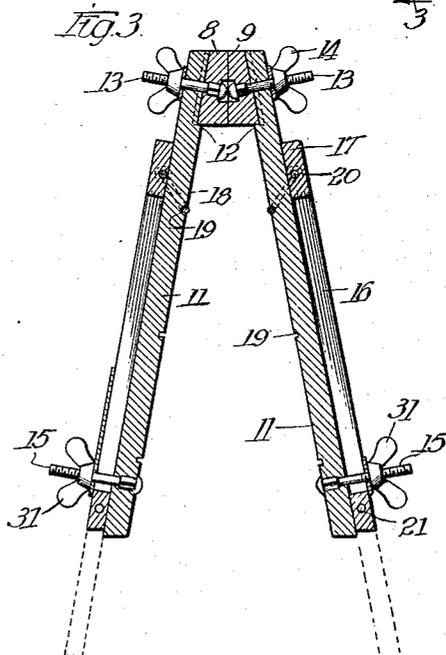
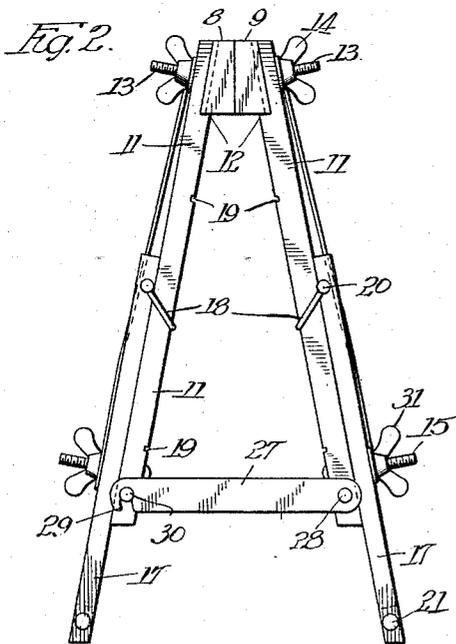
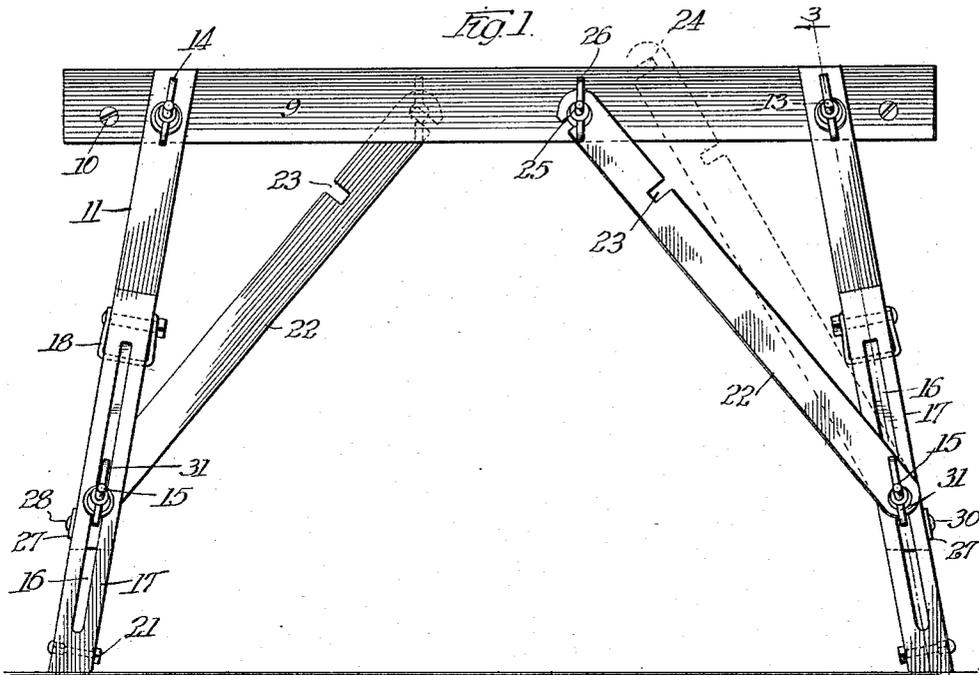


J. C. & J. N. PEPIN.
 TRESTLE.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1913.

1,226,112.

Patented May 15, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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FIG. 4.

