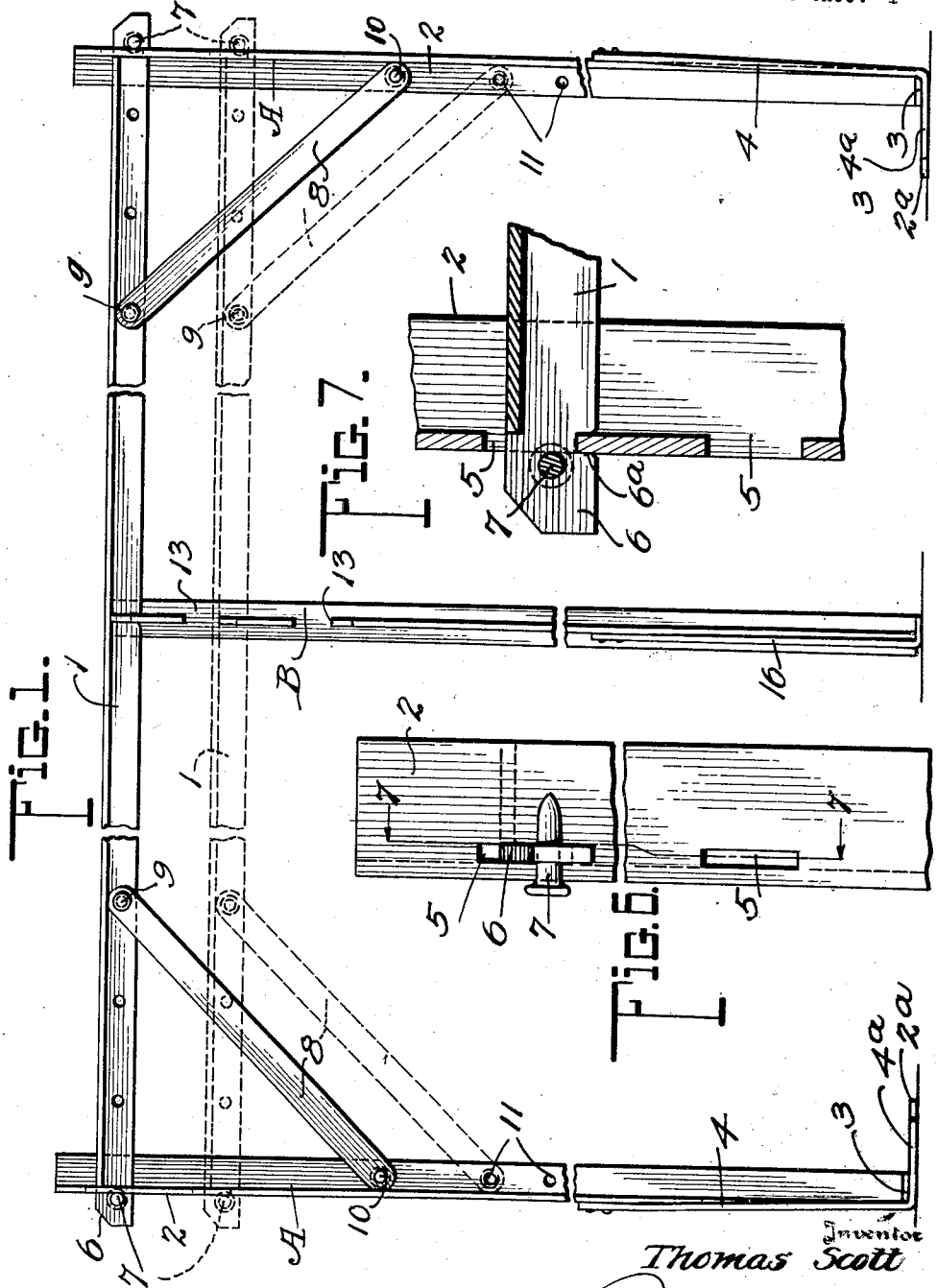
Jan. 18, 1927. 1,614,496

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SCAFFOLD SUPPORT

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