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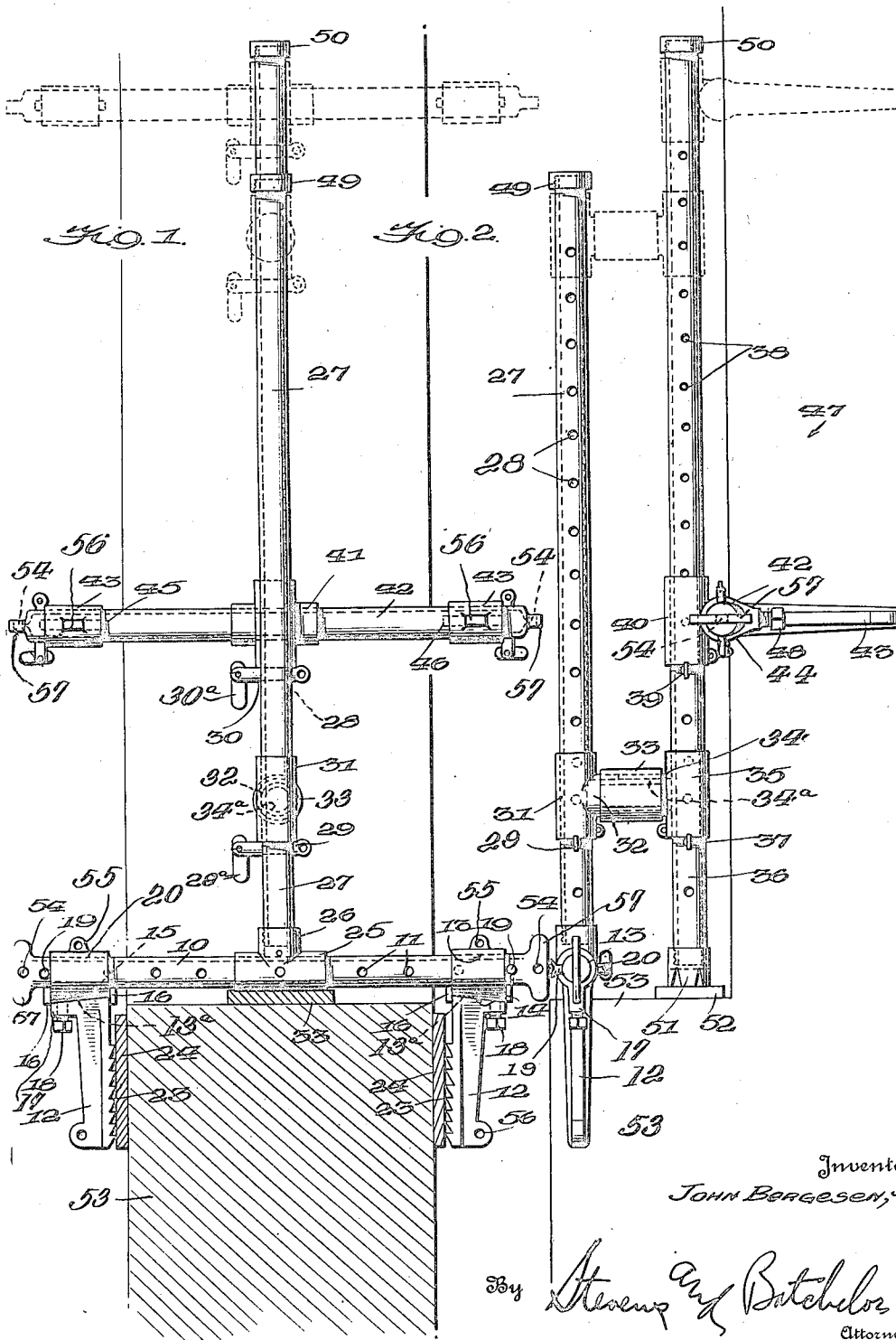
J. BERGESEN, SR

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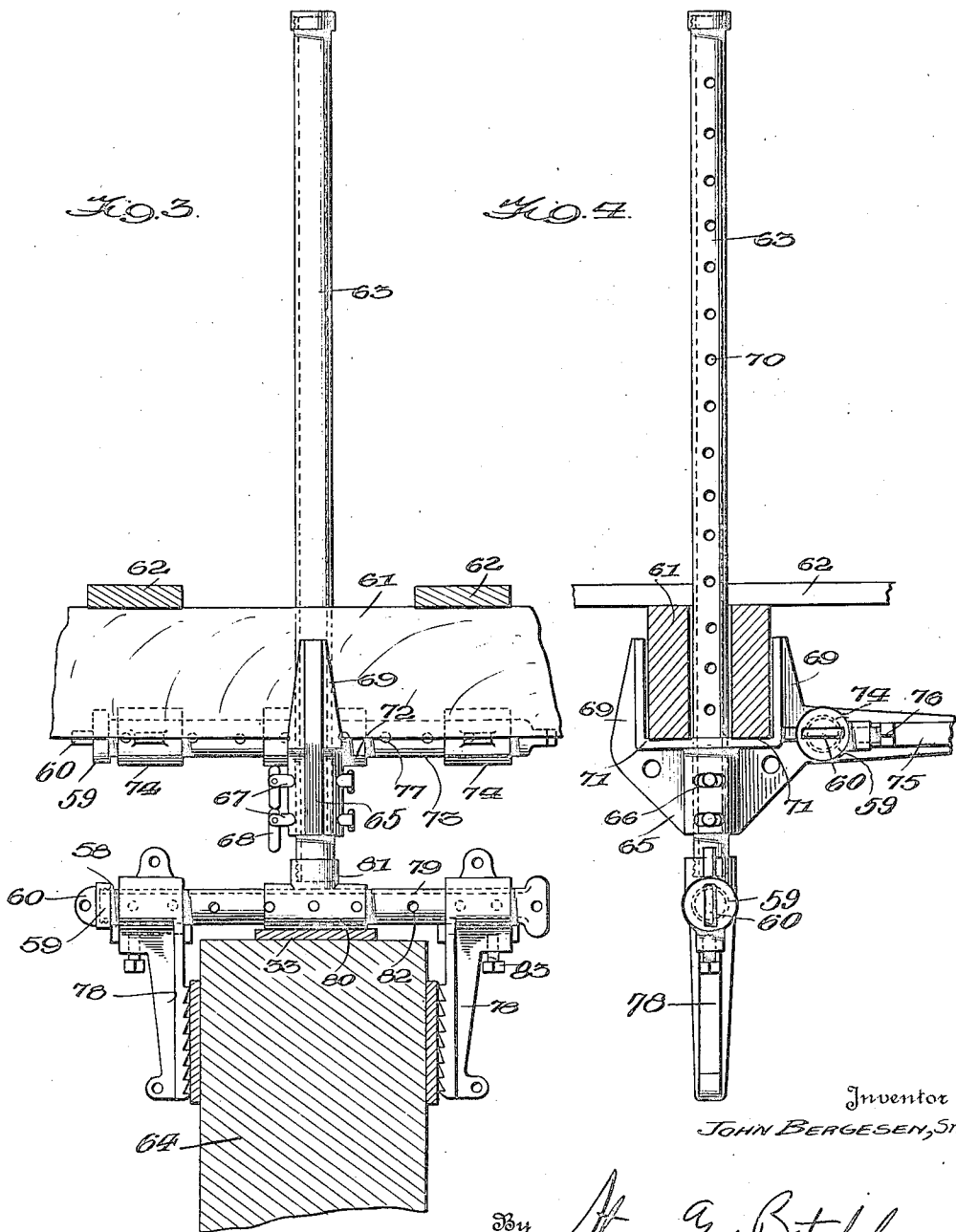
J. BERGESEN, SR

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Inventor
JOHN BERGESEN, SR.

