

J. DANNEBOHM.
TRESTLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1911.

1,011,923.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

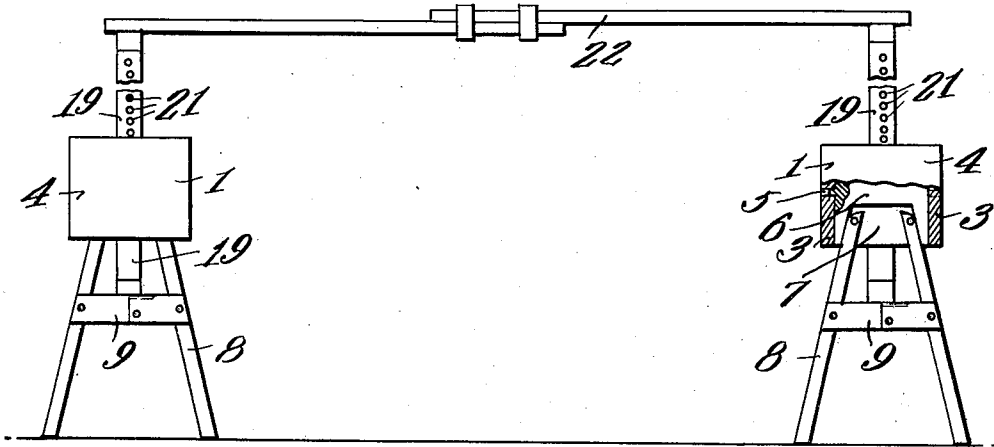


Fig. 2.

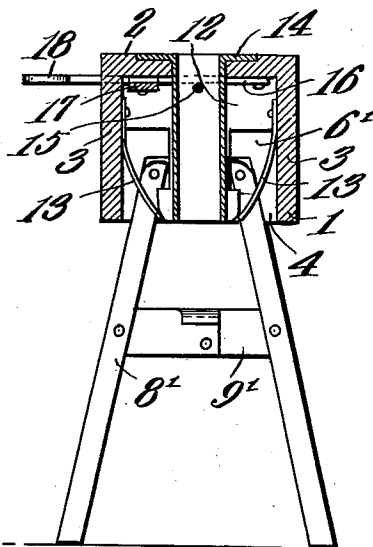
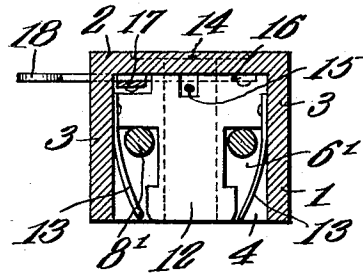