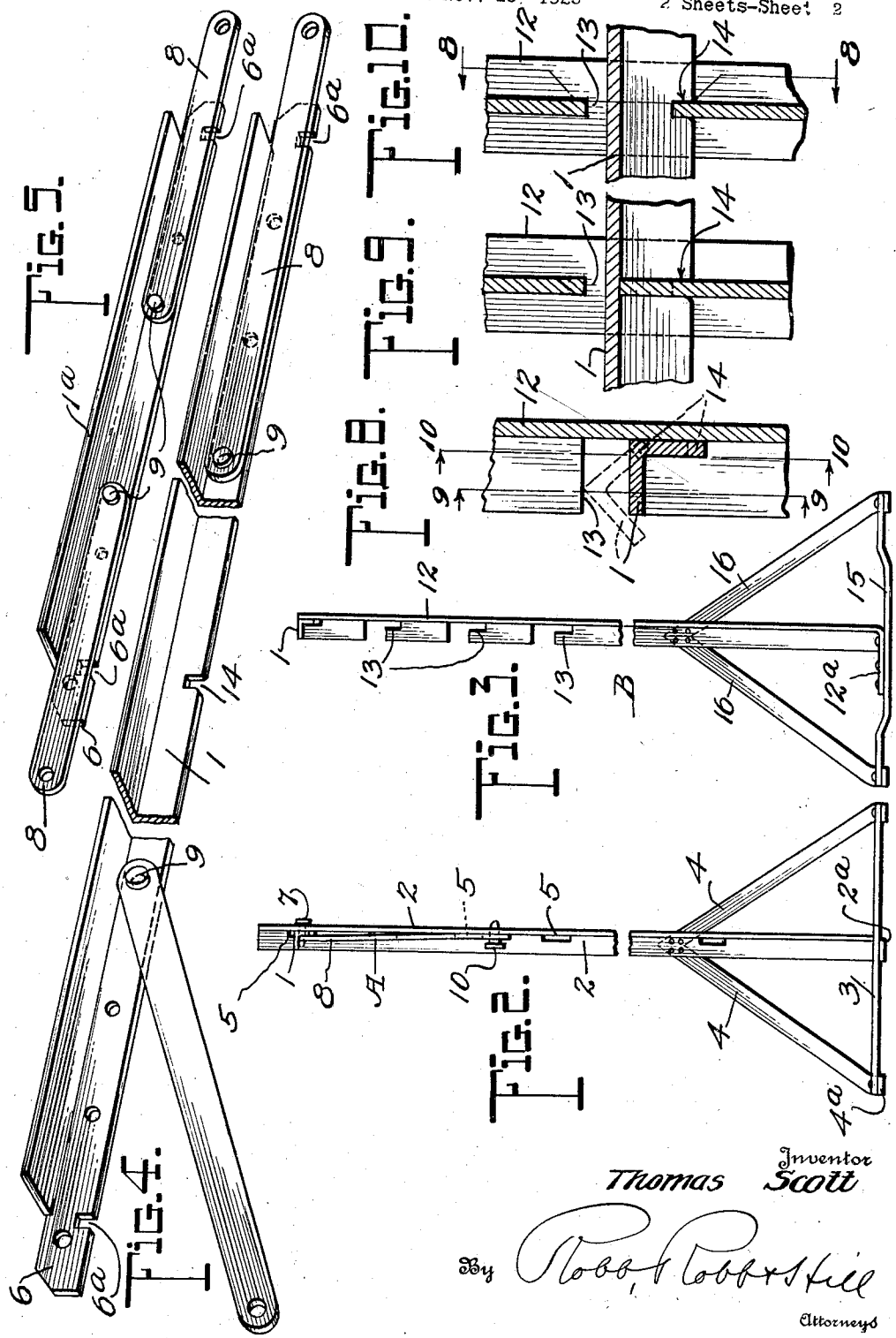


Fig. 5.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SCAFFOLD SUPPORT.

Application filed November 19, 1925. Serial No. 70,150.

