

(No Model.)

F. C. LOVEJOY.
SCAFFOLD HORSE.

No. 498,749.

Patented May 30, 1893.

Fig. 1.

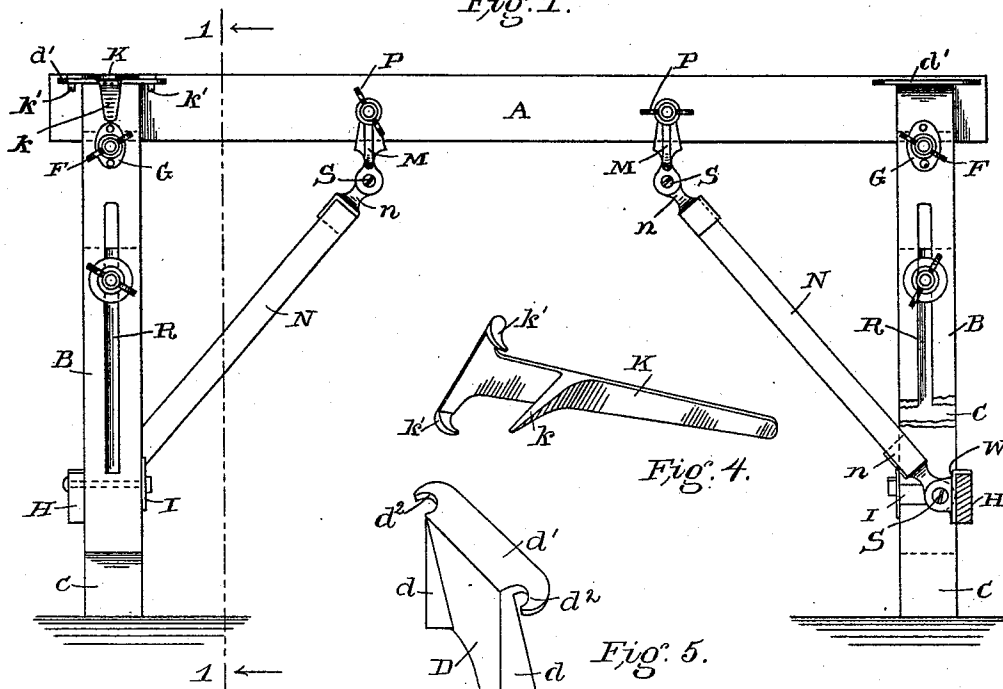


Fig. 4.

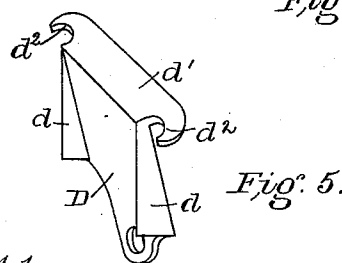


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2. Sec. 1-1.

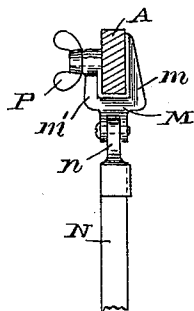
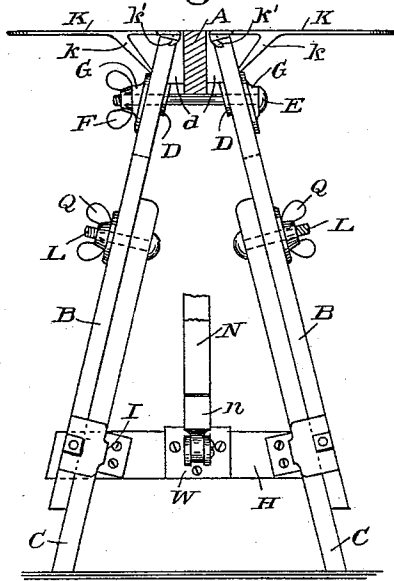
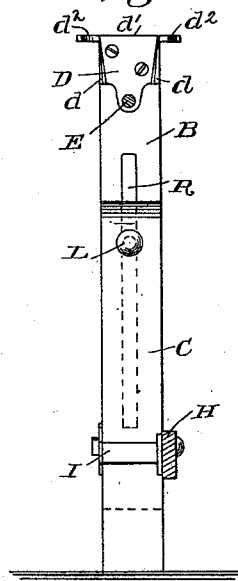


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.