By *Stevens & Batchelor*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

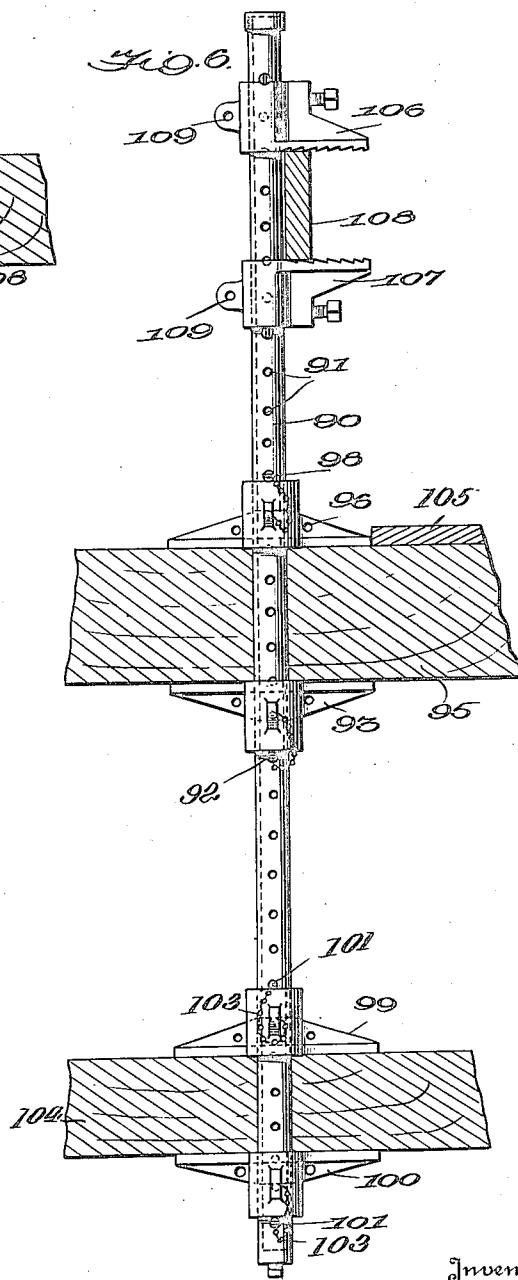
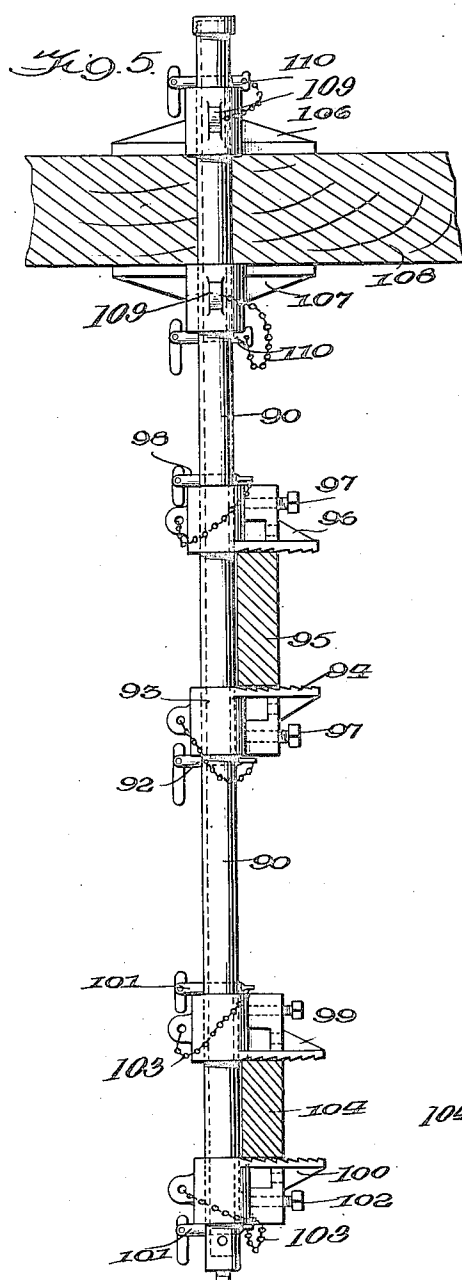
J. BERGESEN, SR

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Inventor
John Bergesen, Sr.

By *Stearns and Batchelor*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

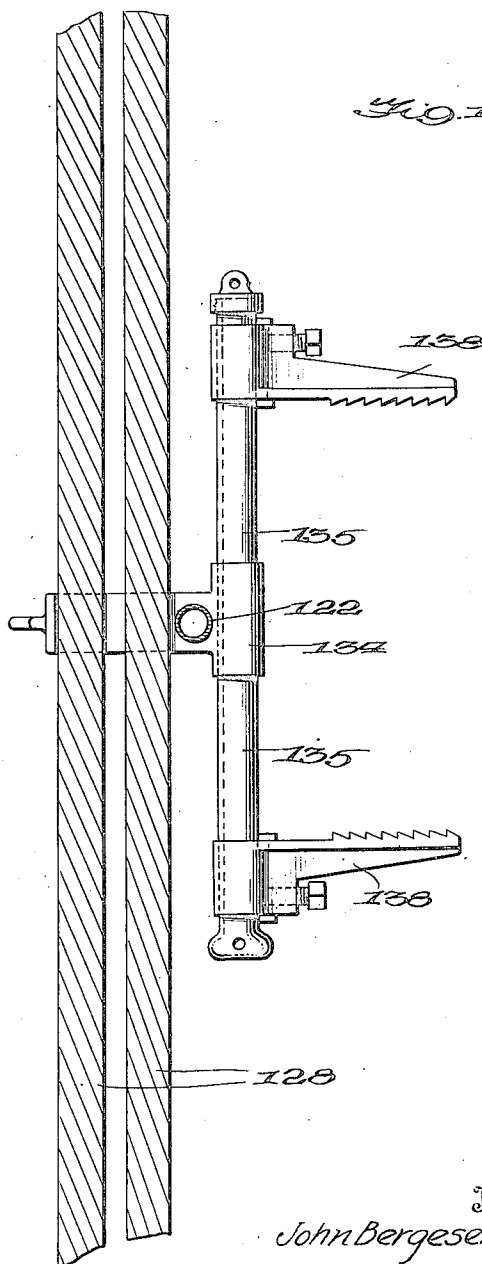
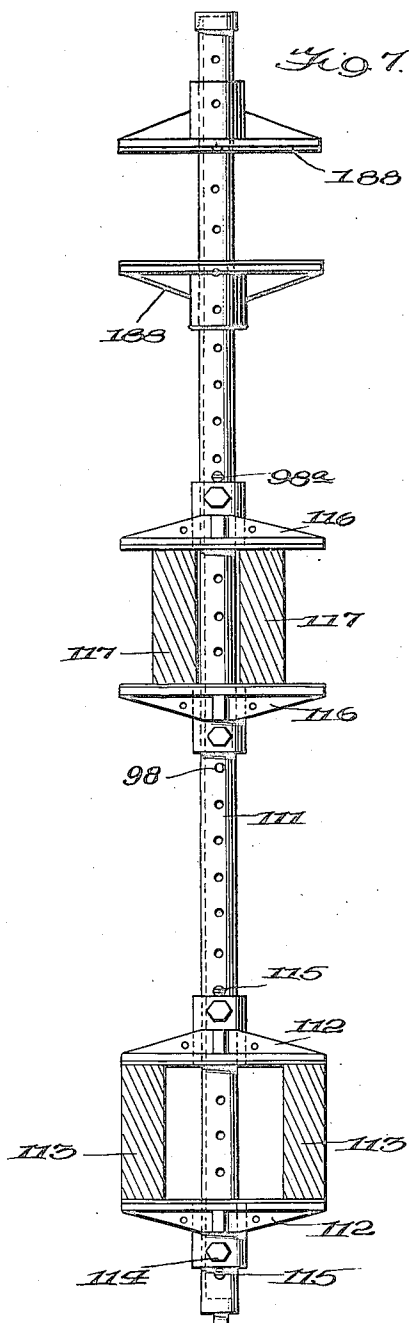
J. BERGESEN, SR

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11 Sheets-Sheet 4



Inventor
John Bergesen, Sr.

334 *Stevens and Batchelor*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

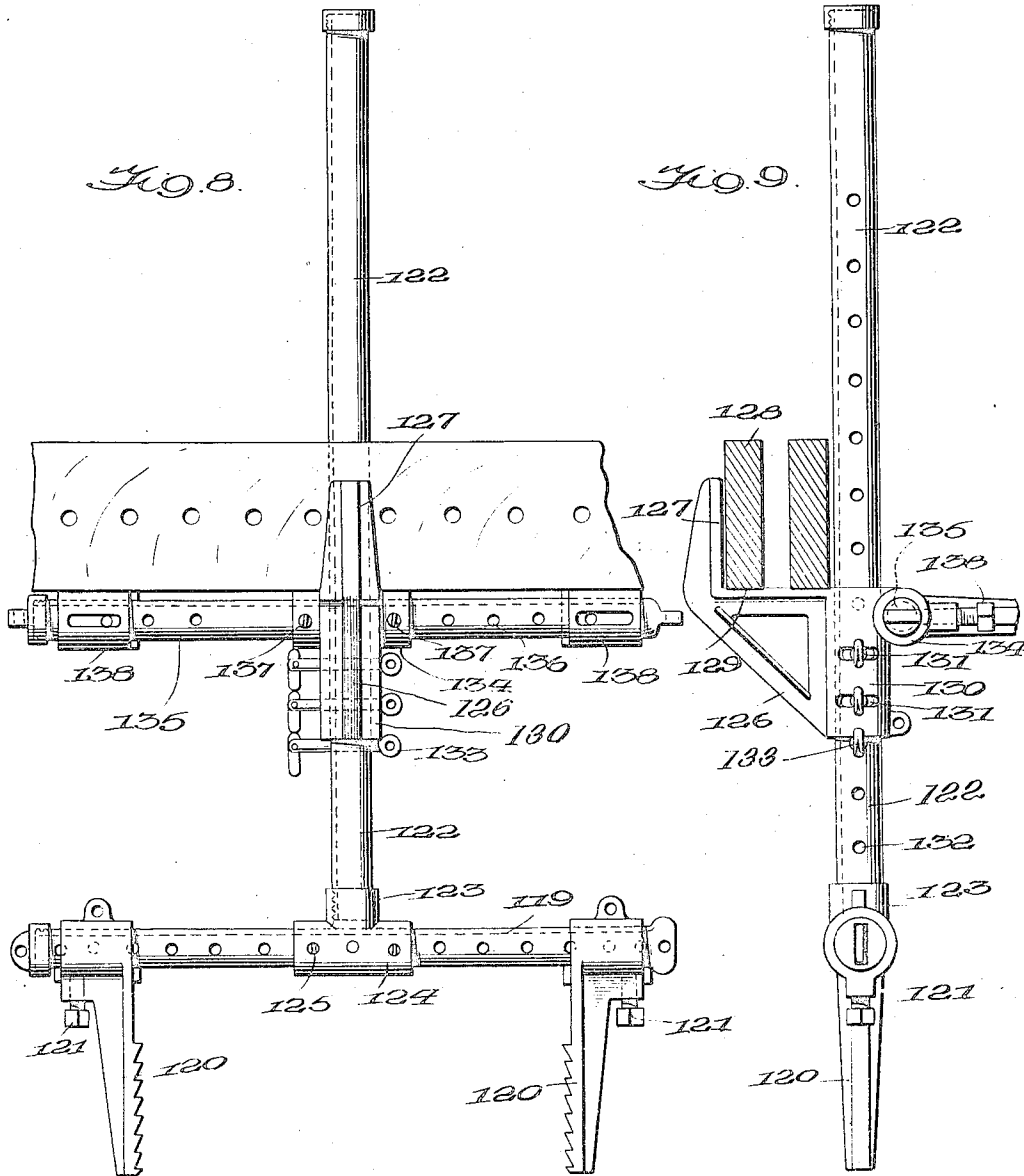
J. BERGESEN, SR

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11 Sheets-Sheet 5



Inventor

John Bergesen, Sr.

