Aug. 24, 1926. 1,597,555

V. TOLMIE

TRESTLE

Filed Jan. 12, 1925

Fig. 1.

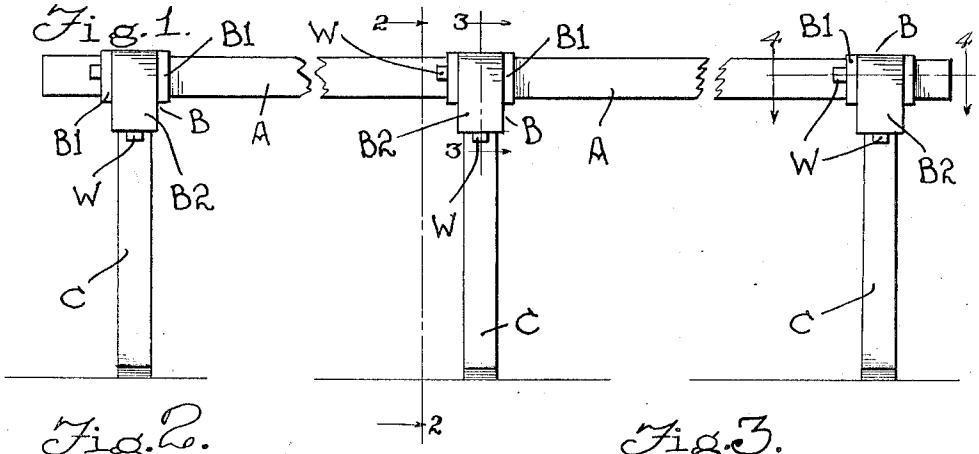


Fig. 2.

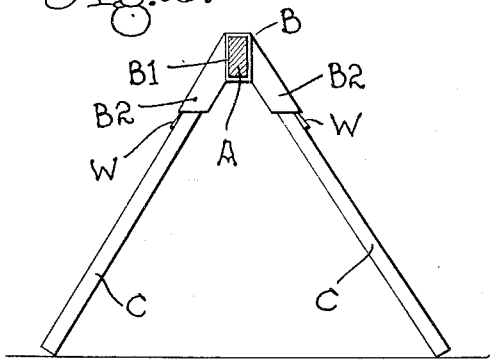


Fig. 3.

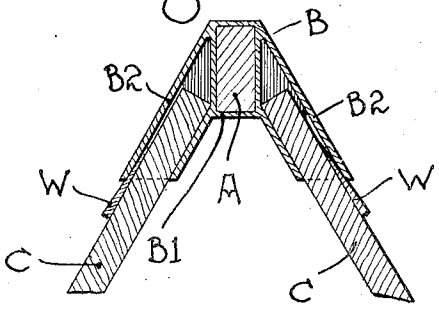


Fig. 4.

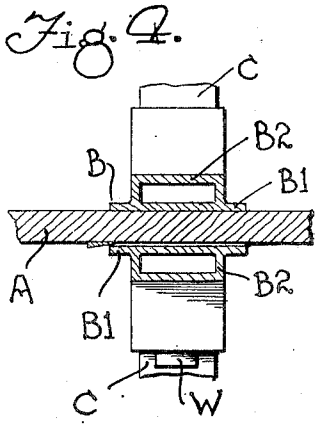
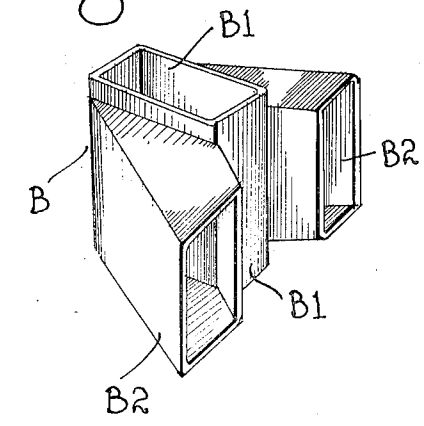


Fig. 5.



Inventor

Verner Tolmie

By Cyrus Keller

Attorney

Patented Aug. 24, 1926. 1,597,555

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VERNER TOLMIE, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

TRESTLE.

Application filed January 12, 1925. Serial No. 1,959.

