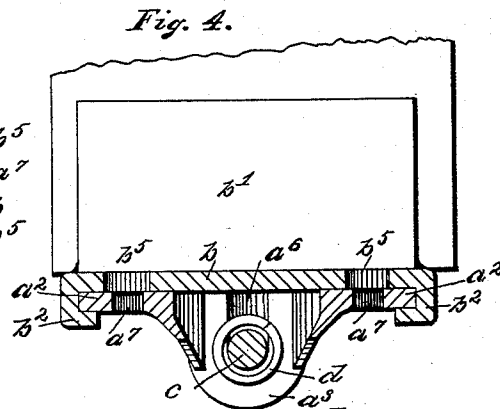
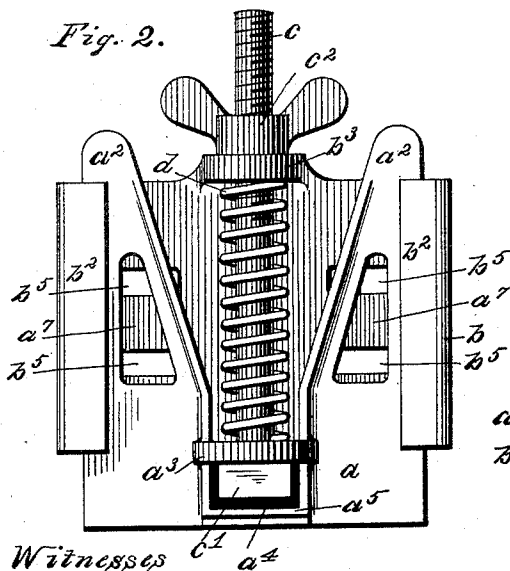
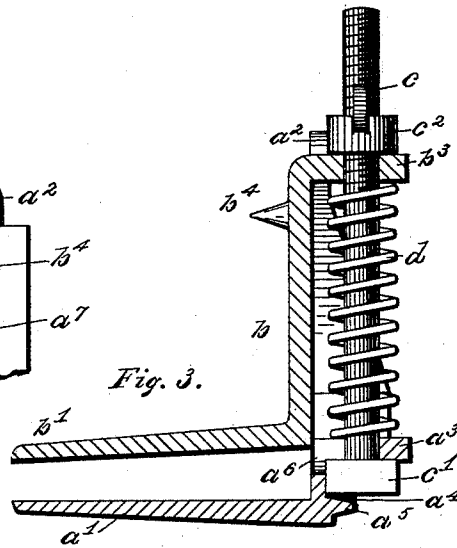
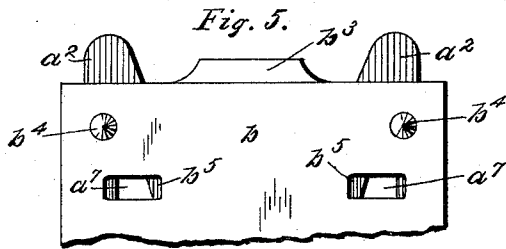
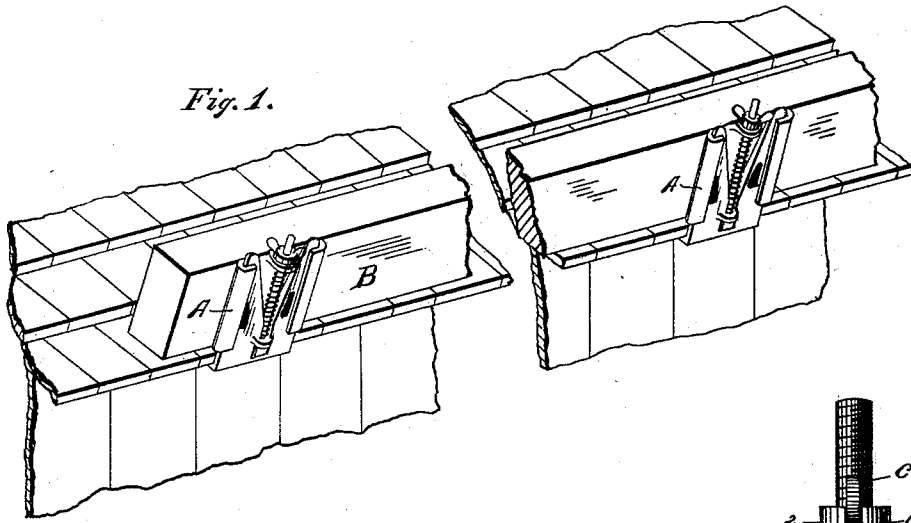


(No Model.)

