

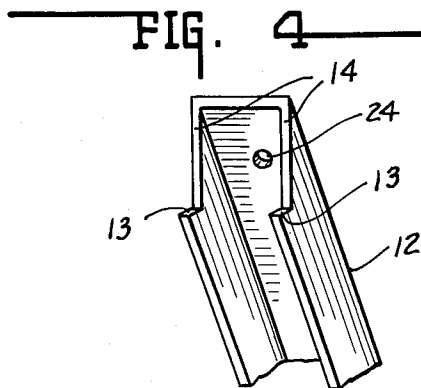
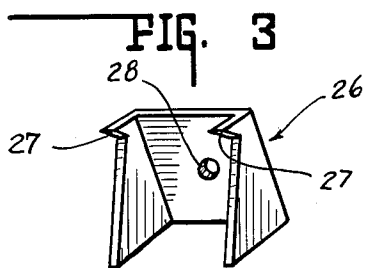
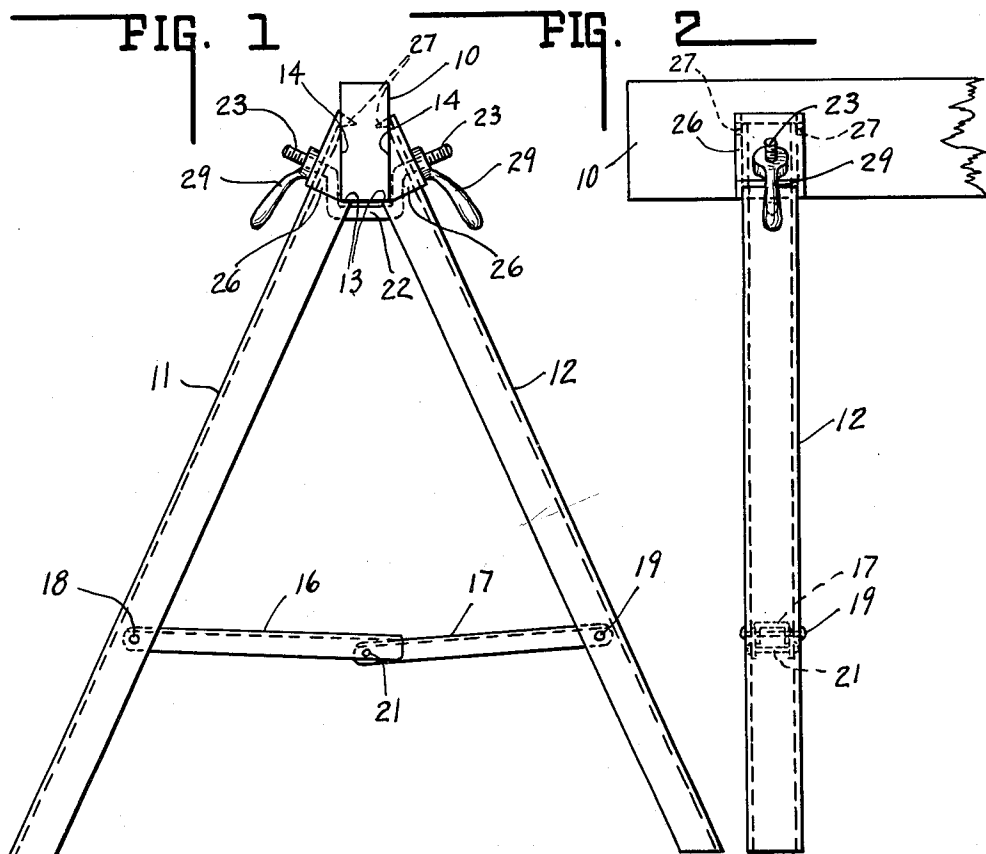
May 9, 1961

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2,983,329

DEMOUNTABLE SAW HORSE

Filed April 14, 1958



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2,983,329

DEMOUNTABLE SAW HORSE

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Filed Apr. 14, 1958, Ser. No. 728,131

2 Claims. (Cl. 182—186)

This invention relates generally to saw horse construction and in particular to a demountable saw horse characterized by rigidity and relatively light weight.

Conventional saw horses are constructed of two by four and two by six lumber. In the usual construction process the carpenter constructs saw horses as needed at the job. After their use is completed the saw horses are often scrapped because of the difficulty involved in their transport and storage. The proper sawing out and nailing up of conventional saw horses can take considerable time at the job and the resulting device is heavy, bulky and difficult to handle.

It is the principal object of the present invention, therefore, to provide a demountable saw horse wherein the leg assembly supports the ledger member so that the legs bind against or grip the ledger member with a force which increases with the load on the saw horse.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a demountable saw horse which is relatively light and can be conveniently dismounted for storage or transport.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a demountable saw horse wherein the leg assembly includes toothed plates which grip the ledger member to prevent lateral shifting of the leg assembly with relation thereto.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims:

Fig. 1 is an end view of a saw horse embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary side view of the saw horse of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a leg assembly component.

