A. F. BEARDSLEY.

SAWHORSE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1917.

1,261,007. Patented Apr. 2, 1918.

Fig. 2

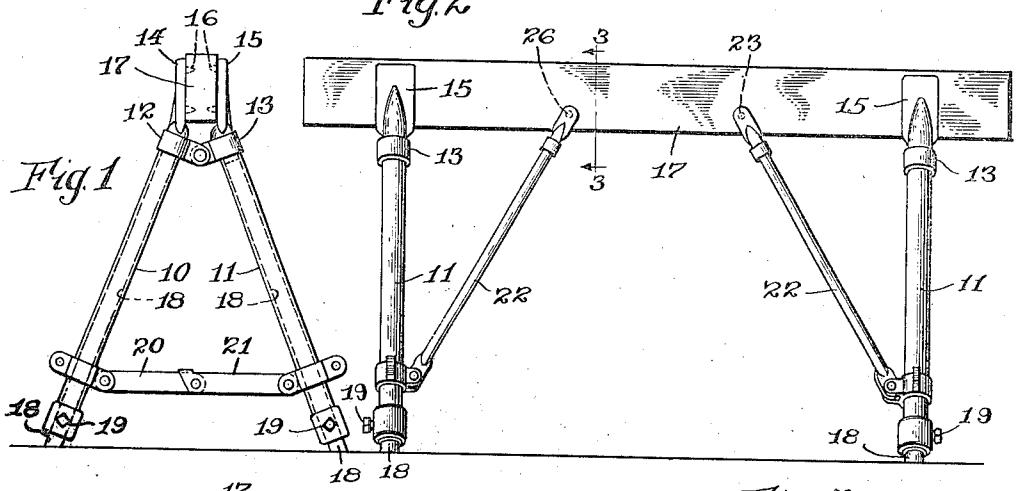


Fig. 1

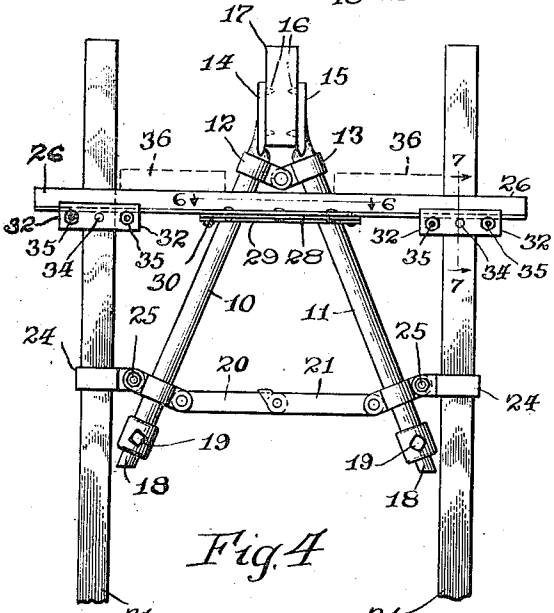


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

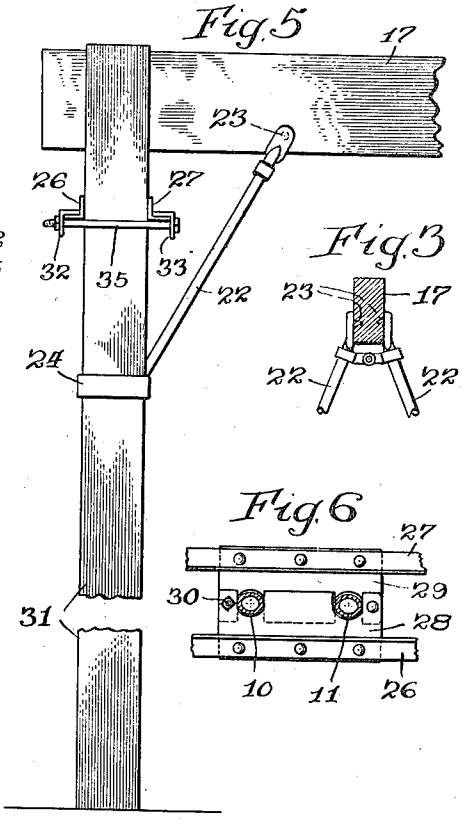
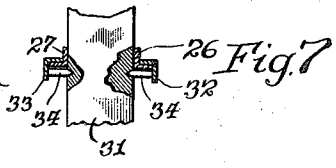


Fig. 3

Fig. 6

Fig. 7



Witness:
L. B. Graham

Inventor:
Asa F. Beardsley
By Adams & Jackson
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA F. BEARDSLEY, OF BUCKINGHAM, ILLINOIS.

SAWHORSE.

