W. F. Trautman, 2. Sheets, Sheet. 1.

Paper Hanging Apps.

No. 103393. Patented May 24. 1870.

Fig 1

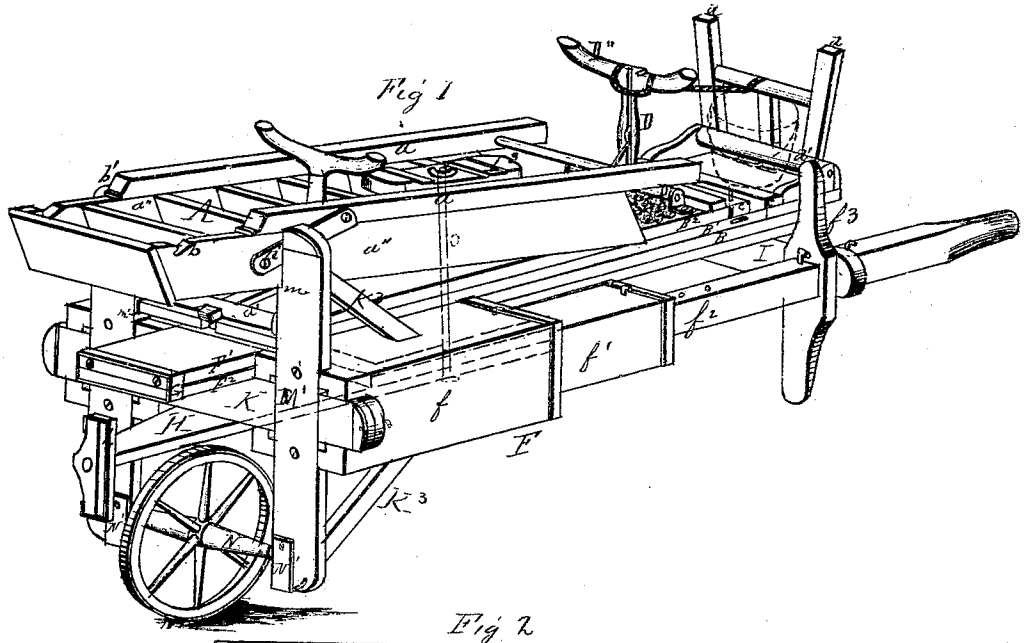


Fig 2

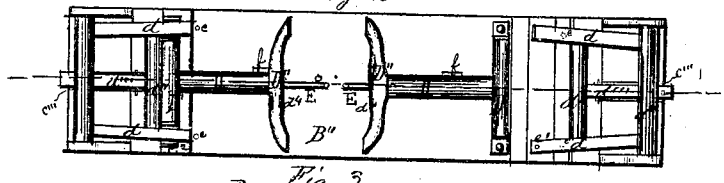
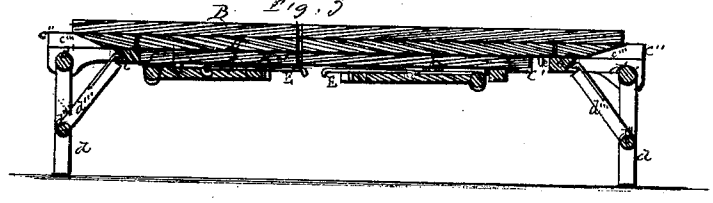


Fig. 3



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Paper Hanging Appts.

