Jan. 4, 1927. 1,612,941

G. W. PEACHEE

TRESTLE

Filed June 8, 1926

Fig. 1.

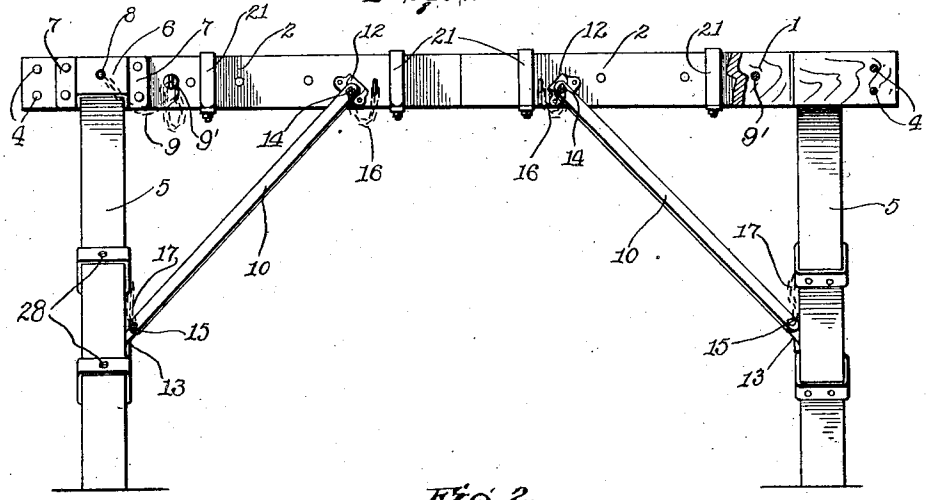


Fig. 2.

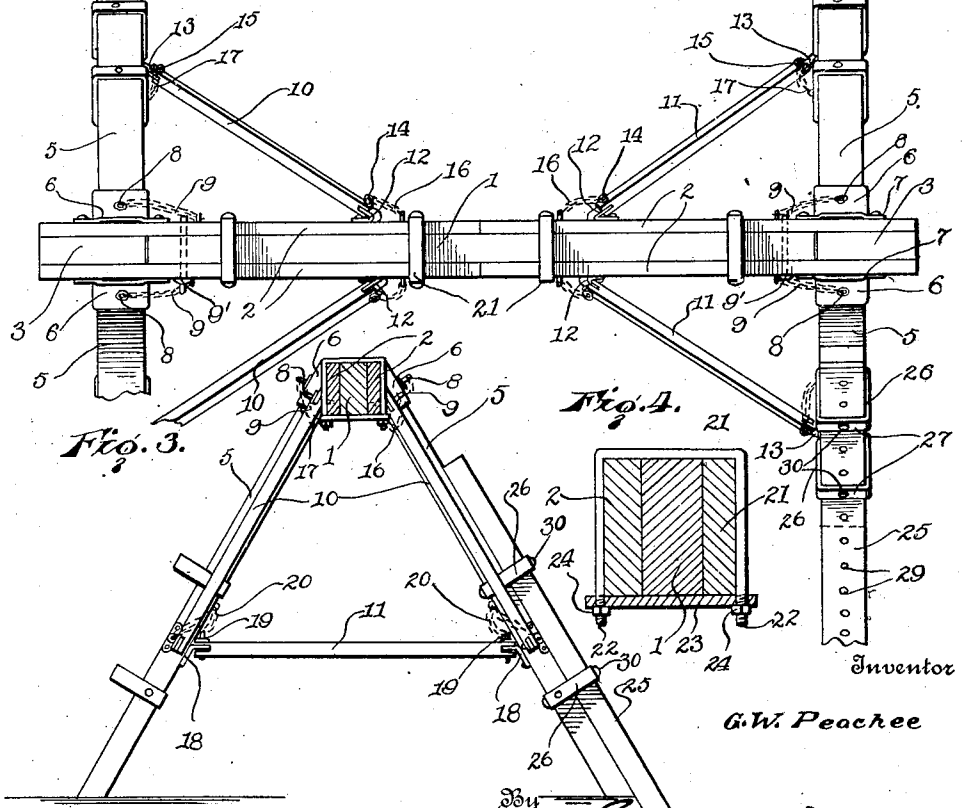


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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TRESTLE.

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This invention relates to scaffolds and more particularly to a trestle employed to support a scaffold board.

One object of the invention is to provide a trestle which may be adjusted longitudinally and vertically so that it may accommodate itself to the width of the scaffold board or boards and support the same at a desired elevation.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the trestle that it may be readily taken apart and the elements forming the same conveniently carried from one place to another or stored in a small space.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knock-down trestle which, when assembled, will be very strong and steady.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view showing the improved trestle principally in side elevation and partially in section;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the trestle;

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through the trestle;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view through the body portion of the trestle.