The present invention relates to an adjustable trestle or supporting frame for scaffold platforms of that general type which are extensively used by plasterers, painters or other workmen when doing overhead work.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide an adjustable scaffold support which is simple and inexpensive in its construction, which can be readily adjusted for supporting the platform at different elevations, which can be readily taken apart and packed in a small amount of space when not in use, and which provides a strong and rigid support for the platform.

While one particular embodiment of the invention is shown and described in this application for illustrative purposes, it will be understood that many modifications and changes can be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a scaffold support which is constructed in accordance with the invention, showing a long cross-bar which is supported at its middle portion as well as at its ends, the cross-bar being shown in one position by full lines and in another position by dotted lines.

Figure 2 is an elevation of one of the end standards.

Figure 3 is a similar view of the intermediate standard.

Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the long cross-bar which is intended to be engaged at its middle portion by the intermediate standard, portions being broken away.

Figure 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a cross bar which is supported only at its ends and is used without the intermediate standard, the diagonal braces being shown as swung upwardly against the cross-bar.

Figure 6 is an enlarged side elevation of a portion of the upper end of one of the end standards, showing the slots which are provided for engagement with the ends of the cross-bar.

Figure 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 6, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 8 is an enlarged sectional view through a portion of the intermediate standard, showing one of the inverted L-shaped notches which is provided for engagement with the middle portion of the long cross-bar when the latter is used, the cross-bar being shown by full lines in normal position and by dotted lines in the tilted position assumed when placing it in engagement with the notch or removing it therefrom, said view being taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 10.

Figure 9 is a sectional view on the line 9—9 of Figure 8, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 10 is a similar view taken on the line 10—10 of Figure 8.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated on all of the views of the drawings by like reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a cross-bar which may be formed of angle iron and upon which the platform boards of the scaffold rest, and cross-bar being supported by end standards A and an intermediate standard B. Each of the end standards comprises an upright member 2 which is shown as formed of angle iron, the lower end of the standard being provided with a transverse bar 3. The ends of the transverse bar are connected to the standard by diagonal braces 4, said braces being preferably formed of bar iron and the lower ends thereof being returned under the transverse bar 3 and projecting laterally beyond the same to provide the feet $4^a$. Similarly, the lower end of the angle iron upright 2 has one of the flanges thereof cut away, while the other flange is returned under the bar 3 and permitted to project laterally beyond the same to form an intermediate foot $2^a$, which is preferably slightly longer than the feet $4^a$. The uprights are thus provided with base portions adapted to obtain a bearing upon the floor or other support to hold the uprights in a substantially vertical position.

One of the flanges of each of the angle iron uprights 2 is formed with a series of slots 5 and these slots are adapted to receive tongues 6 which are provided at the ends of the cross bar 1 by cutting away the horizontal flange thereof. These tongues 6 are perforated to receive locking members such as the pins 7 which may be inserted in position to hold the ends of the cross bar in en-

gagement with the standards after the parts have been assembled. The cross-bar is provided with diagonal brace members 8 which are pivotally connected thereto at 9. The free ends of the diagonal braces are formed with openings adapted to receive fastening members such as the pins 10, which also pass through corresponding openings 11 in the uprights 2. It will be observed that one of the flanges of each of the angle iron uprights 2 is provided with the slots 5, while the other flange is provided with openings 11 which are correspondingly arranged, so that the diagonal braces can be properly connected to the standards when the tongues 6 at the ends of the cross-bar are seated in any selected set of the slots 5. The said tongues 6 are preferably formed at the lower edges thereof with notches $6^a$, which are adapted to interlock with the lower ends of the slots when the cross-bar is in place.

The intermediate standard B is formed with an angle iron upright 12 having inverted L-shaped notches 13 in one of the flanges thereof, one of these notches being provided for each of the slots 5 in the end standards A, and the middle portion of the cross-bar being adapted to be fitted in one of these notches when the parts are properly assembled. The vertical flange of the cross-bar 1 is provided at the middle portion thereof with a notch 14 which is adapted to interlock with the lower end of one of the L-shaped notches 13 of the intermediate standard when the parts are in proper engagement with each other. As indicated by dotted lines on Figure 8, the cross-bar can be turned somewhat about its longitudinal axis when placing it in engagement with one of the inverted L-shaped notches 13 or disengaging it therefrom.

