(No Model.)

L. MANN & F. L. ANKER.

PAINTER'S SCAFFOLD.

No. 516,606. Patented Mar. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1

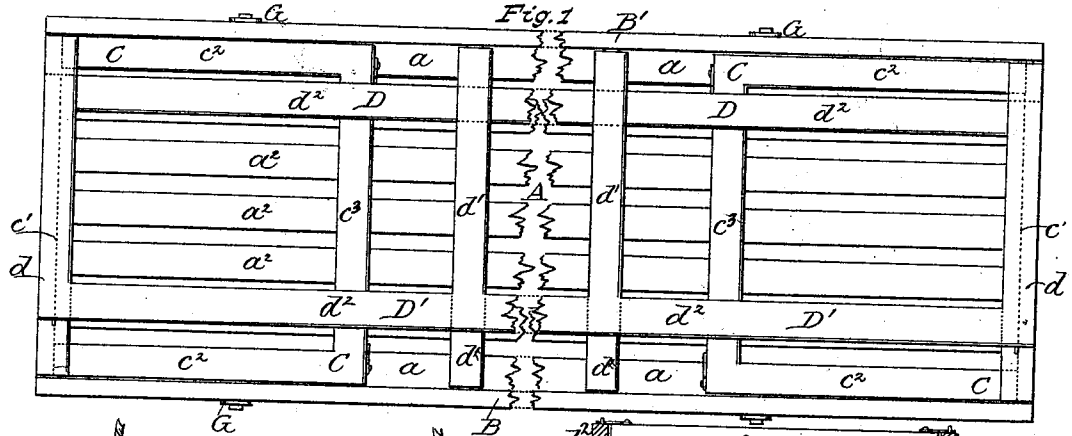


Fig. 2.

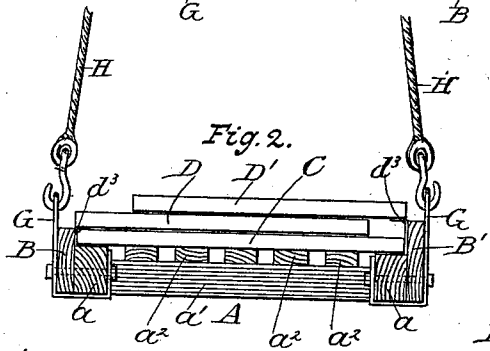


Fig. 3.

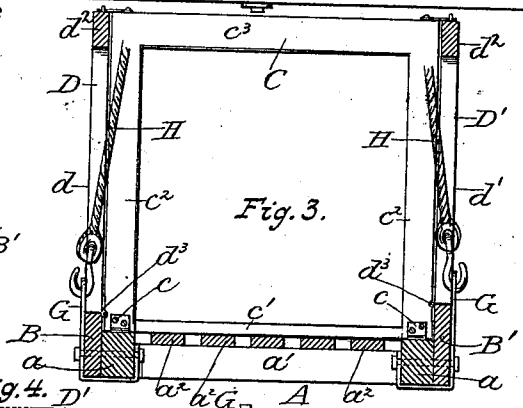


Fig. 4.

