

S. RASHKOVSKY.
SCAFFOLD.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1911.

987,399.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

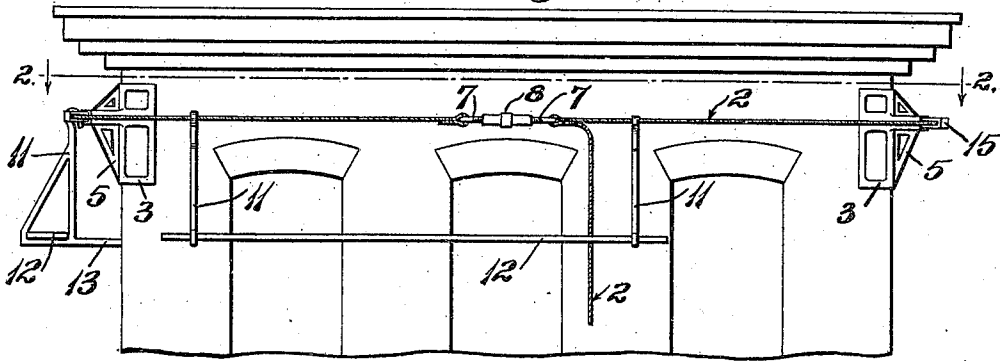


Fig. 2.

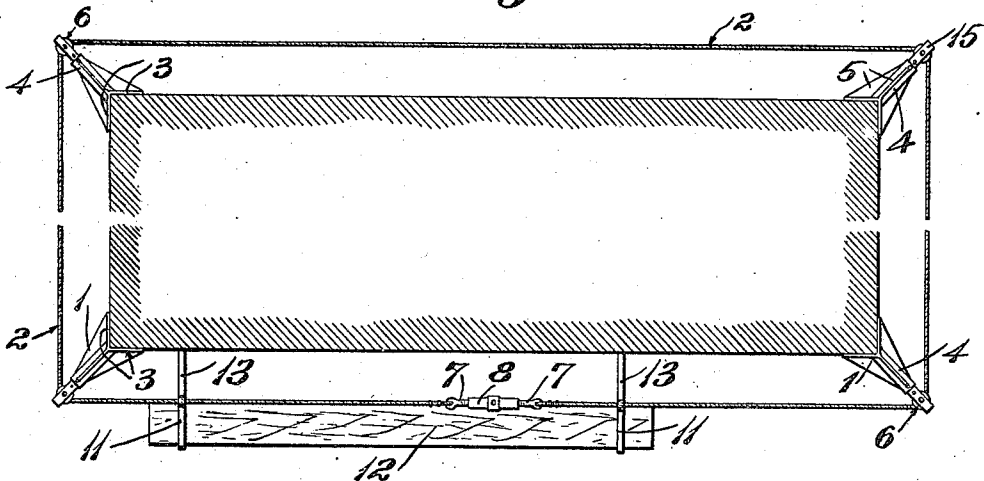
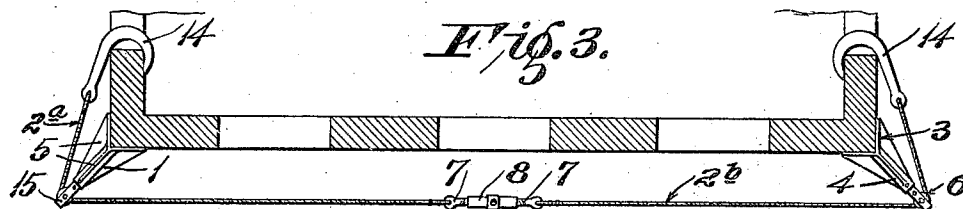


Fig. 3.



