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PITCH ROOF PLATFORM

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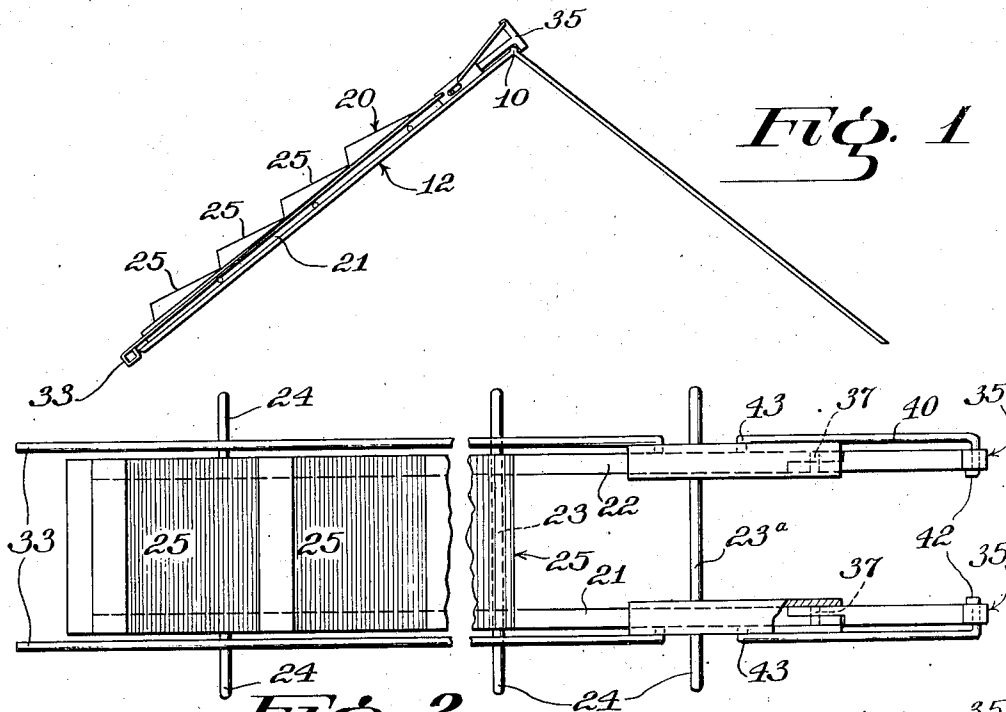


