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FLYING SCAFFOLD.

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943,436.

Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

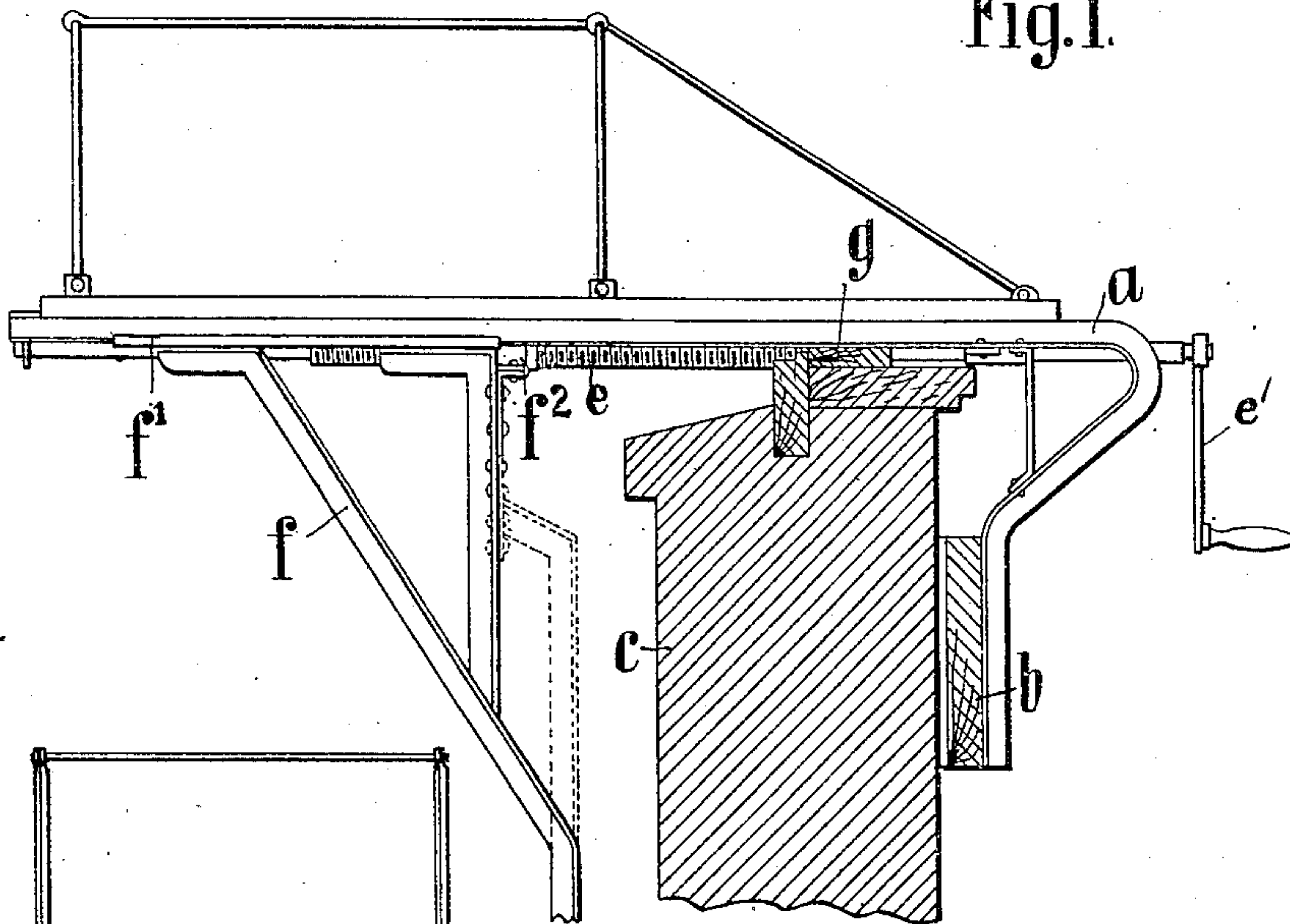


Fig. 2.