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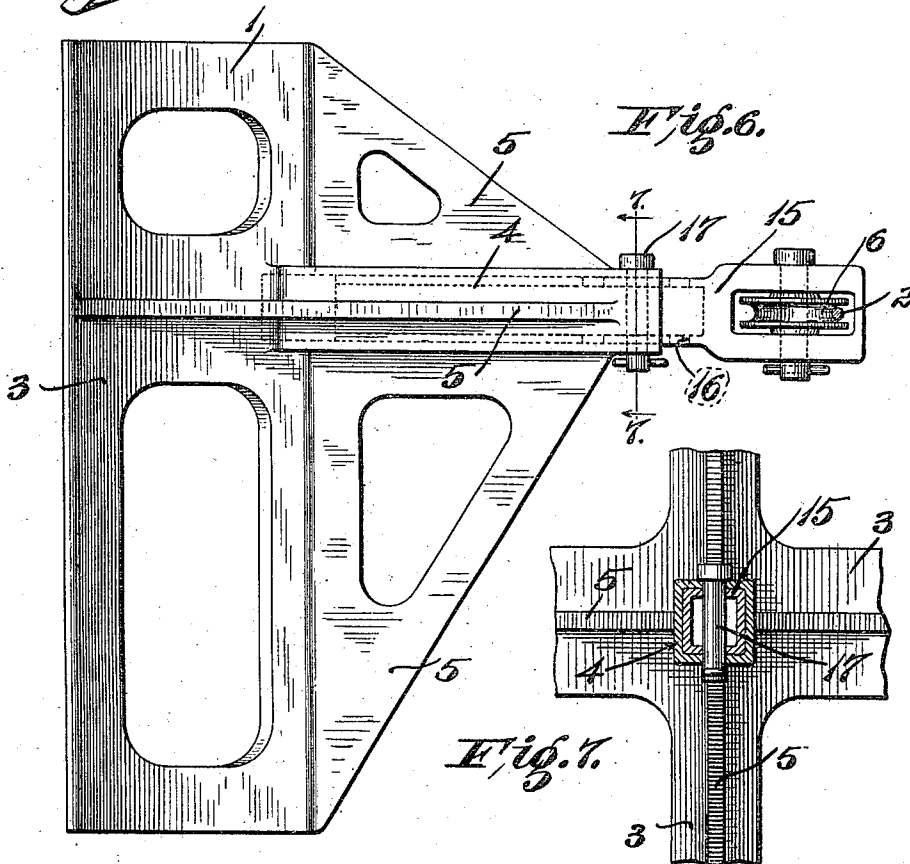
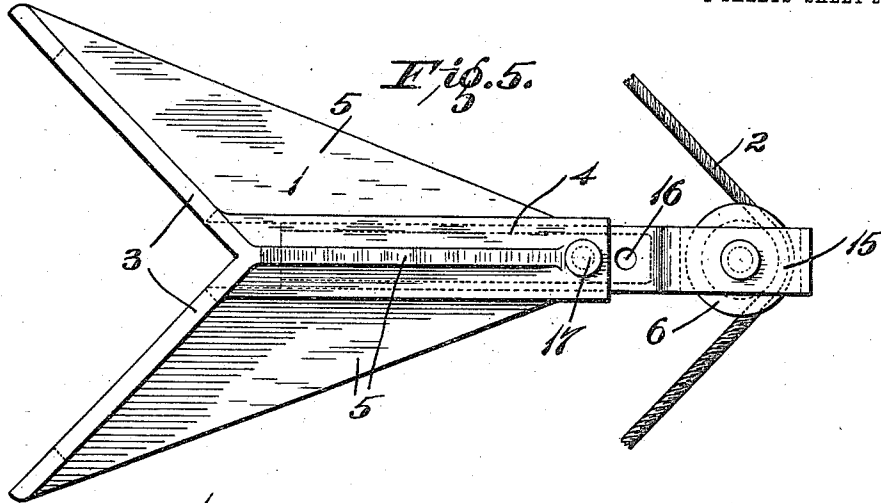
Fig. 4.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL RASHKOVSKY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SCAFFOLD.

987,399.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed January 7, 1911. Serial No. 601,459.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL RASHKOVSKY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to scaffolds and has for its principal objects to produce a light, yet strong and safe scaffold for supporting workmen and material adjacent to the wall or walls of a building, to produce a scaffold of simple construction which can be readily placed in position without nailing or bolting to or otherwise marring the face of the wall or other portion of the structure to which it is attached, to provide for placing the scaffold at any desirable height, and to attain certain other advantages hereinafter more fully appearing.

The invention consists in the parts and in the arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings which form part of this specification, and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur,—Figure 1 is an elevation of the upper portion of a building showing a scaffold secured thereon according to my invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, the intermediate portions of the structure and scaffold cable being broken away at two opposite sides; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary horizontal section illustrating a modification of the scaffold; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view, partly in section, illustrating a connecting and tightening device for the cable; Fig. 5 is a top plan view on an enlarged scale, showing the construction of a corner bracket or strut; Fig. 6 is a side view of the bracket or strut; and Fig. 7 is a fragmentary section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

As illustrated in the drawings, the scaffold comprises corner brackets or struts 1 which are adapted to be fitted against the corner portions of the walls of a building or to some other place sufficiently stable and presenting a suitable corner. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the corner brackets are placed at the four corners of a building. A cable 2 or other suitable belt of sufficient strength to hold the brackets in place and support the weight of a platform or carrier adapted to hold a workman or workmen and, in some cases, material to be applied or removed

from the building or structure, is bound tightly around the brackets or struts.

As illustrated, the brackets comprise substantially right angular wings 3 which are elongated vertically to provide sufficient bearing for the horizontal corner extensions or arms 4. The corner extensions or arms 4 of the respective brackets are preferably braced by suitable ribs or stays 5. Grooved pulleys or sheaves 6 are preferably provided at the outer ends of the bracket arms 4 to receive the encircling band or cable 2.

