

Sept. 8, 1942.

A. PERREAULT

2,295,183

SCAFFOLDING

Filed July 24, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

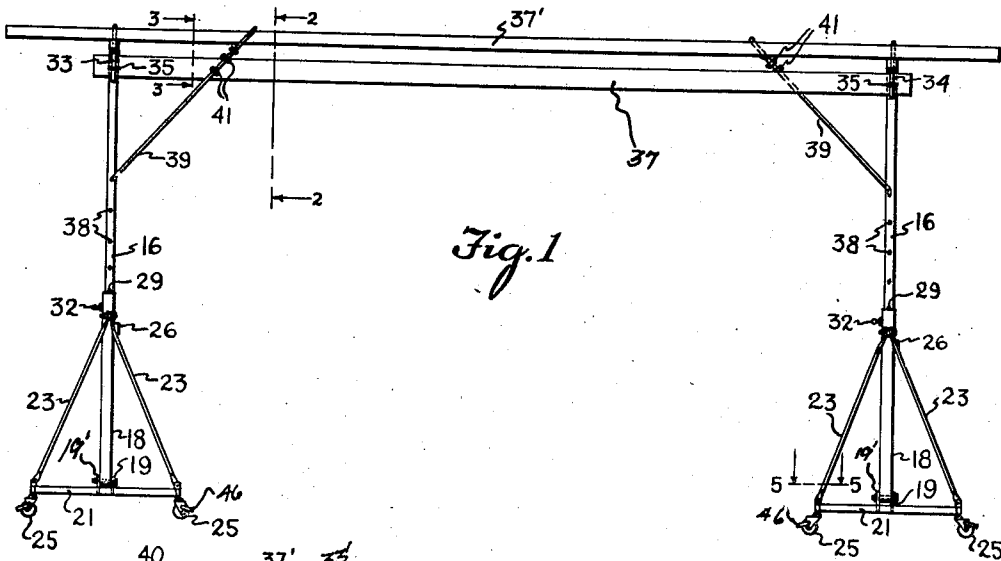


Fig. 1

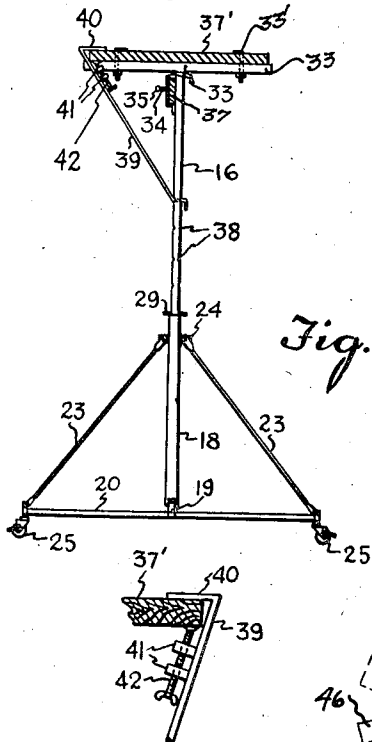


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

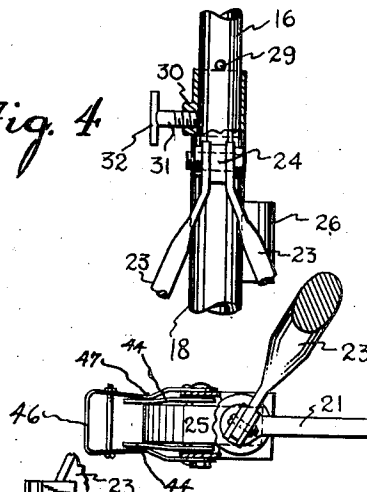


Fig. 5

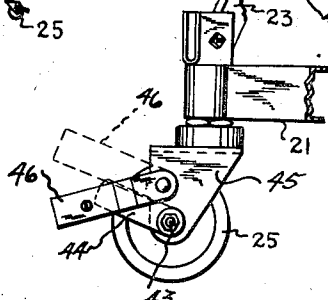


Fig. 6

Inventor
ALZYRE PERREAULT

By *Charles D. Denny*
Attorney

Sept. 8, 1942.