Fig. 1

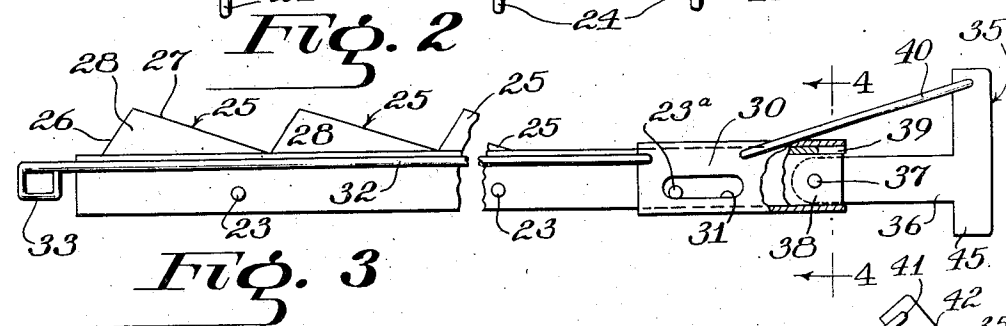


Fig. 2

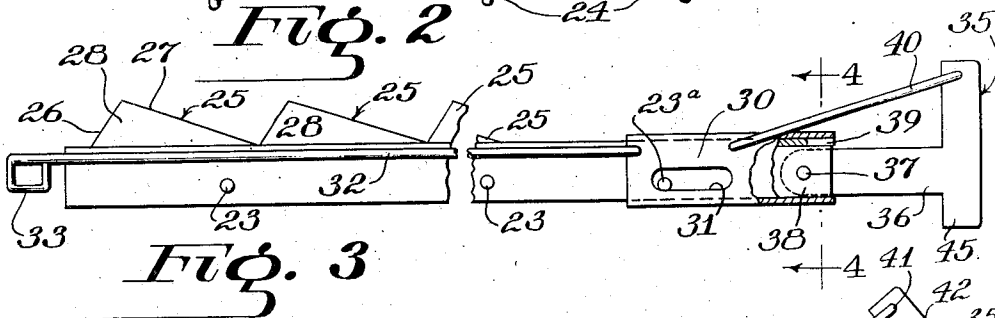


Fig. 3

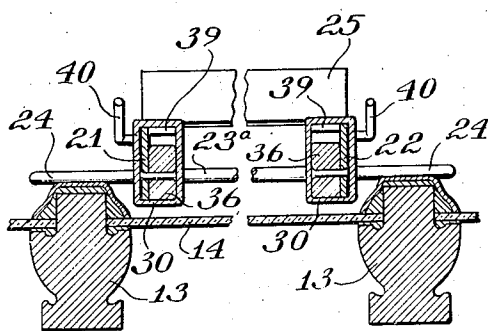


Fig. 4

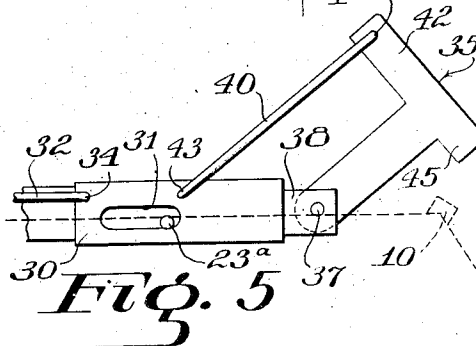


Fig. 5

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PITCH ROOF PLATFORM

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3 Claims. (Cl. 304—20)

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This invention relates to pitch roof platforms. An object of the invention is the provision of a roof platform for supporting a workman when repairing a roof, the platform being particularly useful in replacing glass in a green-house said platform including a stepped arrangement which is supported above the glass sections and held in place by a releasable device adapted for attachment to the ridge pole of the roof.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a roof platform having lateral projections resting on spaced inclined glass-supporting bars of a green-house, manually operated clips on the forward end of the platform engageable with the ridge pole of the green-house for retaining the platform against slippage but releasable at the will of the operator, the operating means for the clips including a sleeve slidable on a side bar of the platform with means for reciprocating the sleeve, a link connecting the clip with the sleeve.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a roof platform in which means is employed for releasably connecting said platform to the ridge pole of a green-house, said means including sleeves slidably mounted on parallel side bars of the platform, a T-shaped clip or clips having pivotal connections with the forward ends of the bars, a link connecting one end of the transverse portion of a clip with a sleeve, the other end of each slip adapted to engage over the ridge pole with means in the form of an operating rod extending downwardly from a sleeve to the eaves of the roof for causing reciprocation of the sleeve to release or apply said clips to the ridge pole.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combinations of parts herein-after more particularly described and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front view of a green-house showing my support applied thereto.

Figure 2 is an enlarged plan view of the workman's support with parts broken away.

Figure 3 is an enlarged side view of the support with parts broken away.

Figure 4 is a greatly enlarged transverse vertical section taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 3, and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary side view similar to that shown in Figure 3 but disclosing an attaching clip in an inoperative position.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 designates a ridge pole of a green-house 11 having an inclined roof 12 formed of spaced bars 13

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for supporting panes 14 of glass. The roof of a green-house is usually of the gable type. While one form of the bars 13 is shown it will be appreciated that various types of the bars are employed in the construction of green-houses.

The support for the workmen generally designated by the numeral 20 is applied to the inclined section 12 of the roof as shown in Figure 1. The support includes a pair of spaced angle irons 21 and 22 which are supported by spaced transverse rollers 23. The outer ends 24 of said rollers extend sufficiently beyond the angle irons so that said projecting ends may rest on a pair of bars 13 as shown in Figure 4, for supporting said angle irons above the panes of glass forming in effect a transparent roof.

Steps 25 are arranged along the length of the spaced angle irons and provide means for connecting the angle irons together. The steps may be made of metal or wood and consists of a riser 26, an inclined tread 27 and a pair of triangularly shaped side members 28 which together with the risers support the treads. When the steps are formed of metal they may be welded to top flanges of the angle irons. If the steps are made of wood, they will be bolted to the top flanges of said angle irons.