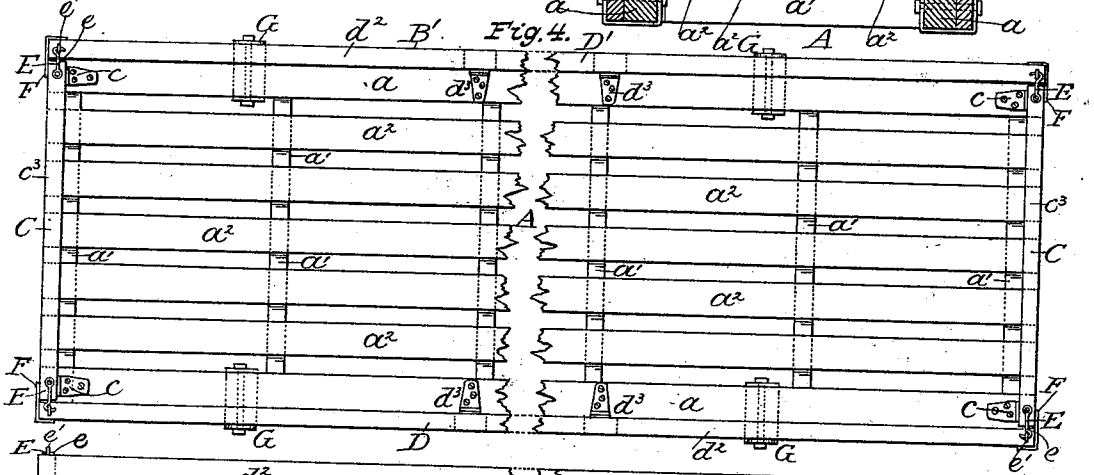
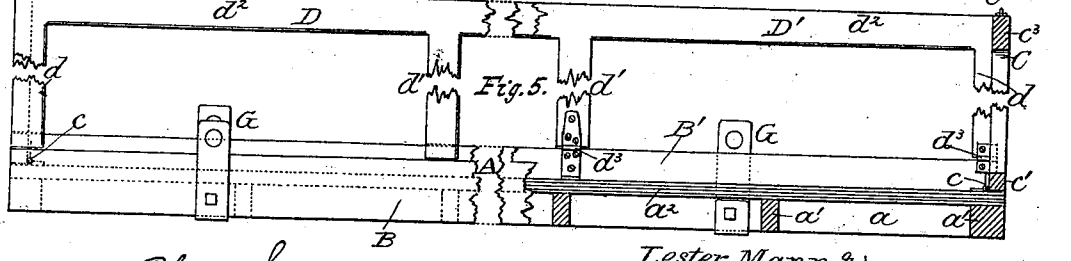


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESTER MANN AND FREDERICK L. ANKER, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

PAINTER'S SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,606, dated March 13, 1894.

Application filed June 21, 1893. Serial No. 478,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LESTER MANN and FREDERICK L. ANKER, citizens of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Painters' Scaffolds; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in painters' scaffolds, and consists of the combinations of parts and devices hereinafter particularly described and set forth in the claims.

The objects of our invention are to provide, in the class of painters' scaffolds, which are supported in front of buildings by suspension, a foot guard at each side of the scaffold, which may operate as a means for preventing the feet and legs of persons on the scaffold from projecting outwardly over the side edges of the same, and prevent individuals working on it from inadvertantly stepping off when their attention is engaged; and also to provide at the ends and sides of the scaffold guard rails which are jointed with the same so as to be capable of being folded down at will when the scaffold is not in use, and be readily turned upwardly from the plane of the scaffold to an upright position and be secured by suitable devices from being accidentally turned down, whereby the workmen will be inclosed so as to be prevented from accidentally falling from the scaffold. We attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan view of our improved scaffold with the guard rails folded down. Fig. 2, is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the scaffold when the guard rails are turned from a horizontal position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to upright position for use. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 5 is an elevation with part shown in section.

The same letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings A represents the scaffold which is composed of the side sills, a a, cross bars a' a' and floor boards a^2 a^2, all of which parts may be made of any suitable wood and be securely joined together by framing, or by means of bolts or rivets as heretofore practiced in the construction of swinging painters' scaffolds.

B is a foot guard securely fixed in any suitable manner and by any well known means to one of the side sills a, so that it may project above the plane of the upper side of the floor boards a^2 to such a distance as to prevent the feet of a person from moving, in a plane with said boards, outwardly past the outer sides of the side sill of the scaffold or any portion of the person passing over the side of the scaffold as has happened heretofore in many cases to the great injury of workmen. B' is a similar foot guard, preferably secured to the outer side or street side of the scaffold, and to the sill a opposite from that to which the foot guard B is secured. This sill projects above the plane of the floor boards a^2 to a distance of three or four inches greater than does the guard B, and like said guard B, this guard B' operates to prevent the workmen from inadvertantly moving his feet backward over the street side of the scaffold.

