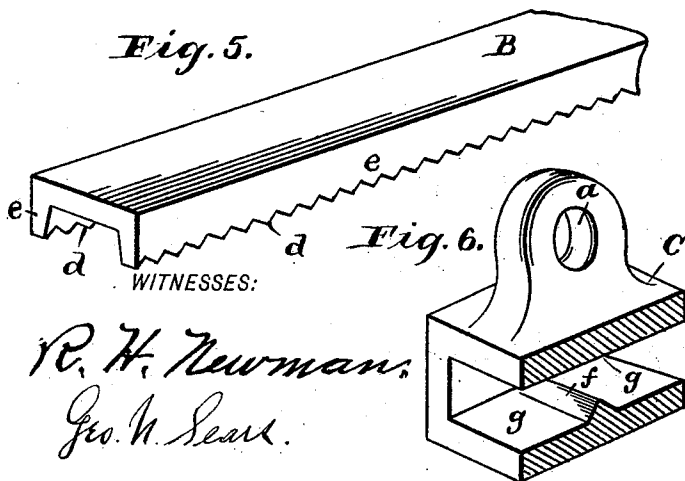
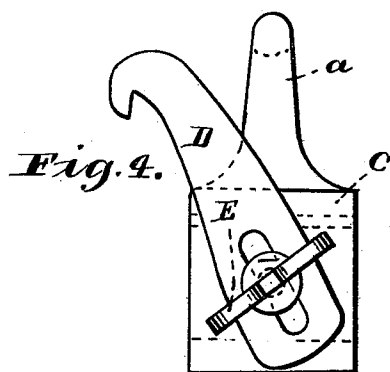
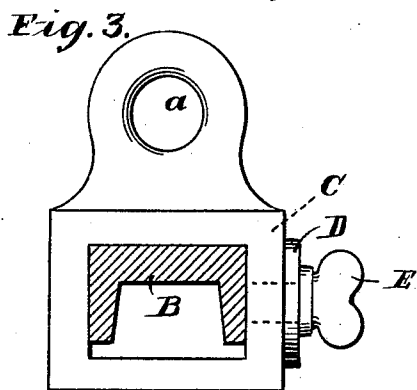
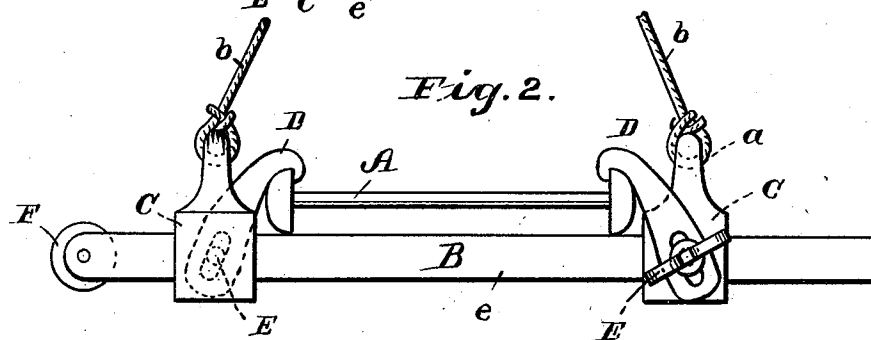
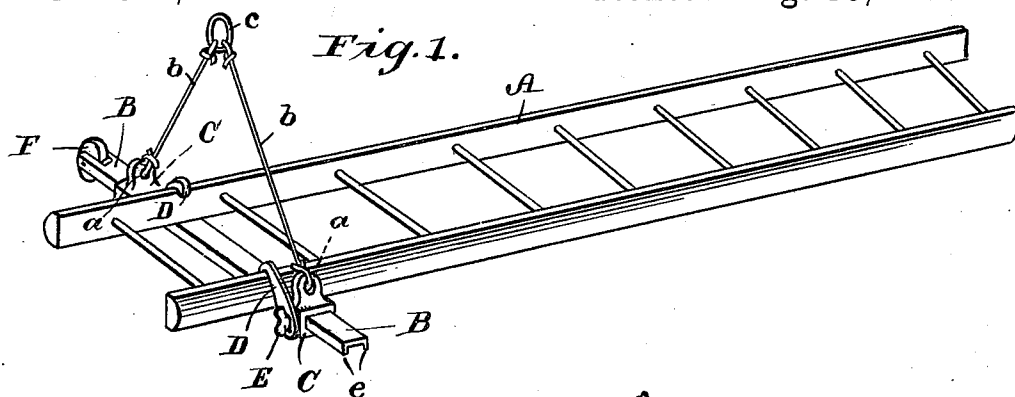


(No Model.)