By *Stevens and Batchelor*

Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

J. BERGESEN, SR

1,707,894

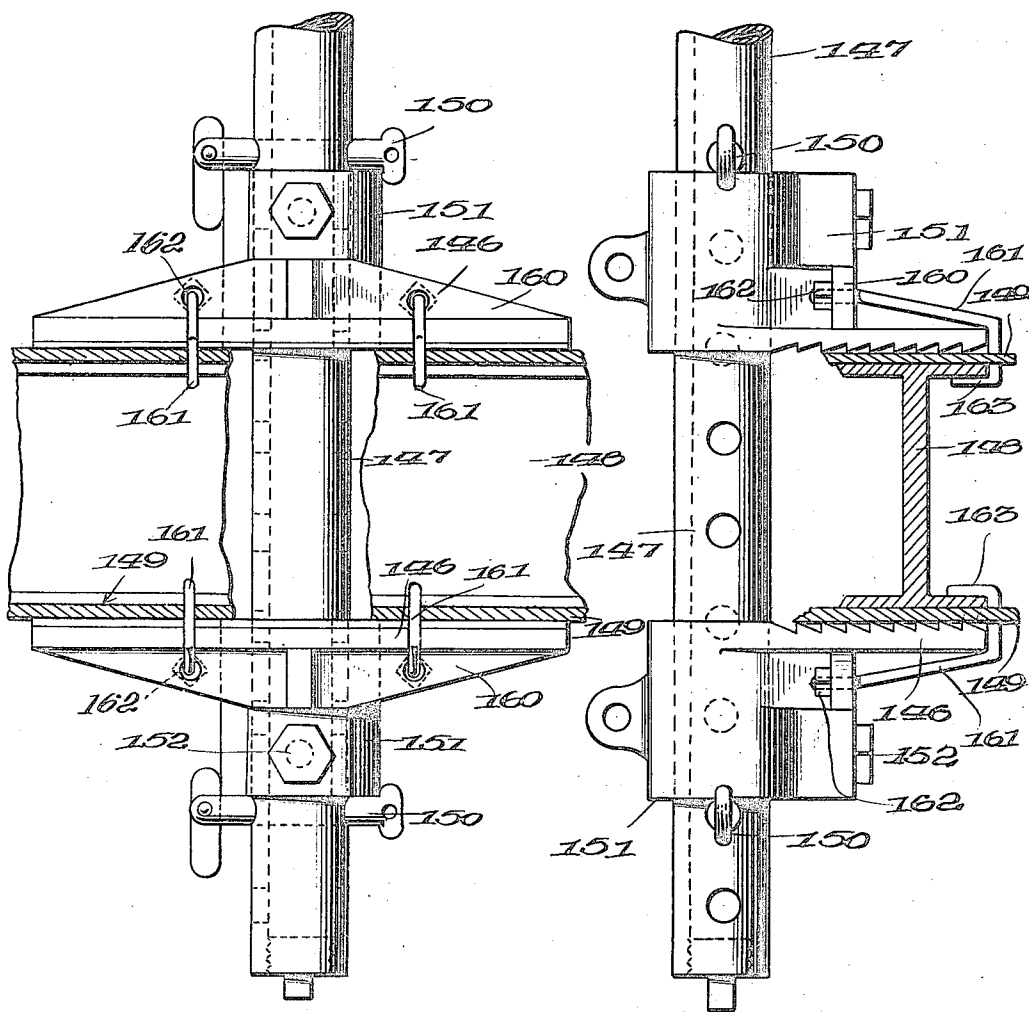
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Fig. 11

Fig. 12



Inventor

John Bergesen, Sr.

By *Stevens and Butcher*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

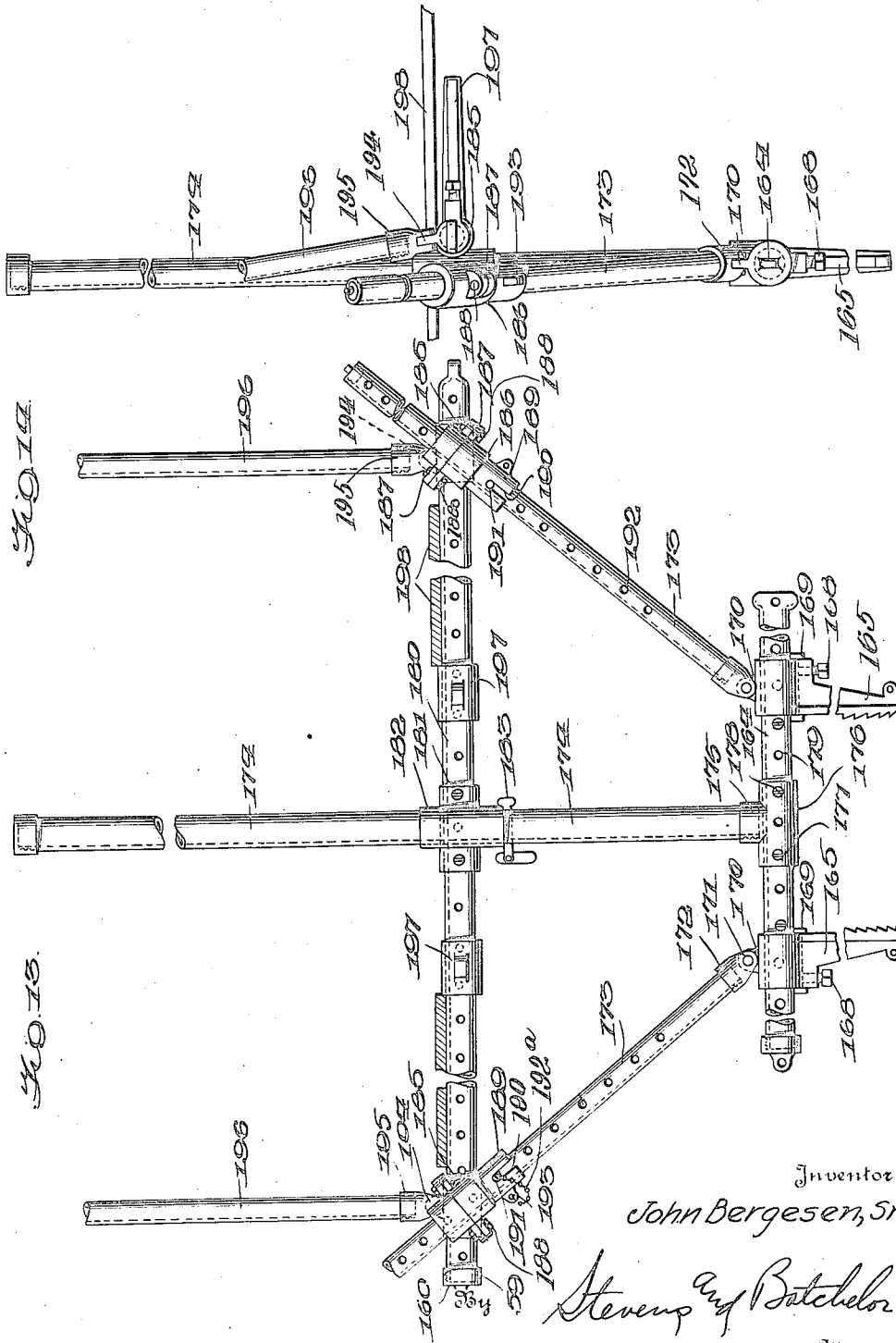
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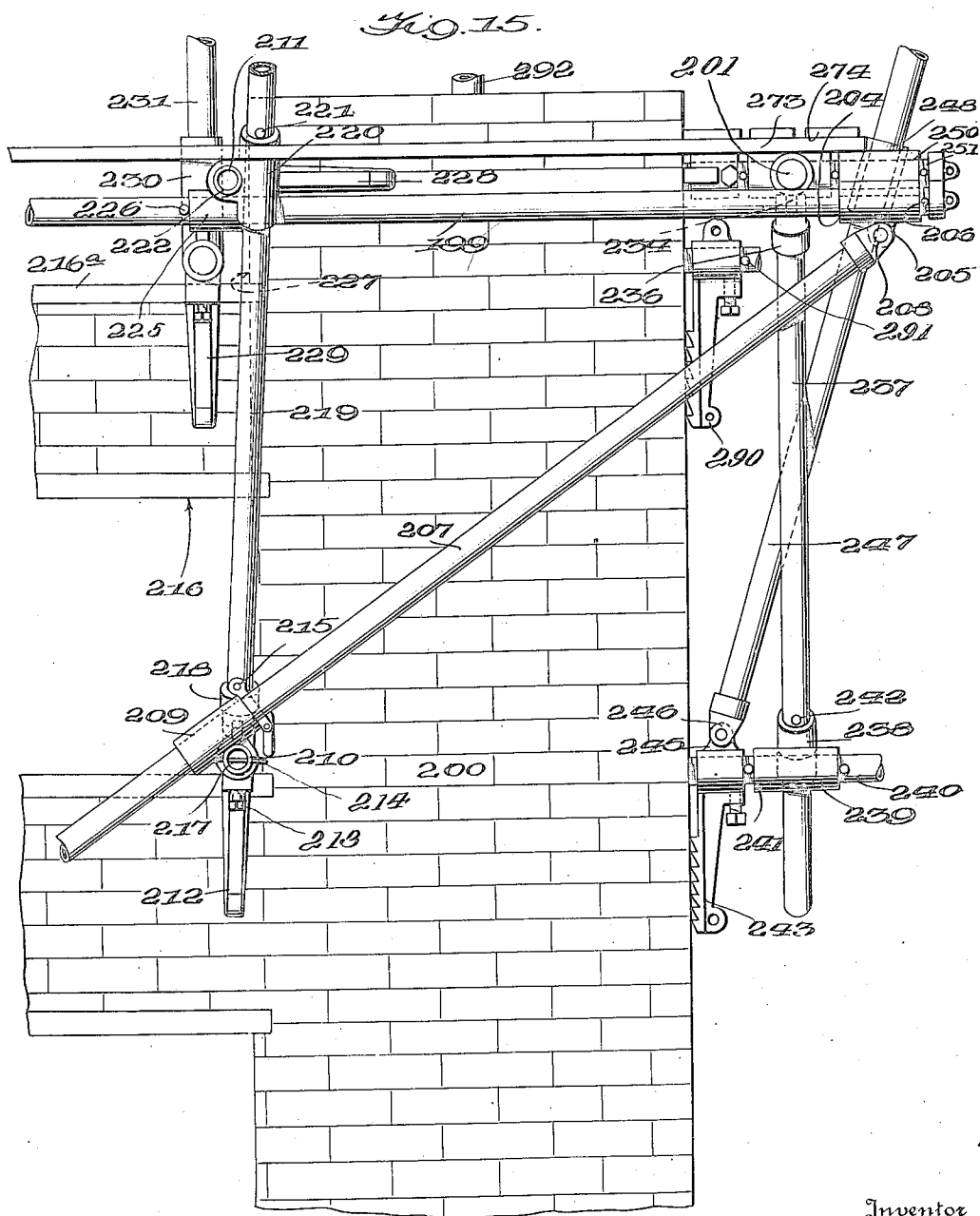
J. BERGESEN, SR

