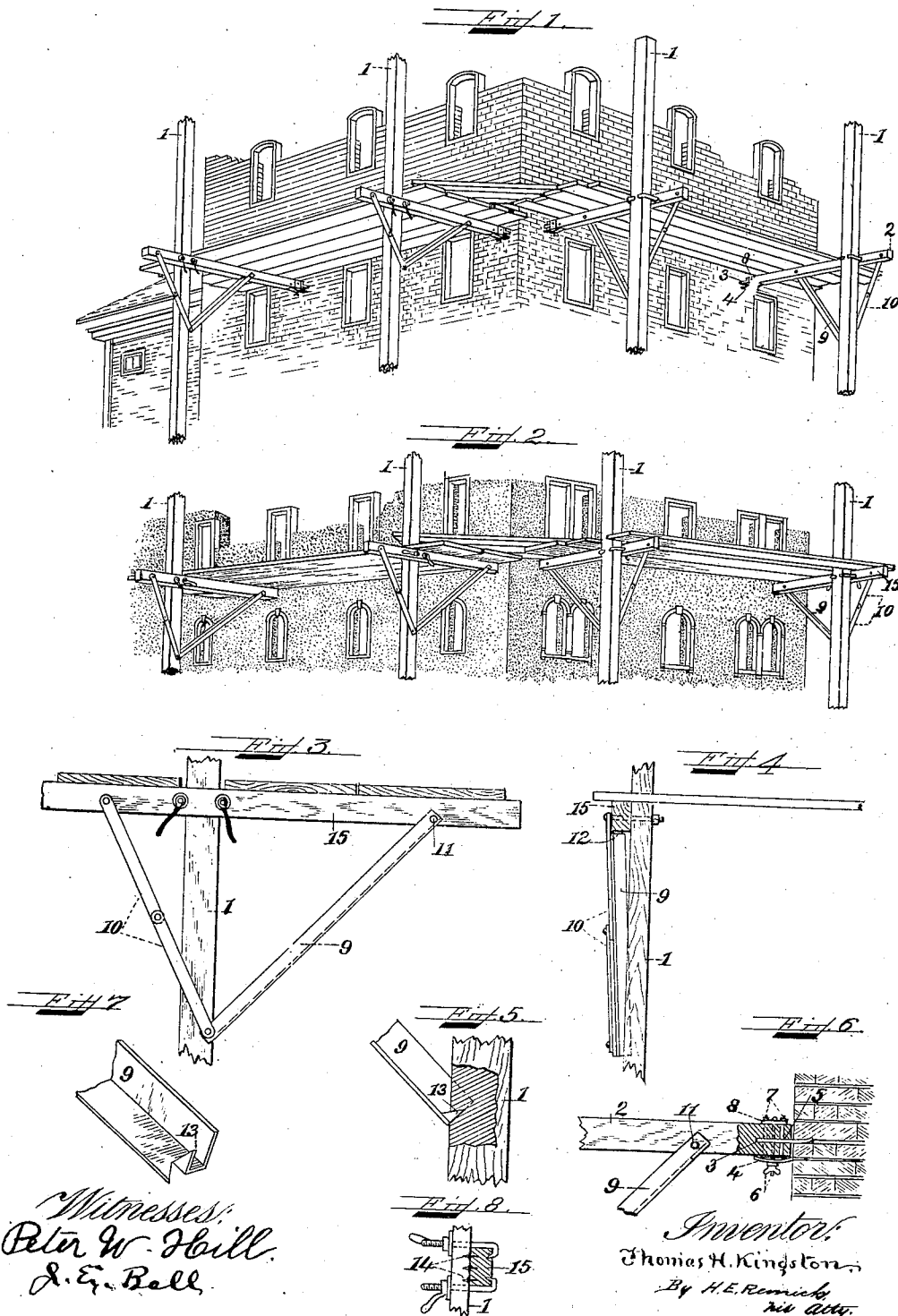


T. H. KINGSTON.
COMBINATION SUPPORT FOR SCAFFOLDING.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1911.

1,033,252.

Patented July 23, 1912.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. KINGSTON, OF WEST SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINATION-SUPPORT FOR SCAFFOLDING.

1,033,252.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 23, 1912.

Application filed January 23, 1911. Serial No. 604,274.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. KINGSTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of West Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination-Supports for Scaffolding, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in supports for staging employed by builders in the erection of structures of concrete, brick, stone and other materials, and the objects of my improvement are, first, the provision of light but dependable devices insuring stability and strength; second, to obviate the omission of certain members in the walls to secure a footing for the ordinary scaffold supports; third, to avoid the labor of replacing said members in order to complete the building; fourth, to insure a better finish and appearance to the walls after completion and in other essentials herein-after described and defined in the claims. I attain said objects through the construction illustrated in the appended drawing forming a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1, delineates a portion of a brick or stone edifice in perspective exhibiting my improved invention thereto applied, and which I designate a "combination support for scaffolds." Fig. 2, is a similar view showing its application to a concrete building. Fig. 3, is a side elevation of the form of support employed in supporting a scaffold when erecting walls of concrete or other cementitious material. Fig. 4, being an edge elevation of the same. Fig. 5, is a detail in part section to exhibit the anchorage of the brace bars. Fig. 6, illustrates the putlog sustaining the staging and applied in the erection of bonded walls of brick or stone. Fig. 7, is a fragmentary perspective illustrating the foot of the angle-iron brace, and Fig. 8, a detail in part section to show the devices confining the putlogs to the poles.

