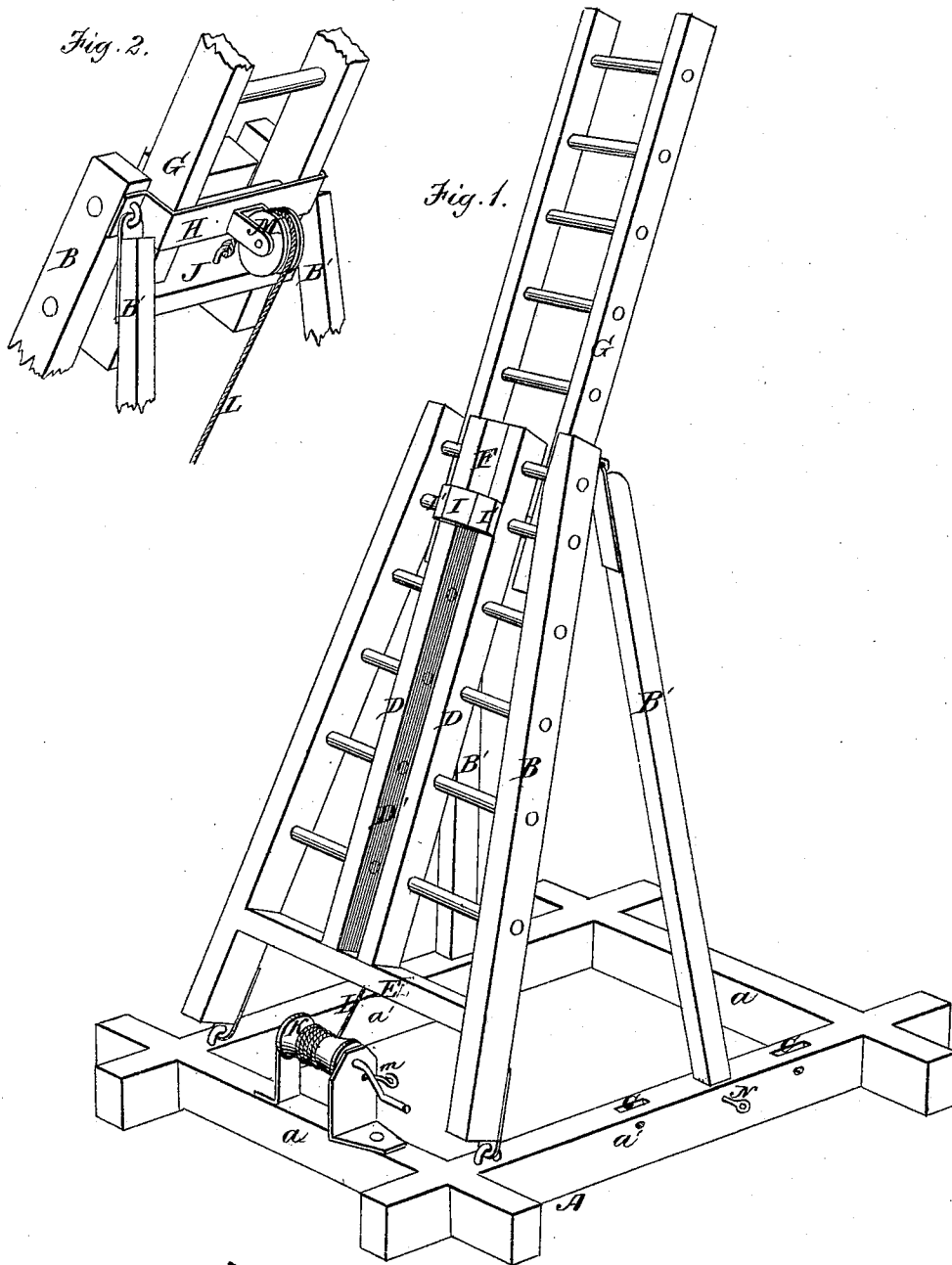


J. EAGON.
Ladders.

No. 141,126.

Patented July 22, 1873.



Witnesses.
M. Church,
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John Eagon,
by his Attys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EAGON, OF BATESVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LADDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,126**, dated July 22, 1873; application filed March 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EAGON, of Batesville, in the county of Noble and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Orchard-Ladder; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, and Fig. 2 a similar view of a portion broken away.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawings denote the same parts.

This invention relates to that class of ladders which are extensible and are supported on a base or frame-work; and it consists in the method of connecting the sections of the ladder together and bracing or supporting the same on its base, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A represents a rectangular frame, composed of timbers *a a'*, the same constituting the base of the ladder. To the side timbers *a'*, near the front ends thereof, is hinged the main ladder B, the sides of which incline toward each other, and are supported at their upper ends by braces *B'*, the latter being hinged to the ladder B at their upper ends and provided at the lower ends with tenons, which enter mortises C C in the side timbers of the frame A. D D represent longitudinal parallel beams, located in the center of the ladder B, supported by a cross-beam, E, at the bottom, and connected at the top by a block or offset, F. The beams D receive the rungs from each side of the ladder B, the space between them being entirely clear and constituting a way, D', from top to bottom. G repre-

sents the sliding section, which is secured to the ladder B by a plate, H, extending across the upper end of the same on the back side, as shown in Fig. 2, and a block, I, projecting from a cross-piece, J, on the section G into the way D'. The section G slides freely up and down the ladder B guided by the plate H and way D', the block I having suitable flanges I' on its upper end, which prevent its removal from the way D'. K represents a drum, located in suitable shoulders in the front end of the frame A, which drum is connected by a rope, L, with the cross-piece J of the section G, said rope passing over a pulley, M, on the guide-plate H, as shown. The section G is raised by turning the drum so as to wind the rope upon it, the drum being provided with a pin, *m*, or other suitable device, for holding it at any desired point.

It will be seen that the timbers *a'* are slotted or mortised at different points, so that the braces *B'* can be so adjusted as to vary the inclination of the ladder B and section G.

The braces may be held in place in the mortise by pin N, if necessary.

This arrangement constitutes a very strong and easily-adjusted ladder, which can be readily folded into small compass for transportation or storing, and is well adapted to use in orchards.

What I claim as new is—

The ladder B, having the hinged tenoned braces *B'*, in combination with the frame or base A, mortised at different points, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JOHN EAGON.

Witnesses:

I. M. ROBINSON,
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