

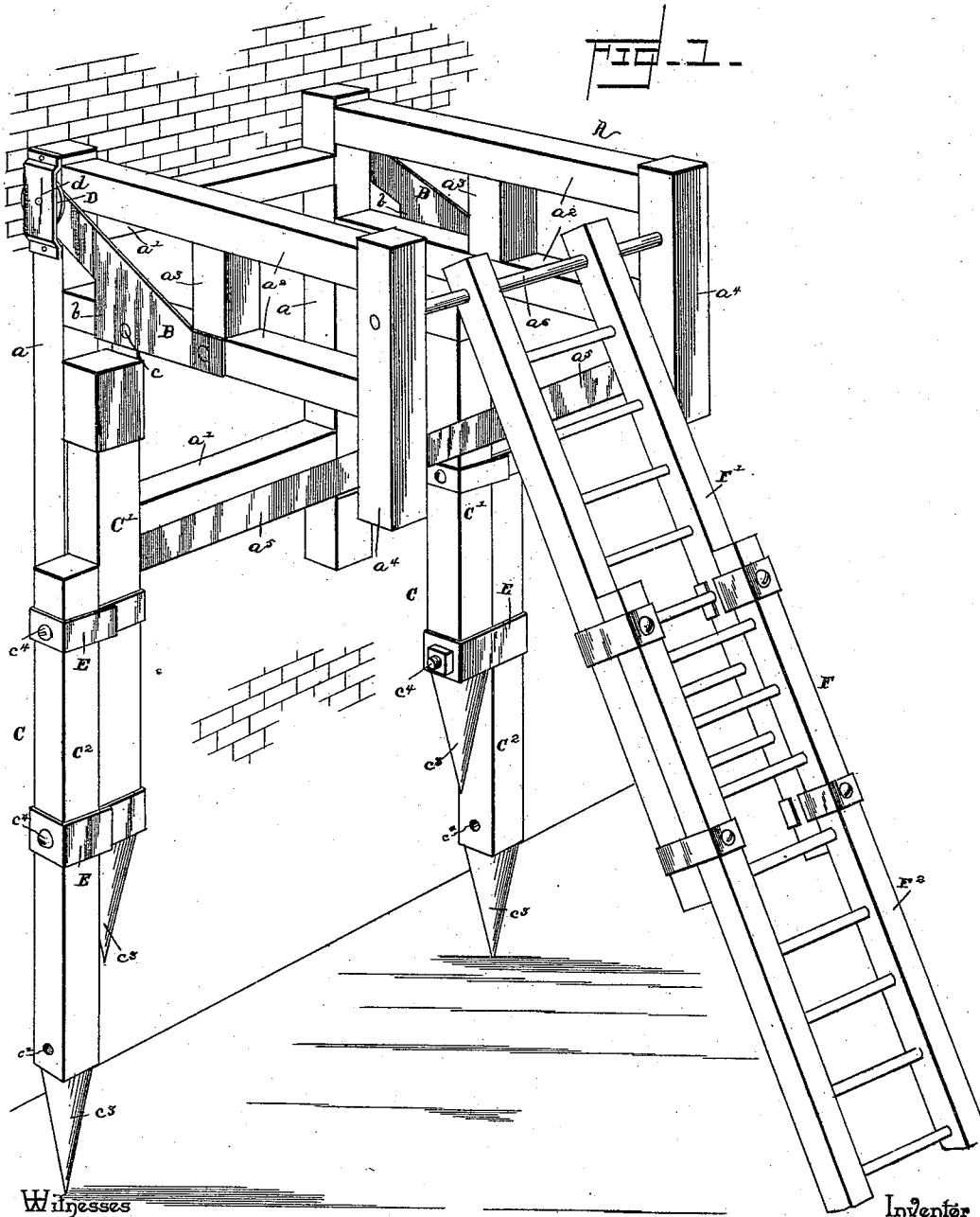
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. L. KELLY.
SCAFFOLD.

No. 464,177.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



Witnesses

Inventor

John L. Kelly.

E. S. Quwall Jr. By his Attorneys,
J. Edgar Smith *C*

Chas. Snow.

