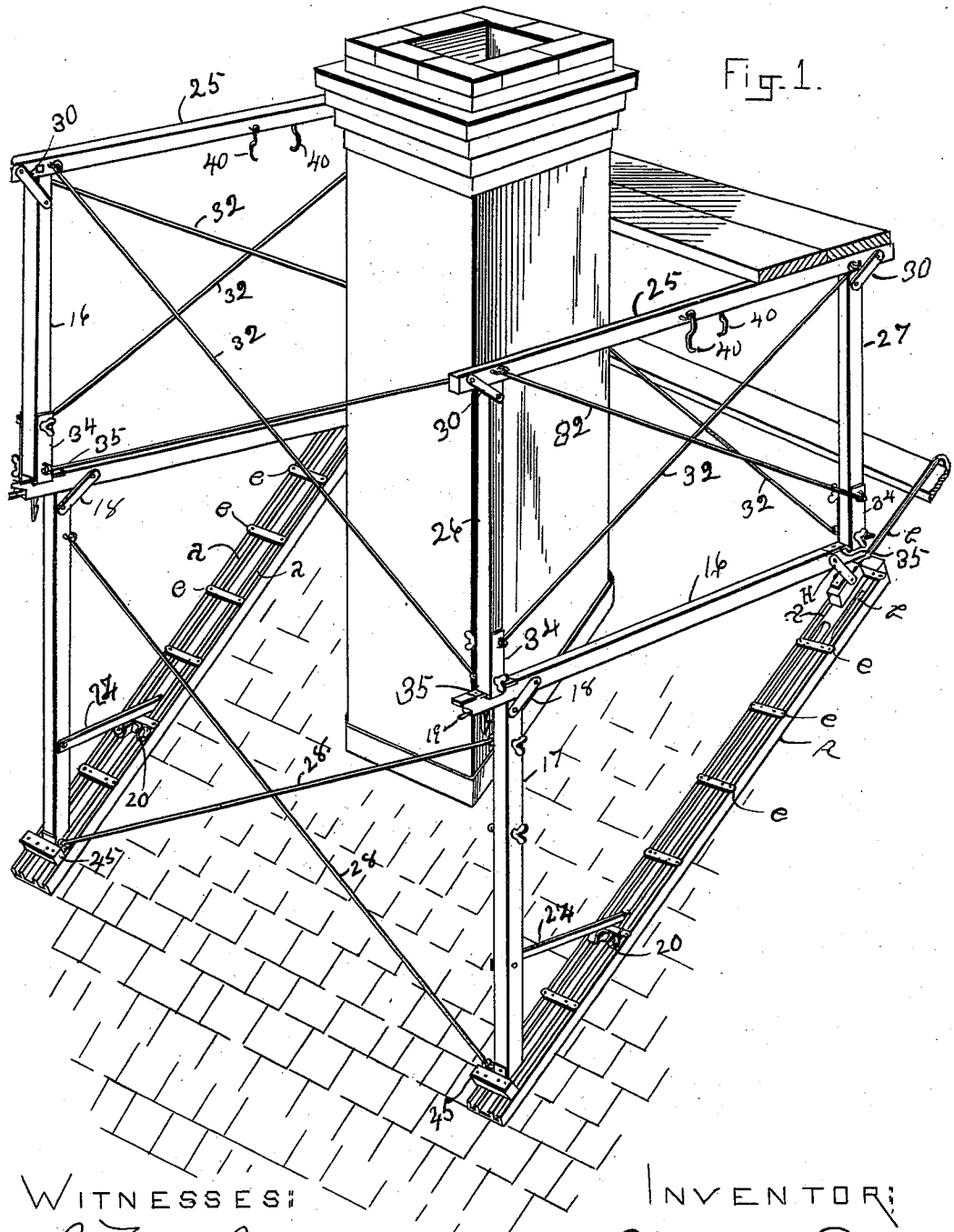
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# C. M. DEARBORN.

## FOLDING SCAFFOLD.

No. 429,427. Patented June 3, 1890.

Fig. 1.




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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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## FOLDING SCAFFOLD.

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Fig. 2.