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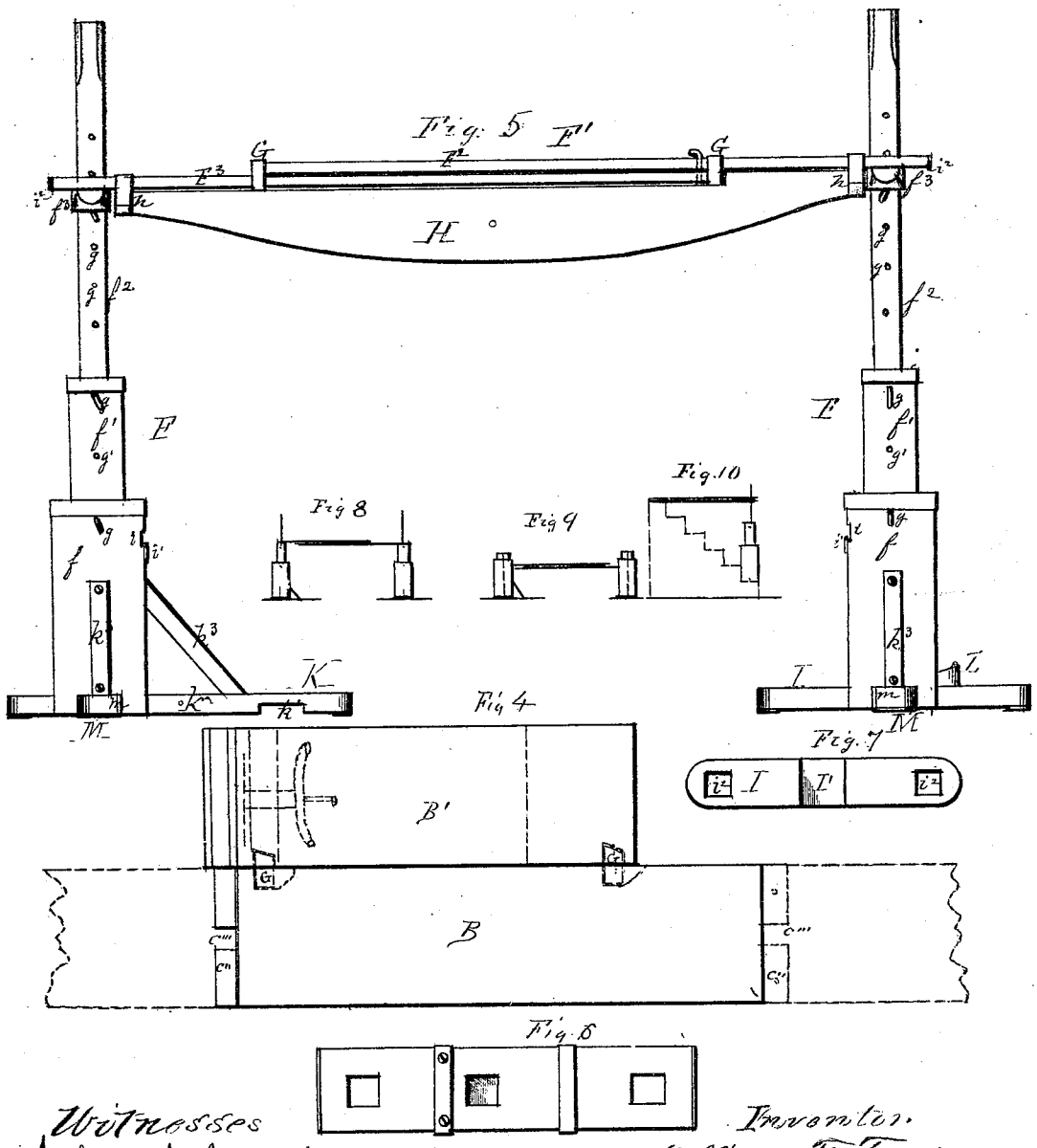

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Letters Patent No. 103,393, *dated May* 24, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-HANGERS' APPARATUS

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

I, WILLIAM F. TRAUTMAN, of Llewellyn, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Paper-Hangers' Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

These improvements relate to the novel construction of the scaffolding, step-ladder, and pasting-table, employed in the trade of paper-hanging, as separate and independent devices; also, to their relative construction and arrangement, so that they may be reduced to a compact form and arrangement to be transported from place to place, as may be desired, the scaffolding being adjusted to form a wheelbarrow to hold the table, ladder, paste-bucket, paper, &c.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the apparatus, packed ready for transportation.

Figure 2 is an under-side view of the pasting-table, closed.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section of the pasting-table, set up for short paper lengths.

Figure 4 is a top view of the pasting-table, arranged for wide paper.

Figure 5 is a side view of the scaffolding adjusted for use.

Figure 6 is a plan view of the short scaffold-platform.

Figure 7 shows an adjustable cross-bar.

