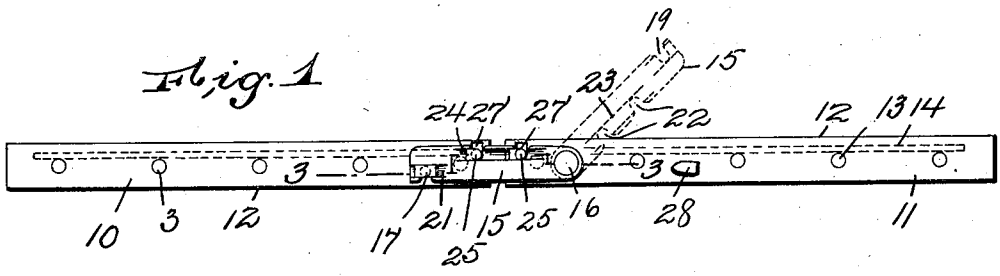
E. L. HEYDECKE.

FOLDING SCAFFOLD.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1919.

1,356,819. **Patented Oct. 26, 1920.**

Fig. 1



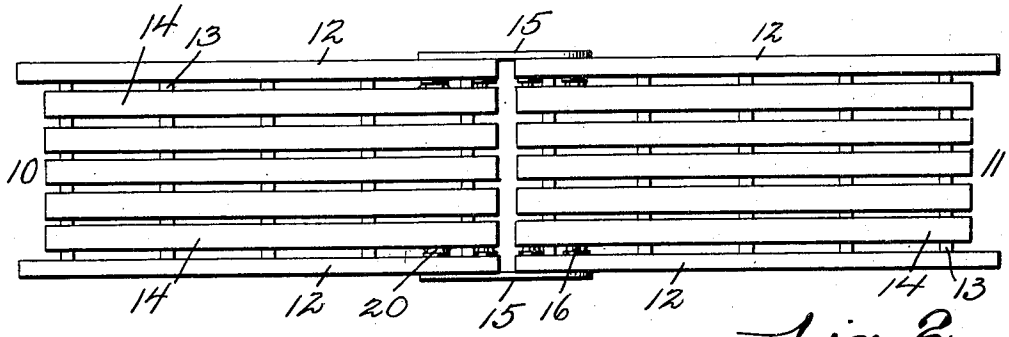


Fig. 2

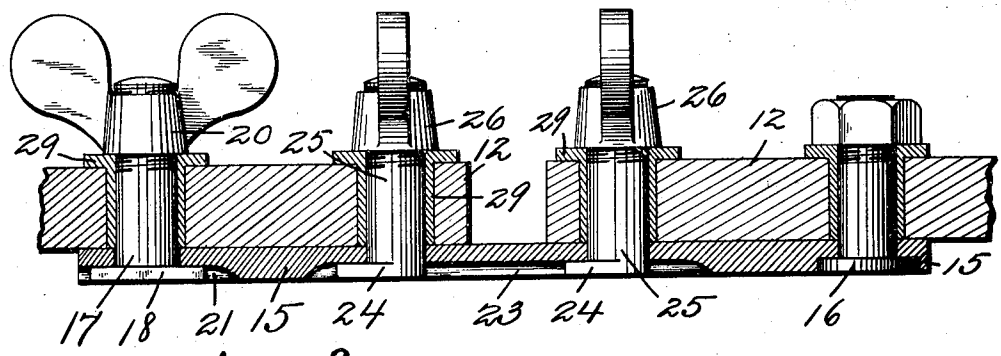


Fig. 3

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FOLDING SCAFFOLD.

1,356,819. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 26, 1920.

Application filed September 29, 1919. Serial No. 327,173.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL L. HEYDECKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Orange, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Scaffolds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a folding scaffold which consists of one or more scaffold sections adapted to be arranged end to end to form a complete scaffold platform, and adapted for support either on uprights or to be hung as a painter's scaffold by means of ropes or cables.

The invention further consists of a scaffold of this kind in which the scaffold sections are separable so that they can be placed one on the other, but when arranged end to end they are locked in position relative to one another so that they can be handled as if it were a one-piece scaffold, that is, depressing or elevating strains can be placed on the center or on the ends of the scaffold without causing a material flexing of the joint between the sections.

The invention further resides in details of construction of said joint which will be more fully described hereinafter and finally embodied in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a side view of a scaffold of my improved type made up of two scaffold sections. Fig. 2 is a top view of the structure shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 in Fig. 1, the plane of which section passes through each of the bolts on one side of the scaffold.

The two scaffold sections illustrated are in general identified by the reference numerals 10 and 11, and each has the side rails or stiles 12, and which also have the usual rungs or rods 13 extending from one stile to the other and supporting the floor parts 14.

So far as described, the structure is old and is the usual form of scaffold structure, but it will be evident that other forms of scaffold sections can be used.

The lock plates 15 are arranged on each side of the scaffold, each lock plate being attached at one end to one of the scaffold sections, and in the construction shown both lock plates are fastened to the same scaffold section, that is, the section 11, by means of a pivot 16 on which the lock plate swings in a plane parallel to the plane of the side rails.

When the scaffold sections are to be locked together, the locking stud or bolt 17 is loosened so that the head 18 thereof projects beyond the line of the outer face of the lock plate, and this permits the recess 19 in the lock plate to pass over the locking stud, and when the wing nut 20 is screwed up, the head 18, which is broader than the stud, is drawn into the groove 21 into which it fits, which groove prevents the rotation of the bolt 17 and which also prevents swinging of the lock plate. The recess 19 extends from the bottom of the lock plate to approximately the top of the groove 21, thus acting to limit the downward swinging of the lock plate. Recesses 22 extend down from the top edge of the lock plate to the bottom of the groove 23, which groove receives the L-shaped rectangular heads 24 of the bolts 25, which are fastened by the set-screws 26 securely in the groove 23.

It will thus be seen that the rectangular L-shaped heads 24 and the head 18 tightly bind the lock plates to the side rails 12, so that any side movement of the scaffold sections relative to each other is prevented, and any tilting movement of one relative to the other is also prevented. The bolts also distribute the strain in a manner to insure the security and safety of men working on the scaffold.

When the scaffold sections are to be separated, the set-screws 26 are un-screwed to permit the heads 24 to be swung upward in line with the recesses 22, and they are then pushed so that they retreat into the recesses 27 in the stiles, which recesses thus permit the outer edges of the heads 24 to be flush with or slightly within the outer face of the stiles 12. The wing nut 20 is then unscrewed, the head 18 pushed out sufficiently so that it can be turned, and this then permits the lock plate to be swung to an open position, the plate being shown swung in dotted outline in Fig. 1, and a suitable stop 28 can be used for holding the lock plate against loosely swinging on its pivot 16. Each bolt is preferably placed within a bushing 29, these bushings being inserted in the side rails or stiles 12 and preventing undue wear on the stiles, which are usually made of wood.

It will be evident that the scaffold sections can be separated one from the other, and when separated and assembled one on

top of the other, can be easily carried and are also easily placed in an ordinary wagon for transportation, and more than two sections can be arranged end to end so that a scaffold of considerable length can be made up and used.

I claim:

A scaffold comprising scaffold sections, a lock plate pivotally secured to one section, the lock plate having recesses on its top and bottom edges, bolts over which said recesses are adapted to fit, said bolts having rectangular heads, the lock plate having grooves to receive said heads.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 13th day of September, 1919.

EMIL L. HEYDECKE.