No. 789,650. PATENTED MAY 9, 1905.

W. E. BERG & J. TAMMINGA.

HANGING SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

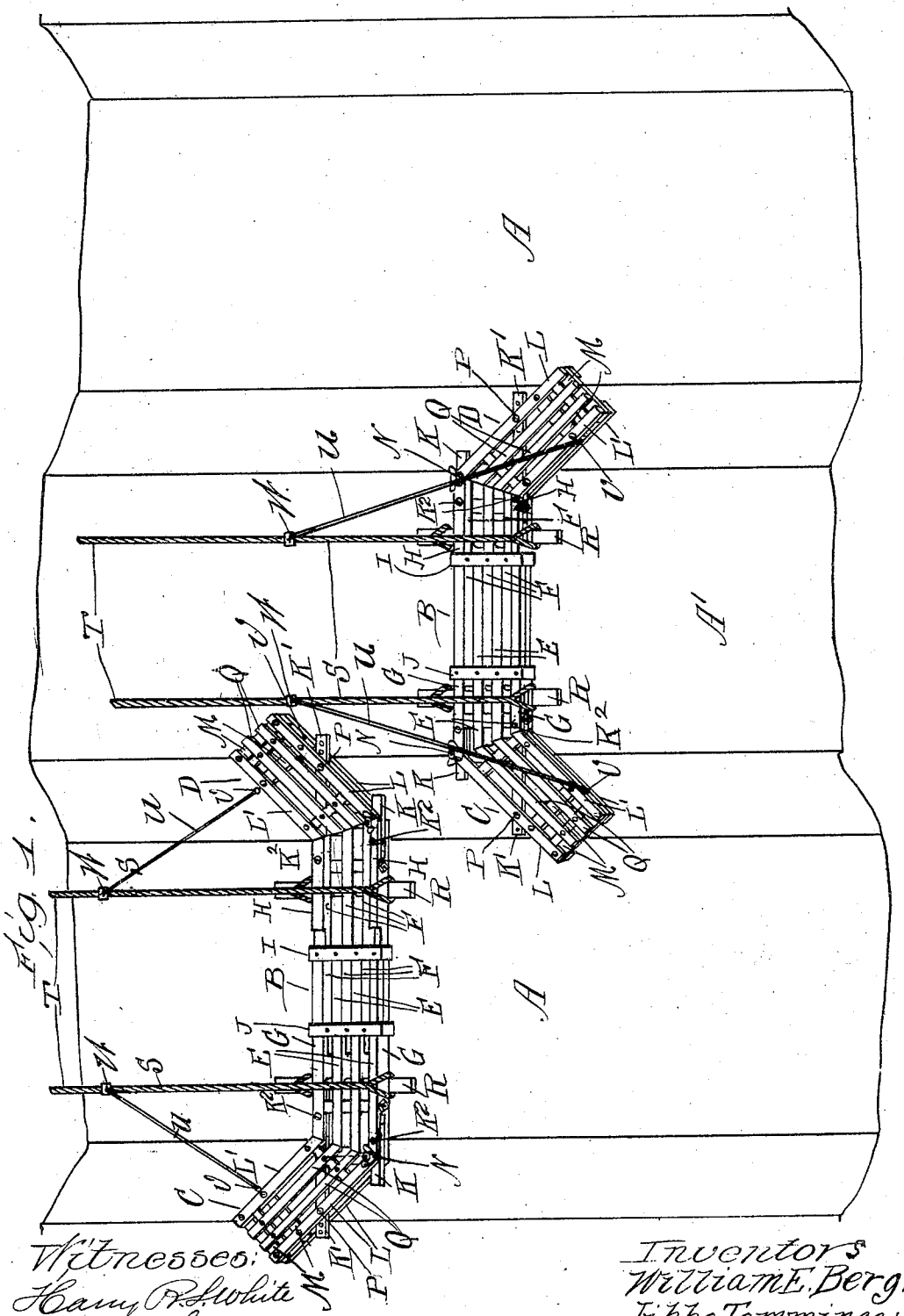


Fig. 1.

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Harry R. White
Ray White.

