Feb. 28, 1928.

1,660,693

G. W. URMSON

SCAFFOLD

Filed July 19, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

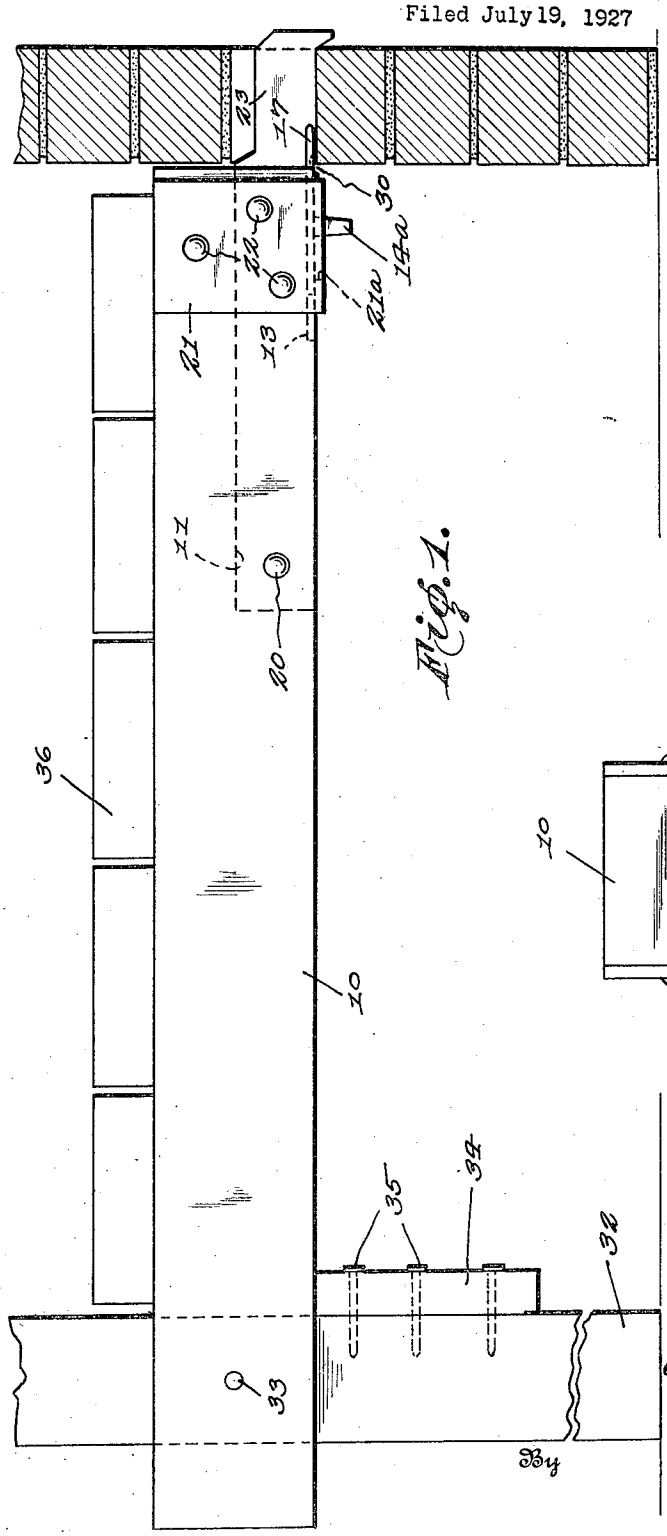


Fig. 1.

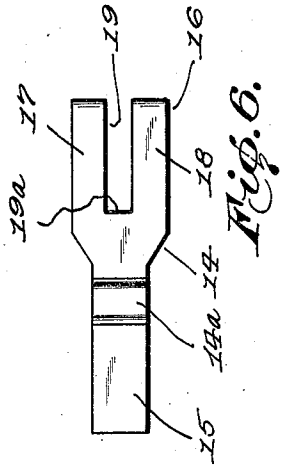


Fig. 6.