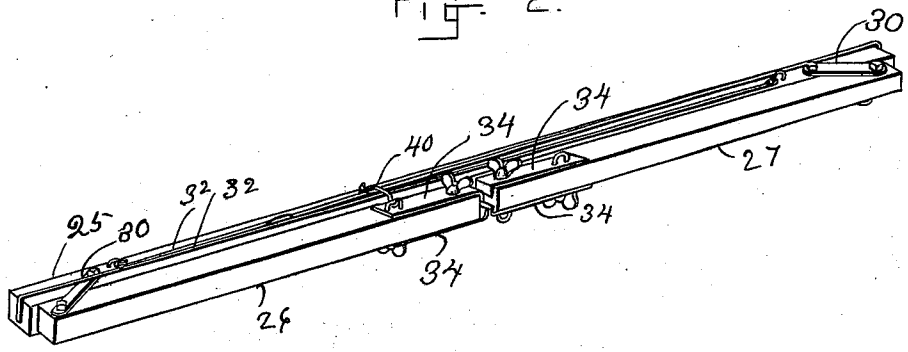



Fig. 3.

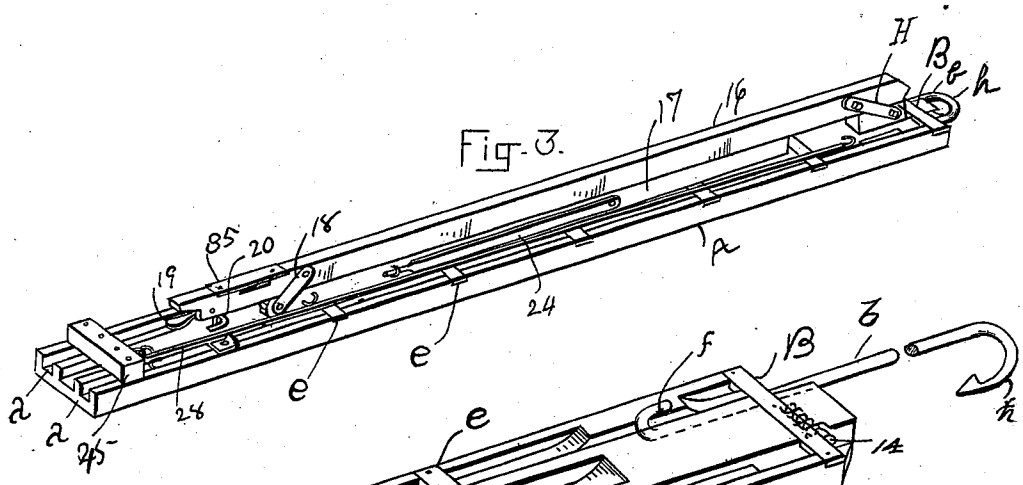
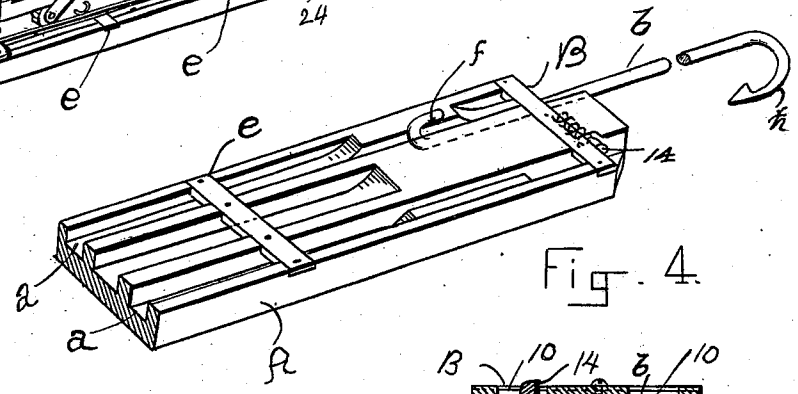



Fig. 4.



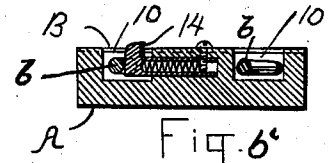




Fig. 6.

