Oct. 13, 1936. J. DUFF 2,057,329

TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING

Filed Oct. 16, 1935

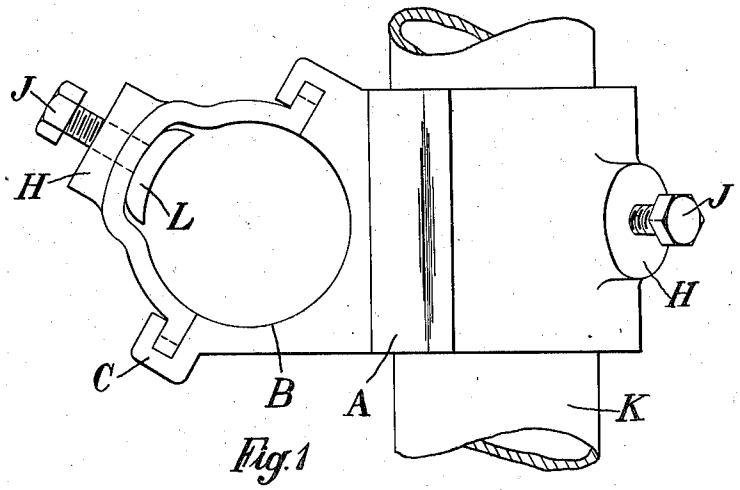


Fig. 1

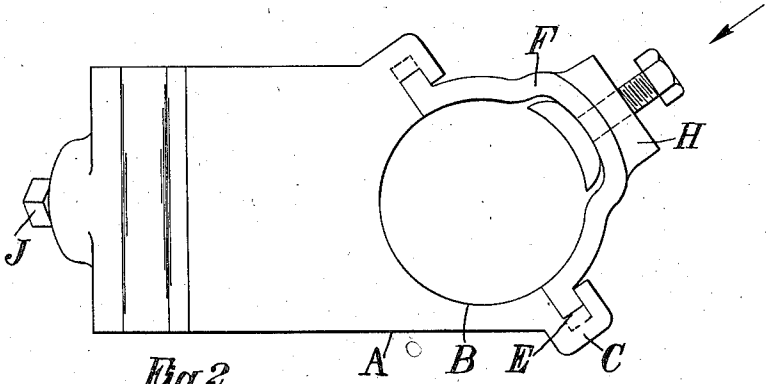


Fig. 2

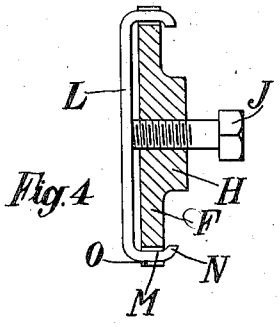


Fig. 4

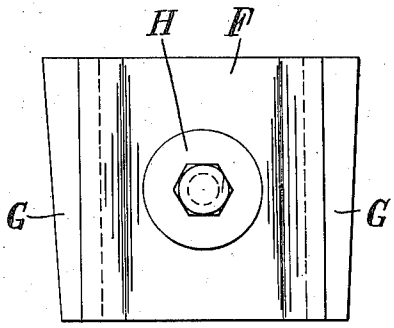


Fig. 3

J. Duff
INVENTOR

By: Glascock Downing & Seebold
Attys.

Patented Oct. 13, 1936

2,057,329

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,057,329

TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING

John Duff, Glasgow, Scotland

Application October 16, 1935, Serial No. 45,350
In Great Britain December 10, 1934

1 Claim. (Cl. 189—36)

This invention relates to tubular scaffolding or more particularly to the couplers or connectors used for connecting the tubes of such scaffolding together.

According to the present invention the coupler or connector has a body in which are formed two semi-cylindrical recesses situated at right-angles to one another and separated by a solid wall and two semi-cylindrical caps adapted to form therewith two cylindrical sleeves for receiving said tubular scaffolding, said caps having two radial flanges arranged diametrically opposite one another which engage by sliding into corresponding radial slots diametrically opposite one another provided in said body.

One form of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which;—

Figure 1 is an elevation.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan of Figure 1 with the tubular scaffolding removed and

Figure 3 is a view of the cap looking in the direction of the arrow in Figure 2, and

Figure 4 is a section of a modified form of cap and pad.

Referring to the drawing, the coupler or connector has a body A which is provided with two semi-cylindrical recesses B situated at right-angles to one another and separated by a solid wall and the edges of these are provided with projections C in which radial slots E are provided diametrically opposite to one another. Caps F are provided which have semi-cylindrical recesses corresponding to the recesses in the body A and also two radially projecting flanges G also diametrically opposite one another, which are adapted to slide in the slots E. The cap and the body together form a cylindrical sleeve which is just the right size to accommodate a scaffold tube. A vertical tube thus secured is shown in Figure 1.

One end of the cap F is made slightly wider than the other end, i. e., the width of the flange is less at one end than the other, and the slots E are made to correspond so that when the cap F is placed with its flanges G in the slots E and slid axially of the tube or sleeve so formed, the cap F cannot pass right through but will be just level at the ends with the body. The cap F is provided with a boss H having a tapped hole in which a screw or set pin J is screwed so as to hold the tubular scaffolding K therein.

If desired, a pad L having a suitable curvature to fit the scaffold tubes may be provided in a suitable recess in the cap and one or both ends may be bent over as at M to hold it in place when the coupler is attached to the scaffolding tube. Or again, the pad may be bent up at each end as at M and N and tucked into a slot or recess O at each end of the cap, so that the pad is always attached to the cap and cannot be lost.

The body and caps may be formed by casting or stamping, or any other suitable method.

I claim:—

A connector for tubular scaffolding comprising in combination a body, two semi-cylindrical recesses situated at right angles to one another in said body, two radial slots in each of said recesses diametrically opposite one another, the distance between the two slots being greater at one end than the other, two semi-cylindrical caps, two radial flanges on each cap arranged diametrically opposite one another and adapted to engage in the two said slots, the overall dimensions of the flanges being greater at one end than the other, a boss on each cap having a tapped hole therein, a setscrew in each hole, and a pad engaging with each setscrew adapted to be pressed by said setscrew against the scaffold tube to lock it to said connector.

JOHN DUFF.