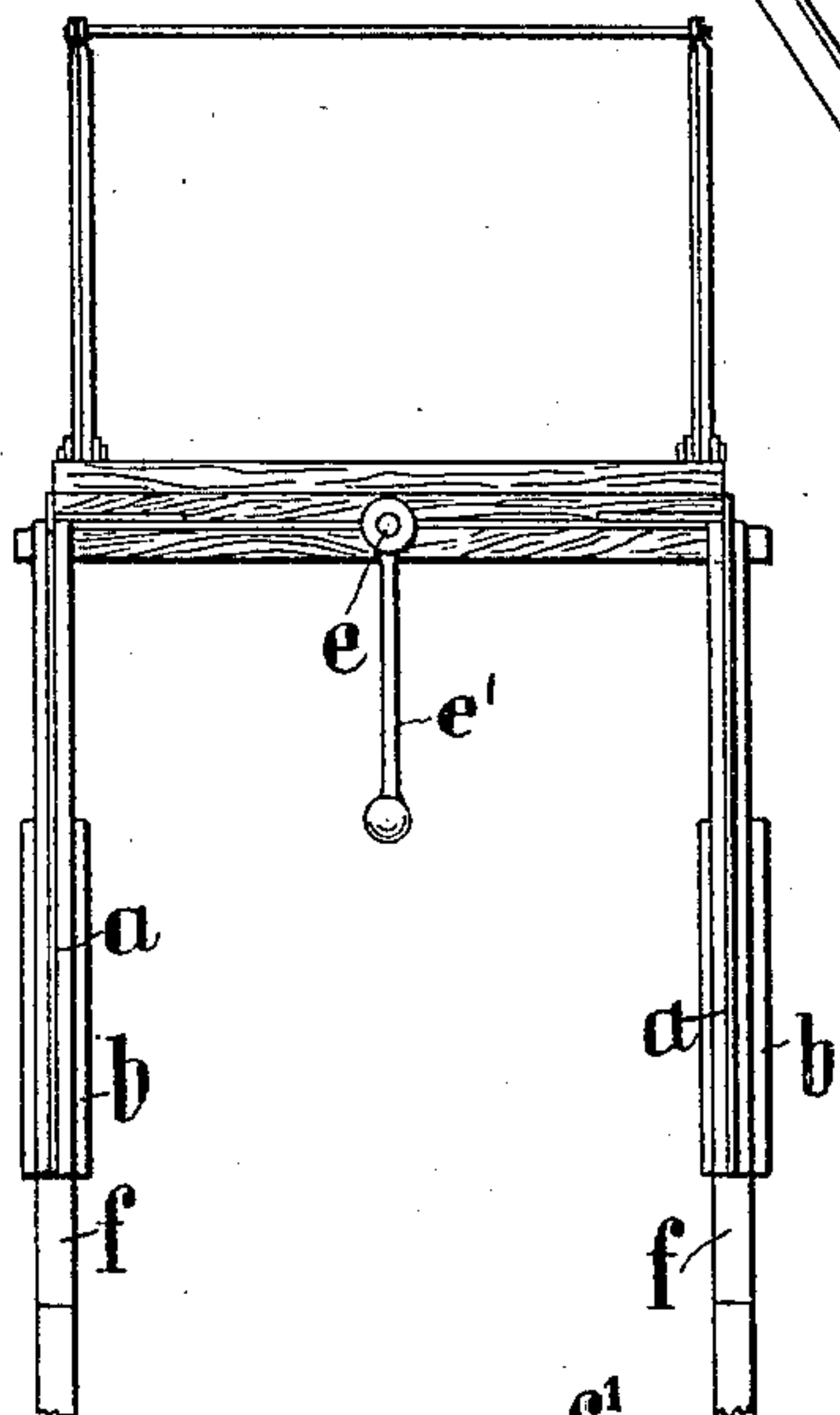
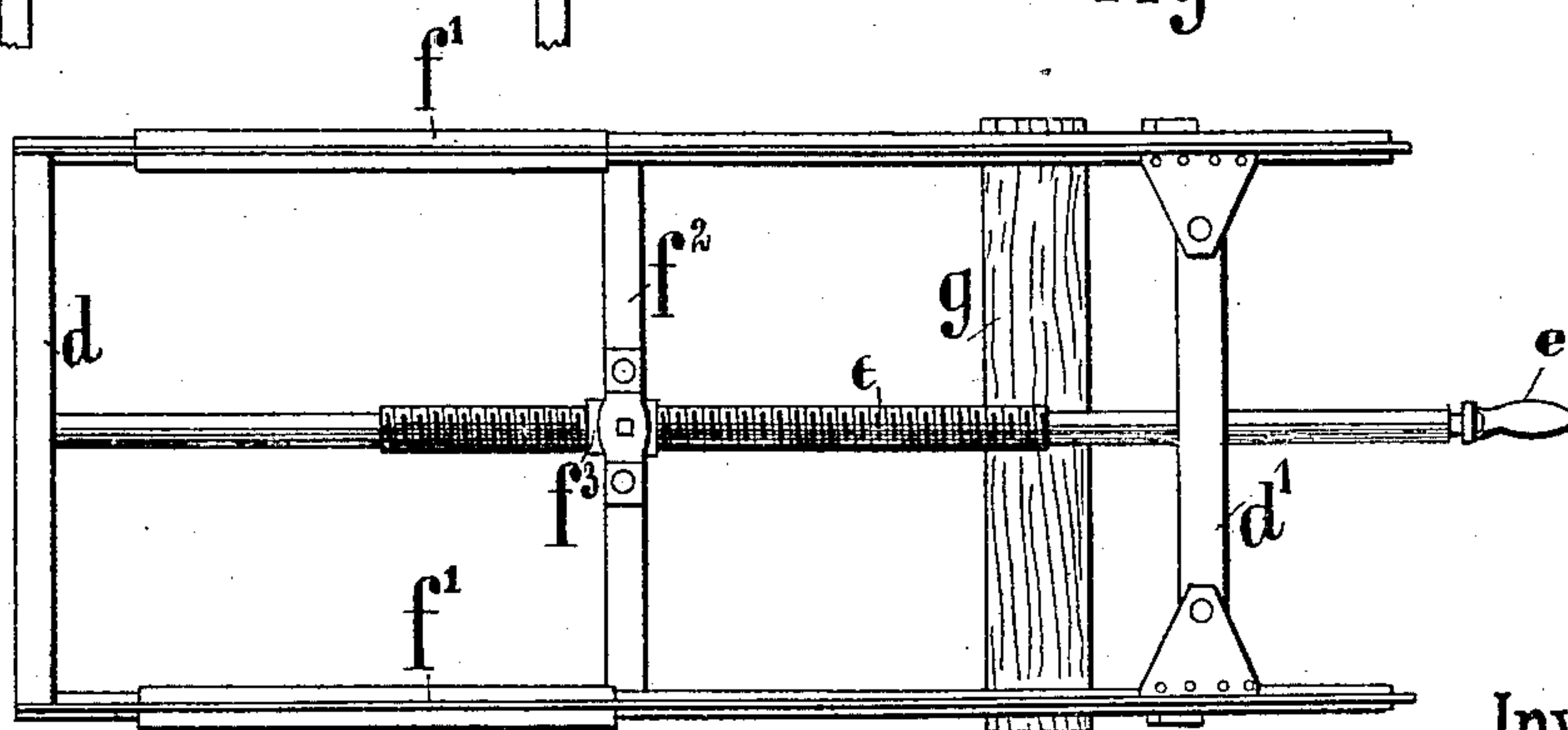