1,261,007. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 2, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASA F. BEARDSLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Buckingham, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sawhorses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to saw-horses and it has for its principal object the provision of a type of standard adapted to be used with any appropriate plank which may be available for forming the complete horse. It is another object of my invention to provide a type of standard which shall be readily and easily collapsible so as to occupy a minimum amount of space, such standard being preferably of a type capable of ready extension for supporting the longitudinally-extending bar at different heights as may be desired. It is another object of my invention to provide a horse of this type which may be used in connection with any available lumber for forming a trestle, the arrangement being such that the height of the trestle may be changed from time to time as may be desired. It is another object of my invention to improve devices of this type in sundry details hereinafter pointed out. The preferred means by which I have accomplished my several objects are illustrated in the drawings and are hereinafter specifically described. That which I believe to be new and desire to cover by this application is set forth in the claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an end view of my improved saw-horse;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view, being a vertical cross-section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an end view of a trestle embodying my improvements;

Fig. 5 is a side view of one end portion of the trestle shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view, being a vertical section taken substantially on line 7—7 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the several figures of the drawings in which corresponding parts are indicated by the same reference characters,—

10—11 indicate the legs of the standard at one end of my improved horse, such legs being pivotally connected to each other near their upper ends by means of pivotally connected clips 12—13. The upper end portions of the legs 10—11, in the construction shown, are in the form of flattened plates 14—15 provided on their inner faces with short studs or pins 16 which are adapted to bite into a plank or studding 17 which forms the cross-bar of the horse.

Each of the legs 10—11, in the construction shown, is in the form of a pipe or tube so as to be capable of receiving an extension bar 18, such bar being adapted to be adjusted vertically relative to the leg in which it is slidably mounted, being held in adjusted position by means of a set-screw 19. The legs 10—11 are connected near their lower ends by means of a toggle arrangement of arms 20—21 which are adapted to hold the legs in suitable spaced relation as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, while at the same time being adapted to be flexed upward upon the application of a slight pressure upon said arms. The standards comprising the legs 10—11 are braced longitudinally by means of a pair of links 22 at each end of the horse. The links of each pair are pivotally connected together near their upper ends as is shown in Fig. 3, and the upper ends are provided with pins or studs 23 which bite into the cross-bar 17 when the legs and the links are spread apart in the operation of setting up the horse.

Whenever it is desired to use the horse for a platform or trestle at a greater height than that provided by the use of the extensions 18, stirrups or clips 24 are pivotally connected to the legs 10—11, such clips being connected in the construction shown by means of bolts 25 passing through suitable openings in the couplings by which the bars 20—21 are connected with said legs. The legs 10—11 at each end of the horse are then equipped with a transversely-extending frame-work comprising cross-bars 26—27 which are preferably in the form of angle-irons as is best shown in Fig. 5. The bars 26—27 are secured in position upon the legs 10—11 by means of pivotally connected plates 28—29, the adjacent edges of which plates are appropriately notched for the reception of the legs, as is best shown in Fig. 6. The plates 28—29 are held against removal by means of a bolt 30 passing through registering openings in said plates. Up-

rights 31 are then inserted through the stirrups 24 and are secured between the cross-bars 26—27 at any desired point along such cross-bars so as to have the uprights 31 either approximately in alinement with the legs 10—11 or at any desired angle relative thereto, such uprights in the arrangement shown in the drawings being placed substantially in vertical position.

The means for holding the uprights 31 in position at the desired point along the cross-bars 26—27 and at the desired point longitudinally of the uprights comprises short angle-iron sections 32—33 which are adapted to engage the bars 26—27 at opposite sides of the uprights, such sections 32—33 being provided with pins 34 extending into the uprights just below the bars 26—27, as is best shown in Fig. 7. The sections 32—33 are clamped tightly in position on the bars 26—27 by means of bolts 35. With the horse held in elevated position as shown in Fig. 4, the trestle is completed by the provision of longitudinally-extending planks 36, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4.

By the use of my improved construction, the transportation of my improved horse is made very easy as compared to that of transporting a horse made of a single rigid structure, while at the same time my completely assembled structure is very strong and serviceable. In many cases it will be unnecessary to transport the planks or studding forming the cross-bars 17 and the uprights 31 for use in connection with my improved standards, inasmuch as it will be understood that any ordinary lumber of the appropriate sizes may be used without any material injury to such parts. By reason of the adaptability of my improved parts for use with any appropriate lumber such as is ordinarily available, my improvements are correspondingly valuable and important.

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

1. The combination of a longitudinally-extending bar, a pair of standards secured to the end portions of said bar, each of said standards comprising a pair of legs diverging downwardly from said bar, a pair of uprights in substantially vertical position on opposite sides of said bar near each end portion, and means for connecting said uprights adjustably to the several legs respectively for forming an adjustable trestle.

2. The combination of a saw-horse comprising a longitudinally-extending bar and a pair of standards, clips carried by said standards at each side, a cross-bar carried by each standard, uprights passing through said clips, and means for securing said uprights to said cross-bar.

3. The combination of a saw-horse comprising a longitudinally-extending bar and a pair of standards, clips carried by said standards at each side, a cross-frame comprising two cross-bars spaced apart carried by each of said standards, uprights passing through said clips and extending between said cross-bars, and means for securing said uprights in adjusted position between said cross-bars.

4. The combination of a saw-horse comprising a longitudinally-extending bar and a pair of standards, clips carried by said standards at each side, a cross-frame comprising two cross-bars spaced apart carried by each of said standards, uprights passing through said clips and extending between said cross-bars, clamps secured to said cross-bars on opposite sides of said uprights, and pins carried by said clamps extending into said uprights for holding them in position.

5. The combination of a saw-horse comprising a longitudinally-extending bar and a pair of standards, clips carried by said standards at each side, a cross-frame comprising two angle-irons spaced apart removably carried by each of said standards, uprights passing through said clips and between said angle-irons, short angle-iron sections on opposite sides of said cross-frame, bolts for clamping said sections in adjusted position along the angle-irons of said cross-frame, and pins carried by said sections extending into said uprights below said cross-frame for holding them in position.

ASA F. BEARDSLEY.