

(No Model.)

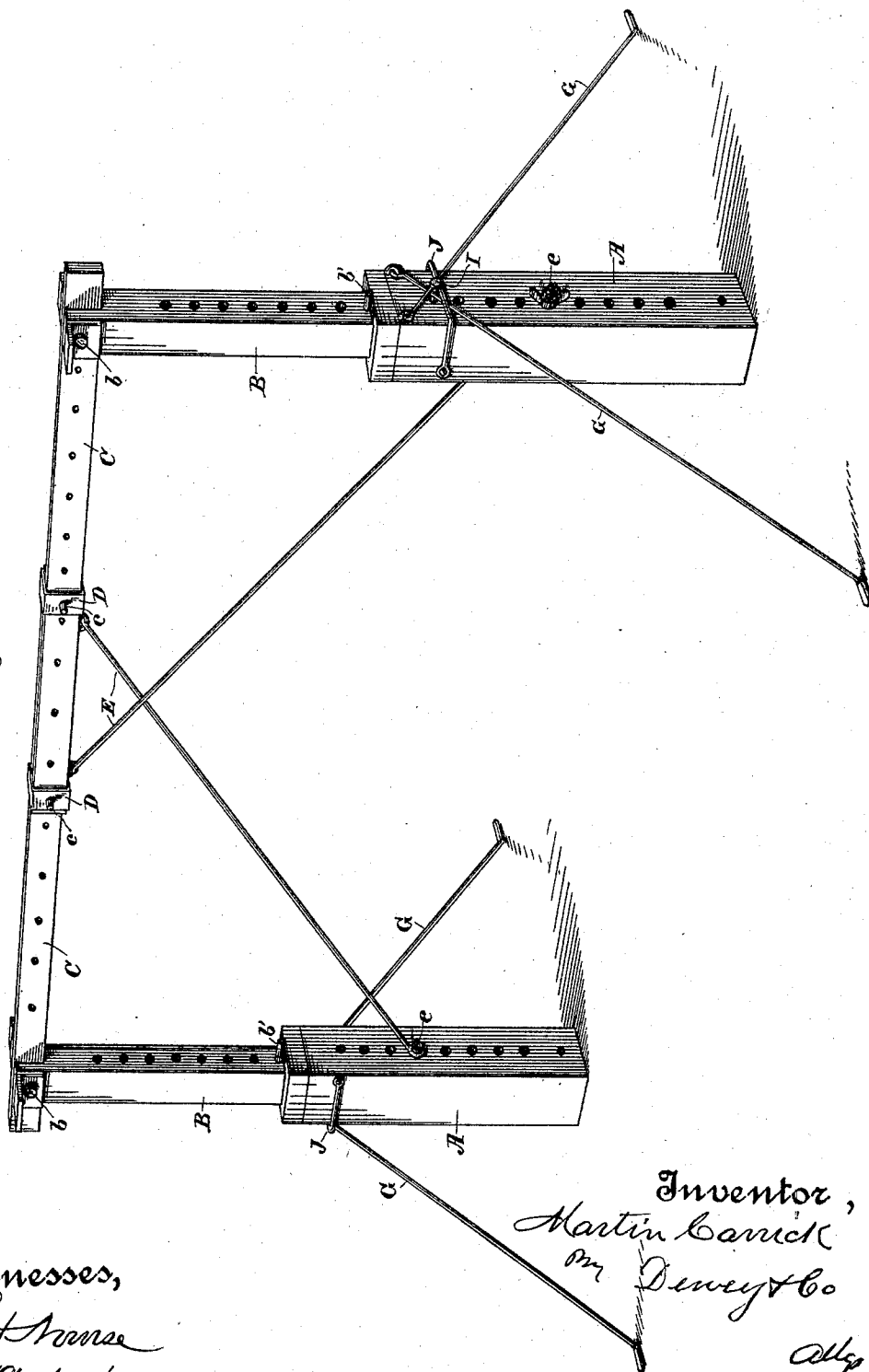
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. CARRICK.
ADJUSTABLE SCAFFOLD.

No. 591,208.

Patented Oct. 5, 1897.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses,
J. F. Aschbeck

Inventor,
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attys

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Fig. 2.

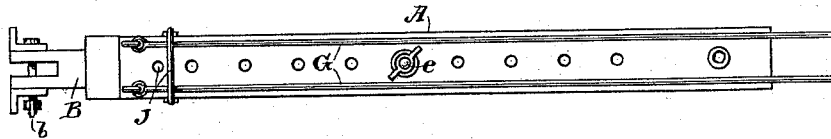
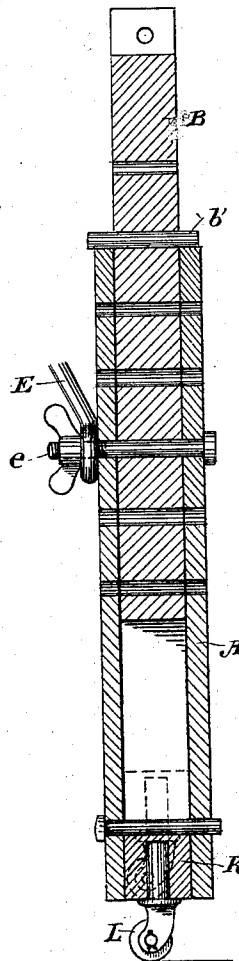


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN CARRICK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ADJUSTABLE SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,208, dated October 5, 1897.