A. PERREAULT

2,295,183

SCAFFOLDING.

Filed July 24, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

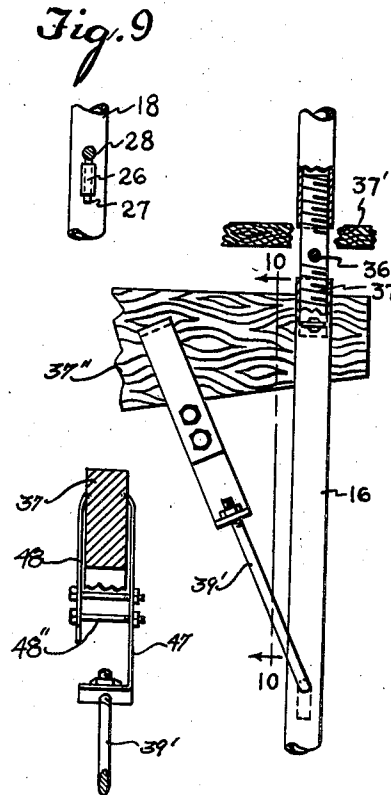
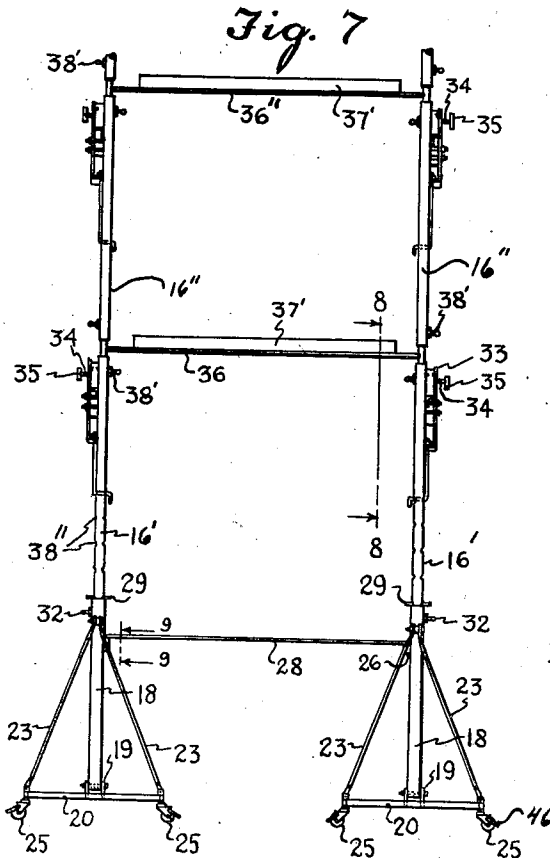
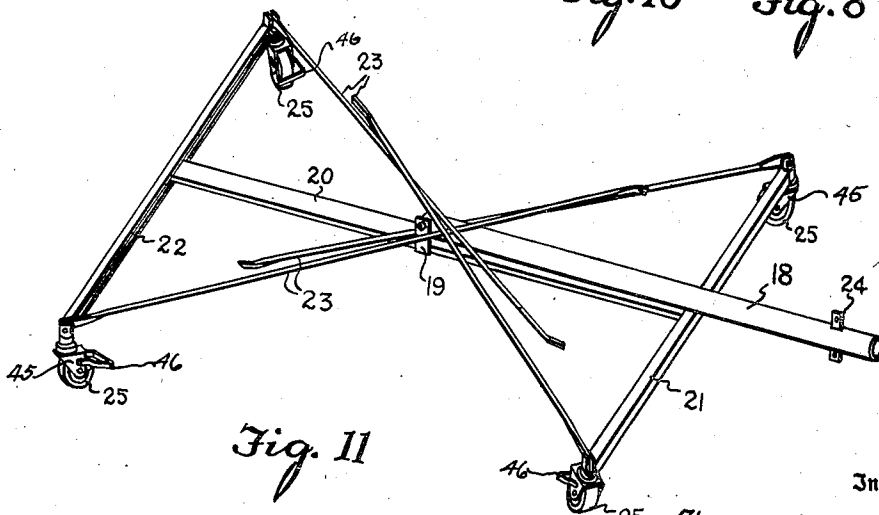


Fig. 10

Fig. 8



Inventor

ALYRE PERREAULT

By

Thos. Donnelly
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,295,183

SCAFFOLDING

Alzyre Perreault, River Rouge, Mich.