This invention relates particularly to such trestles as are used by workmen in the erection of buildings and in interior or exterior work in buildings and such as are used for setting up temporary tables in large dining rooms and in hotel rooms for the display of samples, etc.

The object of this invention is to produce a trestle in knock-down form and interchangeable pieces and which can readily be assembled and adjusted to various lengths to adapt the trestle to be placed on varying floor or platform space or boards resting on other trestles. To this end, the trestle structure consists of a longitudinal member, coupling members adapted to be applied to the longitudinal member and to be slidable thereon for horizontal adjustment, and legs adapted to be engaged interchangeably in the couplings. Longitudinal members of several lengths may be used interchangeably.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a trestle embodying my improvement, parts being broken away;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line, 2—2, of Fig. 1, looking toward the right;

Fig. 3 is an upright section on the line, 3—3, of Fig. 1, looking toward the right;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line, 4—4, of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a perspective of one of the couplings.

Referring to said drawings, A is the main, horizontal member of the structure. This may be any piece of wood of rectangular cross-section. A convenient form is the 2 by 4 inch scantling in common use. When set up edgewise, this permits making the couplings, B, in desirable form.

Each coupling, B, is composed of a sleeve, B^1, and two socket arms, B^2, attached to opposite sides of the sleeve. The sleeve is rectangular in cross-section, and its interior is large enough to permit easy sliding on the main member, A. For a 2 by 4 inch scantling, I have made the sleeve, 2¼ by 4¼ inches.

The socket arms, B^2, are of the same cross-section as the sleeve, in order that each arm may receive a leg C, of the same stock as the member, A, namely, a piece of ordinary 2 by 4 inch scantling—if that size is used for the horizontal member. Hence this cross-section of the arms is desirable. The arms, B^2, are so placed as to bring their wide faces parallel to the length of the sleeve, whereby the slanting of the upper end of each arm extends from one such wide face to the other, a distance shorter than would be the case if the slant were from one narrow face to the other. Thus less spread of the legs results from applying the slanting end to reach from the upper edge to the lower edge of the side face of the sleeve. The couplings may be formed of sheet metal or of cast metal.

The end of each arm which is to be joined to the sleeve, B, is cut slanting to make an inclined face as long as the outer side face of the sleeve. Then said slanting end is applied to the outer side face of the sleeve and secured to the sleeve by soldering or brazing or other suitable means or method. These arms are placed in planes to which the sleeve is perpendicular and which cuts the sleeve midway between its ends. Thus the completed coupling is symmetrical. The coupling may be placed on the member, A, with either end of the coupling directed forward; and the two arms are of the same size and form and same slant, so that legs cut from 2 by 4 or other wood stock may be placed into the socket formed by each arm. The end of the leg which enters the arm need not be slanted. It may be cut at right angles to the length of the stick. Thus either end of the leg may be put into the socket formed by the arm. This permits cutting any number of legs of identical length and cross-section and using them interchangeably. Furthermore, any number of pieces of 2 by 4 of a chosen size may be cut and used interchangeably, either end being placed to the right and either edge being placed up. If a long trestle or bench is wanted, a long member, A, may be used and any number of coupling member and pairs of legs placed thereon. If there is room for only a short trestle, a short member, A, may be used and two coupling members and two pairs of legs placed thereon. In setting up these trestles or benches, the coupling members and legs may be shifted as may be desirable or necessary to obtain good footing for the legs. In building construction, boards or planks may be laid on two or more trestles to form a platform and other trestles placed on that platform to support another platform, and so on as high as may be needed.

If temporary tables are needed, the various pieces can be brought from storage and readily assembled, no attention being given to order for the placing of ends.

Ordinarily, there is no need for using any means for fastening the member, A, or the legs, C, in the couplings. But, if so desired, binding wedges, W, may be pressed into the sleeve, B^1, and the arms, B^2, to prevent slipping of the member, A, and the leg, C, in the coupling.

I claim as my invention,

In the art herein described, a metal coupling comprising a horizontal sleeve open at each end and of rectangular parallelogram cross section and a socket arm at each side of the sleeve and of the same cross section as the sleeve and oblique to the side faces of the sleeve, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name, this 10th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

VERNER TOLMIE.