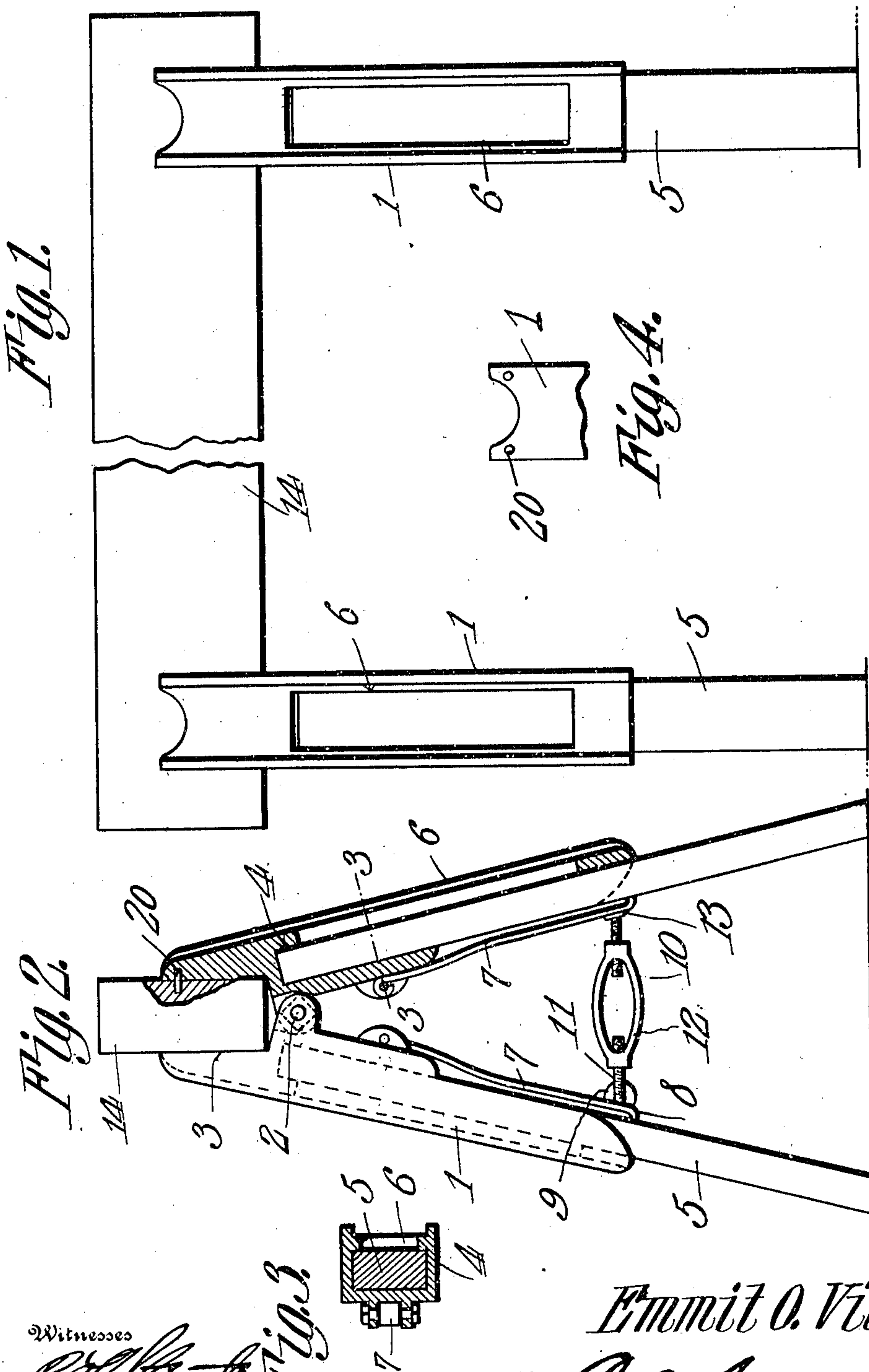


E. O. VICKERS.
TRESTLE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1909.

947,464.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMIT O. VICKERS, OF BUFFALO, OKLAHOMA.