Fig. 4 is a perspective, fragmentary view of the upper section of one of the leg members.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown at 10 a ledger board which has a rectangular cross sectional configuration and may be formed from a length of two by six lumber. Adjacent each end of the ledger board there is provided a leg assembly.

Each leg assembly includes two leg members 11 and 12, extending angularly with relation to each other. As may be seen in Fig. 4, the leg members have a channel configuration, and are preferably formed of aluminum to provide the required strength and lightness in weight. The adjacent upper ends of the leg members are formed to provide horizontal load surfaces 13 which are adapted to engage the underside of the ledger member. The leg members are also provided with vertical surfaces 14 which engaged the opposed side faces of the ledger member.

Intermediate their ends the adjacent leg members are provided with a cross brace formed of two channel shaped members 16 and 17. The members 16 and 17 are pivotally joined at 21. As shown in Fig. 1, the components of the cross brace are disposed below a horizontal line through the points 18 and 19, with the web portion

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provided by their channel configuration serving to lock them against compressive stress. It will be understood that the cross brace may be folded upon demounting of the leg assembly by displacing the pivot point 21 upwardly.

The means for removably fixing the leg assembly to the ledger board comprises a U-shaped stud 22 embracing the lower portion 23 of its legs bent outwardly. The outwardly extending portions of the stud extend freely through appropriate apertures 24 in the web portion of the leg members. In overlying relation to the leg members the stud receives toothed brackets 26.

As may best be seen in Fig. 3, the brackets are generally U-shaped in cross section and are provided with a vertical surface having a tooth 27 extending therefrom. The central portion of the bracket is provided with a suitable aperture 28 accommodating the outwardly extending end of the stud. The outer extremities of the stud are threaded to receive hand nut 29.

In assembling the saw horse, the leg assembly is brought into position with relation to the ledger member with the stud 22 embracing the lower portion thereof. The brackets 26 are then placed on the stud and the hand nuts are tightened down. This tightening action serves to hold the surfaces 14 of the leg member against the ledger board, and also serves to imbed the bracket teeth therein. With the cross brace moved into its position of Fig. 1, the assembly is completed.

It should be noted that, in use, as load is applied to the ledger board, the legs tend to bind thereagainst so that the strength of the junction between the members and the ledger board increases with increased load.

The saw horse may be conveniently dismounted by loosening the hand nuts 29 and removing the ledger member from the leg assembly. When demounted, the leg assemblies and the ledger member may be conveniently stored or transported.

While other materials might be used in forming the saw horse of the present invention, in the preferred construction the leg members and cross brace are aluminum, the stud 22 is formed of galvanized steel, the brackets 26 are also formed of galvanized steel, as are the hand nuts 29. The members forming the pivotal connections at 18, 19 and 21 may be formed either of galvanized steel or of aluminum.

While the invention has been disclosed and described in some detail in the drawings and foregoing description, they are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character, as other modifications may readily suggest themselves to persons skilled in this art and within the broad scope of the invention, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A demountable support assembly for a generally rectangular scaffold beam or ledger member, said assembly comprising two leg members extending angularly with relation to each other and having a cross-brace therebetween, said leg members having a channel configuration and being formed of aluminum, the adjacent ends of said leg members being formed to provide horizontal load surfaces adapted to engage the underside of the beam and vertical surfaces engaging the opposed side faces of the beam, means for removably fixing the support assembly to the beam comprising a U-shaped stud adapted to embrace the lower portion of the beam and having the end portions of its legs formed to extend outwardly through the adjacent leg members, brackets received on the outwardly extending portions of said stud in overlying relation to the adjacent leg members, said brackets having toothed portions adapted to engage the beam, and hand nuts threaded on the outwardly extending portions of said stud for imbedding the toothed

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portions of said brackets into the beam, whereby when said support assembly is installed on a beam the vertical surfaces formed on said leg members bind against the beam upon loading thereof and said leg members are prevented from shifting laterally with relation to the beam.

2. A demountable support assembly for a generally rectangular scaffold beam or ledger member, said assembly comprising two leg members extending angularly with relation to each other and having a cross-brace therebetween, the adjacent ends of said leg members being formed to provide horizontal load surfaces adapted to engage the underside of the beam and vertical surfaces engaging the opposed side faces of the beam, means for removably fixing the support assembly to the beam comprising a U-shaped stud adapted to embrace the lower portion of the beam and having the end portions of its legs formed to extend outwardly through the adjacent leg members, brackets received on the outwardly extending

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portions of said stud in overlying relation to the adjacent leg members, said brackets having toothed portions adapted to engage the beam, members adjustably positioned on said stud for clamping said leg members to the beam, whereby when said support assembly is installed on a beam the vertical surfaces formed on said leg members bind the beam upon loading thereof and said leg members are prevented from shifting laterally with relation to the beam.

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