Corresponding numerals of reference denote like features throughout the drawing referring to which:—

1 denotes the several poles or uprights located at a convenient distance from the building and seated in or upon the ground. At a selected height the ends of the putlogs 2 (Fig. 1) remote from the walls under con-

struction is attached and secured to said vertical poles in a horizontal position substantially as illustrated, by ledger clamps fully described and claimed in my U. S. Letters Patent No. 915,187, of March 16, 1909. The ends of the putlogs adjacent to the walls are armed with one or more clencher plates 3 and 4 (Fig. 6). The ends of said putlogs being kerfed transversely or horizontally as preferred, as at 5, and of sufficient depth to secure strength for the support of the imposed weight of scaffolding and artisans. In these kerfs 5 are introduced the clencher-plates 3 the inserted ends (Fig. 6) of which are bent slightly upward so as to obtain in their working position a firm hold of the "header" (assuming a construction of brick) it being understood that said plates 3 and 4 are entered into the interstices between the courses of brick; the mortar, or bonding material being omitted at intervals for that purpose and restored after the withdrawal of said plates. The plate 4, is also curved at its protruding portion, and attached to the under surface of the putlog and thereto adjusted and confined by screw bolts and thumb-nuts 6, the inserted end upwardly bearing upon the "stretcher." Said plate is merely an auxiliary to obviate any possible twist of the putlog during its use, and is not absolutely essential to the efficiency of the plate 3, and for this purpose is made in a detachable manner. Screw threaded bolts and nuts 7 permanently confine the plates 3 to the putlogs and also to secure the reinforcing bands or collars 8 which prevent any fissuration or fracture of the working ends of said putlogs. To further increase the sustaining properties of these putlogs, I attach at an acute angle the brace bars 9 and 10, the former consisting of angle irons pivotally attached adjacent to the kerfed ends of the putlogs as at 11 and so positioned in their relation thereto as to bring one of the sides of said irons beneath the under surface of said putlogs for the purpose presently explained. To facilitate this action, a portion of one surface of the iron is cut back from the pivot 11, as depicted at 12 (Fig. 4). The lower ends of said irons 9, are formed with integral piercing points 13 produced by an angular cutting from the edge of the metal to the center of one of its surfaces and the points retracted to a vertical position as observed in Fig. 7. The irons 10 also pivotally attach

to the outward ends of said putlogs and similarly secured to the lower ends of the angle irons, comprise a pair of collapsible members jointly connected centrally from their ends, and when folded lying against the sides of said angle irons 9 and parallel with the side of the putlog, thus securing compactness for shipment. To still further contribute to the holding capacity of the putlog several spurs 14, (Fig. 8) are driven, as a permanent feature, into the surface contiguous to the pole 1 the points of said spurs entering the pole by compression of the ledger clamps previously mentioned.

15 In the erection of concrete structures, manifestly the walls require a different treatment from those described, and no clench plates would be employed. I, therefore, substitute for the putlog, the scaffold beam 15 (Fig. 3), equipped and secured to the pole as is the putlog already described.

The convertibility and simplicity of my improved invention together with its durability make it a desirable acquisition in erecting habitable structures, and, while minor changes may be made in the precise details and exact arrangements of the parts, I do not restrict myself but may use such fair equivalents as will come within the spirit of my invention, which, having ascer-
30 tained, I claim:—

1. The herein described supports for

scaffolding comprising putlogs having their ends adjacent to the building armed with clench plates having curved ends adapted 35 to engage with the interstices of the walls, reinforcing collars surrounding the afore-said ends to prevent fracture thereof, means securing said plates and collars permanently to the putlogs, in combination the auxiliary 40 plates having curved surfaces contacting the under surfaces of said putlogs with straight surfaces for insertion in the walls of the structure and means for the detachable attachment of said auxiliary plates to the put- 45 logs.

2. A support for scaffolding comprising a putlog having the kerfed ends contiguous to the structural walls armed with clench plates having curved engaging ends, endless 50 bands reinforcing said kerfed ends, auxiliary plates obviating twist of the putlog in a working position, means for the attachment of said plates and bands and a series of spurs permanently situate remote from 55 the kerfed end adapted to increase the holding capacity of said putlogs when contacting with the perpendicular uprights.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS H. KINGSTON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE T. RAND,
MANUEL S. MELLO.