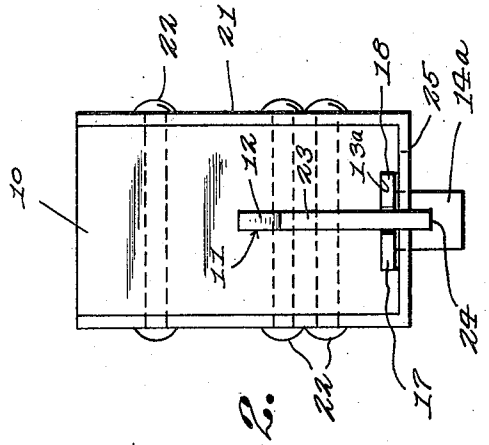


Fig. 2.

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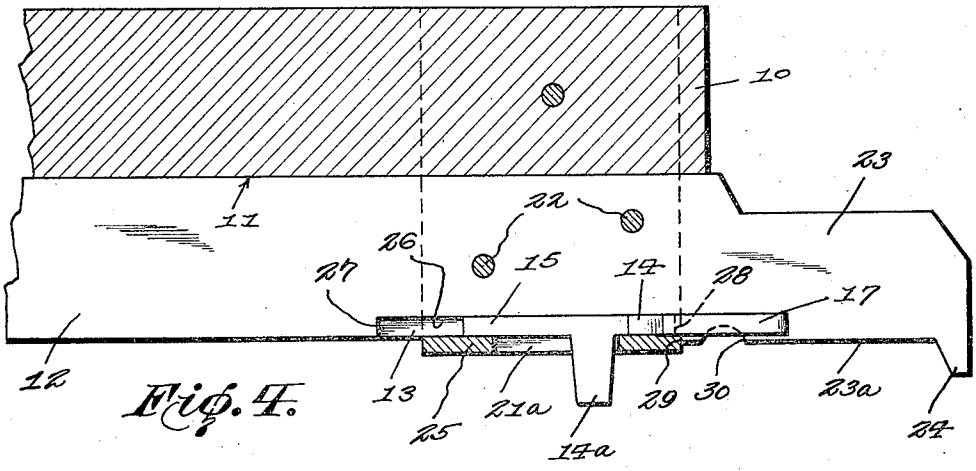


Fig. 4.

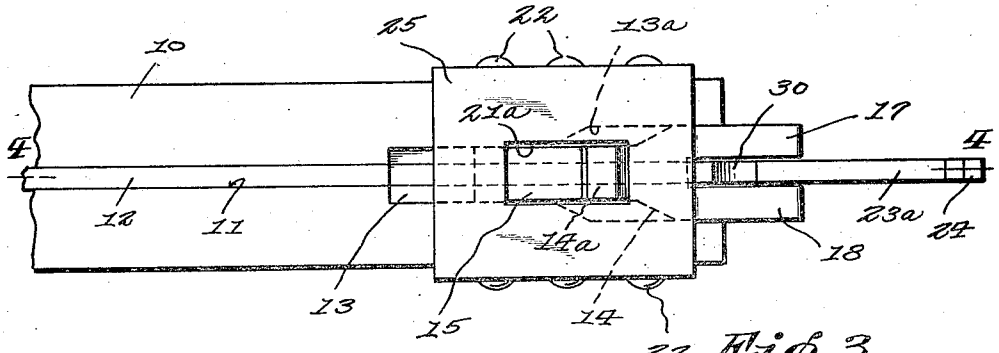


Fig. 3.

Fig. 7.

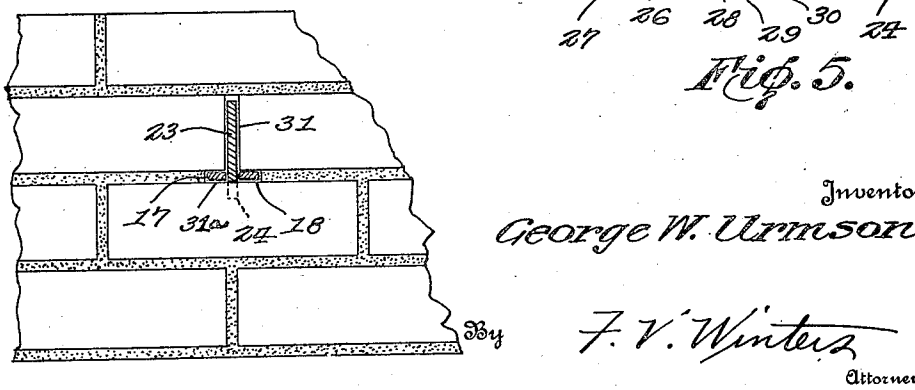


Fig. 5.