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Inventor
John Bergesen, Sr.

334 *Stevens and Batchelor*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

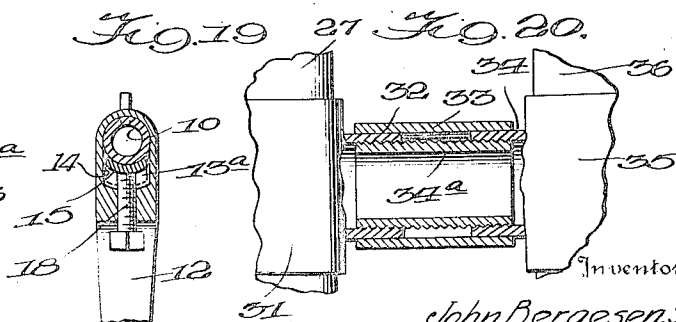
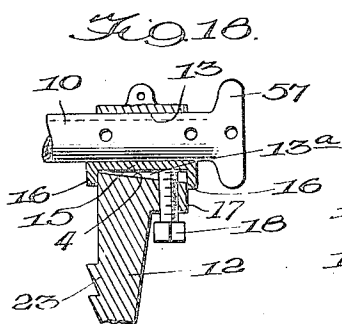
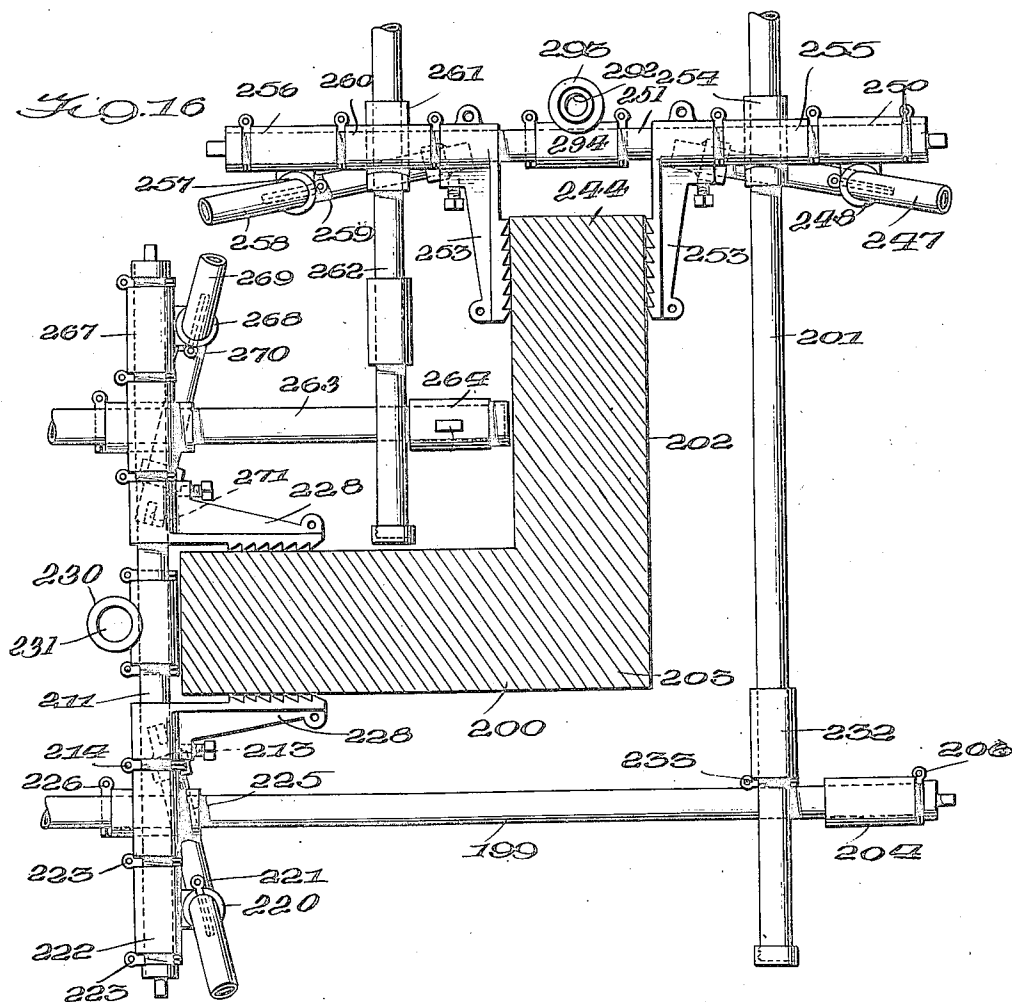
J. BERGESEN, SR

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Inventor
John Bergesen, Sr.

By *Stevens and Batchelor*
Attorneys

April 2, 1929.