TRESTLE.

947,464.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMIT O. VICKERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Harper and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Trestle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to trestles, and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts, as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a collapsible or knock-down trestle structure, the parts of which, when set up and assembled constitute a structure well adapted to be used for supporting scaffolding, or for other purposes or uses to which such devices are put.

With the above object in view the trestle comprises socketed members hingedly connected together and having shoulder portions between which a beam is adapted to be gripped. The said socketed members are adapted to receive standards which serve as legs for the trestle structure, and links are pivotally connected with said members at their upper ends and are provided with points at their opposite ends adapted to enter the sides of the said standards. A longitudinally extensible strut is interposed between the lower ends of the said links, and, when extended, is adapted to spread the links and force the pointed extremities thereof into the sides of the standards.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the trestle. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, with parts in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through one of the pivoted members of the trestle. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing a portion of one of the pivoted members of the trestle.

In the make-up of a trestle, usually two end supports are employed, which are attached, in the manner hereinafter to be described, to the end portions of a cross-beam. As the said end supports are of identical structure and arrangement, a description of one will answer for both.

Each end support consists of two members 1, which are hingedly connected together as at 2; and each of which is provided with a shoulder 3. Each of the members 1 is provided with a socket 4, and the said sockets are adapted to receive the upper ends of

standards or legs 5. Each of the members 1 is longer upon its outer side portion than it is upon its inner side portion, and the outer side of each of the said members is slotted or recessed as at 6, longitudinally, for the purpose of reducing the material at the outer long side of the member and consequently having a tendency to counterbalance the inner and outer portions of the said sides of the members. Links 7 are pivotally connected at their upper ends with the inner sides of the members 1, and, at their lower ends are provided with prongs 8. One of the links 7 is provided with an eye 9, to which is pivotally attached one end of a longitudinally extensible strut 10. The said strut consists of the threaded end sections 11, which are connected together by a turn-buckle 12. That link 7 other than the one to which the strut 10 is pivotally attached is provided upon its inner side with a socket 13, adapted to receive the free end of the said strut.

From the above description it is obvious that by inserting the legs or standards 5 in the sockets of the hinged members 1; then placing the end portions of a beam 14 between the shoulders 3 of the said hinged members; then placing the prongs 8 of the links 7 against the inner sides of the standards 5 and bridging the distance between the said links by the struts 10, by turning the turn-buckle 12, the end portions or sections of the said struts may be moved or separated, whereby the prongs 8 of the said links will be forced into the standards and the lower portions of the members 1 will be swung apart, whereby the shoulders 3 of the said members will firmly clamp the beam 14. Thus, a collapsible or knock-down trestle structure is effected, having all of the conveniences and advantages incident to such structures.

As indicated in Fig. 2 and shown more clearly in Fig. 4, each of the members 1, adjacent its upper end and on its inner face is provided with a pair of spaced inwardly projecting prongs which are adapted to engage the beam 14, to hold the same securely in place, these prongs being denoted by the numeral 20.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a trestle a beam support comprising socketed members hingedly connected together, and adapted to receive standards,

links pivoted to the said members and a longitudinally extensible strut adapted to bridge the space between the said links.

2. In a trestle structure a beam support
5 comprising socketed members hingedly connected together, said members adapted to receive standards, links pivotally attached to the members and having prongs adapted to enter the standards, and a longitudinally extensible strut adapted to bridge the space be-
10 tween the links.

3. In a trestle structure a beam support comprising socketed members hingedly con-

nected together and adapted to receive standards, links pivotally attached to the 15 members, and a longitudinally extensible strut pivoted to one link and adapted to bear at its other end against the other link.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature 20 in the presence of two witnesses.

EMMIT O. VICKERS.

Witnesses:

W. L. LITTLE,
C. F. McMINN.