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Patented Feb. 28, 1928. 1,660,693

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. URMSON, OF HOLLIS, NEW YORK.

SCAFFOLD.

Application filed July 19, 1927. Serial No. 206,852.

This invention relates generally to scaffolds, but specifically has to do with putlogs adapted for engagement with a masonry wall, or the like, for the erection of scaffolding.

The invention contemplates the inclusion of means adapted for insertion in a masonry wall thus comprising a support for one side of the scaffold.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of means for locking the putlog in a position to positively prevent the movement of the same out of the wall when work is being performed on the scaffold.

Still another object includes means for unlocking said putlog to permit the removal thereof without injury to the attaching wall.

The invention is further featured by its simplicity of construction, and its efficiency in operation.

With these objects in view, together with others which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel formation, combination and arrangement of parts, all as will be described more fully hereinafter, illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In said drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device showing its application to a masonry wall.

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same removed from the wall.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the working end of the device viewed from the base thereof.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a clincher plate.

Fig. 6 is a detail view of the locking and releasing means; and

Fig. 7 illustrates the position of the end of a clincher plate and the lateral portions of the locking means with respect to a typical masonry wall.

In order that a clear understanding of the device may be had, the specific details of the working end of the putlog will be first described, and while the drawings and description will refer to a single putlog, it is, of course, to be understood that in practice the use of several is contemplated.

Referring now to Fig. 1 of said drawings, let 10 denote a supporting member of suitable proportions, the working end thereof being provided with a relatively narrow longitudinal recess 11, which is open at the forward end of said member 10 and along the bottom portion thereof for a suitable distance. In Fig. 1 this recess 11 may be followed by the dotted lines and it is obvious that the same is adapted to receive the clincher plate 12, (see Fig. 4). Extending from the forward end of said memebr 10 a certain distance I provide a slot 13, which opens into said recess 11 and is really formed by laterally enlarging the latter. The particular configuration of said slot 13 depends on the dimensions of the locking means 14 (shown in Fig. 6), wherein it will be observed that the rear portion 15 is somewhat narrower than the wall-engaging forward end 16 thereof, the latter being forked to define lateral portions 17 and 18 having a slot 19 therebetween. Said slot 19 is a trifle larger than the width of said clincher plate 12 and is adapted to straddle the same, as will presently appear. Referring again to said slot 13, it is apparent, after a study of Fig. 3, that the forward end thereof is enlarged, as indicated at 13^a, and as shown, said locking means or bolt 14 may be retracted from the position shown in said Fig. 3 when the device is to be released from a masonry wall.

In assembling the putlog, said clincher plate 12 is inserted in the recess 11 and first bolted to said supporting member 10, as indicated at 20, (Fig. 1). Disregarding for the moment the particular formation of said plate 12, the next step is the insertion of the locking means 14 within the slot 13, whereupon a U-shaped stirrup member 21 is engaged over the sides of said member 10 and bolts 22 passed therethrough thus securing said clincher plate and stirrup in the assembled relation shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Upon inspection of the drawings, especially Fig. 4, it will be noted that said locking means 14 is provided with a downwardly directed lug 14^a and that the bottom portion of said stirrup 21 is provided with an opening 21^a, through which latter said lug 14^a is inserted and from which it depends during and after the assemblage of the parts as aforesaid.