Application filed June 28, 1897. Serial No. 642,572. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN CARRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Adjustable Scaffolds; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a scaffolding which is especially designed for the use of plasterers, wall artists, and decorators of every description where it is necessary to have the scaffolding in rooms, halls, or other structures.

It consists, essentially, of a separable and adjustable structure upon which the scaffolding is supported, which may be fitted to any width or height of room, moved from point to point without taking down, and reduced to small compass for the purpose of transferring from one room to another or one floor to another.

It also consists in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my scaffold when in use. Fig. 2 shows one of the posts when not in use. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the detached bridge-bars. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through one of the posts and attachments.

The first portion of my scaffolding consists of hollow standards A, having other standards or posts B slidable within them. The first-named standards rest upon the floor when in use, and the posts B are slidable within them, so as to be raised or depressed to suit the height of work to be done.

Across at the top each of the posts B has a transverse slot or channel which is adapted to receive one end of the bridge portion C of the support, this bridge portion extending across from one post to the other and being made adjustable, so as to allow the posts to be separated to any desired degree, as hereinafter described.

The ends of the bridge portions C are secured where they pass through the tops of the posts B by removable bolts and nuts or pins b, which will retain them in position.

The parts C overlap each other and are provided with yokes or straps D, these straps

being fastened at the ends of each overlapping portion and encircling the other part of the bridge-bar, so that each of the bridge-bars is thus slidable through the yoke which is secured to the end of the other one.

Brace-rods E each have one end fixed to a point near the end of one of the bridge-bars C, so that they cross each other, and the lower ends are secured to the hollow posts A by bolts e, these bolts passing through eyes or holes formed in the lower ends of the braces E, and at the same time passing through the inner posts B, so as to hold them in place. These brace-rods E serve as a support to the bridge-bars C, and they also prevent any transverse swaying movement which would incline to tilt the framework over in that direction.

Each of the supports is formed in the same manner, and the planking for the scaffolding is laid upon the bridge-bars C.

The bridge-bars C are perforated with holes, and pins or bolts c pass through these holes, preferably made through the guiding-straps, so that the two are united together at any desired point, forming a single structure.

If the hall or room is narrow these pins are removed and the posts A pushed together, the bars C sliding upon one another until the requisite distance between the posts has been obtained.

There will be no change in the angle or position of the brace-rods E, since each brace-rod is fixed to the bottom of the post A on one side and at the top to the outer end of the sliding bridge-bar C, which is connected permanently with that post, so that the L-shaped frame formed by each post and its section of a bridge-bar is a single structure slidable with relation to the corresponding structure of the opposite post and bridge-bar and brace. If the platform is to be made wider, the pins c are withdrawn and the bridge-bars are slid upon each other by the separation of the posts A until the desired width is attained, when the pins are again introduced.

The greater distance between the posts A the nearer the brace-rods E will approach to the center, so that at the greatest extension they form braces to the central portion of the bridge, thus giving it a rigidity sufficient for the purpose, whether it be wide or narrow.

In order to elevate or depress the standards to suit them to any height of ceiling or space where the work is to be done, the bolts which secured the lower ends of the braces to the posts A are removed.

The posts A and the posts B have coincident holes made through them to receive the bolts *e*, and also to receive bolts or pins *b'*, which are inserted into the holes in the posts B, just above the ends of the posts A, so that the posts B are temporarily supported by these pins resting upon the tops of the posts A. The bolts *e* being then withdrawn the posts B may be slipped up or down until any succeeding hole is coincident with the hole in the post A, and as the braces E move up and down with the movement of the posts B and the bridge-bars the eye or hole at the bottom of each brace will be moved up or down coincident with the movement of the slidable post B, and when the eye at the lower end of the brace is in line with the hole in the post A the bolt *e* may be again put through and the nut screwed upon it and the whole will be locked in its new position. It will be seen by this that almost any degree of elevation or depression of the scaffolding may be thus obtained.

In order to brace this scaffolding and prevent its tipping over sidewise, I have shown the brace-rods G, having their upper ends pivoted upon opposite sides of the post A, crossing each other, extending diagonally downward to the floor on which the posts rest and having suitable feet which stand upon the floor. At the point where these brace-bars cross each other a pin I is put into the post A, just below the crossing-point of the braces, and this prevents the braces from being closed toward each other.