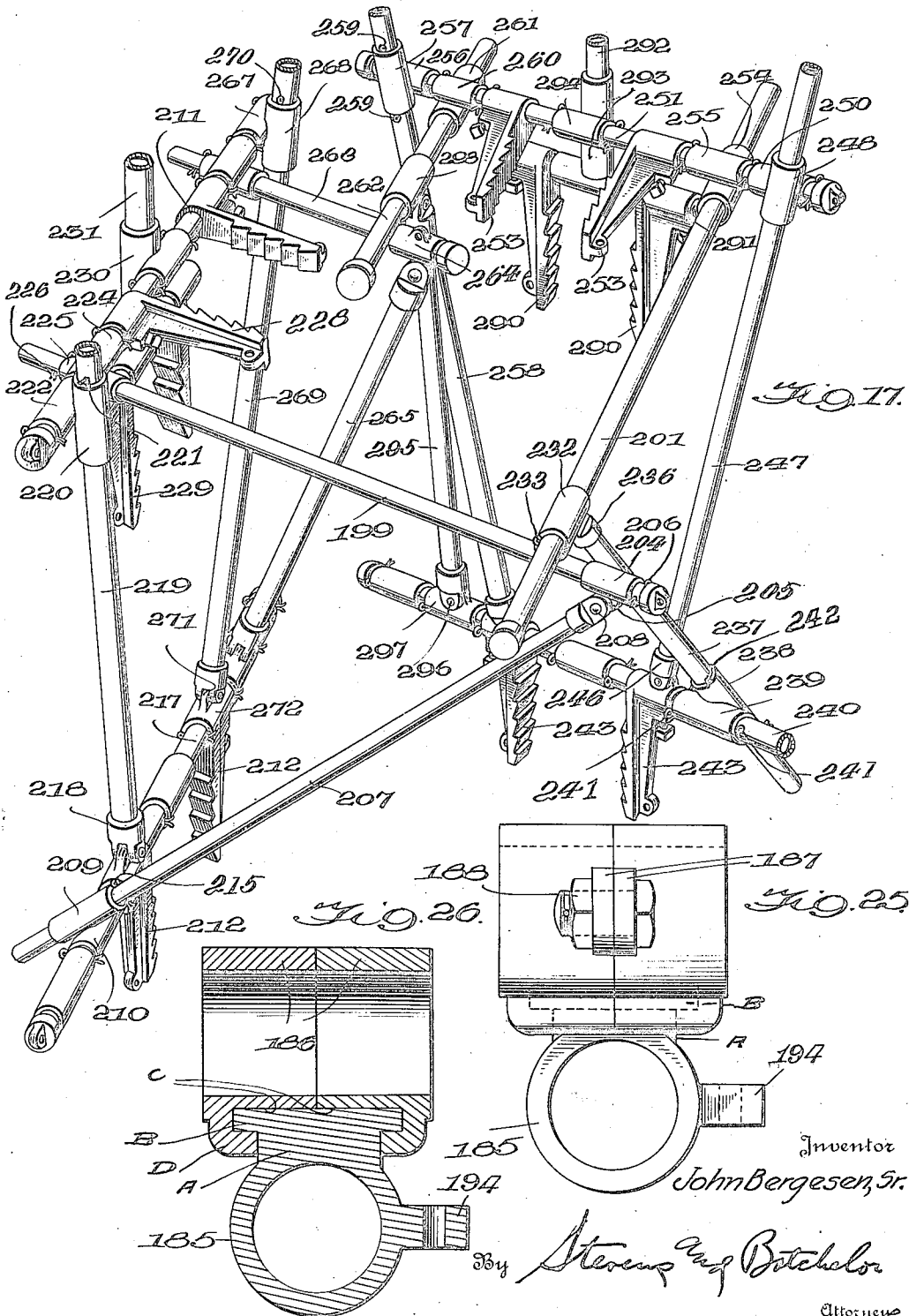
J. BERGESEN, SR

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Fig. 21.

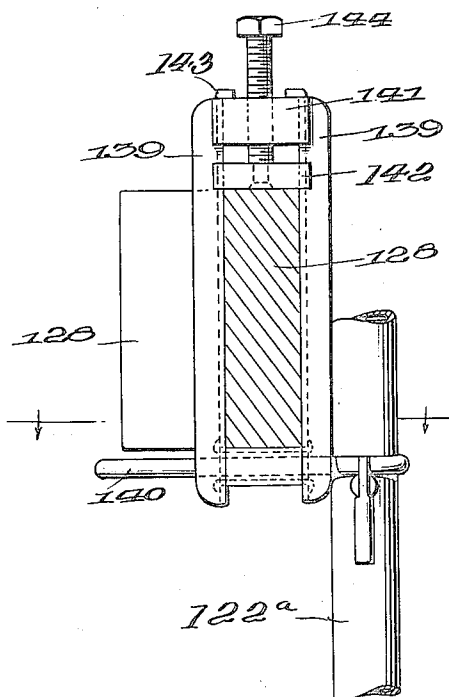


Fig. 22.

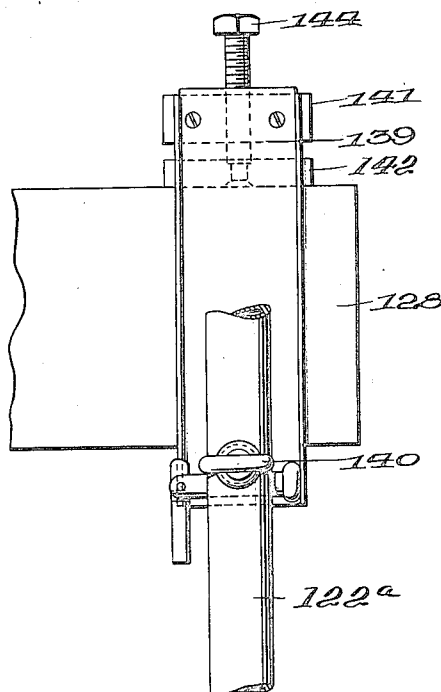


Fig. 23.

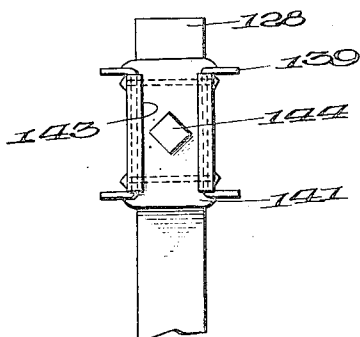
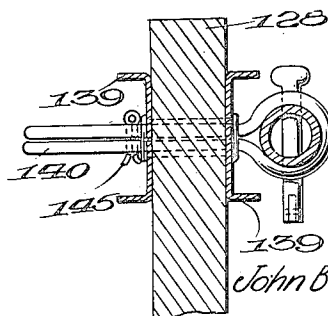


Fig. 24.



Inventor

John Bergesen, Sr.

By

Stearns & Batchelor

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BERGESEN, SR., OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SCAFFOLD.

Application filed October 26, 1926. Serial No. 144,348.

This invention relates to adjustable and portable metal scaffold supports.

An object of the invention is the provision of a metal scaffold having knock-down characteristics which may be readily assembled or disassembled and which may be applied to any part of the building.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a metal scaffolding having uprights and cross bars adjustable in a plurality of different positions supported by the uprights for carrying a plurality of clamps for securing the scaffolding to the partly finished wall structure or to openings in the wall.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a metal scaffold which may be readily applied to openings in the wall with adjustable beam supports carried by metal columns slidably mounted at their bases upon rods which are clamped to the wall.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a metal scaffold having supports for a plurality of beams slidably mounted on uprights with provision for securing the beams in rigid spaced relation on the supports.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a metal scaffolding adapted to be clamped to I beams of the flooring, the clamps being adapted to support vertical columns while the clamps are adjustable and slidable on said columns.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a steel scaffold formed of vertical uprights and horizontal cross beams, the uprights being adapted to be clamped at their lower ends to a finished part of the wall or at openings in the wall with adjustable and diagonally disposed end supports bracing the ends of upper beams by reason of the connection of the braces with the supporting clamps of the lower beams, stanchions being pivotally connected to the upper beams which carry the working platform and being extended upwardly and connecting with a scaffold at an upper wall opening.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a steel scaffolding having a plurality of clamps for engaging the walls at window openings at various vertical heights with adjustable brace rods connected between the supports carrying the working platform and with clamps located at a lower level than the window opening adjacent the working platform.

This invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description of the invention, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings; nevertheless it is to be understood that the invention is susceptible of such changes and modifications which shall define no material departure from the salient features of the invention as described in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side view in elevation of one form of a scaffolding.

Figure 2 is an end view of the same.

Figure 3 is a side view in elevation of a modified form of the invention.

Figure 4 is an end view of the same.

Figures 5 and 6 show respectively end and side views of another form of the invention which is adapted to be applied to the floor beams of a building.

Figure 7 is an end view in elevation of another form of the scaffolding.

Figure 8 is a side view in elevation of another modified form of the scaffolding adapted to be employed at a window.

Figure 9 is an end view of the same.

Fig. 10 is a plan view of the form shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 11 is a side view of a clamping arrangement for application to an I beam.

Figure 12 is an end view of the clamp shown in Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a side view of another form of the metal scaffolding.

Figure 14 is an end view of the scaffolding shown in Figure 13.

Figure 15 is a side view of the scaffolding employed for the corners of buildings.

Figure 16 is a plan view of the scaffolding shown in Figure 15.

Figure 17 is a perspective view of the scaffolding shown in Figures 15 and 16.

Figure 18 is a longitudinal section of a clamp.

Figure 19 is a transverse section of said clamp.

Figure 20 is a longitudinal section of the connecting sleeve shown in Figure 2.

Figure 21 is an elevation showing a form of combined clamp and coupling for timber end supports of Figures 8, 9 and 10.

Figures 22, 23 and 24 show a side view, top plan and cross section of the device of Figure 21.

Figure 25 is a side elevation of the ad-

justably connected rod carrying sleeves shown in Figs. 13 and 14, and

Figure 26 is a similar view partly in longitudinal section.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, (Figs. 1 and 2) 10 designates a cross bar of cylindrical formation and provided with a plurality of horizontally disposed perforations 11 extending in spaced relation along the bar. Slidably mounted on the bar are a pair of clamp members 12. These clamp members have a passage 13 at their upper ends adapted to receive the rod 10. A key-way 14 is provided in each clamp member in which is inserted a key 15 having laterally projecting lugs 16 adapted to engage the opposite faces of the clamp member 12. The upper end of each clamp member is cylindrical as shown at 20 and is provided with a depending boss 17 having a radially disposed screw 18 threaded into a passage which extends into the key-way 14 and is adapted to engage the key 15.

The passage 13 which is inclined at 13^a from its outer end to the inner end is deeper at its outer end than at the inner end as shown so that the clamp member 12 may be tilted when moved along the bar 10. The screw 18 forces the key 15 into engagement with the rod 10 for locking the clamp member to said rod and for forcing the jaws of the clamp members in parallel relation with the walls of a building.

A pin 19 is adapted to be inserted in a perforation 11 adjacent the outer end of each clamp member and will prevent longitudinal shifting of the clamp member along the bar 10. The pin is provided with a pivotally mounted extension lug 20 which is adapted to normally be disposed at right angles to the pin 19 and thereby prevent loss of the pin from the bar.

The inner face of clamp member 12, as shown at 23, is provided with teeth adapted to engage the horizontal wall 53 of a house while a wood shim 24 may be placed between the wall and the teeth 23 to prevent injury to the wall.