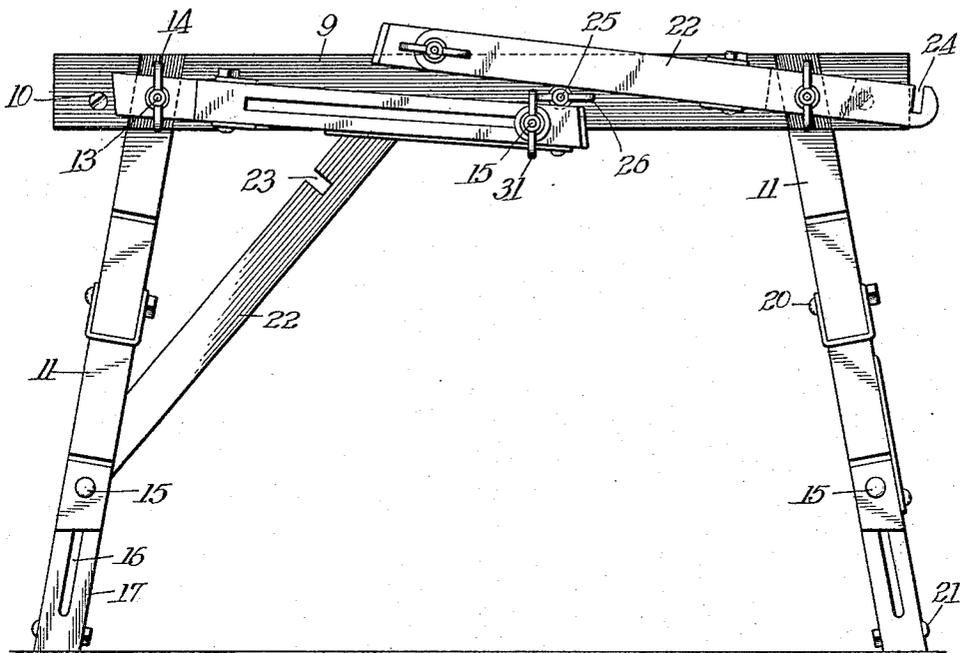
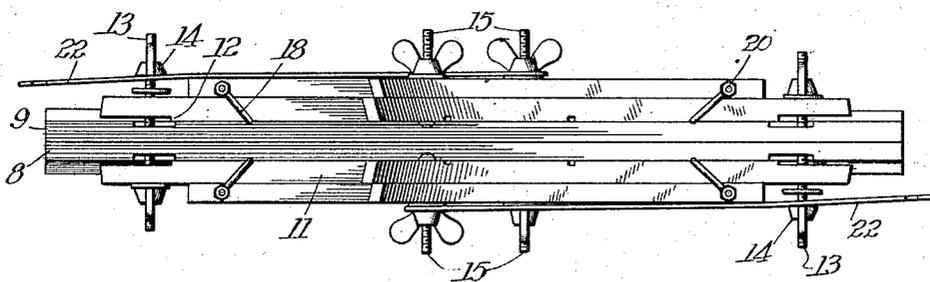


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULE C. PEPIN AND JOSEPH N. PEPIN, OF EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA.

TRESTLE.

1,226,112.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 15, 1917.

Application filed October 8, 1913. Serial No. 794,017.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JULE C. PEPIN and JOSEPH N. PEPIN, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of East Chicago, county of Lake, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trestles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to trestles, and has for its object the construction of an improved form of trestle with legs which may be both extended and folded. The construction which we have adopted accomplishes these results and at the same time makes a trestle which is both strong and light.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the trestle with the legs partly extended;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, but with the extensible parts of the legs retracted;

Fig. 4 is an elevation similar to Fig. 1 but with two of the legs in folded position; and

Fig. 5 is a plan of the folded trestle.

The bridge or top beam of the trestle consists of two pieces 8 and 9 secured together in any convenient manner as by the screws 10. The outer side faces of the pieces 8 and 9 are beveled at an incline to correspond with the incline which it is intended the legs 11 shall have as shown in Fig. 2. At the points where the legs engage the bridge, the outer faces 8 and 9 are grooved to receive the legs, the depth of the grooves being shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The grooves in the parts 8 and 9 are inclined to the axis of the bridge to correspond with the incline of the legs as shown in Fig. 1. The upper ends of the legs where they engage the bridge are cut away from shoulders 12 upon which the bridge rests. As so constructed, the legs fit into the grooves and are guided thereby, while the shoulders 12 furnish solid supports for the bridge.

