A. BOLOGNESI.

SCAFFOLDING.

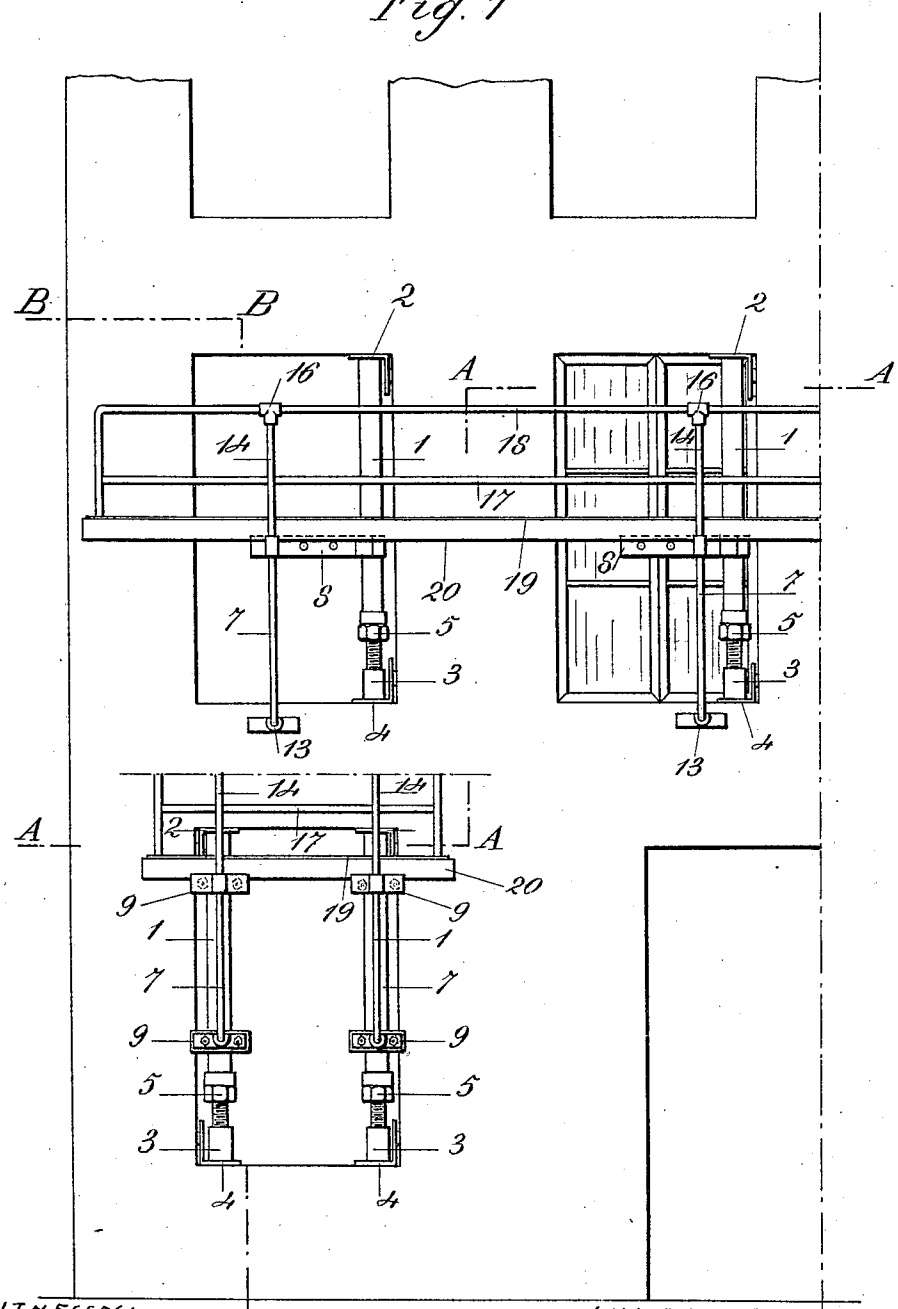
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1912.

1,086,348.

Patented Feb. 10, 1914.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES:
John C. Sanders
Albert F. Sturman

INVENTOR
Alfredo Bolognesi

BY Miller & Sturtevant ATT'Y.

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. BOLOGNESI.

SCAFFOLDING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1912.

1,086,348. Patented Feb. 10, 1914.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

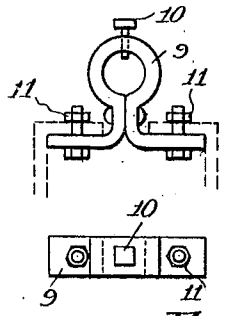


Fig. 8.