Application July 24, 1941, Serial No. 403,848

3 Claims. (Cl. 304—4)

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in scaffolding adapted for use as means for supporting planks or other suitable platform material upon which individuals may be supported. While the scaffolding lends itself for use in building, it is particularly useful in cleaning, renovating, painting operations and the like in which the artisan is forced to reach high locations in order to carry on the work.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a scaffolding which may be easily and quickly moved about from place to place.

It is another object of the present invention to provide in a scaffolding, a supporting structure movable about from place to place and provided with an easily and quickly operated braking mechanism for preventing undue moving of the scaffolding while in use.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a scaffold so constructed and arranged that it may be provided with additional sections so as to be useful at various elevations.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a novel and effective means of securing spaced apart supporting standards together.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a scaffold so arranged and constructed that a multiple of platforms, one above the other may be used at the same time.

It is another object of the invention to provide a scaffold so constructed and arranged that it may be compact, durable, light and highly efficient in use.

It is another object of the invention to provide a scaffold so arranged and constructed that it may be folded into compact form when not in use.

Other objects will appear hereinafter. It is recognized that various changes and modifications may be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit of it and it is intended that such variations and changes may be encompassed within the scope hereof.

Forming a part of the invention are drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary, sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevational view slightly enlarged, with parts broken away and parts shown in section.

Fig. 5 is a slightly enlarged sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of the structure shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an end elevational view of a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a slightly enlarged view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a slightly enlarged view taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of part of the invention in its collapsed form.

In Fig. 1 I have illustrated the invention as comprising a pair of standards each located at one end of the scaffolding structure and each comprising an upper section 16 and a lower section 18. The section 18 is pivotally connected to a supporting bar 20 by means of the pivot pin 19 extending through the upwardly projecting lugs 19'. Connected to opposite ends of the bar 20, intermediate their ends, are the cross rails 21 and 22, each of which carries at its end a caster 25. The rails 21 and 22 and the supporting bar 20 form a structure which may be termed a supporting cage. The rails 21 and 22 are connected at their opposite ends to the lower section 18 by means of the brace rods 23 which are connected at their upper ends to lugs 24 projecting outwardly from the lower section 18, the braces being pivotally connected at their lower ends. Mounted on one side of the sections 18 is an eyelet 26, the purpose of which will appear upon a description of the structure shown in Fig. 7. Slidably projected into the lower section 18 is an upper section 16 having a plurality of openings 38 formed therein through which may be passed an abutment pin 29 for limiting downward sliding of the section 16 inwardly of the section 18. By locating this pin 29 in the desired opening 38, the elevation of the section 16 relative to the section 18 may be determined.

Formed on the section 18 is a boss 30 through which is threaded a set screw 31 having a T head 32 on its outer end whereby the set screw may be threaded into engagement with the standard section 16 and serve to lock the standard section 16 in fixed relation to the section 18. A brace rod 39 is pivotally connected at its lower end to the section 16 and adapted for extending angularly thereto. This rod 39 carries on its upper end the angularly turned portion 40, spaced below which are the lugs 41 through which is threaded

a screw 42 whereby the planking or platform 37' may be clamped, as shown in Fig. 2.