Figures 8, 9, and 10, are views of reduced size, showing the arrangement of the scaffold.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will describe the construction and arrangement of the different devices or implements separately, and afterwards the manner in which they are arranged together, as shown in fig. 1.

A, fig. 1, is the step-ladder, having braces, *a*, connected by pivoted swinging arms *a'* to the sides *a''*.

b are notches cut in the sides *a''*, in which the tongued ends b^1 of the braces *a* fit, so as to firmly support the ladder when set up for use.

B B' B'' are the three parts of which the pasting-table is composed, of unequal lengths, so as to slide one under the other, for which purpose slide-cleats or bars *c c'* are attached to and near the ends of the parts B B'.

The part B is the main part or table proper, the others being merely leaves or extensions, for the purpose of lengthening or widening the table, as desired.

The table B is supported at both ends by legs *d d*, joined to turning cross-bars *d'*, journaled at the ends of the table.

d'' are journaled cross-bars, joined to the legs *d d*, and provided with braces *d'''*, having suitable hooks on their ends to catch in loops on the slide-cleats *c*, for the purpose of supporting the table when unfolded.

c'' are shelves, extending out from beneath the ends of the table, and slotted at *c'''* lengthwise of the table, so as to allow the ends of the braces *d'''* to pass through when the legs are folded.

The leaves B' B'' are provided each with a support, D, at one end only, the other end, when used, being placed on a shelf, *c''*, for which purpose pins *e* are placed in unsupported ends to fit in suitable holes made in the said shelves.

The support D consists of an upright joined to a cross-piece, D', journaled or hinged to the under side of the leaf.

The upright rests on a cross foot-piece, D .

A turning brace, E, is attached to the inner side of the upright D, and bent at the end to hook in a plate, *f*, attached to the leaf.

The support of the leaf B' is shortened, and hinged or journaled to the slide cleat *c'*, so that it may be folded up against the leaf B''.

b^2 are tongues, pivoted within slots on one side of the leaf B', and when turned out made to correspond with slots in one side of the table B, and into which they fit, held therein by vertical pins, when it is desired to widen the table, as shown in fig. 5.

When the table is thus arranged, the leaf B'' is inverted, and placed under the leaf B', as shown in fig. 5, to sustain the otherwise unsupported end.

When the legs *d d* and supports D are folded up, they are secured by metallic catches d^4, properly arranged, as shown on fig. 2, or their equivalents, such as pins e^1 or boxes e^2. The latter are continuations of the journal supports of the cross-bar D'.

A table of the described character is of very obvious advantage to paper-hangers.

By being folded up, it may be easily carried under the arm from room to room in the course of work. It can be readily adjusted to any length or width of paper, carries its own supports, and is, in every respect, superior to the common board, which, for convenience, must be of a size too short for the paper of a high room, and too long sometimes to be used in a small room.

In fig. 5, F F are the upright and supports, and F^1, the horizontal platform composing the scaffold.

Each upright consists of three parts: a hollow base part or box *f*, resting on suitable cross-timbers, and two sliding extensions f^1 f^2, the latter being a single post.

f^3 are mortised blocks or rests, sliding on the parts f^2, and held in any desired position by pins inserted in the post beneath them.

The height of the different extensions is likewise regulated by pins and holes *g g'*, properly arranged, as shown in fig. 5.

The platform F^1 consists of two horizontal planks, F^2 F^3, with mortises in their ends, to fit on the posts

f^2, and guides G on their inner ends, to allow the platform to be extended.

The ends of the planks may be brought together and placed over the post f^2, or the outer end of each plank placed thereon, and the platform extended.

In the latter case, the brace H is employed, with guides *h* on the ends, to go around the planks F^2 F^3, to keep it therein in proper position, its purpose being to sustain the extended platform, without interfering with the sliding of the planks.

The upper edge of the brace is shaped to conform to the under surface of the platform.

The short platform, fig. 6, used without a brace, may be substituted for the larger one, when desired or necessary.

The platform arranged as described, may be raised or lowered to any desired height.

Figs. 9, 10, and 11, show more clearly than can be described several different positions to which it can be adjusted.