Fig. 2

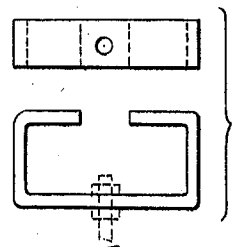
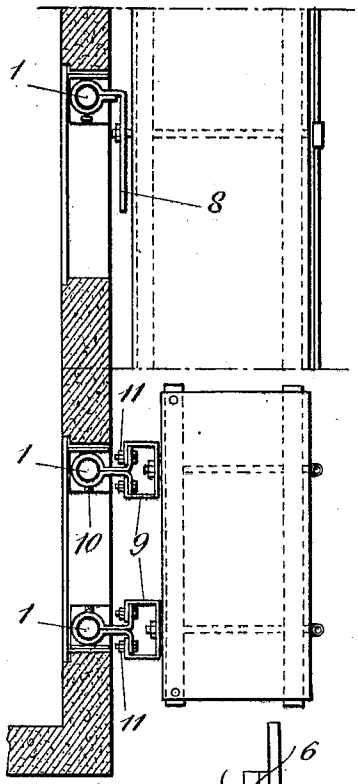


Fig. 9.

Fig. 3.



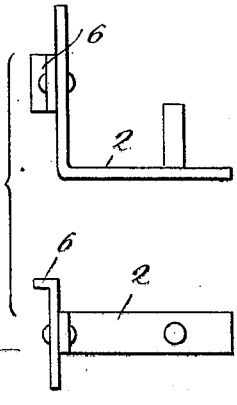
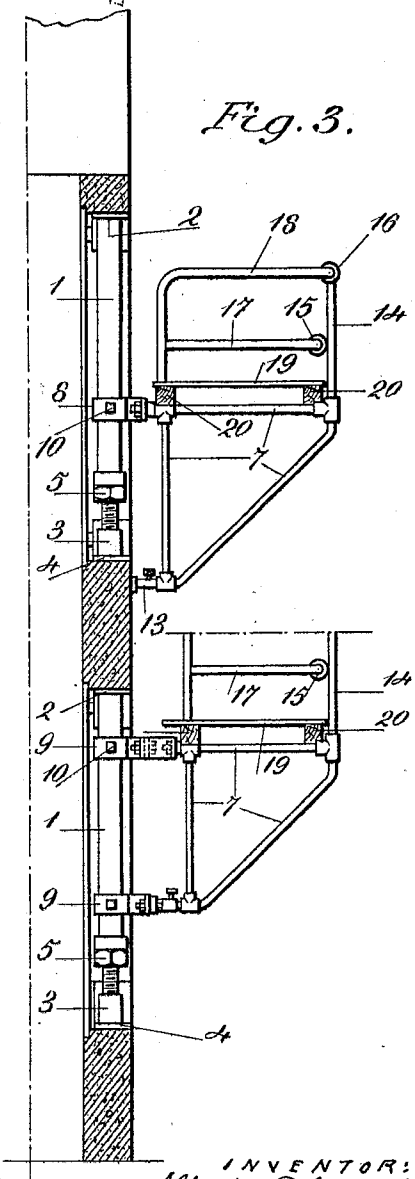


Fig. 11.



WITNESSES:
John C. Sanders
Albert F. Heuman

INVENTOR:
Alfredo Bolognesi
BY Munn & Allen & Thurston
ATTY.

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. BOLOGNESI.

SCAFFOLDING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1912.

1,086,348.

Patented Feb. 10, 1914.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4

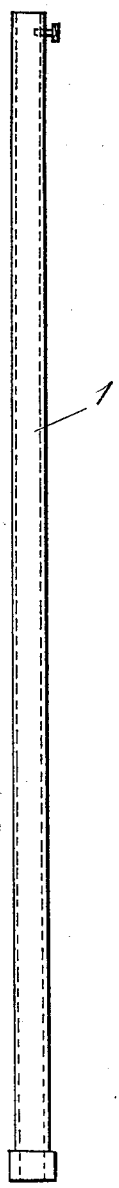
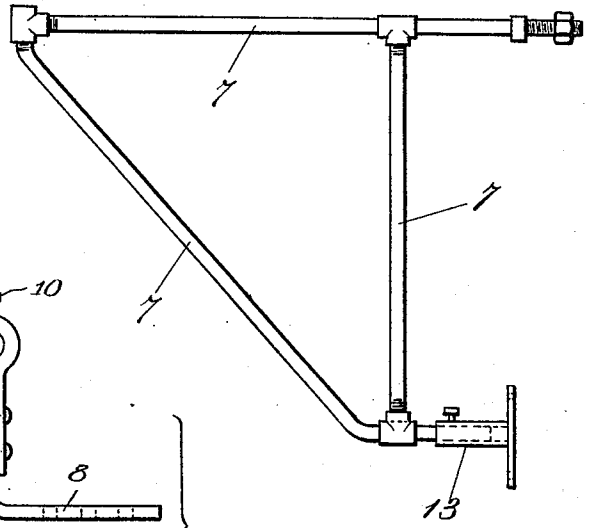
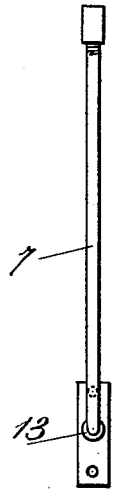