J. B. COTTOM.
ROOF SCAFFOLD.

No. 485,318.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.



Witnesses
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By his Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. COTTOM, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LEVIN C. COTTOM, OF SAME PLACE.

ROOF-SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,318, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed April 2, 1892. Serial No. 427,430. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES B. COTTOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof-Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in roof-scaffolds; and the object of my invention is to provide a device especially adapted for use in making or repairing roofs of buildings or other similar purposes.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of novel and simple character which may be readily adjusted and securely held in place, so as to serve the purpose of a scaffold in forming roofs of shingles or otherwise.

My invention consists in the various constructions and combinations of parts herein-after described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a device embodying my invention in position for use. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of one of the holding-clamps in use therewith. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively a longitudinal and transverse section, and Fig. 5 a partial front elevation of the same.

Like parts are represented by similar letters of reference in the several views.

In constructing shingle roofs for buildings difficulty is experienced in forming a suitable foothold or scaffold for the shinglers or other workmen engaged in making the roof. After several courses of shingles or other material have been laid a scaffold is generally provided by nailing cleats or suitable pieces to the roof to form foot-supports as the roof progresses. These cannot be employed, however, for the first few courses of shingles, and, besides, embody considerable trouble and expense in their construction and are detrimental to the roof when removed therefrom.

In my improved scaffold I employ a suitable clamping device adapted to engage with the projecting ends of the roof material, and to these clamping devices I add a bar or connecting-strip of any suitable length, adapted to form a suitable scaffold for the workmen.

In the accompanying drawings, A A repre-

sent the adjustable clamping-supports (shown in Fig. 1) in position on the projecting ends of the shingles forming a roof. B is the bar or connecting-piece resting against the same and forming the foot-rest or scaffold for the workmen. These clamping-supports A each consist of two parts *a b*, each provided with a projecting jaw *a' b'*, extending substantially at right angles to the main body of the part, so as to be clamped on the opposite sides of a shingle or other stationary support. The parts *a* and *b* are connected together, so as to permit a relative movement one with the other. This is preferably accomplished by forming hook-shaped ways or guides *b²* on the part *b*, adapted to embrace the guiding-edges *a²* of the part *a*, which fit and slide within the hook-shaped or grooved ways or bearings *b²*. I will term the part *a* the "stationary" part and the part *b* the "movable" part, as this would correctly designate the parts when in position for use. The stationary part *a* is provided with a projecting boss or flange *a³*, extending laterally from the rear thereof above a recess or socket *a⁴*, formed in the back of said stationary part. The movable part *b* is provided with a similar backwardly-extending boss *b³*, which when the parts are together stands vertically above the boss or flange *a³*. The recess or socket *a⁴* is formed by projecting flanges *a⁵* and is adapted to receive the head *c'* of a screw-threaded bolt *c*, which connects the respective parts. This bolt *c* extends upwardly through the respective flanges or bosses *a³ b³* and is provided with a thumb-nut *c²*, tapped out to receive the screw-threaded end of the bolt *c*, so as to contact with the boss *b³* and furnish means for moving the jaws *a' b'* together. Means are employed for normally separating the jaws *a' b'*, which is preferably accomplished by a coil-spring *d*, placed upon the bolt *c* and resting at each end against the bosses *a³ b³*, respectively. It will be seen that by this construction the jaws *a'* and *b'* may be closed or opened by turning the thumb-nut *c²* in the proper direction upon the bolt *c*.

