

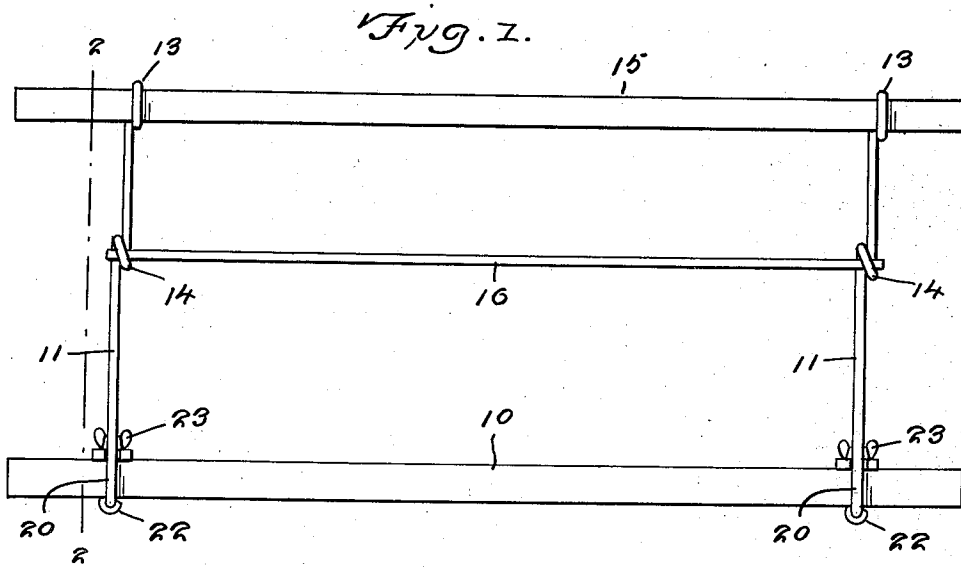
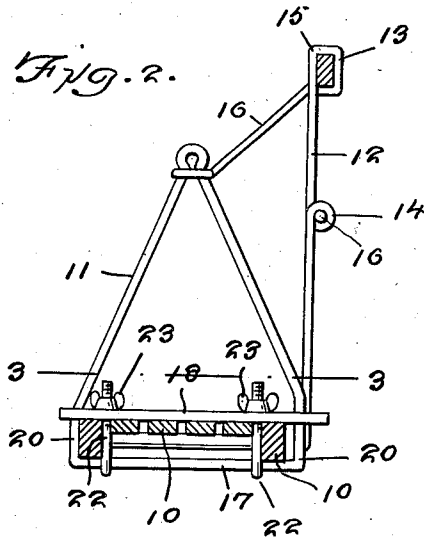
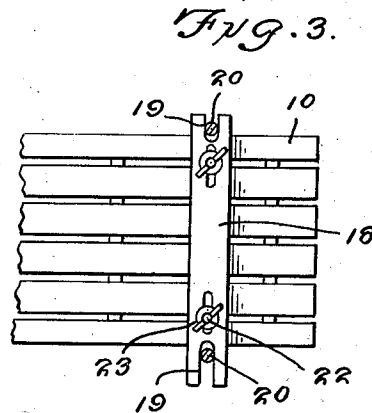
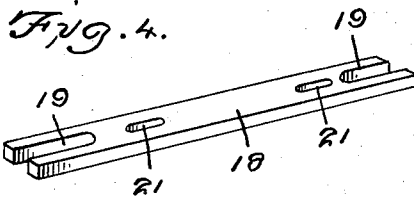
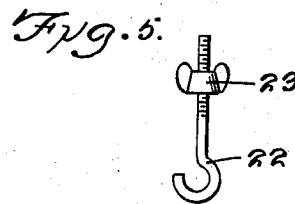
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2,198,960

ANGLE IRON CLAMP FOR SCAFFOLDS

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ANGLE IRON CLAMP FOR SCAFFOLDS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 304—32)

This invention relates to an angular iron clamp for scaffolds and has for an object to provide a clamp which will hold the guard rail triangles of a scaffold in place when the scaffold is lifted to be moved from one place to another.

A further object is to provide a clamp of this character which will be formed of a few strong simple and durable parts which will be light in weight, which will be inexpensive to manufacture, and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a scaffold having applied thereto a guard rail triangle clamp constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the scaffold taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and showing the clamp of side elevation.

Figure 3 is a detail cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2 and showing the clamp in top plan.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a metal bar of the clamp.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of one of the hooks and nuts of the clamp.

Swinging scaffolds such as are used by painters are equipped with so-called angle irons including triangles for the ends of the scaffold adapted to hold a guard rail which extends longitudinally to the scaffold, these angle irons preventing the workmen from falling off the scaffold. When the scaffold is lifted to be moved from place to place the angle irons, being loose, fall to one side or the other of the scaffold and often slip clear around underneath the scaffold. The present invention prevents this annoyance by clamping the triangles to the scaffold.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, a swinging scaffold is shown

comprising a platform 10 formed of spaced longitudinally extending boards and angle irons including triangles 11 having integral uprights 12 provided with loops 13 and 14 to receive guard rails 15 and 16, the uprights being braced through the medium of brace rods 16 extending to the triangles. As usual the triangles have respective base bars 17 which extend underneath the platform.

For clamping the guard rail triangles to the scaffold a pair of bars 18 are arranged transversely of the ends of the platform on the upper surface thereof. Each bar is provided at the ends with notches 18 to receive the sides 20 of the triangles. Each bar is provided between its ends with slots 21. The hooks 22 pass through the slots, between the boards of the platform and are engaged by the base bars 17 of the triangles. Nuts 23 are mounted upon the hooks and contact with the upper faces of the bars 18.

As shown in Figures 2 and 3, when the nuts are tightened upon the hooks the hooks draw the bars 18 and base bars 17 of the triangles snugly against the top and bottom faces respectively of the platform and clamp the triangles stationary in upright position at all times.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

A clamp for holding the guard rail triangles of a scaffold in place when the scaffold is lifted to move it from one place to another, the combination with a scaffold platform formed of spaced longitudinally extending boards of bars adapted to be mounted upon and extend transversely of the boards, said bars being provided in their ends with notches to receive the sides of the triangles, said bars being provided between the ends with slots, hooks adapted to be passed through said slots and between said boards and engaged over the base bars of the triangles, and nuts mounted upon the hooks adapted to contact with the upper surface of the bars.

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