A sleeve 25 is slidable on the rod 10 and is provided with an upstanding cylindrical flange 26 into which is threaded an upright 27. This upright is provided with spaced perforations 28 adapted to receive a headed pin 29 similar to pin 19, the same having a pivotally mounted lug 29^a adapted to prevent loss of the pin from the upright. Pin 29 is adapted to support a slidably mounted sleeve 31 which has a laterally projecting cylindrical portion or lug 32 adapted to receive one end of a sleeve 33 as best shown in Figure 20. This sleeve 33, by the way, forms a support for an end cross sill (not shown) which constitutes one end support of a platform. The other end of the sleeve receives

35 slidably mounted on a rod 36 and maintained in a horizontal position by means of a pin 37. The sleeve 33 is revolvable on the lugs 32 and 34. The upright 36 is provided with a plurality of spaced perforations 38 which are adapted to receive the pins 37 and 39. An inner sleeve 34^a is threaded and has the opposite ends screwed into the threaded lugs 32 and 34.

A second sleeve 40 is slidable on the upright 36 and is maintained in a horizontal position by the pin 39. The sleeve 40 has a horizontal bearing 41 extending laterally therefrom and is adapted to receive a rod 42. The rod 42 extends in opposite directions from the upright 36 and has clamp members 43 secured to its opposite end. These clamp members are similar in construction to the clamp members 12 and are each provided with a cylindrical sleeve 44 having a key-way 45 adapted to receive a key 46. The teeth of this pair of clamp members (not shown) are adapted to engage opposite sides of a wall 47. Set screws 48 are adapted to lock the clamp members in position when they are forced into rigid engagement with the wall.

The upper end of the upright 27 is provided with a threaded cap 49 while the upright 36 has a threaded cap 50. The lower end of upright 36 has a non-slip footing 51 adapted to rest upon a wooden shim 52 which rests on the horizontal wall 53 which is gripped by the clamp members 12.

The ends of the rods 10 and 42 are provided with perforations 54 which will be presently described with reference to other figures. The members 12, 43 are also provided with perforated lugs 55 and 56, respectively, for a purpose which will be presently described.

In the construction just described it will be understood that duplicate units are employed, one at each side of a wall opening. The rods 10 may be readily clamped to the horizontal part of a wall opening by means of the members 12 after said members have been properly adjusted and the set screws moved to tightened position against the keys 15. Pins 19 are inserted, as aforesaid, through perforations 11 adjacent the outer ends of the cylindrical portions 20 of the members 12 prevent displacement of said members. The platform sill supports 33 are adjusted to the proper height, the supporting pins 29, 37 applied, and the clamp members 43 secured to the adjacent upright walls 47 of the opening. After the wall 47 has been completed to a predetermined height the clamp members 43 are loosened and re-clamped at a higher point after which the platform supports 33 are moved upward in a vertical position by means of jacks (not shown) which may be placed upon wall 53 between uprights 27, 36. The jacking operation is carried on simultaneously on all of the platform sill supports 33 required to

support the platform so that the boards or planks which are carried thereby for supporting the workmen need not be disturbed. When the proper height has been obtained the king pins 29 and 37 are replaced in their respective perforations in the vertical rods 27 and 36. Instead of the ends of the rods 10 being flattened as shown at 57 the rods may be threaded at 58 to receive a cap 59 having a perforated lug 60 as shown in Fig. 3.

Referring more particularly to Figure 3, it will be seen that supports are provided for carrying wooden beams 61 upon which are applied planks 62 upon opposite sides of a vertical rod 63 and upon opposite side of a wall 64. Slidably mounted on the rod 63 is a double-supporting member 65 which has perforations 66 through which are inserted pins 67 having pivotally mounted lugs 68 in bifurcated portions at the ends of said pins, said pins passing through perforations 70 in the vertical rod 63. The pins are adapted to lock the support 65 in a predetermined position along a horizontal level. The support 65 has its upturned flanges 69 located in spaced relation upon opposite sides of the rod 63. The beams 61 are received between the flanges 69 and rest upon a base portion 71 of the support 65.

Projecting laterally from the support 65 and integrally formed therewith is a horizontally disposed sleeve 72 adapted to receive a rod 73 which projects upon opposite sides of the sleeve 72 and is adapted to receive the cylindrical portions 74 of vertical wall engaging clamp members 75. Each clamp member 75 has a set screw 76 which is adapted to lock the clamp member against movement, the same as described in connection with the clamp members 12 of Figs. 1 and 2. A clamp member 75 is provided at opposite ends of the rod, the rod having perforations 77 adapted to receive pins (not shown) for engaging the outer edges of the clamp member 75 to prevent outward movement of the same. These clamp members are adapted to engage opposite sides of a vertical wall for securing the scaffolding in position. Screw caps 59 may be employed in lieu of pins.

Clamp members 78 are adjustably positioned on the rod 79 which is received by a sleeve 80 having an upstanding internally threaded socket 81 into which is screwed the lower threaded end of the rod 63. The rod 79 has perforations 82 adapted to receive pins (not shown) which engage the outer edges of the clamp members 78 preventing displacement of said clamp members after they have been locked into position by the set screws 83. Clamp members 78 engage opposite sides of a wall 64 of a building and maintain the rods 79 and 63 in proper position.

Referring to Figures 5 and 6, a vertical

column 90 is provided having a plurality of perforations 91 in which are inserted pins 92 for a supporting clamp member 93. This clamp member has teeth 94 upon which rest the lower edge of a timber 95. The upper edge of the timber is engaged by a toothed clamp member 96. Clamp members 93 and 96 are further held in position by means of set screws 97. A pin 98 is inserted through a perforation 91 of the vertical rod 90 above the clamp member 96 and in close contact with the same for aiding in preventing displacement of said clamp member.

A pair of clamp members 99 and 100 are mounted on the rod 90 and are held in place by means of pins 101 and set screws 102. All of the pins have chains 103 secured to the respective clamps to prevent loss of said pins. Clamp members 99 and 100 are adapted to engage opposite edges of a floor beam 104 of the building. This form of scaffolding is adapted to be erected on the inside of the building and secured to the floor beams by means of the clamp members 99 and 100 of the vertical rods 90 located in spaced relation along the beam. The platform planks 105 are placed upon the upper vertical edges of the timbers 95 and arranged along the wall at the inside and outside of the building.

Adjacent the upper end of the rod 90 are adjustably positioned a pair of clamp members 106 and 107 having biting teeth adapted to engage opposite edges of the timber support or brace 108. These clamp members are constructed in a manner similar to the other clamp members employed in the various structures. Said clamp members 106, 107 have perforated ears 109 adapted to be engaged by a brace rod which will be presently explained, said members being supported by pins 110. It will be noted that these clamp members 106, 107 project laterally from opposite sides of the post or rod 90 and thereby provide sufficient gripping space for engaging the edges of the timber 108. This timber is for the purpose of tying the upper ends of a plurality of spaced posts 90.

Referring more particularly to Figure 7, a post 111 is provided with a pair of spaced clamp members 112 adapted to clamp therebetween adjacent the opposite ends a pair of beams 113 whereby said clamps and the post 111 are supported. Set screws 114 secure the clamp members against displacement and pins 115 cooperate with the set screws for maintaining the position of the clamps. Above the clamps 112 are provided a pair of spaced clamp members 116 secured in position in a manner previously described and are adapted to grip a pair of timbers 117 in close contact with the column or post 111. A pair of clamp members 118 are secured in position above the clamp members 116 and are adapted to clamp therebetween a tie timber (not shown) in a manner similar to the

clamping of the tie timber or beam 108 of Figure 5. The timbers 117 are adapted to support planks in the same manner as the supporting of the planks disclosed in Figures 3 and 6.

When it is desired to elevate the platform due to the completion of the wall to a predetermined height above the first position of the platform, jacks are employed for raising the timbers 95 or 117 as the case may be after the pins 98 or 98^a have been removed.

Referring more particularly to Figures 8, 9 and 10, it will be seen that a horizontal cross bar 119 is provided with a pair of clamp members 120 adjustably mounted in spaced relation on said bar. These clamp members are locked in position by means of the set screws 121 and are adapted to engage a wall between the same whereby post or column 122 is supported in a vertical manner having its lower end threaded into a boss 123 carried by a sleeve 124. This sleeve is made rigid with the bar 119 in any approved manner as by means of pins 125 passing through perforations in the sleeve and in the bar 119.

A timber support 126 is slidably mounted on the post 122 and has an upstanding flange 127 spaced sufficiently from post 122 to carry two timbers 128 on the base portion 129 of the support. The support has a sleeve 130 received by the post 122 and has a pair of slots 131 adapted to be alined with perforations 132 in the post 122 and receive pins 133 for securing the support in position.

The vertical sleeve 130 is provided with a horizontal sleeve or bearing 134 integrally formed therewith to receive a transverse rod 135 having a plurality of perforations 136. The sleeve 134 has perforations alining with perforations 136 through which are inserted pins 137 to maintain the rod against movement. Upon the outer ends of the rod 135 are slidably mounted clamp members 138 which normally aline with the clamp members 120 for engaging the faces of a wall. These clamp members are secured in position in a manner similar to the other clamps described in previous figures.

In order to maintain the timbers 128 in spaced relation I have provided, as shown in Figs. 21 through 24 a device which consists of a pair of U-shaped members 139 secured together at their lower ends by means of a cotter pin 140 passing through perforations in the U-shaped members and maintained in spaced relation at their upper ends by a pair of plates 141 and 142. The plate 141 is held against displacement by means of intumed flanges 143 on the upper ends of the U-shaped members 139, said plate being provided with a threaded perforation adapted to receive a threaded stud 144 which has its lower end in engagement with the plate 142 so that when the stud is screwed inwardly it will be forced against plate 142 thereby forcing plate 142

against the innermost timber 128. Cotter pin 140 has a small cotter pin 145 to maintain the outer U-shaped member 139 against displacement, and the head of cotter pin 140 may be slidable on a vertical post 122^a, as shown although this is by no means necessary. A clamp carrying post 122 can be used.