Secured in the parts 8 and 9 are bolts 13 having thumb nuts 14 for securing the legs to the bridge. These bolts are preferably carriage bolts having their heads located in pockets in the inner faces of the pieces 8 and 9 as shown in Fig. 2,—the square parts of the bolts under the heads serving to keep the bolts from turning in the parts 8 and 9. The axis of each bolt 13 is perpendicular to the outer face of its part 8 or 9, and the

bridge is made in two parts so that these bolts may be inserted in this way. The location of these bolts 13, and their relationship to the parts 8 and 9 and legs 11 is shown in Fig. 3.

In the lower end of each leg 11 is a carriage bolt 15 which extends through a slot 16 in an extension piece 17 for each leg. The extension pieces 17 are slightly shorter than the legs 11, and the slots 16 are of such a length as to permit the extension pieces to slide upward on the bolts 15 until the lower ends of the extension pieces are above the lower ends of the legs, as shown in Fig. 3. In this condition the trestle stands on its legs 11, and the extension pieces are not in operative position.

Pivoted to the upper ends of the extension pieces 17 are links 18 which embrace the corresponding legs 11 and are adapted to engage grooves 19 cut in the inner faces of said legs. The bolts 20, upon which the links 18 are pivoted, serve as binders to prevent the extension pieces 17 from splitting at the upper ends of the slots 16, and binding bolts 21 serve the same purpose at the lower ends of the pieces 17.

Pivoted on two of the bolts 15 are metal braces 22 provided with notches or hooks 23 and 24 for engaging bolts 13 and other bolts 25 secured in the parts 8 and 9 in the same way that the bolts 13 are secured. When the trestle is in use, hooks or notches 24 engage bolts 25 and the braces 22 are held in place by nuts 26 on said bolts. When the trestle is folded up, notches 23 engage bolts 13 and the braces are held parallel with the legs 11 by nuts 14.

At each end of the trestle is a brace which is pivoted on a screw 28 on one leg 11, and has a hook 29 which engages a screw 30 on the other leg 11 to hold said legs in proper relationship to each other when the trestle is in use. When the trestle is to be folded up, the braces 27 are swung on their pivots 28 to a position parallel to the legs 11 upon which the pivots are secured.

From the foregoing description it will be evident that by releasing the nuts 31 on the bolts 15, the extension pieces 17 may be slid downward on the legs 11 sufficiently to cause the links 18 to free themselves from the grooves 19, after which the extension pieces 17 may be adjusted to any position desired and be again secured in place. The

links 18, by engagement with the grooves or notches 19 take the strain of a load upon the trestle so that such load does not come upon the clamping screws 15.

5 The manner of folding the trestle into the condition shown in Fig. 5 is practically self-evident and needs little description. The thumb nuts are all slackened on their screws, and the braces 22 and 27 are moved on their
10 pivots to positions parallel with the legs 11. The extensions 17 are also adjusted to their upper positions, and the legs 11 are swung on their pivots 13 to positions parallel with, or nearly parallel with, the bridge. The
15 thumb nuts are then tightened sufficiently to hold the braces 22 and the extensions 17 from slipping.

What we claim is:

1. In a folding trestle, laterally inclined
20 legs, a bridge having its side faces inclined to correspond to the incline of the legs, bolts having their heads located in the interior of the bridge and their threaded portions extending outwardly and perpendicular to the

inclined sides, said bolts extending through
25 the legs and serving as pivots for them, and nuts for clamping the legs to the bridge.

2. In a folding trestle, a bridge formed of two pieces secured together, bolts having their heads located in pockets at the joint
30 between the two pieces and extending outwardly through said pieces, legs pivoted upon said bolts, and nuts for securing the legs in place.

3. In a folding trestle, a bridge having
35 inclined sides, bolts extending into the bridge and perpendicular to said inclined sides, laterally inclined legs pivoted to the bridge, and nuts for holding said legs in place.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois this 6th day
40 of October, 1913.

JULE C. PEPIN.
JOSEPH N. PEPIN.

Witnesses:

WALTER H. REDFIELD,
CASPER L. REDFIELD.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."