The ends of the cable 2 may be connected and drawn together or toward each other by any suitable coupling and tightening device such as a windlass or, as shown in the drawings, a turn-buckle. As illustrated, the opposite ends of the cable 2 are secured to screw-threaded bars or bolts 7 which are respectively fitted into the opposite ends of the turn-buckle 8. This turn-buckle is provided with a transverse opening 9 to receive a suitable bar or lever whereby the device may be readily tightened and loosened. Lock-nuts 10 are provided on the bolts 7 so as to impinge against the ends of the turn-buckle 8 to prevent the parts from working loose.

After the cable has been drawn taut the carriage or platform for supporting the workmen may be hung thereon. As shown in the drawings, the platform or carriage comprises hangers 11 whose upper end portions are hooked over the cable 2. Extending across the hangers is a plank 12; and, to steady the platform, the hangers are provided with inwardly extending portions 13 adapted to bear against the wall of the building.

While the cable is shown belted around the building in Figs. 1 and 2, obviously the device may be modified as shown in Fig. 3. That is, the cable may be in two sections, 2^a and 2^b, and one end of each section secured by a hook 14 to the side of a window or other opening in the side wall of the building or to some projection of sufficient strength, and the opposite ends of the cable sections are connected by the turn-buckle or a windlass of some obvious construction. So, too, in some cases, where there is no projecting corner on a building, or where it is only desirable to apply the scaffold to one wall, the bracket members 1 may be fitted against the corners of window openings in

that wall and the cable either belted through the window openings and around the wall in the manner as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or the cable may be made in two sections and applied in the manner shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

Preferably, the horizontal arms of the corner brackets 1 are made extensible. As shown, the arms are tubular and rectangular in cross section. Into this tube is slidably fitted an extension member 15 which is also preferably tubular. The extension member is provided with vertical openings 16 adapted to register with vertical openings in the arm 4 so as to receive a pin or bolt 17 adapted to hold the parts against independent movement. By this arrangement, the cable may be moved closer to and away from the structure, as desired. Obviously, the brackets may be secured against the wall at any desirable height, and by drawing the binding cable taut the brackets will sustain considerable weight without slipping.

The device is advantageous in that as long as the cable holds the brackets will not slip; and in the event that the cable does stretch slightly, all of the brackets will not slip simultaneously, and even if one or two of the brackets start to slip downwardly the cable will become drawn taut and bind the brackets tightly against the building, although the brackets are not in the same horizontal plane. As no bolts or other securing devices are necessary, the face of the wall or structure to which the scaffold is applied is not marred.

The inner faces of the wings 3 may be lined with some suitable material such as rubber or leather, and in some cases, the faces of the wings may be roughened or provided with projections, as is obvious.

Obviously the device admits of considerable modification without departing from my invention. Therefore I do not wish to be limited to the specific construction and arrangement shown.

What I claim is:

1. A scaffold comprising struts adapted to be placed in contact with a structure and a belt adapted to bind the struts in position and support the platform or carriage.

2. A scaffold comprising corner brackets adapted to be fitted freely against the corners of a structure, and a cable belted

around said brackets and adapted to hold them in position, said cable being also adapted to support the scaffold platform or carriage.

3. A scaffold comprising struts fitted against the walls of a structure at the corners thereof, and means encircling said structure and adapted to bind the struts in position and being also adapted to support the scaffold platform or carriage.

4. A scaffold comprising brackets having portions adapted to fit freely against walls of a building, and means for binding said brackets in position, said means being also adapted to carry the scaffold platform or carriage.

5. A scaffold comprising brackets having portions adapted to fit freely against the walls of a building, a cable adapted to bind the brackets in position and being also adapted to support the scaffold platform or carriage, and means for drawing and holding said cable taut.

6. A scaffold comprising extensible struts adapted to bear against the wall of a building, and a cable adapted to bind said struts in position and being also adapted to support the platform or carriage.

7. A scaffold comprising extensible struts adapted to bear endwise against the wall of a building, a cable encircling said struts and engaging the outer portions thereof, and adjustable means for drawing and holding said cable taut.

8. A scaffold comprising substantially horizontal struts having inner end portions adapted to bear against the walls of a building and having sheaves journaled in their outer end portions, and a cable belted over said sheaves and adapted to bind said struts in position.

9. A scaffold comprising substantially horizontal struts having their inner end portions adapted to fit the corners of the building, sheaves journaled in the outer end portions of said struts and a cable belted around the building and drawn tightly over said sheaves, whereby the struts are held in place on the building.

Signed at St. Louis, Missouri, this 31st day of December, 1910.

SAMUEL RASHKOVSKY.

Witnesses:

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