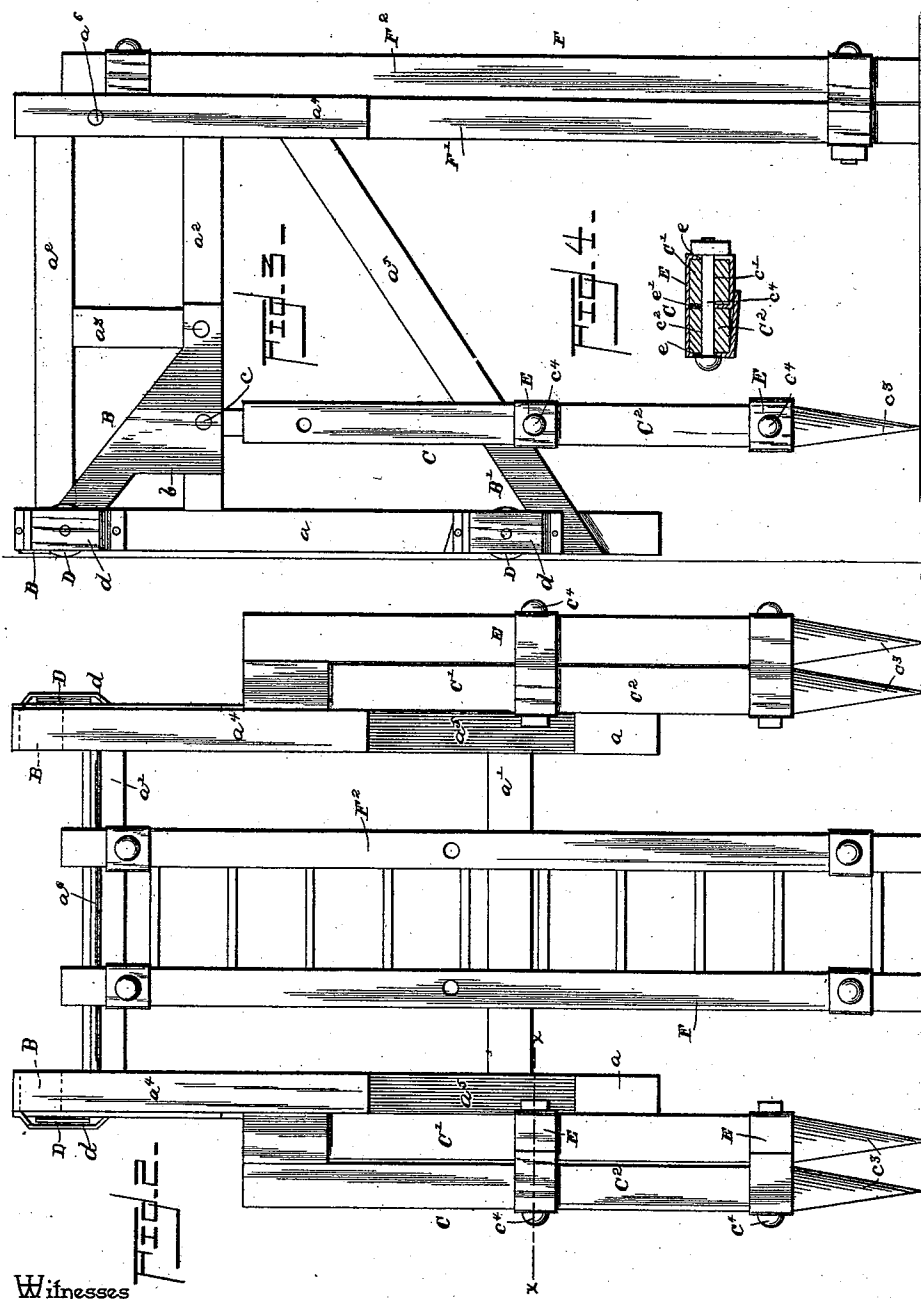
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E. L. Duvall Jr.
J. Egan Smith

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C. A. Snow & Co.

Inventor
John L. Kelly.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. KELLY, OF FREMONT, IOWA.

SCAFFOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,177, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed March 4, 1891. Serial No. 383,769. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. KELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont township, in the county of Hamilton and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Scaffold, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in scaffolds, and particularly in movable scaffolds, such as are used by builders, painters, glaziers, and the like.

The objects of the invention are to provide a device which may be transported conveniently and which may be set up at any suitable place and at heights varying with the necessities of the occasion.

The invention has further objects in view, such as the general improvement of portable scaffolds and reduction in the cost of manufacturing those of great strength and usefulness.