Inventors
William E. Berg.
Tippe Tamminga.
By Morgan & Robinson Atty's

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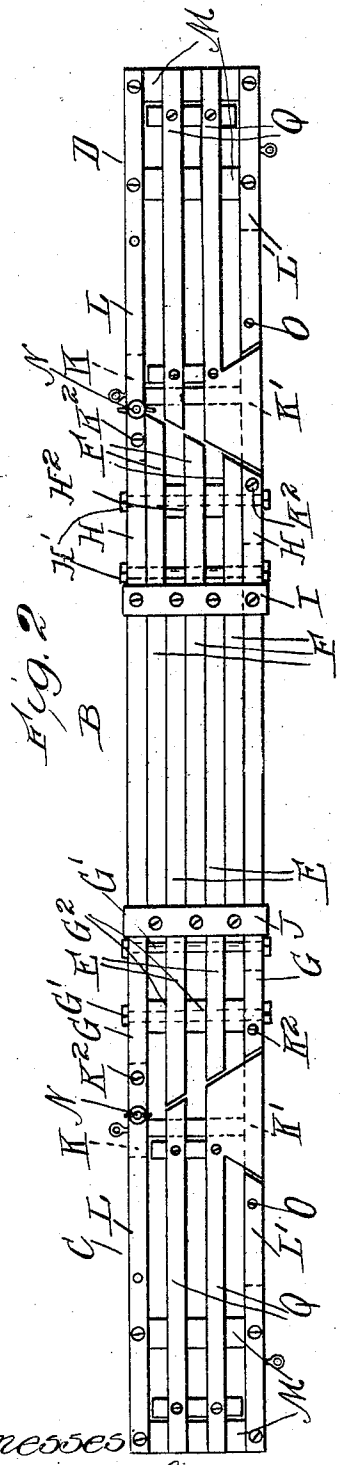


Fig. 2

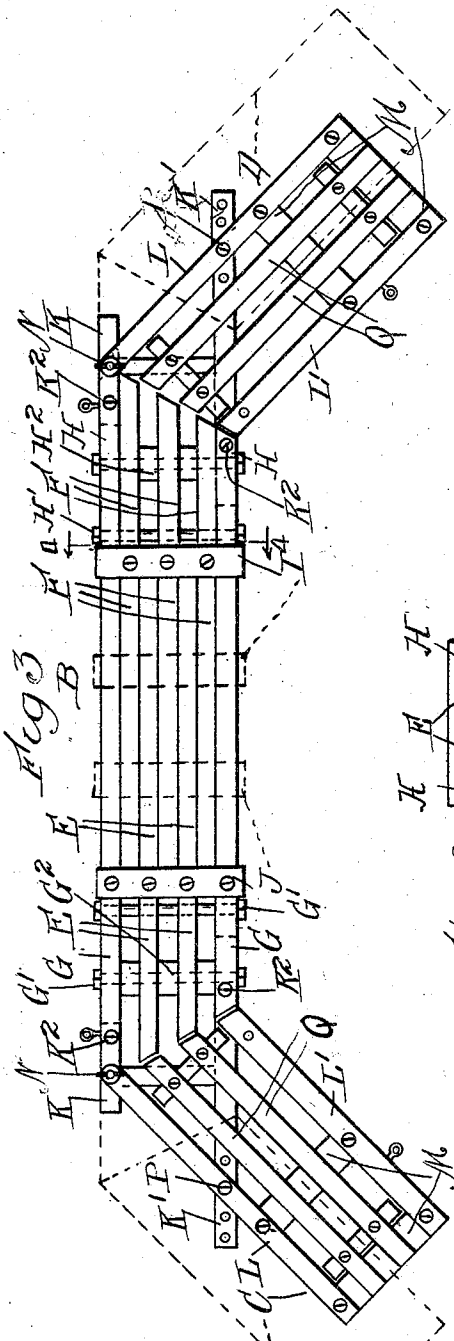


Fig. 3

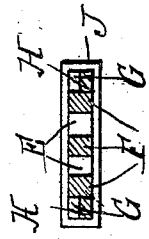


Fig. 4.

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No. 789,650. Patented May 9, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BERG AND JIPPE TAMMINGA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HANGING SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,650, dated May 9, 1905.

Application filed January 3, 1905. Serial No. 239,508.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM E. BERG, whose residence and post-office address is at No. 755 North Forty-first court, and JIPPE TAMMINGA, whose residence and post-office address is at No. 1688 West North avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hanging Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of scaffolds used by painters and other workmen as adjustable supports while at work on the exterior and other vertical parts of buildings.

