certain novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a slated roof with the improved scaffold jack applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the invention applied folded to a roof and the manner of removing it shown in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the jack in opened position as when applied to a vertical side or wall. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference are used for designating the same parts on all the figures.

The jack is made of three hinge-jointed pieces, namely, the base strip 1, the board support 2, and the brace 3 for upholding the outer end of the board support.

The base strip 1 is made of a strip of heavy gage sheet steel (18 or 20) about thirty eight inches long. The lower portion which supports the greater part of the weight, will be about six or seven inches wide with upturned side flanges 4, each flange having a perforation 5 near its upper end, one 6 near its longitudinal center and a plurality of perforations 7 near their lower ends. The flanges 4 extend up the base strip about twenty inches leaving the upper fourteen inches perfectly flat to form the nail strap 8 which is only two inches or so wide. Into the left side of the upper end of the nail strap are cut two notches 9 which curve inwardly and then extend straight upwardly for a short distance. Two similar notches 10 are formed in the edge on the right side near the lower end of the nail strap as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Into these notches 9 and 10 nails 11 are driven to secure the jack to the roof or side of a building.

Hinged between the flanges 4 of the strip 1 by a pin 12 passing through the perforations 5 is the scaffold board support 2, made of the same gage sheet steel as the base strip, and having its inner end turned into a sleeve 13 through which the hinge pin 12 extends. For the purpose of strengthening the boards support 2 its side edges are turned downwardly in the shape of semicircular flanges 14 as indicated in Fig. 5.

The scaffold board support 2 is held in horizontal position, whatever the angle of the base strip 1, by the brace 3 made of sheet steel of the same gage as the other parts and having its side edges turned inwardly to form flanges 15 which strengthen the brace and give support to the pivot pin 16 which passes through them and through a sleeve 17 on the outer end of the scaffold board support 2. The upper end of the brace 3 projects above the support 2 a sufficient distance to form a guard or stop to prevent the scaffold boards from slipping off the support. These three main parts, the base strip, support and brace, are so proportioned that when folded, the support 2 lies between the flanges of the brace 3 and those of the base 1, while the brace 3 folds down over the support and between the flanges 4 of the base strip 1 as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The extreme lower end of the brace 3 is without a flange but is turned outwardly to form a foot 18 which is adapted to slide up and down on the base strip 1 between its flanges 4. Formed on the foot piece 18 is a loop 19; a pin 20 is also attached to the foot by a chain 21. The angle of the support is adjusted by moving the foot piece along the base strip, and when it has reached a horizontal position the pin

20 is run through the two holes 6 or two of those 7 and the loop 19, thus securely holding the parts in fixed relation. A nut may be screwed on the end of the pin 20 to keep it from being withdrawn, or a cotter pin may be used for the same purpose.

In operation, the first four layers of slate are nailed to a roof from an outside scaffold. Then, near the inclined edge of the roof a jack is secured by driving two ordinary slating nails through the upper ends of the notches 10 into the wood sheathing between two slates near the upper end of the last applied row. The upper end of the nail strip projects above the slate and is also fastened by driving two more nails in the notches 9 into the sheathing direct. Another jack is attached in the same way at such a distance from the first as to support the other ends of the scaffold boards. The supports 2 are now raised until they are level and the brace 3 secured by the pin 20 engaging the loop 19 and two of the holes 7. The scaffold board or boards are then put in place on the supports and the scaffold is ready for use. Should the roof be longer than the scaffold boards, as many more jacks will be employed as are necessary to fill out the length of the roof. The next row of slates are fastened in the usual manner, placing them over the nail strips as they are reached.

Having slated as high as possible a new set of scaffold jacks will be attached at the top row of slates and those previously in use be removed. This is quickly done by removing the boards, pushing or driving the base strip 1 upwardly until the notches become disengaged from the nails, the jack being drawn to the left towards the end of the movement, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, until it is finally disengaged from the nails. The nail strip is then with-drawn from between the slates. The thickness of the nail strip and of the nail heads are so slight, the presence of the nails under the slates after the jack shave been removed is unappreciable and does not in the least injure the roof. The use of a plurality of nails to hold the jack in place prevents any side movement thereof and fastens it firmly and securely, yet permitting its ready removal when desired. When the jack is to be used on vertical siding it is applied in the same way, but the pin 20 is supported in the perforations 6 which holds the support in horizontal position as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A scaffold jack comprising a base strip having an integral nail strip continuous with the base strip, said nail strip having a plurality of notches at each end on opposite sides, a scaffold board support hinged to said base strip, a brace hinged to said support and a pin adapted to fasten the lower end of said brace to the base strip at different points.

2. A scaffold jack comprising a base strip having an integral nail strip continuous therewith said nail strip having a plurality of notches at the lower end of said nail strip through which nails are driven between two slates into the sheathing, and a plurality of notches at its upper end and on the opposite side through which nails are driven directly into the sheathing above the slates, a scaffold board support, a brace therefor and means for fastening the lower end of said brace to the base strip.

3. A scaffold jack comprising a flanged base strip, a nail strip without flanges continuous lengthwise of said body strip and having a plurality of notches on each side, a flanged scaffold board support hinged between the flanges of said base strip, a flanged brace hinged to the outer end of said support and having a foot adapted to slide on the base strip between its flanges and means for fastening said brace to the flanges of the base strip in different positions.

4. A scaffold jack comprising a flanged base strip having a nail strip continuous therewith and provided with slots for securing it temporarily to a roof by nails driven in said slots, a scaffold board support hinged to the flange of said base strip, a brace hinged to the free end of said support, a foot on the lower end of said support, a loop at the upper end of said foot and a pin adapted to engage one of a series of openings in each of said base flanges and said loop to hold said support in horizontal position.

5. A scaffold jack comprising a base strip having a nail strip continuous therewith provided with a plurality of notches or slots on each edge into which nails are to be driven for temporarily fastening the base strip to the roof whereby side play is prevented, a scaffold board support pivoted to said base strip, a brace pivoted to the end of said support and projecting above it, and means for adjustably attaching the lower end of said brace to the base strip.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD D. HUNT.
ALVA C. JAMES.

Witnesses:
JOHN HOBENSART,
J. WALTER GARNER.