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

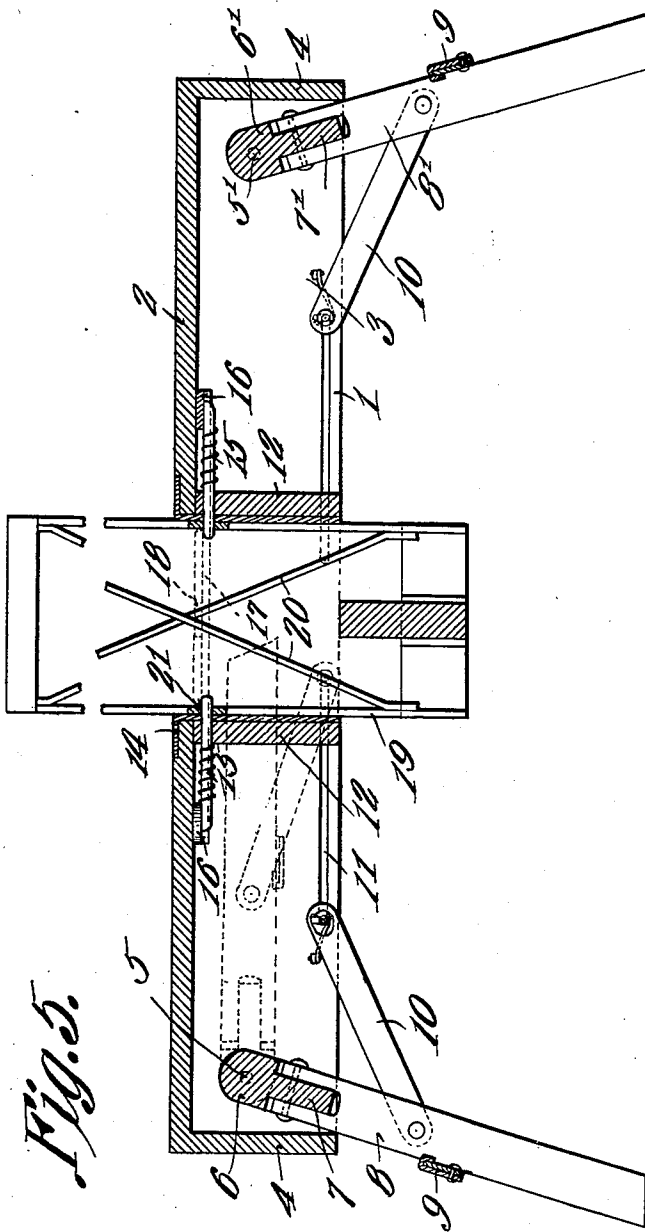


Fig. 5.

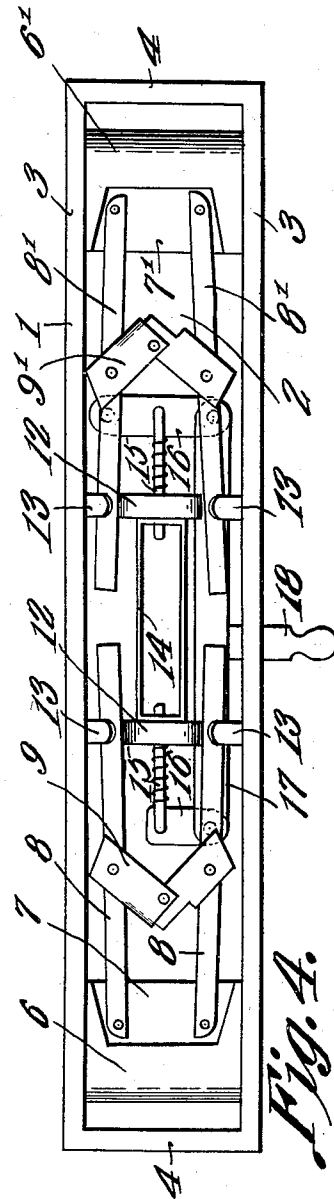


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DANNEBOHM, OF ELLINWOOD, KANSAS.

TRESTLE.

1,011,923.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

Application filed May 27, 1911. Serial No. 629,776.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DANNEBOHM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ellinwood, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Trestle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in trestles, the primary object of the invention being the provision of a trestle made in collapsible form and preferably of sheet metal, and provided with means so that an extension may be adjustably supported therein, whereby two trestles may be arranged in parallel to support a scaffold.

A further object of the invention, is the provision of a centrally arranged well or casing in said trestle, in which a scaffold holding casing or support is slidably, removably and adjustably supported.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is an end view of two of the improved trestles shown in operable position when supporting a scaffold, the end of one being broken away to show the leg pivot. Fig. 2 is a central cross section through the trestles. Fig. 3 is a detail view in elevation of the leg locking means carried by the trestle. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the trestle with the legs folded. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal central section through the trestle with the legs extended.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the main body of the trestle, which is made preferably of sheet metal, and is formed of the top plate 2, the two side aprons 3, and the end walls 4, thus forming a box like trestle for the reception of the legs 8 and 8', as will presently appear.