A sleeve 30 is slidably mounted on the forward end of each angle iron 22. The side walls of said sleeve are provided with elongated slots 31 to receive the uppermost transverse roller 23—a. An operating rod 32 having a hand grip 33 has pivotal connections at 34 with the lower end of a sleeve for reciprocating manually the sleeves for a purpose which will be described presently. The operating rods may rest upon the projecting ends 24 of the transverse rollers 23 when the rods 32 are connected to the exterior faces of the sleeves 30. Otherwise said rods 32 will rest upon the main portions of the transverse supporting rollers 23 when said rods are attached to the inner side walls of the sleeves. At this time, the operating rods will be located below the steps 25.

An attaching clip generally designated by the numeral 35 and of T-shape formation has the free end of the main body portion 36 pivotally connected at 37 to the forward free end 38 of an angle iron, there being a clip for each angle iron. It will be noted from Figure 3 that a portion of the horizontal flanges as shown at 39 is cut away to permit proper oscillation of the clips. A link 40 to one end 42 of the transverse portion of the T-shaped clip while the other end of said link 40 has pivotal connections at 43 with an interme-

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diate portion of the sleeve 40, there being a link connection between each sleeve and its associated clip. The other end 45 of each clip is adapted to engage over the riding pole 10 of the green-house for supporting the ladder on a roof section as shown in Figures 1 and 3.

The operation of my device is as follows:

When the ladder is applied to an inclined section of a roof the transverse rods are seated upon a pair of the bars 13 and the clips 35 are moved to the inoperative position shown in Figure 5. After the ladder has been properly positioned the operating rods 32 are forced upwardly, thereby tilting the clips to the position shown in Figure 3, whence the ends 45 of the clips will engage over the ridge pole 10 and securely hold the ladder in place.

If it be desired to remove the ladder, the rods 32 are pulled rearwardly and the clips will be released. Since the transverse rollers 23 are in effect rollers, the ladder will slide readily downwardly on the inclined bars 13.

The sleeves 30 when the free ends of body members 36 of the clips are located within the upper ends of said sleeves, will prevent the clips from rocking to release said clips from the ridge pole. In other words, the sleeves move outwardly of the pivotal connections 37 and fully enclose said connections.

I claim:

1. A pitch roof platform comprising an elongated frame formed of spaced angle irons and spaced steps connecting said angle irons together, rollers mounted transversely in the angles with the free ends of said rollers projecting beyond the angle irons and providing supports for the platform, a sleeve slidably mounted on each of the upper ends of the angle irons, a T-shaped clip pivotally mounted on the upper end of each angle iron, one end of the transverse portion of the T-shaped clip adapted to engage over the ridge pole when the body of the clip is longitudinally aligned with an angle iron, means pivotally connecting the free end of said body on the free end of the angle iron, means for reciprocating the sleeve enclosing the pivotal connec-

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tion and preventing oscillation of the clip, and a link connecting the clip with the sleeve for causing rocking of the clip in opposite directions when said sleeve is reciprocated in opposite directions.

2. In a pitch roof platform including an elongated frame having as its main supports a pair of parallel angle irons which are longitudinally disposed of the frame, a T-shaped clip for each angle iron, means pivotally connecting the free end of the body of a clip to the upper end of an associated angle iron, manually reciprocated means housing the pivotal connection between the clips and the angle irons to prevent oscillation of the clips and means releasing the housing means from the pivotal connection, a portion of the clip engageable with the ridge pole of the roof for retaining the platform in place.

3. In a pitch roof platform including an elongated frame having as its main supports a pair of parallel angle irons which are longitudinally disposed of the frame, a T-shaped clip for each angle iron, means pivotally connecting the free end of the body of a clip to the upper end of an associated angle iron, manually reciprocated means housing the pivotal connection between the clips and the angle irons to prevent oscillation of the clips, means connecting the housing means with a transverse portion of the T-shaped clip for causing rocking of the clip when the housing means is reciprocated in either direction, and means releasing the housing means from the pivotal connection, a portion of the clip engageable with the ridge pole of the roof for retaining the platform in place.

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