Returning now to the detailed construction of said clincher plate 12, it will be observed in Fig. 5 that the same is reduced in height at the forward end thereof, as shown at 23 and that the bottom forward edge thereof is provided with a bill 24. Said for-

ward end projects beyond the face of said member 10 and it is this portion which is engaged with a masonry wall. In order that the bottom of said locking means 14 may slidably engage the top surface of the bight portion 25 of said stirrup 21, (see Fig. 4) and further in order that said bight portion may neatly engage the bottom surface of said member 10, I prefer to notch the bottom edge of said clincher plate 12, as shown at 26, thus defining shoulders 27 and 28, the former limiting the rearward sliding movement of said locking means 14 and the latter engaging the rear portion 19^a, (see Fig. 6), of said slot 19, when said locking means is advanced to the position shown in Fig. 4. Said clincher plate may also be shouldered, as at 29 to abut the forward edge of said stirrup 21 (see Fig. 4), and adjacent thereto I provide an arcuate notch 30, which is adapted to straddle the upper corner of a brick or the like, in order to prevent crumbling or breaking of the same. A careful inspection of Fig. 1 will clearly show the exact positioning of the same with respect to the masonry wall.

In the use of the device, the artisans omit the mortar in the vertical joints of a course of brick at intervals approximately every six feet, and also a portion of the motor is removed from the horizontal joint, as shown at 31 and 31^a respectively of Fig. 7. The locking means is now retracted by pushing rearwardly on the lug 14^a which rides down the slot 21^a of said stirrup 21 until the lateral portions 17 and 18 lie inwardly of the face of said supporting member 10. The clincher plate 12 is then inserted in the vertical joint 31 and then moved downwardly until the bearing edge 23^a of the portion 23 engages the top of a brick and the bill 24 protrudes below the opposite side of the wall. The locking means 14 is now extended by operating said lug 14^a, whereupon the rear portion 19^a of said slot 19 engages the shoulder 28 and limits the position of said lateral portions 17 and 18 into engagement with the horizontal joint 31^a of said wall. From the above it is apparent that the overhanging bill 24 prevents rearward movement of the device and further said lateral portions 17 and 18 positively lock the putlog against movement, laterally or otherwise, out of the wall.

It is quite manifest that in releasing the device it is only necessary to slide the locking means 14 rearwardly and slightly elevate the portion 23 of the clincher plate to release said bill 24.

In completing the structure the outer ends of said supporting members 10 are spiked to the usual upright or supporting poles 32, as indicated at 33, which may rest upon the ground in the first instance, or upon other poles lashed together as the walls of a new building ascends under construction. In order to lend rigidity to the structure it is customary to provide ledger boards 34 which is also secured to said uprights 32, as indicated at 35. The platform 36 consists of a series of suitable planks, or the like, which are preferably overlapped about six inches at each end and will have support at three points.

It is to be further noted that I provide a little lateral play between the clincher plate and the sides of the vertical joint 31 which permits sufficient lateral movement at the pole end of the putlog to compensate slight irregularities in the spacing of poles and permit the putlog to be spiked to same.

It is, of course, to be understood that the normal position of putlogs is at right angles to the masonry wall and spaced equi-distant, as otherwise some of the scaffold planking of other dimensions would not get a full bearing.

While the above presents the invention in its preferred form it is to be remembered that slight modifications and changes are contemplated, provided the same fall within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A putlog comprising a supporting member, a clincher plate extending therefrom and arranged for insertion in a vertical joint in a wall, there being a recess in the lower edge of said plate and locking means associated with said plate and slidable in said recess and adapted for insertion in a horizontal joint in a wall to facilitate the retention of said plate therein.

2. A putlog comprising a supporting member, a clincher plate extending therefrom and arranged for insertion in a vertical joint in a wall and means slidably borne by said plate and cooperating therewith to lock the putlog to a wall, said means having lateral portions extending beyond the vertical plane of said plate for insertion in a horizontal joint in said wall.

3. A putlog comprising a supporting member, a clincher plate extending therefrom and arranged for insertion in a vertical joint in a wall, there being a recess in the lower edge of said plate, and means slidably arranged in said recess and cooperating with said plate to lock the putlog to a wall, said means having lateral portions extending beyond the vertical plane of said plate for insertion in a horizontal joint in said wall.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

GEORGE W. URMSON.