C, C, are end guards which are each hinged or jointed to the ends of the scaffold by suitable hinges c c, as to allow said end guards to be moved from a horizontal position when folded on the floor boards as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 to upright positions as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. These end guards consist each of a foot guard c', standards c^2 c^2 and horizontal top rail c^3 all securely connected together in a rigid and strong manner. The said parts c' c^2 c^2 and c^3 may be of tubing, yet strong wood such as ash or oak may be employed.

D, is the front side folding guard made with a length equal to the length of the scaffold and composed of the end posts or standards d d and one or more intermediate standards d', and the longitudinal guard bar d^2, supported by the said standards and securely fixed thereto by mortise and tenon, or by bolts, rivets, corner irons, or other well known devices for holding parts of frame work together. This side guard D is hinged or jointed to the foot guard B so as to be capable of being turned down horizontally as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and be readily turned at will from a horizontal or folded position

in said figures to an upright position as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. The hinges d^3 may have their lower strap ends made in the form of angle irons so as to strengthen the union of the foot guard B with its attached sill a of the scaffold, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

D′ is the outer or street side guard composed of posts or standards $d\,d$, intermediate standards d', and guard bar d^2, all similar to the corresponding pieces in guard D, and hinged by hinges d^3 to the foot guard B′ or sill a, or both, by means of an angle form strip as above described as may be used with guard B and sill a.

E E are fastening devices, by which the respective end guards C C when raised to a vertical position as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, for locking the same with the neighboring ends of the side guards D and D′ as shown in said figures. These fastening devices may be of any suitable form of construction say as hasp and staple with locking pin or key, or by sliding bolts, or by employment of hooks e and staple e'.

F, F are stops preferably secured to the ends of the guard bars d^2 d^2, and projecting inwardly to a short distance so that the rails c^3 may have bearing against the same and not be moved outwardly past the ends of rails or bars d^2 d^2, and thereby prevent straining the hinges, and hold these end guards from being moved by any force outwardly past a perpendicular.

G, G are suitable eyes, secured to the scaffold by bolts, clips or other known means, for receiving the hooks or equivalent devices used for connection of the slings or ropes by which the scaffold is to be suspended.

The end guards C C and side guards D, D′ may be made of metal in tube or other form or of wood or both suitably combined as may be preferred.

The hoisting ropes or slings H H may be of any form of arrangement heretofore used for elevating and suspending the scaffold from the building to be painted from this scaffold.

When the end guards C C and side guards D D′ are turned from a folded position as shown in Figs. 1, and 2, to vertical or upright positions as shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, the workmen on the scaffold will be guarded from stepping backward or forward off from the scaffold, and in any tilting of the same they will be prevented from passing over the ends of the scaffold. While the workmen are inclosed about by these guards C C D D′, the foot guards projected to a short distance above the plane of the floor boards operates to prevent their feet from passing over the edges of the scaffold. The openings between the foot guard next the building and the top bar or rail of the side guards allow the workmen to work through the same down to a line opposite the floor of the scaffold. These improvements add but little to the weight of the scaffold and render it absolutely safe for the workmen under all conditions of suspension of the same.

Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with scaffold A capable of being suspended of foot guards B B′ one of which is projected above the plane of the floor to a distance greater than the other, and side guards D, D′ constructed as described and jointed with the sides of the scaffold so as to be capable of being folded horizontally at will or turned to vertical positions substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination with scaffold A, capable of being suspended, foot guards B B′, and end guards C C′ jointed with the ends of the scaffold, so as to be capable of being turned from a horizontal position to a vertical one, of the side guards D D′ hinged to the sides of the scaffold and capable of being turned from a down folded to a vertical one, and devices for locking the end guards and side guards together substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that we claim the invention above set forth we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LESTER MANN.
FREDERICK L. ANKER.

Witnesses:
CHARLES SELKIRK,
A. SELKIRK, Jr.