Partially surrounding or fixed upon the post A is a yoke or strap J, which incloses the brace-rods G, and these rods just contact with the outer ends of the channel formed by the yoke or strap just where the braces pass outside of the posts in their diagonal line toward the foot. From this construction it will be seen that the brace-rods are prevented from moving in either direction by reason of the fastenings at their upper ends, the pin at the point of crossing, and the ends of the slot or channel within the yoke where the rods again abut.

The whole structure is thus easily kept in its position and prevented from tipping in any direction, and it may be adjusted to any desired size or height.

In the lower part of the hollow posts A are short slidable sections K, having casters or wheels L fixed in their lower ends.

When the posts A stand upon the floor in their normal position, the sections K slide easily up into the posts and no weight is brought upon the wheels or rollers, but when it is desired to move the staging or scaffolding the posts A are lifted a little, thus allowing the slides K to extend out at the bottom

enough to bring the rollers into contact with the floor, and by putting pins through above the sections K, so as to retain the rollers resting upon the floor, it will be manifest that the scaffolding can be rolled about to any desired point, when a change is necessary, without taking it down.

When it is desired to remove the whole apparatus to a different room or different floor, the bolts which hold the bridge-bars C may be removed, allowing the bridge-bars to be lifted out of the channels in the tops of the posts B, and the bridge-bars may be shortened by removing pins *c* and closing the bars together. The brace-rods E are also disengaged from the posts A by removing the bolts *e*, which hold them, and the posts B are also allowed to slide into the posts A to shorten them to any desired extent.

By removing the pins I the side brace-rods G are allowed to swing about their pivot-points upon the posts A and closed together in line with the posts, thus reducing the whole apparatus to a small diameter transversely and with only such length as the length of the various parts necessitates. The whole can then be easily moved through any doorway or passage, taken up or down a flight of stairs, or in any way transferred from one place to another without the danger of marring the walls, which occurs when the large horses with diverging legs are used, as in the usual construction.

No cutting off or piecing out of legs is necessary in my construction to adapt the scaffolding-support to rooms of various heights, and there is no difficulty in at once fitting it to the width of the space in which the work is to be done.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A scaffolding-support consisting of vertical hollow posts with other posts telescoping therein, holes made in each of the posts so as to coincide with each other, bolts by which they are united together, transverse bridge-bars extending between the posts and brace-rods attached to the posts extending diagonally outward and downward in opposite directions, said rods crossing each other and adapted to rest upon the floor or surface and retain the posts in an upright position and means for preventing the braces closing toward each other.

2. A scaffolding-support consisting of vertical hollow posts, other posts adapted to telescope within them, extending upwardly therefrom, each of the posts having the holes adapted to coincide with each other, and bolts or pins by which they may be united at any degree of extension, bridge-bars fitting in slots in the upper ends of the telescoping posts, said bars crossing each other between the posts having guiding-slides fixed to the end of each within which the opposite one is slidable, bolts by which said bridge-bars are

secured to the tops of the posts and other bolts by which they are secured in their overlapping adjustment, and brace-rods having the upper ends of each secured to the ends of one of the bridge-bars, said brace-rods crossing each other and having the lower ends formed with eyes and fitted to the same bolts which adjustably unite the telescopic posts whereby the brace-rods are secured to the vertical columns and movable up or down in unison with the bridge-bars.

3: A scaffolding-support consisting of tubular posts, other posts slidable therein with holes adapted to coincide in each and bolts by which the two are secured together to produce any desired height, overlapping bridge-bars extending across between the upper ends of the slidable sections, fitting in slots made in said ends, sliding yokes fixed to each of the ends of the bridge-bars and inclosing the opposite bar whereby said bars are slidable within said yokes, pins passing through the yokes and bars by which the bars are held at any point of adjustment to make a wide or narrow scaffolding, brace-rods, each having the upper ends connected to one of the bridge-bars and the lower ends secured to the posts A by the bolts which secure the upper and lower sections of the posts together, whereby a horizontal or vertical ad-

justment of the scaffolding-support may be effected without alteration in the position of the braces.

4. In a scaffolding-support consisting of posts formed in vertically-slidable adjustable sections, transverse bridge-pieces fixed to the tops of the posts and correspondingly adjustable to allow the posts to be brought together or separated, brace-rods extending from the bridge-posts crossing each other having the lower ends fixed to the supporting-posts so that vertical or horizontal adjustments are made without altering the brace-rods, other diagonal brace-rods fixed to the lower post-sections crossing each other transversely having feet adapted to rest upon the floor at a distance from each side of the bases of the posts, yokes fixed to the side of the post inclosing said brace-rods to prevent their spreading outwardly, and pins entering the posts beneath the points of the crossing of the brace-rods whereby they are locked together.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

MARTIN CARRICK.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.