With these objects in view the invention resides in the various novel details of construction and in the combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings in which I have illustrated my invention, and in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my scaffold, showing the same resting against the wall of a house. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the device. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a horizontal transverse sectional view of the support C, taken on the line xx of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the frame-work of the scaffold, which consists of the parallel vertical timbers a , united by the cross-timbers a' , also parallel to each other, the whole forming a back or wall rest for the frame. From these timbers a extend the horizontal timbers a^2 , which have their ends tenoned in the vertical timbers a . The upper and lower horizontal timbers a^2 are braced to each other by the blocks a^3 and their ends are united on both sides of the scaffold by the vertical timbers a^4 , which extend a short distance below the lower horizontal timbers a^2 on both sides of the scaffold. The lower portions of the vertical timbers a are connected by means of the brace-timbers a^5 with the

vertical timbers a^4 . From an inspection of the drawings it will be seen that the sides of the scaffolding which extend outwardly from the back or wall rests are trapeziums having the parallel sides extended slightly beyond the angles of the figures, the ends of the parallel sides a and a^4 forming between them above the horizontal timbers a^2 stops against which planks may rest in order to prevent them from slipping from the scaffold. The front vertical timbers a^4 are connected by a horizontal metal bar a^6 , which, besides bracing the scaffold structure, serves as a support upon which the upper end of the ladder, which will presently be described, may be pivoted, and also allowed longitudinal movement thereon.

The scaffold-frame A may be provided with metallic braces at any one or all of the angles where the timbers or beams are joined; but I have shown braces, as hereinafter described, as particularly useful, and even necessary, in the present device.

As seen in Fig. 3, B designates an angle or brace iron, which has one of its ends bent to the rear of the timber a , the body of the iron extending diagonally from the upper end of the timber a to a point on the lower horizontal timber a^2 intermediate the timbers a and a^4 . This angle or brace iron has a projection b , to which the support C is pivoted. I have described only one of these braces B, as the braces on both sides are similar in structure. An angle or brace iron B' is secured to the timbers a and a^5 on either side of the frame A.

D indicates rollers, which are journaled near the four corners of the back or wall rest of the frame on the sides thereof and are provided in order that the frame A may when necessary be moved upward or downward along a wall without unnecessary friction. d indicates guards or bearing-straps arranged above the rollers D. The supports C are pivoted, as before stated, to the frame and the projection b , as shown at c . Each support C consists of two sections—an upper section C' and a lower section C^2 —the two united and held by securing loops or bands E, which are provided with perforations e at either end and with a central perforated partition e' . Through the sections C' C^2 are perforations

c' c^2 , by means of which the two sections are secured together, bolts c^4 being passed through the said perforations. It will be evident from the foregoing description that the two sections are capable of longitudinal movement with respect to each other, and that they may be secured either as shown in Fig. 1—that is, extended—or as shown in Fig. 2—that is, slid together. The ends of these two sections C' C^2 are shod with pointed iron tips c^3 .

F designates a ladder, which is pivoted upon the horizontal metal bar a^6 . This ladder F consists of two sections—an upper section F' and a lower section F^2 —the two sections being capable of movement in respect to each other and of being secured to each other in the same manner as the supports C' C^2 have been described to be. The ladder F may be moved from one end of the bar a^6 to the other, as convenience may require.

In using my improved scaffold the same is placed with the rollers D against the side of the wall and the frame-work hoisted in any convenient manner. When the desired height has been reached, the supports C are adjusted and the two sections C' C^2 secured together through the braces E by means of the bolts c^4 . The ladder is then adjusted at any angle desired and its sections F' F^2 secured together in the manner before indicated. On account of some peculiarity of the building or of the ground adjacent thereto it may be more convenient to have the ladder upon one end of the bar a^6 than upon the other, or to have it exactly in the center. Therefore the ladder is so arranged that it is capable of sliding from one end of said bar to the other, as may be convenient or necessary.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a portable scaffold, the combination of the frame A, provided with the round horizontal bar a^6 , connecting its sides, and the sectional ladder F, provided at its upper ends with openings to receive the horizontal bar a^6 and capable of lateral adjustment on the bar a^6 and of swinging outward, whereby it may be arranged at any angle to the frame, to which it is permanently attached, substantially as described.

2. In a portable scaffold, the combination of the frame A, provided with a round horizontal bar connecting its sides, the supports C, pivoted to the frame and consisting of two similar sections, the section C' being pivoted to the frame and the section C^2 being capable of sliding upon the said section C' and of being secured at suitable points along the same by bolts c^4 , which pass through perforations in the securing-band E, and a sectional ladder provided at its upper end with openings to receive the horizontal bar and adapted to move laterally on the same and to be arranged at any angle to the frame, to which the ladder is permanently attached, substantially as described.

3. In a portable scaffold, the frame A, provided with rollers at the front side and adapted to receive the scaffold-boards at the top, the adjustable supports C, pivoted to the sides of the frame, and the adjustable ladder pivoted to the frame and laterally movable, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. KELLY.

Witnesses:

E. K. RISING,
GEO. WAMBACH.