In this case when it is desired to elevate the timbers 128, which are adapted to support the usual planks forming the platform, it is only necessary to apply a jack to the support 126 after having removed the pins 133. When the platform has reached the proper elevation the pins are again applied for maintaining the support in position.

Referring to Figures 11 and 12 it will be seen that a pair of clamp members 146 are mounted on a column 147 adapted to clamp therebetween one of the I beams 148 which constitute the usual floor beams of a building. Wooden shims 149 are placed between the clamp members and the I beams. Pins 150 engage the opposite ends of the sleeve portions 151 of said clamp members and cooperate with set screws 152 to maintain the clamp members in position. Instead of one of the I beams 148 a wooden plank (not shown) may be placed between the pair of ends of said clamp members 146. The clamp members 146 are provided with flanges 160 having perforations to receive one end of a tie rod 161 having a threaded nut 162 for maintaining an end of the tie rod against displacement. The outer end 163 of each tie rod 161 is bent in U-shaped formation and engages over the flange at the opposite side of the I beam 149 for maintaining the I beam against displacement.

Referring more particularly to Figures 13 and 14, it will be seen that a horizontal bar 164 carries a pair of clamp members 165 which are adapted to engage opposite faces of a horizontal wall. Shims (not shown) may be placed between the teeth of the clamp members 165 and the wall to prevent injury thereto, as per Figure 1. These clamp members 165 are secured in position in a manner as has been previously explained, by a set screw 168 and a key 169. Said clamp members 165 have perforated ears 170 adapted to receive the perforated bifurcated ends 171 of a connection 172 into which is threaded an adjustable end support 173. These end supports extend diagonally upwardly from the clamp members 165 upon opposite sides of a post or column 174. This column has its lower end threaded into a socket 175 carried by a sleeve 176 which is pinned as shown at 177 to the rod by inserting the pins through the perforations 178 and 179 located respectively in the sleeve 176 and the rod 164.

Above the rod 164 is located a horizontal bar 180 received by a horizontal sleeve 181 formed integrally with a vertical sleeve 182 which receives the post 174. A pin 183 in-

served through a perforation of the post 174 is adapted to maintain the sleeve 182 in position.

Mounted on each end of the horizontal bar 180 is a sleeve 185 having a diagonally disposed sleeve 186 which is adjustably connected with the sleeve 185, and formed in two sections which are held in place by means of flanges 187 and bolts 188. The lower section of each sleeve 186 bears against a short sleeve 189 having a slot 190 adapted to receive a pin 191 inserted through a selected one of perforations 192 of each adjustable end support 173. This construction, together with the end supports 173, provides a base for the outer ends of the rod 180. A chain 192^a connected with the perforated ear 193 of the sleeve 189 is connected with the pin 191 to prevent loss of the pin from its position on the sleeve. Each of the sleeves 185 is provided with perforated lugs 194 on which is pivotally mounted a connection 195. Into said connection is threaded the lower end of a stanchion 196. These stanchions extend upwardly and are connected to the upper portions of the scaffold which are similar in construction to the portions just described as forming the bottom or base member of the scaffold.

Slidably mounted on the bar 180 are a pair of clamp members 197 spaced upon opposite sides of the post 174 and secured in position in the manner previously described. Abutting the outer edges of said clamp members 197 is a working platform consisting of the planks 198. The scaffolding shown in Figures 13 and 14 is adapted to be clamped to a wall of a building at a window opening.

It will be appreciated that by employing duplicate constructions in each of the devices described that a second scaffolding may be readily erected so that the work may progress without interference. In this case any number of the horizontal bars 180 may be employed for the purpose with the necessary accessories for supporting the ends of said bars and for clamping the platform in position.

Referring more particularly to Figures 15 to 17 inclusive it will be noted that a more complicated structure is erected at the corner of the building and which may be readily clamped to the walls embracing the window space. In this case a horizontal bar 199 is spaced from one wall 200 while a horizontal bar 201 is spaced from another wall 202. These two walls meet at the corner 203. Upon the outer end of a bar 199 is mounted a sleeve 204 having a depending perforated ear 205. A pin 206 received in a perforation in the bar 199 abuts the outer end of the sleeve 204 and maintains the same against displacement. A tie or brace rod 207 is pivotally connected at one end as shown at 208 to the perforated ear 205. The other end is received by a sleeve 209 connected to a sleeve 210. The

sleeve 210 is horizontally positioned and is adapted to receive a horizontal bar 217 which projects inwardly beyond the wall 200. A pair of clamp members 212 are mounted upon opposite sides of the wall 200 and are adapted to engage the opposite faces of said wall for maintaining the bar 217 in position. These clamp members 212 are secured in adjusted position on the bar 217 by set screws 213 and pins 214 passing through perforations in the bar 217. A pin 215 passing through a selected one of the perforations in the brace rod 207 maintains the rod against movement through the sleeve 209. The rod 217 passes through the window space shown at 216 and has a sleeve 218 thereon adapted to receive the lower end of a brace bar 219. The upper end of this bar passes through a sleeve 220 which is held in place on said rod by means of a pin 221. The sleeve 220 is connected to sleeve 222 carried by the outer end of the upper bar 211. Pins 223 maintain the sleeves against displacement.

A sleeve 224 mounted on transverse bar 211 has a horizontal sleeve 225 disposed at right angles to the sleeve 224 and is adapted to receive the bar 199. The bar 211 is located in an upper window 227. A pin 226 maintains the bar 199 in position. The bar 199 is disposed adjacent an upper window 227. A pair of clamp members 228 engage the opposite faces of the wall 200 in a horizontal position adjacent the window 227 and are secured in position in the manner previously described. A second pair of clamp members 229 engage opposite sides of the wall 216^a depending from the window 227 and disposed between said clamp members 228 is an internally threaded socket 230 to receive a vertical rod 231.

At the outer end of the rod 201 is mounted a sleeve 232 and held against displacement by a pin 233 passing through a perforation in bar 201. The sleeve 232 has a depending lug 234 adapted to receive the bifurcated part of a socket 236. A brace bar 237 is screwed into the socket at its upper end and is received at its lower end by an angularly disposed sleeve 238 which is connected to a sleeve 239, received by a horizontal bar 240. Pins 241 maintain the sleeve against displacement. A pin 242 maintains the rod in position at the sleeve 238.

A pair of clamp members 243 embrace opposite sides of the wall 202 at a window opening 244. The outer clamp member is provided with a perforated lug 245 pivotally connected with a member 246 into which is screwed a diagonally disposed brace rod 247. This rod extends upwardly and passes through a sleeve 248 carrying a sleeve 250 which is carried by a bar 251 passing through the window space 244. A pair of clamps 253 are secured in position upon opposite sides of the walls 202 adjacent the window-space 244. A sleeve 254 receives the inner end of the bar

201 and carries a horizontal sleeve 255 carried by the bar 251 adjacent the sleeve 250. The inner end of the bar 251 has a sleeve 256 carrying a sleeve 257 which receives a brace bar 258. A pin 259 maintains the bar 258 against displacement. A second sleeve 260 at the inner end of the bar 251 is connected to a sleeve 261 received by a horizontal bar 262.

A horizontal bar 263 has a sleeve 264 at its outer end provided with a depending lug adapted to receive the upper bifurcated end of a brace bar 265 located below the bar 262 extending downwardly and is connected to a sleeve carried by the bar 217.

The inner end of the bar 211 has a sleeve 267 connected with a diagonally disposed sleeve 268 which receives a brace bar 269. A pin 270 maintains the bar 269 against displacement. The lower end of the bar 269 is pivotally connected as shown at 271 with a sleeve 272 carried by the rod 217. The bar 269 braces the inner end of the bar 211.

On the outer end of the bars 211 and 201 are disposed planks 273 upon the outer ends of which are placed planks 274. The other ends of the planks are supported by the rod 251.

It will be seen by this construction that a plurality of clamps are disposed adjacent each window opening at the corner 203 of a building for supporting horizontal bars 199 and 201 in connection with a plurality of diagonally disposed brace bars extending from the lower supports to the upper supports for bracing the outer ends of all the upper horizontal bars 211, 201, 199 and 251. At the angle within the building the inner ends of the horizontal bars 211 and 251 are also braced while the horizontal bars 262 and 263 are provided for supporting an inner platform at the inner corner of the wall. Furthermore the parts are so constructed that they may be readily assembled and erected as may be desired and they may be as readily disassembled after the building has been completed. A pair of clamp members 290 depend from a rod 291 resting on a window sill support of the wall 202. A rod 292 mounted in a sleeve 293 projects upwardly for connection to an upper scaffolding not shown. The sleeve 293 is integrally fastened to a sleeve 299 on rod 251 as shown in Fig. 17. This sleeve is formed integrally with a sleeve 294 mounted on the rod 291.

A rod 295 pivoted at 296 on a sleeve 297 which is slidable on the rod 240, extends diagonally upward and is pivoted to a sleeve 298 on the rod 262.

Figures 25 and 26 very clearly illustrate the sleeve 185 of Figure 13 with the sectional sleeve made up of parts 186 which receive the rod or brace 173. The sleeve 185 is provided at one side intermediate its ends with a cylindrical projection A having at its outer end a marginal circular flange B. Each of the

sections 186 is flattened at one side as indicated at C and the margin of each of these flattened portions is surrounded by a circular flange D. When the two sections are clamped together by means of the bolts 188, the two flanges D define an annular recess wherein the flange B is confined. The relation of the parts is such as to permit the relative rotation of the sleeve sections 186 and the sleeve 185. Thus when it is desired to elevate the scaffold supporting bars 180 the sleeve 185 and the connected sections 186 will pivot slightly to compensate for the inward movement of the brace rods 173.