Fig. 3



Inventors.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANS MARTENS AND WILHELM SCHULZ, OF OLDENBURG, GERMANY.

FLYING SCAFFOLD.

943,436.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HANS MARTENS, a subject of the King of Prussia, residing at 73 Langestrass, Oldenburg, Germany, and
5 WILHELM SCHULZ, a citizen of the free city of Hamburg, residing at 35 Kurwickstrasse, Oldenburg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flying Scaffolds; and we do hereby declare the fol-
10 lowing to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings,
15 and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The subject-matter of our invention is an improved flying scaffold.

20 When renovating house fronts and the like so-called flying scaffolds are employed which are generally formed of beams placed through the window apertures and supported by stays against the wall, said beams being held inside the building by bracing and
25 stays. In addition, outrigger scaffolds are well-known in which an outer cheek, which can be moved by male screws, and a stationary, inner cheek are provided. The scaffold
30 is clamped on the window-sill by means of these cheeks.

A primary object of our invention is to provide a new, peculiar embodiment of the same fundamental idea. According to our
35 invention the outer, movable cheek is formed as a bracket guided on the framing, said bracket being movable by only one male screw. The inner and outer cheeks are located under the window-ledge and clamp
40 the wall between them.

In order that our invention may be clearly understood we will now explain the same with reference to the accompanying drawing in which one embodiment is represented
45 by way of example.

In said drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a rear elevation, and Fig. 3 a top plan view.

The framing of the scaffold consists substantially of two beams or girders *a, a* which are bent downwardly at their inner ends and carry a stationary cheek *b* abutting against the inside of the wall. The cheek *b* is upholstered with felt for avoiding the
55 wall being damaged. The girders *a, a* are

braced by ties *d, d'* which have bearings in their centers for a spindle having a male screw *e*. This spindle is not movable axially but can be readily rotated by means of a detachable crank handle *e'*. A bracket *f* 60 is guided on the girders *a, a* by means of bars *f'* which clasp the flanges of the girders like a clamp and carries on its cross tie *f²* a female screw or nut *f³* for the screw spindle *e*. By rotating the latter the bracket 65 *f* can be reciprocated on the framing. The framing itself carries flooring and a hand-rail in the usual manner.

When placing the scaffold on the window-sill care must be taken that the girders *a, a* 70 lie well on a suitable support *g*. This support is preferably covered below with felt in order to prevent the window-sill being injured. Further, the support has in it a notch for the screw spindle *e* so that this is 75 free in being rotated. By turning the spindle the bracket *f* is drawn toward the wall until the masonry is firmly clamped between the bracket and cheek *b* located against the inside of the wall. When the crank handle 80 is turned the scaffold is automatically placed horizontal. When the scaffold is fixed by the spindle this simultaneously prevents the support *g* being moved laterally.

The bracket may be made as shown in 85 full lines or as shown in dotted lines when the outer point of support of the scaffold is opposite the inner cheek *b*.

We claim:—

A flying scaffold comprising two parallel 90 flanged girders having downwardly bent clamping ends, connecting cross rods at the rear and near the front ends of said girders, a spindle journaled in said cross rods having a male screw thread formed on its central 95 portion, slides mounted on the underside of the girders taking over the flanges thereof, a cross-bar connected to the underside of said slides, a nut on the cross-bar having a female thread engaging the thread on the 100 spindle, and depending brackets secured to the slides.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HANS MARTENS.
WILHELM SCHULZ.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK HOYERMANN,
FRIEDRICH SCHMIDT.