Pivoted at each end of the body within the box portion thereof and by means of pivots 5 and 5', are the blocks 6 and 6', each one of which is provided with the reduced webs 7 and 7', which have straddling them, the forked upper ends of the respective pairs of legs 8 and 8', which have a movement to-

ward and away from each other. In order to hold the said legs in pairs and in extended position, the pivoted braces 9 and 9', are employed, they being extended when the legs are in supporting position, and being folded, as shown in Fig. 4, when the legs are folded and incased in the trestle body. By means of the pivoted braces 10 and pin-and-slot connection 11 in the trestle body, these legs are held against extending or folding during the use of the same.

Secured within the trestle to the underside of the top 2, are the two leg guiding and locking block 12, which co-act with the spring arms 13, to engage the legs when they are folded, as shown in Fig. 4, thus locking the legs within the trestle body when not in use.

Provided in the top longitudinally and centrally thereof is a rectangular opening, in which fits the rectangular casing 14, whose walls are braced by the blocks 12, and provided in opposite walls of this casing are openings in which slide the pins or rods 15, carried by their respective levers 16, which are pivoted to the bar 17, which by means of the arm or lever 18, may be moved back and forth to move the said pins 15 into and out of the interior of the casing. By this means, a guide and locking support is provided for the extensions 19, which are made of sheet metal, and provided with the bracing cross rods 20, interiorly thereof. These extensions are provided with apertures 21, by means of which they are held at various vertical adjustments, by engagement with the pins 15. A scaffold 22 may then span and rest upon the upper ends of these extensions, so that two trestles will provide a very steady and strong scaffold support.

By making the trestles as described, and of metal, it will be seen that a very compact form is provided, and one which can be readily moved from job to job.

What I claim is:

1. In a trestle, the combination of a channel beam, leg carrying heads one at each end pivoted for longitudinal swinging movement within the beam, a pair of legs forming a continuation of each of said heads pivotally connected for movement toward and away from each other and to the respective heads, whereby the legs may be collapsed toward each other and the heads swung to incase the heads and legs within the beam, two transversely mounted leg guiding and locking blocks provided with

reduced lower ends disposed within the beam near the center thereof to provide leg receiving spaces between the walls of the beam and sides of the reduced portions of the blocks, and a pair of springs to each block 5 having a tension toward the reduced portion thereof to engage its respective leg and hold the same seated between the reduced portion of its block and the wall of the beam.

10 2. In a trestle, the combination of a channeled beam, leg carrying heads one at each end pivoted for longitudinal swinging movement to the walls and within the beam, a pair of legs to each head pivotally connected 15 for movement toward and away from each other, the pivotal point of the head with the beam being on a longitudinal center line of the legs, whereby the heads and legs may be swung with the pivot of the head as a 20 center to incase each head and its legs within the beam, two transverse leg guiding and locking blocks with reduced lower ends disposed within the beam, to provide leg-receiving spaces between the walls of the beam 25 and sides of the reduced portion of the blocks, and a pair of springs to each block for co-acting with its respective walls of the reduced portion of the block to lock the legs

in folded position within the beam, said legs when folded being substantially parallel 30 with the underside of the top of the beam.

3. The combination with a channeled beam, and a pair of leg carrying heads disposed for longitudinal movement into and out of said beam of a pair of legs carried by each of said 35 heads, two transversely disposed leg-receiving and locking blocks mounted within the beam, and equi-distant from a center line thereof, the lower ends of said blocks being reduced and provided with leg-receiving receptacles upon 40 opposite sides thereof formed by the reduced portion and the walls of the beam, a spring connected to the end of each block, and each having its lower ends disposed to exert a tension toward the reduced portion of the 45 block, whereby the legs when in folded position will be held by the spring within the receptacle formed by the reduced end of the block and the adjacent wall of the beam.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing 50 as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN DANNEBOHM.

Witnesses:

H. D. BACK,

CHAS. MELLIES.