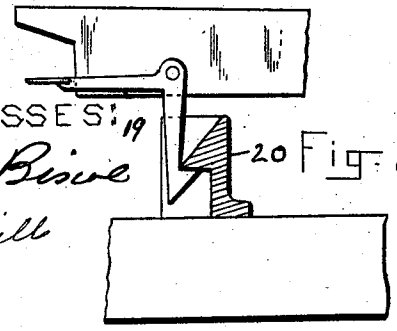



Fig. 6

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAYTON M. DEARBORN, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FOLDING SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,427, dated June 3, 1890.

Application filed July 11, 1889. Serial No. 317,257. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLAYTON M. DEARBORN, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Folding Portable Scaffolds, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of scaffolding employed for topping out chimneys. It has for its object to provide a scaffolding that may be readily applied to a house-roof when desired for use and readily detached therefrom and folded for transportation or storage after the work of topping out a chimney has been completed.

The invention consists, mainly, in matters of construction whereby the aforesaid objects are obtained, all of which is hereinafter more fully described, and then specifically claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view representing a scaffold embodying my invention applied to the roof of a house as positioned for use in topping out a chimney. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a section of the device folded for transportation or storage. Fig. 3 is a similiar view of another section of the device folded for transportation or storage. Fig. 4 is a similar view of a portion of the base-block made on an enlarged scale. Figs. 5 and 6 represent details to be referred to hereinafter.

My improved scaffold comprises a main or base section, which rests upon the house-top, as in Fig. 1. It is used to build the chimney nearest the house-top and is all that is required in case of low chimneys. When, however, the chimney is extended high up, I make use of a super or top structure that rests upon the bottom structure, as in Fig. 1, and gives the required elevation of scaffold. The said top structure is detachably connected to the bottom structure, and is folded separately, as in Fig. 2, for storage and transportation. The bottom structure is composed of two parts. Said parts are duplicates of each other, and one of said parts is described as follows: A base-board A, composed of wood or other suitable material, is designed to bear upon the house-roof, Fig. 1, while in use. It is further designed as a convenient receptacle for holding the extension-rods *b* while in storage or transportation; and to that end it is provided with longitudinal grooves or recesses *a*, which are adapted in size to receive the said rods where they are slid therein. The base A is further provided with cross-bars *e*, which are secured firmly to the board, and are composed of thin metal adapted to engage the hooks *f*, Fig. 4, of rod *b*. These cross-bars extend across the top of the base-board, so as to leave a space between their under sides and the bottom of the grooves *a*, for the purpose of allowing the passage of the rod *b* and its hook *f*, when said rod is turned so that its hook lies flat in the groove. Said rod in use extends upwardly from the block and hooks over the ridge-pole of the house, thereby holding the scaffold, as in Fig. 1. When the rod is in this position, the hook end *f* of said rod is upright in the groove, and thus engages a bar *e* on the board A, which bars are arranged at convenient intervals throughout the length of the board, as shown, to the end that the board may be adjusted on the roof to a variety of positions, varying in distance from the ridge-pole.

In some cases it is found desirable to have the board A very near the edge of the roof, and if the roof be a long one the rod *b*, when made convenient for purposes of storage or transportation, may not be long enough to reach the ridge-pole. For use on such occasions I have provided an extension-rod, which is like the rod *b*, except that its forward end is turned to form a loop. It is combined with the rod *b* by passing the hook *h* of said rod through the said loop. In this way I obtain the desired result of an elongated holding-rod, the parts of which disjoint and lie in the recesses *a a* when the device is folded. On the end of board A is a cap-plate B, Fig. 5, under which are provided the openings 10 10, through which the rods are made to pass to and from the recesses *a a*, respectively, and when the device is folded the hook *h* of rod *b* extends from one opening 10, in which the rod *b* lies, over into the hole 10 of the recess in which the other section of the rod lies. A spring-actuated catch 14, engaging the said hook, locks the rod and prevents it from sliding out of its recess.