Fig. 5





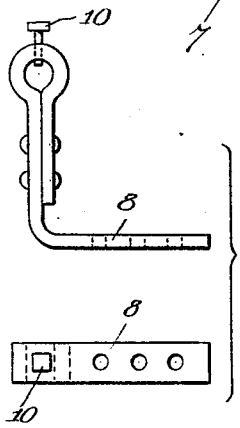


Fig. 10

Fig. 7

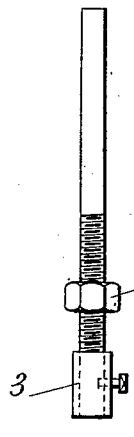
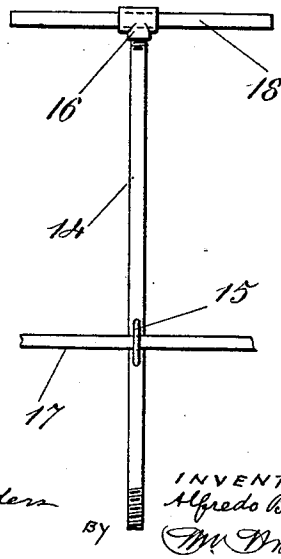
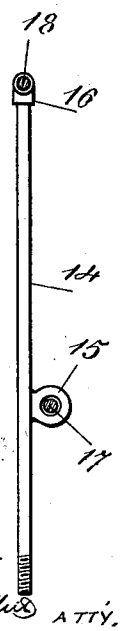


Fig. 6.









WITNESSES:
John C. Sanders
Albert F. Neuman.

INVENTOR
Alfredo Bolognesi
BY
Duncan & Mills
ATT'Y.

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFREDO BOLOGNESI, OF BOLOGNA, ITALY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ACHILLE BACILIERI, OF MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA.

SCAFFOLDING.

1,086,348. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 10, 1914.

Application filed September 24, 1912. Serial No. 722,079.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFREDO BOLOGNESI, subject of the King of Italy, residing at Bologna, Italy, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scaffolding, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a scaffolding for the repairing of edifices, capable of application to edifices of no matter what height, without obstructing the roads or ways situated below and without it being requisite to disfigure or damage the walls.

The scaffolding is applied to the edifice by means of a suitable number of columns which can be extended, and the extremities thereof bear against the walls of the windows and support the sliding cradles of the scaffolding.

The figures of the accompanying drawings illustrate as examples, two forms of construction for carrying the present invention into effect.

Figure 1 is a partial front elevation of the edifice to which two scaffoldings are applied in two different manners. Figs. 2 and 3 represent respectively sections on lines A A and B B of the body illustrated in Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 illustrate in front elevation and in plan the different parts constituting the scaffolding.

The hollow column 1 (Fig. 4) is of iron, and of circular section. At its upper extremity it is provided with an angle plate 2 (Fig. 3) which bears against the upper wall of the window, while at its lower part it is connected to a screw 3 which is also fitted with a plate 4, identical with plate 2, and which bears against the lower wall of the window; it is further provided with a nut 5, which should be manipulated until the column becomes fixed between the architrave and the parapet of the window, in such a way as to resist the strains to which it is subjected. Said column might also be arranged horizontally by causing it to bear against the two lateral walls of the window.

The angle plates 2 and 4 present projections 6 which bend over the edges of the walls, so as to insure a better connection between the column 1 and the walls themselves.

The supporting cradles 7 of the scaffolding are secured to the column 1 by means of sliding clamps 8 and 9 (Figs. 8, 9 and 10). The clamp 8 is provided with a ring sliding along the column 1 and with a fixing screw bolt 10, and is bent to a right angle. The projecting arm is formed with three holes, or even more, serving to receive the horizontal screw-threaded stem of the supporting cradle.

The clamp 9 is composed of two parts connected together by means of bolts 11. One part (Fig. 8) which is provided with fixing bolts can slide along the column 1, and the other part which is of rectangular form and open on its inner side (Fig. 9) has a hole 12 which serves to receive the horizontal screw-threaded stem of the supporting cradle.

The supporting cradle (Fig. 5) which is composed of three hollow iron rods connected together by screw threads, is, by means of its upper stem and of the horizontal part of its inclined stem, in the manner above indicated, secured to the clamps 8 and 9, after these latter have been fixed at the desired height on the column 1. The cradle may moreover, if the circumstances require it, be fixed by the upper stem to one of the clamps 8 or 9, in the manner above indicated, and bear with the horizontal part of its inclined stem on the interior of the sleeve 13 (Fig. 5) provided with a suitable plate, by means of which it bears on the wall of the edifice.

The uprights 14 of the parapet or guard screwed to the outer edge of the supporting cradles are formed with eyes 15 and 16, through which pass the stays 17 and 18. The flooring 19 of the scaffolding rests on the beams 20 carried by the supporting cradles.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

The improved scaffolding the supporting cradles of which are adjustable on exten-

sible columns which can be applied vertically or horizontally in the recesses of the windows of edifices, stems on said cradles engaging sliding clamps mounted on said columns and provided with fixing bolts for securing same in the required position thereon.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFREDO BOLOGNESI. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JORG ACHILLE MANNUCCI,

ZESTIMONE LUIGI BAGNOLI.

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