It is to be noted that the various interconnected sleeves mentioned in other parts of the specification and illustrated in the drawings may be formed in the same fashion as above described.

Referring to Figs. 13 and 14 it is pointed out that the presence of slot 190 in sleeve 189 enables me to get two adjustments of sectional sleeves 186 on rods 173 without removing pins 191. Specifically,—the second adjustment, may be had by elevating sectional sleeves 186 and sleeves 189 and then rotating the latter so that their lower ends will rest on pins 191.

What I claim is:

1. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members slidably mounted on said bar adapted to engage opposite faces of a wall, means for securing the clamp members in position, upstanding means having its lower end slidably connected to the transverse bar, a platform support supported by the upstanding means, and means slidably mounted on the platform support adapted to clamp opposite faces of the wall for maintaining the upstanding means in position.

2. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members slidably mounted on the transverse bar, means for locking the clamp members in position when said clamp members engage opposite faces of a wall, an upstanding bar having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upstanding bar and having supporting means at opposite sides of the upstanding bar.

3. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members slidably mounted on the transverse bar, means for locking the clamp members in position when said clamp members engage opposite faces of a wall, an upstanding bar having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upstanding bar and having supporting means at opposite sides of the upstanding bar, a second sleeve carried by said first-mentioned sleeve and angularly disposed with respect thereto, a bar slidably mounted in the second sleeve, and clamp members slidably mounted on said

latter bar and adapted to engage opposite faces of a wall.

4. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members slidably mounted on the transverse bar, means for locking the clamp members in position when said clamp members engage opposite faces of a wall, an upstanding bar having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upstanding bar and having supporting means at opposite sides of the upstanding bar, the upstanding bar being provided with a plurality of perforations, the sleeve slidably mounted on the upstanding bar being provided with perforations adapted to aline with the perforations in the upstanding bar, and pins adapted to be received by the alined perforations for locking the first mentioned sleeve in an adjusted position on the upstanding bar.

5. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members adjustably mounted on said bar and adapted to engage opposite faces of the wall, an upwardly upstanding rod having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upwardly extending rod, a transverse sleeve carried by said first named sleeve, a bar for supporting a platform slidably and mounted in the transverse sleeve, clamp members adjustably mounted on the last mentioned bar, a brace rod pivotally connected with the first mentioned clamp members, sleeves carried by the opposite ends of the platform supporting bar and adapted to engage by the free end of the brace bars.

6. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members adjustably mounted on said bar and adapted to engage opposite faces of the wall, an upwardly extending rod having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upwardly extending rod, a transversely disposed sleeve carried by said first-mentioned sleeve, a bar for supporting a platform slidably and mounted in the transverse sleeve, clamp members adjustably mounted on the last mentioned bar, a brace rod pivotally connected with the first mentioned clamp members, sleeves carried by the opposite ends of the platform supporting bar and adapted to engage by the free end of the brace bars, said brace bars being disposed at an acute angle to the plane of the transverse sleeve, and pins for securing the sleeves carried by the platform supporting bar for locking the sleeves to the brace bar.

7. An adjustable scaffold support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members adjustably mounted on said bar and adapted to engage opposite faces of the wall, an upwardly extending rod having its lower end slidably mounted on the transverse bar, a sleeve slidably mounted on the upwardly extending

rod, a transverse sleeve carried by said first-mentioned sleeve, a bar for supporting a platform and slidably mounted in the transverse sleeve, clamp members adjustably mounted on the last mentioned bar, a brace rod pivotally connected with the first mentioned clamp members, sleeves carried by the opposite ends of the platform supporting bar and adapted to engage by the free end of the brace bars, said brace bars being disposed at an acute angle to the plane of the transverse sleeve, pins for securing the sleeves carried by the platform supporting bar for locking the sleeve to the brace bar, and a vertically disposed brace rod having a pivotal connection with a sleeve on the platform supporting bar.

8. An adjustable platform support comprising a transverse bar, clamp members, slidably mounted clamps thereon adapted to engage opposite faces of a wall, an upwardly extending rod supported by the transverse bar, a platform support bar horizontally positioned and carried by the upwardly extending rod, and brace rods pivotally connected with the clamp members on the first mentioned transverse bar and having sliding connections with the ends of the platform support bar.

9. An adjustable platform support comprising a transverse bar, means carried by the bar adapted to clamp the opposite faces of the wall of a building for securing the bar in rigid position, a second transverse bar located above the first bar, means carried by said bar for clamping the opposite faces of a wall of a building, a third transverse bar carried by the second transverse bar, brace rods connecting the first mentioned bar with the third transverse bar.

10. An adjustable platform support comprising a transverse bar, means carried by the bar adapted to clamp the opposite faces of the wall of a building for securing the bar in rigid position, a second transverse bar located above the first bar, means carried by said bar for clamping the opposite faces of a wall of a building, a third transverse bar carried by the second transverse bar, brace rods connecting the first mentioned bar with the third transverse bar, a horizontal supporting bar carried at one end by the third transverse bar, a diagonally disposed brace bar connecting the other end of the horizontal bar with the first mentioned transverse bar, a second horizontal bar supported at one end by the free end of the first horizontal bar, and means for bracing the end of the second horizontal bar which is adjacent the first horizontal bar, and means connected with the wall of a building for supporting the other end of the second horizontal bar.

11. An adjustable platform support comprising a pair of horizontal bars arranged at an angle to each other and said bars having

the adjacent ends thereof in contact with each other, a third horizontal bar provided with means adapted to be clamped to the opposite faces of a wall, said third horizontal bar supporting the free end of one of the horizontal bars, a fourth horizontal bar having means adapted to clamp opposite faces of a wall and providing a support for the free end of the other horizontal bar of the pair of horizontal bars, and means supported from a lower position for supporting the engaging ends of the pair of horizontal bars.

12. An adjustable platform support comprising a pair of horizontal bars arranged at an angle to each other and said bars having the adjacent ends thereof in contact with each other, a third horizontal bar provided with means adapted to be clamped to the opposite faces of a wall, said third horizontal bar supporting the free end of one of the horizontal bars, a fourth horizontal bar having means adapted to clamp opposite faces of a wall and providing a support for the free end of the other horizontal bar of the pair of horizontal bars, means supported from a lower position for supporting the engaging ends of the pair of horizontal bars, means for bracing the free ends of the third horizontal bar, and means for bracing the ends of the fourth mentioned horizontal bar.

13. An adjustable platform support adapted to embrace the walls at a corner of a building, comprising a pair of platform supporting rods having their outer ends in overlapped relation, transverse bars clamped to the walls at a lower level than the platform supporting rods, diagonally disposed brace bars having sliding engagement at their lower ends with the transverse bars and pivotally connected at their upper ends to the overlapped ends of the platform supporting rods, transverse bars disposed adjacent the platform supporting bar, means for clamping the transverse bars to the wall, and means connecting the other end of a platform supporting rod to one of the last mentioned transverse bars.

14. An adjustable platform support adapted to embrace the walls at a corner of a building comprising a pair of platform supporting rods having their outer ends in overlapped relation, transverse bars adapted to be clamped to the walls at a lower level than the platform supporting rods, diagonally disposed brace bars having sliding engagement at their lower ends with the transverse bars and pivotally connected at their upper ends to the overlapped ends of the platform supporting rods, transverse bars disposed adjacent the platform supporting bar, means for clamping the transverse bars to the wall, means connecting the other end of a platform supporting rod to one of the last mentioned transverse bars, other transverse bars adja-

cent the first mentioned transverse bars, and diagonally disposed brace rods supporting the ends of the last mentioned transverse bars.

15. An adjustable platform support comprising transverse bars, means for securing the transverse bars in position on the wall of a building, platform supporting rods located at a higher level than the transverse bars, a second series of transverse bars located above the first mentioned transverse bars for supporting the platform supporting rods, means connected with the first mentioned transverse bars for bracing the ends of the platform supporting rods, sleeves carried by the upper and lower transverse bars, a brace bar received by the sleeves, and pins carried by the brace bars engaging the sleeves for maintaining the brace bars against movement.

16. An adjustable platform support comprising a plurality of transverse bars, means on each transverse bar for clamping the transverse bars to the wall of a building, certain of the transverse bars being located at a different level from the horizontal level of the other transverse bars, diagonally disposed brace rods connecting the ends of the upper and lower transverse bars, a plurality of platform rods supported at one end by the upper transverse bars, and brace bars connecting the lower transverse bars with the other ends of the platform supporting rods.

17. In a scaffold support, a bar, laterally projecting clamp members, bearings formed adjacent one end of said clamp members, said bearings receiving said bar whereby to mount the clamp members thereon for relative sliding movement, said bearings having outwardly tapered and relatively unrestricted passages communicating with the rod-receiving portions thereof, means insertible in said passages for clamping said clamp members upon said rod, and said clamp members on removal of said last-mentioned means being rockable on said rod whereby they may be disengaged from a support without necessitating their being slid outwardly on the rod.

18. The combination set forth in claim 17,—and said insertible clamping means being a plate, a set screw carried by said clamp members and acting on said plate for forcing the same against said rod, and said plate having lateral flanges at each end engaging the surfaces of said clamp member at opposite sides thereof through said bearing passage whereby the said plate will remain in said passage when the set screw is loosened or removed.

19. The combination set forth in claim 17,—and means independent of said insertible means for holding said clamp members against sliding movement on said rod.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN BERGESEN, Sr.