The lower end of the upright 12 of the intermediate standard 13 has a base portion comprising a transverse bar 15 and diagonal braces 16. The lower ends of the diagonal braces being extended laterally under the ends of the transverse bar and secured thereto, while the lower end of the upright 12 has one of the flanges thereof cut away, the other flange being bent at right angles and secured to the transverse bar 15, as indicated at $12^a$. The upright is thus provided with a flared base portion which is adapted to engage the floor or other surface and cooperate therewith to hold the upright in a substantially vertical position.

For a narrower platform a short cross-bar $1^a$, such as that shown by Figure 5, may be used instead of the long cross-bar 1 which is shown by Figures 1 and 4. The short cross-bar $1^a$ is provided with tongues 6 and pivoted brace members 8 which are adapted to engage the end standards A just as previously described. With this short cross-bar $1^a$ it is not necessary to use the intermediate standard B, although the cross-bar can be adjusted to support the platform at a higher or lower elevation as may be desired, and when the brace members 8 are secured to the standards a strong and rigid support is provided.

The scaffold support can be readily formed of light structural iron material and provides a rigid structure when it is assembled, so that there is no danger of an accidental collapse of the scaffold after it has been erected. Furthermore, the device provides an adjustable support which can be assembled in adjusted positions to support the platform at a higher or lower elevation and either the long cross bar 1 or the short cross-bar $1^a$ can be used, depending upon whether a wide platform or a narrow platform is to be supported.

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

1. A scaffold support including angle iron uprights, each of which has a series of slots in one flange thereof and a series of openings in the other flange thereof, an angle iron cross bar having one of the flanges thereof cut away at its ends, the other flange extending beyond the cut away flange to form tongues adapted to extend through selected slots in the uprights, diagonal braces pivotally connected to the cross bar, and fastening members adapted to engage selected openings of the uprights for detachably securing the braces to the uprights.

2. A scaffold support including angle iron uprights, each of which has a series of slots in one flange thereof, an angle iron cross bar having one of the flanges thereof cut away at the ends of the bar and the other flange projecting beyond the said cut away portions to form tongues which have openings therein and are adapted to engage selected slots of the uprights, and pins adapted to be inserted through the openings of the tongues to lock the tongues in position with the cut off ends of the flange of the cross bar in engagement with the uprights.

3. A scaffold support including end standards, each of which is formed with a series of slots, a cross-bar provided at the ends thereof with means for engaging selected slots of the end standards, and an intermediate standard formed with a flange having notches opening laterally through an edge portion thereof and adapted to engage the cross bar at any adjusted position thereof.

4. A scaffold support including end standards, an angle iron cross bar, means for securing the ends of the cross-bar to the end standards at different elevations, and an intermediate standard formed with a flange having notches therein adapted to receive one of the flanges of the angle iron cross bar at the different adjusted positions thereof.

5. A scaffold support including end standards, an angle iron cross bar, means for detachably securing the cross-bar to the end standards at different elevations, and an intermediate standard formed with a flange having inverted L-shaped notches therein adapted to receive the cross bar at different elevations thereof, the cross-bar being notched so as to have an interlocking engagement with the notches of the intermediate standard.

6. A standard of the character described, including an upright member, a transverse bar at the lower end thereof, and diagonal braces between the standard and the ends of the transverse bar, the lower ends of the diagonal braces being bent laterally and projecting beyond the transverse bar at substantially right angles thereto to provide lateral feet.

7. A standard of the character described, including an angle iron upright, a transverse bar extending across the lower end of the upright, the lower end of the upright having one of the flanges cut away and resting on the transverse bar, while the other flange is extended laterally under the cross bar and caused to project beyond the same to form a foot, and diagonal braces between the upright and the ends of the transverse bar, the lower ends of the braces being extended laterally under the transverse bar and caused to project beyond the same to provide additional lateral feet.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS SCOTT.