For the purpose of adjusting it as shown in fig. 10, notches *i*, with metallic flanges i^1, are formed in one side of the base part *f*, and the ends of the platform inserted, recesses i^2 being formed in said ends in which the metallic flanges mentioned fit.

The platform may be adjusted to other positions, unnecessary to be described.

I, fig. 5, shows one of the cross-timbers, on which the scaffold uprights rest. It is also shown removed in fig. 8.

This cross-timber is made adjustable, and to fit in its place is recessed at I^1, to suit the cross-timber M'.

i^3 are mortices, of an equal size and shape with the posts f^2.

I^3, fig. 1, shows a cross-timber shorter than the timber I, instead of which it is used sometimes, as will be described, and without the mortises i^2.

The piece I^3 is substituted for the piece I when a scaffold is required for work over staircases, in which case the upright is placed on the lowest step, or on the floor, and the unsupported end of the platform rested on one of the higher steps, as shown in fig. 10.

K, fig. 5, is one of the cross-pieces of the other support or upright, extending inwardly and notched at k^1.

k^2 is a pin, inserted in one side of said piece.

k^3 are diagonal braces, reaching from the base parts *f* to the rigid cross-timbers.

L is a wedge-shaped block, inserted above the adjustable pieces I I^3, when employed as specified.

A pin may be inserted through this wedge-shaped block and the cross-piece under it, for greater firmness.

M M' are cross-pieces, placed at right angles to the pieces I K.

In one end of each a step, *m m*, is formed, and near the base parts *f* a notch, *m'*.

In the opposite ends boxes are cut to receive the journals of the wheel-axle N.

N^1 are pivoted plates, attached to the pieces M M', and bent over at their ends to fit on the ends of said pieces, and, when the wheel N^2 is used, cover the journals of the axle, and are movable, so that the wheel may be taken out.

Now, in order to reduce the devices described to the arrangement shown in fig. 1, the platform F is taken down, and the piece I removed, and in its place the notched end of the piece K inserted and secured, the uprights being thereby brought close together. The piece I is placed at the ends of the posts f^3, against the blocks, and secured.

The scaffold thus arranged is placed in a horizontal position, and the brace H being released from the platform, is placed beneath and against the pieces I and K.

On said brace, with its end as far forward as the diagonal brace will allow, is placed the closed platform, fig. 6, lying flat.

Over this is placed in a like manner the larger platform, the ends resting on the pieces I and K, a suitable hole being formed in the platform for the pin, which keeps it from moving out of place.

Next is arranged the pasting-table, folded and inverted. In this position the uprights are raised and braced, and the rear legs of the table raised and the brace thrown back. In this position the table legs are retained by a rope reaching from the cross-bar to the upright, which keeps the legs from falling back, while they may be prevented from falling forward by placing the paste-bucket in the position shown.

When properly arranged, the forward end of the table fits snugly in the recesses.

The different articles having been arranged as described, a pin, *o*, with a screw on its upper end, is inserted through corresponding holes in the brace, platform, and table, and the ladder fixed in the position represented in fig. 1, its forward part resting between the cross-timbers of the scaffold supports and on the shelves *m* formed at the ends of said timbers.

The piece I^3 is then placed across the steps of the ladder, over the pin *o*, and a nut, *o'*, screwed on, securing the articles rigidly together.

The wheel is now adjusted, and the arrangement completed.

The ends of the posts f^2 should be rounded to form handles by which to wheel the barrow.

The blocks f^3 serve as rests or legs.

P in fig. 1 shows how the rolls of paper may be carried.

Having fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The table, composed of the three divisions or parts B B^1 B^2, all constructed and arranged separately and relatively, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The construction and arrangement of the supports F and platform F', substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The movable rests f^3, in combination with the platform F' and supports F, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

4. The brace H, constructed and arranged substantially as specified, in combination with the platform F', for the purpose set forth.

5. The adjustable cross-pieces I and I^3, in combination with the scaffold-support, to which they may be adjusted, substantially as described.

6. The arrangement, as shown in fig. 1 of the drawings, of the scaffold, table, and step-ladder, in combination with the wheel N^2 and pin *o*, or equivalent, for the purpose specified.

7. The supports M M', constructed substantially as described, and adapted to receive the wheel N^2, as and for the purpose set forth.

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