Connected with the board A is a metallic link H, one end of which is jointed to the board A, and the opposite end of which is

jointed to the putlog 16, Fig. 3, and connected with the putlog 16 is a standard 17, the connection being effected by a link 18. The metallic links H and 18 are of sufficient length to permit the putlog and standard to be piled one above the other on the board A when folded, as in Fig. 3. The putlog has at its rear end a latch 19, Fig. 6, which, as the device is folded, engages a catch 20 on the board A and operates as a locking device to hold the parts folded closely when in transportation or storage. When opened out for use, the standard 17 bears one end upon the board A, Fig. 1, its opposite end being under the putlog 16 to support the same. A cross-bar 45 is secured to the board A and prevents the standard 17 from slipping downwardly, so as to collapse the scaffold. On the standard 17 is a supplemental putlog 24, which is connected by a suitable pin to the standard 17, and in use this supplemental putlog takes the position shown in Fig. 1. When folded it takes the position shown in Fig. 3.

The base structure of my improved scaffolding comprises two boards A and the complemental mechanisms thus far described. Said mechanisms are folded separately, as in Fig. 3. In use, however, they are arranged relatively to each other as in Fig. 1. They are separately connected with the ridge-poles by their respective holding-rods *b* and are supported laterally by stay-rods 28 28, Fig. 1. Said rods are hinged, respectively, to one of the devices and fold therewith; but in use they are extended and engage a suitable hook in the adjacent device. The superstructure or supplemental portion of my improved scaffold is also made in two parts, each of which parts folds separately, and one of which is described as follows: A putlog 25 is provided with standards 26 27, Fig. 1. Said standards are connected with the putlog, respectively, by link-joints 30 30. Said links allow the standards to be swung outwardly for folding, as in Fig. 2. In use they allow the standards to swing inwardly under and in position to support the putlog, as shown, Fig. 1. A further result obtained by said links is to bring the standard in positions, so that a stay-rod, as 32, suitably hinged to the putlog, may be connected with the standard at its bottom end, and yet allow the use of a stay-rod that when folded will bear upon the putlog and lie closely adjacent thereto, as in Fig. 2. Said standards 26 and 27 have on their bottom ends engaging plates 34, Figs. 1 and 2, the flanges of which engage a plate 35 on the putlog 16 of the bottom structure while in use, and thereby prevent the standards from slipping out of place. The structure is supported laterally by said stay-rods 32, and said rods fold with the device, as shown in Fig. 2. The said top structure comprises two of said parts, which are duplicates of each other, and which are arranged for use as shown in Fig. 1.

When folded, the parts are held together by hooks 40, which are so arranged as to engage the several loops engaged by the stay-rods 32 when the device is opened out for use.

I claim—

1. In combination, the base-board having a series of cross-bars and the scaffold, and the rod *b*, having its upper end hooked at *h* to engage with the roof, and its lower end also hooked to engage with the cross-bars, substantially as described.

2. In combination, the base-board, the scaffold supported thereon, and the longitudinally-adjustable rod *b*, the said base-board being formed with groove *a* to receive the rod, and having cross-bars *e*, with which the said rod engages, substantially as described.

3. In combination, the base-board, the scaffold-frame supported thereon, the longitudinally-adjustable holding-rod *b*, and a catch 14, for holding the rod, substantially as described.

4. In combination, the base-board A, the putlog 16, connected with said board at its upper end by a link H, and the vertical standard 17, connected with the putlog 16 by a link 18 at its upper end, the said standard being detachably held at its lower end upon the base-board, whereby the standard may be folded between the board and putlog 16, substantially as described.

5. In combination, the base-board, the putlog 16, connected therewith at one end, the standard 17, connected with the putlog 16 at its free end, a catch 19 on the putlog 16, and the piece 20 on the base-board, substantially as described.

6. In combination, the base-board and the scaffold-frame composed of standards and putlogs, said parts being connected by pivoted links, substantially as described.

7. In combination, the base-board, the lower scaffold supported thereon, and the superstructure adapted to rest upon the frame, the plates 35 on the lower frame, and the engaging plates on the superstructure adapted to engage said plates 35, substantially as described.

8. In combination, the base-board with the lower scaffold-frame thereon, the superstructure comprising standards 26 27 and putlog 25, pivotally secured to said standards to permit folding, and the braces 32, substantially as described.

9. In combination, the base-board, the putlog 16, pivotally connected therewith at its upper end, the standard pivotally connected with the putlog and having its lower end resting loosely against a block 45 on the base-board, substantially as described.

Signed at Lynn, Massachusetts, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1889.

CLAYTON M. DEARBORN.

Witnesses:
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