To provide for readily assembling the parts, I construct the boss *a³* with a slotted opening *a⁶*, through which the bolt *c* is adapted to be passed in an angular position before the parts

a and b are placed together. After the bolt is inserted in this position it is moved to a vertical position, thus bringing one side of the bolt-head c' within the recess a^4 , where it is retained by the projecting flanges a^5 . The spring is then placed on the bolt and the boss b^3 of the part b threaded onto the said bolt, with the guiding-edges a^2 of the part a within the hook-shaped bearings or ways b^2 of the part b . When thus assembled, the parts are ready for use. The jaws a' b' are preferably placed at an angle to each other, so as to stand slightly closer together at the outer extremities than at the rear, the taper thus formed corresponding, preferably, to the taper of an ordinary shingle. The part b is preferably provided with projecting spurs or points b^4 , adapted to engage in the bar B and prevent lateral movement of the same thereon. I also preferably provide the part b with openings b^5 , which stand coincident with an opening a^7 in the back of the stationary part a , the opening a^7 being elongated, so that one or more of the openings b^5 will be coincident therewith in whatever position of adjustment the jaws a' b' may assume. These openings b^5 are adapted to receive nails or screws or other suitable fastening devices for securing the bar B to the clamps or supports A.

It is thought that the operation will be understood from the above description. In use the jaws a' and b' are clamped by means of the thumb-nut c^2 on opposite sides of the projecting ends of a shingle or other suitable stationary support. Two of the said clamps are preferably employed, connected together by the bar B, which may be secured thereto by the points or spurs b^4 or by nails or screws passing through the openings b^5 and a^7 , if desired. When so connected, it will be seen that an efficient scaffold is provided which may be readily removed or adjusted, as desired, and which is capable of being connected to the projecting ends, edges, or eaves of an ordinary shingle roof, thus furnishing a support or scaffold for the workmen as soon as the first course of shingles or a part thereof has been laid.

It is obvious that the device herein described admits of various modifications in the mechanical constructions. I do not, therefore, limit myself to the exact constructions shown and described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A two-part scaffold-support, each of the parts of which is formed with a main body and a laterally-projecting jaw, hook-shaped guides on one of the parts, adapted to engage with suitable ways on the other part, laterally-projecting bosses or flanges on each of said parts on the opposite side thereof from

the projecting-jaw, a clamping-bolt arranged adjacent to and parallel with the main body of each of said parts and adapted to extend through said bosses or jaws, a spring about said clamping-bolt, and an adjusting-nut on the screw-threaded part of said bolt, the projecting jaws of the respective parts being arranged at an angle to each other, so that their nearest approach shall be at their outer extremities, substantially as specified.

2. A two-part scaffold-support, each of the parts of which consists of a main body and a laterally-projecting jaw, one of the parts being provided with hook-shaped guides to engage with similar ways on the other part, projecting spurs on one of said parts to engage a scaffold bar or beam, backwardly-projecting bosses on each of the parts, which bosses are arranged in line with each other, a connecting-bolt extending through said bosses, a spring about said bolt arranged between said bosses, an adjusting-nut on the screw-threaded portion of said bolt, coincident openings through the respective parts, and a flanged recess on one of said parts to receive the head of said bolt, substantially as specified.

3. In a support for a roofing-scaffold, a stationary part having a forwardly-projecting jaw and a backwardly-extending flange or boss, a recess under said flange or boss, a slotted opening through said flange or boss, a movable part having hook-shaped guides or ways adapted to engage the edges of said stationary part, a forwardly-projecting jaw and a backwardly-projecting boss on said movable part, a connecting-bolt adapted to pass through the respective bosses and rest in the recess in said stationary part, a spring on said bolt between said bosses, and a thumb-nut screw-threaded on said bar, and coincident openings through the respective parts, substantially as specified.

4. A clamping-support for a roofing-scaffold, consisting of a stationary and movable part, each having forwardly-projecting jaws arranged at an angle to each other and backwardly-extending perforated bosses coincident with each other, a spring between the respective bosses and a connecting-bolt extending through said bosses and spring and provided with a thumb-nut screw-threaded thereon, coincident openings through the respective parts, and projecting spurs or points on one of said parts, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of March, A. D. 1892.

JAMES B. COTTOM.

Witnesses:

J. W. ALLISON,
L. C. COTTOM.