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SCAFFOLD-HORSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,749, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed May 31, 1892. Serial No. 434,916. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRIC C. LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scaffold-Horses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The objects of my invention are to construct a scaffold horse adapted to be readily disconnected when not in use, for storage or transportation, and also to provide means to be attached to such a horse to form a scaffold. These objects I accomplish by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of a scaffold horse embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section of the same taken on line 1—1 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the inner side of one of the supporting legs or standards, with cross section of horizontal bar secured to the standard. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a detachable bracket. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a clamping plate adapted to be secured to the upper end of the standard. Fig. 6 is a side view of an adjustable clamp secured to the main beam (shown in cross section), with a sectional view of brace bar. Fig. 7 is a side view of a thumb screw.

As illustrated in the drawings, a main beam A is supported at each end by legs or standards B. These standards are adjustable laterally at their upper ends and are connected together by a clamping bolt E which also serves as a support for the end of the main beam A. The end of the bolt E is preferably threaded to engage locking mechanism of any suitable construction, such as the thumb nut F. Beveled washers G may be interposed between the sides of the standards and the end of the bolt E, and the thumb nut F. The lower ends of the standards B are secured together by means of a cross bar H.

A clamping plate D is secured to the upper inner ends of the standards B, and provided with ledges *d* inclined to the face of the plate, with sharp edges adapted to be embedded into the sides of the main beam A, and thereby ob-

tain a firm grasp on said beam. The upper portion of the plate D is preferably provided with a horizontal flange *d'*, having recesses *d''*, for the purpose hereinafter described.

Auxiliary legs or standards C may be connected to the legs or standards B. These auxiliary standards C are movable vertically independently of each other, so as to compensate for any irregularity of the ground or floor upon which they rest. The lower ends of the standards C are held in place by means of a strap or band I, secured to the standards B and cross bar H.

The upper ends of the standards C are provided with a threaded bolt L which engages a vertical slot R formed in the main standards B, and by means of a thumb nut Q the two sections are firmly clamped together.

A brace bar N is pivoted at its lower end to the cross bar H by means of a hinge joint of any suitable construction such as is formed by the engaging hinge plates W and *n*, and the pin S. The upper end of the bar N is provided with a pivoted clamp M, consisting of two jaws *m* and *m'*, the last named of which is provided with a thumbscrew P, which bears against the main beam A when in place, thereby connecting the upper end of the bar N firmly with the main beam.

A bracket K having introverted lugs *k'*, or other suitable means, may be attached to the upper ends of the standards by placing the lugs *k'* within the grooves or recesses *d''* so as to arrange the upper surface of the bracket in the plane of the upper edge of the main beam. The brace *k* formed on the underside of the bracket bears at its lower end against the sides of the standards B and gives support to the same. These brackets when in use are arranged as shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 1 the brackets K are shown applied to but one set of standards. When the brackets are in place, planks of ordinary construction may be placed upon them lengthwise of the horse thereby forming a scaffold suitable for many purposes.

The main beam A of the horse may be made of any desired dimensions, but I prefer to use an ordinary plank about two inches thick. The horses may then be made of any desired length and when not in use the standards and brace bar may be readily detached and

folded up into convenient shape for storage or transportation.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. In a scaffold horse, the combination with a detachable main beam, of supporting standards adjustable laterally at their upper ends, and provided with clamping plates, a clamping bolt supporting the ends of the main beam, and a brace bar pivoted at its lower end to a
10 cross bar secured to the standards, and provided on its upper end with an adjustable clamp, substantially as shown and described.
2. In a scaffold horse, the combination with

a detachable main beam, of supporting standards adjustable laterally at their upper ends 15 and provided with clamping plates and a clamping bolt, and brackets provided with depending lugs, secured between the upper end of the clamping plates, and main beam substantially as shown and described. 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDRIC C. LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:

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