M. KEELEY.
SWINGING SCAFFOLD.

No. 544,486.

Patented Aug. 13, 1895.



R. H. Newman,
Geo. H. Seale.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL KEELEY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

SWINGING SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,486, dated August 13, 1895.

Application filed June 12, 1895. Serial No. 552,511. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL KEELEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to swinging scaffolds—such, for instance, as are used by painters, masons, and other workmen—upon the vertical elevated portion of various forms of buildings. It more particularly relates to the base or parts which serve to support the platform of the scaffold.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and durable construction which will more fully answer its purpose and creditably meet the demands of the trade. My construction further permits of quick assemblage and perfect operation.

With these ends in view my invention consists and resides in the construction herein described, and then recited in the claims.

The same numerals of reference denote like or corresponding parts upon the several figures of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the scaffold, the same consisting of one of my novel supports having a ladder attached thereon. Fig. 2 is an end view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of one of the slides mounted upon the support. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a detailed perspective view of a support, the same being provided with a corrugated base. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of a slide adapted to be used in connection with Fig. 5.

It is customary in connection with scaffolds of this class to employ a common form of ladder, such as is used by painters on low elevations. Therefore, I have shown such a common form of ladder in connection with the present illustrations. Any number of my supports can be used in connection with a scaffold of this kind, but ordinarily two or three are quite sufficient. When two are employed, they are obviously arranged near the opposite outer ends of the ladder, and in case

three are used, as upon extra long ladders, one is placed near the center and the remaining two upon the ends.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a ladder of usual construction and forms a platform.

B indicates a support in the form of an angle-iron, and C C are slide-blocks fitted thereon. The slide-blocks above referred to are each provided with an eye *a*, by means of which they may be suspended by a rope, chain, or other connection in any desirable manner. The slides C C are further provided with a hook D, which is adapted to be dropped over the side pieces of the ladder and firmly secure the same to the support. Said slides and hooks are provided with thumb-screws E, which firmly secure the hooks in engagement with the ladder in the manner illustrated. These thumb-screws may also pass through the side of the block C and engage the support B, thus firmly securing the slides C C to the support and preventing any possible slipping of said slide upon the support.

The support B is preferably constructed in the form of an angle-iron, as illustrated, consisting of an iron having a depending rib upon each side, thus lending additional strength to the support, at the same time rendering said support light and durable. Said support is also provided with an abutting roller F upon its inner end, thus to afford a non-destructive or unobjectionable surface to the side of the building during the operation of raising and lowering the scaffold.

In some instances I prefer to form a series of notches *d* upon the deflected ribs *e* of the support in the manner illustrated in Fig. 5, in which instance I also form a rib *f* upon the lower inner surface *g* of the slide, as clearly appears in Fig. 6. In this construction it is obvious that the support can be shifted back and forth within the slides, and when so properly adjusted a notch *d* of the support will straddle the rib *e* of the sliding piece and so properly secure the slides in their respective positions and positively prevent any slipping of the same.

I am aware that it is old to produce suspended horizontal cross-beams to support a

ladder or like platform from. I am also aware that it is old to provide such a device with an abutting-roller upon its inner end. My invention does not consist in these features, but in the novel features set forth and again recited in the following claims.

I claim—

1. In a device of the class described the combination of a support a pair of slides fitted thereon each having an eye by means of which they are suspended, hooks secured to the said blocks and adapted to engage and retain a platform thereto.

2. In a swinging scaffold of the class specified the combination with a pair of suspended slide blocks, of a support fitted therein, a wheel upon the end of said support, a platform arranged upon the support, hooks secured to the block and adapted to engage the

platform aforesaid, and means for holding the hooks in such engagement.

3. In a scaffold of the class specified the combination of a support having a corrugated base, sliding block fitted thereon and provided with means for supporting connections, a rib upon the block to engage the before mentioned corrugations whereby the said blocks are retained in their respective places, and mechanism for retaining the platform upon the support and to the said blocks.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1895.

MICHAEL KEELEY.

Witnesses:

C. M. NEWMAN,
JEREMIAH O'DONNELL.