

G. MARSH.
TRESTLE.

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986,189.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

Fig. 1.

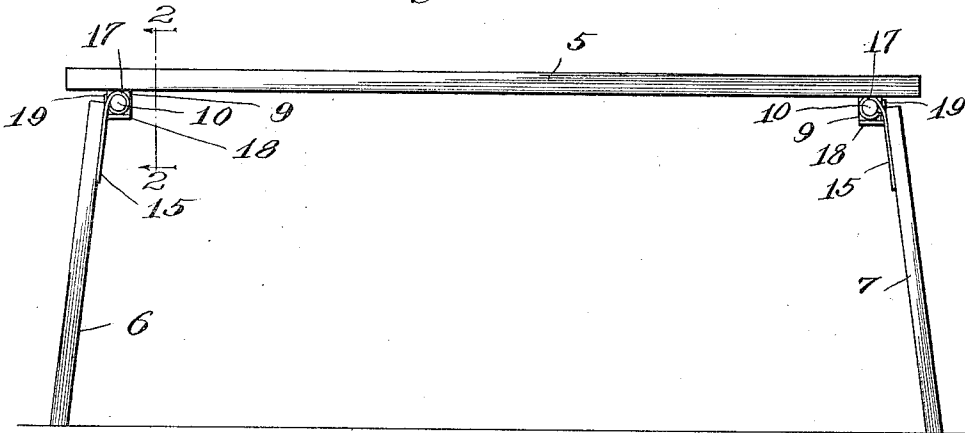


Fig. 2.

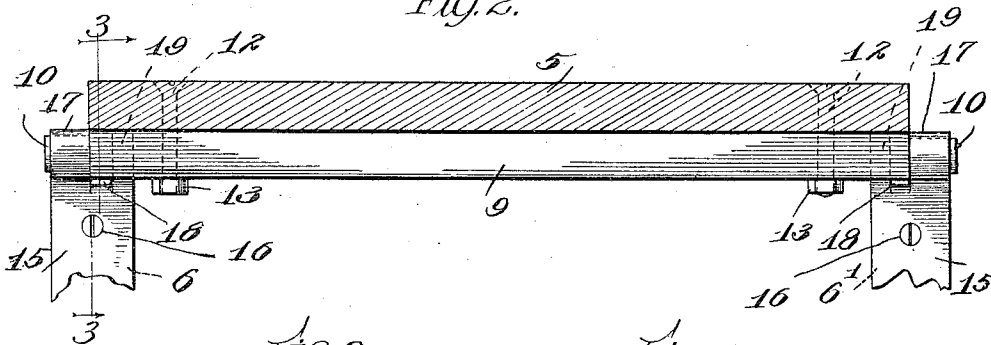


Fig. 3.

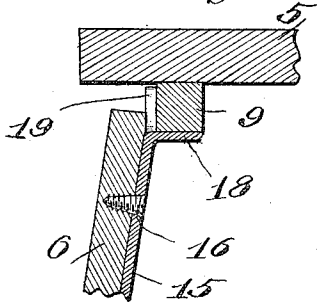
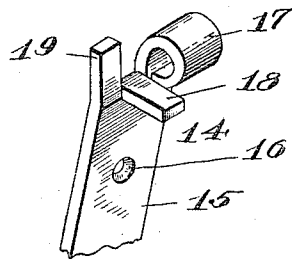


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

E. W. Domarus.

E. A. Pauberschmidt.

Inventor:

George Marsh

By: J. R. Bain & Mary E. Hays

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MARSH, OF OTJEN, WISCONSIN.

TRESTLE.

986,189.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Otjen, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trestles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in trestles, and has for one of its objects to provide an improved trestle that is strong, reliable, easily to be assembled and taken apart, cheap of construction, and simple in its parts, adapted for use by workmen generally, and especially by plasterers, painters, carpenters, and the like.

When the services of a trestle, of the usual type, are required by workmen in small rooms and halls of residences, it is very inconvenient and sometimes impossible to move such trestles, having permanently attached legs, from room to room through narrow doors, and up and down stairways of the usual sinuous character. In my invention, I overcome these objections by providing a trestle from which the legs are readily detachable, so that the trestle may be moved in its parts and thereafter put together quickly.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the assembled parts of my improved trestle; Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a broken away section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a detail of one of the attaching parts or fixtures.

In all of the views, similar characters indicate similar parts.

My invention consists in the usual beam or bar, 5, supported by four divergent legs, two at each end, two of which, 6 and 7, are shown in the illustration. Near the end of the beam 5 is a square or rectangular bar, 9, provided on its ends with round trunnion parts, 10, over which the attaching fixture, secured to the leg, is adapted to engage. The transversely placed square iron bar 9 is secured to the beam 5 by means of the screw 12, passing freely through the beam 5, and screw-threaded, preferably, into the bar 9, to be secured in immovable position by a nut 13, thus fixing the bar 9 in position relative to the beam 5, and preventing the latter from warping. Of course, the beam 5 may be of any desired length or width, and its greatest dimensions may be in a

vertical instead of horizontal plane, as shown in the drawing.

A fitting, 14, shown in Fig. 4, is attached to each leg and consists of a shank part, 15, provided with screw holes, 16, having at its upper end an overcast loop or socket portion, 17, for directly encompassing the round trunnion part, 10, of the bar 9. A finger, 18, is bent to substantial right angles to the shank 15, and when assembled, lies immediately under the square of the iron bar 9, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. Another finger, 19, is bent at substantial right angles to the finger, 18, and lies to the side of the square iron bar, 9, in assembled position. These fingers, in conjunction with the iron bar 9, prevent the legs, 7, 7', 6, and 6', from being moved from their respective positions which they are desired to occupy in use.

The rounded loop or socket portion, 17, of the fixture 14 encompasses the round end 10 of the square bar 9, and the deflected fingers, 18—18' and 19—19', having contact with the respective flat sides of the bar, hold the legs 6—7, 6'—7', in their proper positions to sustain the weight and provide efficient means for the support of the trestle. The legs may be slipped on the rounded ends of the square bar 9 with obvious ease, and may be as easily taken therefrom when it is desired to move the trestle from place to place. The fitting 14 may, of course, be made of cast iron, but I prefer to make it of wrought sheet metal, and provide the fingers on one end, as shown, and make a loop adjacent thereto, after the end of the fixture has been slitted, thus making a very cheap structure and one which is capable of standing all the strain to which it is to be subjected.

One of the advantages of entirely dissociating the legs from the beam of the trestle is that the parts may be carried separately and that their weight is not so great as when the legs are merely folded while attached to the trestle. Another advantage of my trestle is that when not in use, the trestle may be packed and stored away in very small compass and may be quickly put together for immediate use.

While I have herein described one embodiment of my invention, it will be evident that some changes may be made from the specific disclosure within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a trestle, a beam, an angular cross bar, having rounded ends, at each end of
5 said beam, and projecting therebeyond, and separable legs adapted for engagement with the rounded and angular surfaces of said cross bar.

2. In a trestle, a beam, a cross bar at each
10 end thereof having a rectangular body-part, and a rounded end, secured to each end of said beam, and a fixture, secured to each leg, adapted for engagement with both parts of said bar.

3. In a trestle, a leg fixture comprising a 15 flat shank divided at one end into three members comprising a socket part, and two fingers, said fingers deflected at substantial right angles to each other, and a fixture
20 secured to the beam of the said trestle for engagement with said leg fixture.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE MARSH.

In the presence of—

MARY F. ALLEN,

W. LINN ALLEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