The object of our invention is to provide a scaffold which may be adjusted in an angular form, so as to enable workmen thereon to reach with safety the inequalities of the vertical parts of a building, such as bay fronts and bay-windows, and that may be extended or shortened within reasonable limits, and is adapted to be taken apart, so that the central part may be used alone. The manner in which we accomplish these objects is set forth in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the scaffold in two different positions in front of a building. In one position the scaffold is shown adjusted to the three faces of a projecting bay front. In the other the scaffold is shown reversed and adjusted to the three faces of a recess between two bay fronts. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the scaffold fully extended in a straight line. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the scaffold adjusted in an angular form between bay projections. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on the line 4 4, Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows.

In the drawings, A indicates a projecting bay front of a building, and A′ a recess formed by the projections of two bays. Around and between the projecting bays our improved scaffold is represented in a perspective, which illustrates the positions and construction of the several parts and their arrangement when adjusted to a particular bay front and to the space between two projecting bays. In both of these positions the center part B of the scaffold is parallel with the main front of the building, while the end parts C and D are shown adjusted at an angle adapted to bring those parts of the scaffold close to the angular faces of the building.

The central part B of the scaffold is constructed of several bars of wood E F and G and H of suitable lengths and thickness. The bars E and F are arranged alternately side by side in the same plane and are adapted to slide between each other and between the outside bars G and H. These outside bars are arranged in pairs, part of each bar being adapted to slide upon the other. Each pair is connected together by cross-bars M and secured by suitable bolts. One end of each of these parts C and D is cut at an angle corresponding with the angle of the ends of the central part B and is adapted to fit the extension-plates K and K′. The connection between the double bars L and short extension-plate K is pivotal, a suitable pivot-bolt N holding these parts together and permitting the end parts C and D to swing inward and form the angle shown in Fig. 1 or outward to form the straight scaffold, as shown in Fig. 2. When the parts C and D are in a straight position the double bars L′ are connected with the long extension-plates K′ by the bolt O, the extension-plate in each case being between the two parts of the double bars L and of L′ and in line with them. When the parts C and D are adjusted in the angular position, the long extension-plates K′ extend diagonally through the double bar L and are secured by the bolts P, the end of the double bar L′ resting on the long extension-plate K′.

On the ends C and D are removable footboards Q, adapted to fit the parts C and D in the angular and the straight positions and to fill the space between the mitered ends of the parts B, C, and D.

The central part B of the scaffold is supported by the ordinary bumpers R, the stirrups S, and the falls T. The end parts C and D are supported by the auxiliary lines U, which are fastened to suitable bolt-eyes V, affixed in the ends of the parts C and D and to the ring W, connecting the stirrup and falls.

When the central part of the scaffold is

closed up to its shortest length, the bands I and J are in the positions shown in all the figures. When this part of the scaffold is partly extended, the bands I and J are drawn closer together, as shown by the dotted lines of the bands in Fig. 3.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a swinging scaffold, the combination comprising a central part B, formed of several bars E and F, and G and H, the bars E and G being secured together by a band I at one end and by bolts G′ and blocks G^2 at the other end; the bars F and H being secured together at one end by a band J and secured together at the other end by the bolt H′ and the blocks H^2; said bars E and F and G and H being supported in the bands I and J and adapted to slide therein and between each other; and two end parts C and D constructed of double bars L and L′ and cross-bars M, and extension-plates K and K′ pivotally secured to the bars G and H of the central part B, said end parts C and D being secured by suitable means to said extension-plates, and adapted to be adjusted thereto in an angular and a straight position, and to be connected and disconnected with and from said central part B, and suitable auxiliary lines U adapted for the suspension of said parts C and D of said scaffold, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

2. In a scaffold of the kind described the combination of a central part B constructed of several bars suitable in length and thickness; said bars being secured together in two separated parts, said parts being arranged to slide upon and between each other and within the bands supporting and holding said parts together; and two end parts C and D suitably connected with said central part B and adapted to be secured thereto in straight and angular positions; and suitable means for securing said parts B, C and D in the positions described, and means for suspending the several parts of said scaffold, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

3. In a swinging scaffold of the kind described, the combination of a central part B constructed in two main parts, said main parts being adapted to slide together and to thereby provide for the extension and shortening of said central part of said scaffold, and two adjustable and detachable end parts C and D, and means for connecting said parts B, C and D together and means for suspending said central and end parts, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

4. A swinging scaffold consisting of a central part B and end parts C and D, means for connecting said parts, and means for adjusting said parts in a straight line and for adjusting them in an angular form, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

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