Mounted on one side of the upper section 16 is a bracket 34 threaded through it is a set screw 35 adapted for supporting and securing a bridge timber or truss 37 in position to span the space between the oppositely disposed standards and connect the same together. Carried on the upper end of each of the standard sections 16 is a cross head 33 carrying bolts 33' adapted for securing the planking 37' on the cross head.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a slightly modified form of the invention in which a pair of standard sections 18 are located at opposite ends of the scaffold structure and at opposite sides thereof so that the planking is carried between these spaced apart standards. These spaced apart sections 18 at opposite sides of the scaffolding are connected together by connecting bars 28 each of which is provided with a depending tongue 27 at its opposite ends which engages in the eyelet 26 mounted on the standard section 18. Positioned in telescoping relation in the standard sections 18 is the upper section 16' having the openings 38'' corresponding to the openings 38 of the form shown in Fig. 1. These sections 16' are not provided with the T head 33 which is eliminated. A supporting bar 36 carrying at its opposite ends a T 37 is adapted for engaging in the upper end of the section 16', and an upper section 16'' is adapted to fit over the upwardly projecting end of the T 37. This section 16'' is connected by the cross supporting bars 36'', this bar being constructed identical with the bar 36. As shown in Fig. 7, this extension may be continued to any desired height, the planking 37' resting upon the supporting bars 36 or 36'' as the case may be. In this manner it becomes possible by extending the scaffold to provide a plurality of superimposed platforms on which working men may simultaneously be engaged. In the form shown in Fig. 7 the brace rod 39 is replaced by the brace 39' which is connected at its upper end to the L-shaped bracket 47 connected by means of the bolts 48' to the clamping plate 48 which may be used to clamp the bridge plate 37'.

The supporting cage used in the form shown in Fig. 7 is identical with the supporting cage used in the form shown in Fig. 1 and illustrated in Fig. 11.

The casters carried by this supporting cage embody the downwardly extending spaced apart plates 45 which are common in caster constructions. These plates 45 serve as a bearing for the shaft 43 on which the caster roller 25 is mounted. Fixedly mounted on the shaft 43 and in fixed relation to the members 45 are spring plates 44 positioned on opposite sides of the roller

25. Rockably mounted on the depending portions 45 is a U-shaped stirrup 46 having the inwardly turned portion 47 which is adapted to engage, when rocked downwardly from the dotted line position shown in Fig. 6 to the full line position, the plates 44 and force them inwardly into frictional contact with the roller 25 so as to lock it against rotation. Thus it is possible to easily and quickly lock the scaffolding against rotation and prevent its undue moving while the same is being used. At the same time the braking mechanism used is such as to permit easy and quick release so that the scaffold may be moved about from place to place.

In Fig. 11 I have illustrated how the supporting cages may be collapsed so that the structure may be packed into compact form for transportation or for storage when not in use.

In this way I have provided a durable, compact, light scaffolding formed from a plurality of sections and so arranged that the scaffolding may be adjusted for various heights to accommodate a plurality of platforms, or to accommodate a single platform located at different heights.

What I claim as new is:

1. In a scaffold construction of the class described; a supporting cage embodying a supporting bar; a rail connected intermediate its ends at each end of said bar; a tubular standard pivotally connected at its lower end centrally of said bar and projecting upwardly to therefrom; lugs projecting outwardly from said standard; and brace rods connecting the opposite ends of said rails to said lugs.

2. In a scaffold construction of the class described, a plurality of spaced apart supporting standards; an upward extension on each of said standards; a supporting bar formed T-shaped at opposite ends and engaging at one of the T's in the upper end of an extension and projecting upwardly therefrom; a standard extension positioned above said T construction and telescoping therewith; connecting bars for connecting said extensions; and a platform positioned on each of said connecting bars.

3. In a scaffold construction of the class described, a plurality of spaced apart supporting standards; an upward extension on each of said standards; a supporting bar formed T-shaped at opposite ends and engaging at one of the T's in the upper end of an extension and projecting upwardly therefrom; a standard extension positioned above said T construction and telescoping therewith; connecting bars for connecting said extensions; a platform positioned on each of said connecting bars; and means for securing said platform on said bars.

ALZYRE PERREAULT.