The body portion of the trestle includes a center bar or intermediate section 1 and end sections which are connected with the center bar and adapted to be slid longitudinally thereof when it is desired to increase the length of the trestle. The center bar is preferably formed of wood although other material may be used and is rectangular in cross section, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The end sections are also preferably formed of wood and each includes side bars 2 disposed in parallel spaced relation to each other and retained in proper spaced relation by blocks 3 so that they may have overlapping engagement with the side faces of the center bar 1. The side bars may be secured to the spacing blocks 3 by bolts, nails or other suitable fasteners 4 passed transversely through them. If the center bar and the end sections are formed of metal, it will be obvious that the side bars and spacing blocks may be of an integral construction or formed as separate elements suitably secured together. In the present illustration the center bar and the side bars are of such length that, when the spacing blocks are in engagement with the ends of the center bar, the inner ends of the side bars will contact, but it will be obvious that the center bar may be of greater length in which case the inner ends of the side bars would at all times be spaced from each other.

In order to support the body portion, there has been provided legs 5 which may also be formed of wood or any other suitable material and are preferably rectangular in cross section. The companion legs at the ends of the body have their upper and lower ends beveled so that they may have flat engagement with the ground and side faces of the side bars 2 when secured to the body in depending diverging relation to each other transversely of the body. The upper end portions of the legs are fitted into metal sockets 6 which are secured against the outer side faces of the side bars 2 by fasteners passed through their base flanges 7 and securing pins 8, which are carried by chains 9 so that they will not become lost, are passed through registering openings in the sockets and upper ends of the legs to prevent the legs from accidentally slipping out of the sockets. Similar pins 9′ which are, of course, larger than the pins 9 are passed through the side bars 2 and center bar 1 to prevent longitudinal movement thereof relative to each other.

In order to firmly brace the legs and prevent them from having movement longitudinally or transversely of the body, there has been provided braces 10 and 11. The bracing bars 10 extend between the legs and the side bars 2 and at their ends are formed with forks adapted to straddle the portions of the brackets 12 and 13 which project from the side bars 2 and inner side edge faces of the legs. Registering openings are formed in the brackets and forks of the braces so that securing pins 14 and 15 which are carried by chains 16 and 17 may be passed through the brackets and forks and firmly but removably secure the braces. The other braces 11, which prevent the legs from having movement transversely of the body, are also formed at their ends with forks adapted to straddle projected portions of brackets 18 secured against the inner faces of the legs, registering openings being formed in the brackets and forks so that the braces may be secured by pins 19 which are also provided with chains 20 so that they will not be liable to become lost. It will be readily seen that since the braces and the legs are secured by removable pins they may be detached and the legs and braces placed longitudinally of

the body portion when storing the scaffold or carrying it from one place to another. It will also be obvious that the end sections of the body portion may be either left in engagement with the center bar or disconnected therefrom when the scaffold is stored or transported.

When the scaffold is in use, the legs are fitted into the sockets 6 and secured by the pins 8 and the braces 10 and 11 are then secured to the cooperating brackets carried by the legs and side bars. The braces, when secured, will firmly hold the legs in proper relation to each other and prevent them from moving out of the desired angular relation to the body portion. After the trestle has been assembled, the body portion may be left collapsed or if it is to support a wide scaffold board or pasting table, such as used by paper hangers, the end sections may be drawn outwardly until the trestle is of the necessary length to extend substantially the full width of a table top or scaffold platform. The end sections and intermediate section are straddled by U-clamps 21 which fit snugly about the body portion, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and have their arms extending downwardly and terminating in threaded stems 22 which project through openings in cooperating anchor strips 23 and carry securing nuts 24. From an inspection of Fig. 4, it will be readily seen that, when the securing nuts 24 are tightened, the U-clamps together with their strips 23 will be drawn into tight binding engagement with the sections of the body and the sections will be securely locked and prevented from sliding longitudinally of each other.

If it is found that the legs 5 are not long enough to support the scaffold at the desired elevation, auxiliary legs 25 are employed. These auxiliary legs 25 are also preferably formed of wood and rectangular in cross section and may be of any length desired. They extend longitudinally of the legs 5 in overlapping relation thereto and pass through yokes 26 which are secured in straddling relation to the legs 5 with their bridge portions 27 spaced from the outer faces of the legs. The bridge portions of the yokes are formed with openings 28 which are adapted to register with selected openings 29 formed in the legs 25 and spaced from each other longitudinally thereof so that securing pins 30 may be passed through the registering openings 28 and 29. One or more of the auxiliary legs could also be employed if the trestle is resting upon uneven ground. If the auxiliary legs are of no greater length than the main legs, they could be left in engagement therewith when not in use and secured by the pins 30 with their lower ends spaced above the lower ends of the legs 5 but if they are of greater length than the main legs they would, of course, be applied thereto only when their use is necessary.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

1. A knock-down support comprising a body, sockets carried by said body and extending transversely therefrom, companion legs having their upper ends removably seated in said sockets, brackets carried by said legs and body and having portions projecting therefrom and formed with openings, braces extending between said companion legs, other braces extending between said legs and body, said braces being provided with forks straddling said brackets and formed with openings registering with the openings of the brackets, and removable fasteners fitted into the registering openings of the brackets and braces to releasably secure the braces.

2. A knock-down trestle comprising an extensible body having end sections slidable longitudinally of each other, means to releasably secure said end sections in a set position, sockets carried by said end sections and extending transversely therefrom, companion legs having their upper ends seated in said sockets, means to releasably secure the legs in the sockets, brackets carried by said legs and end sections and having portions projecting therefrom and formed with openings, braces extending between said companion legs, other braces extending between said legs and end sections, said braces being provided with forks straddling said brackets and formed with openings registering with the openings of the brackets, and pins fitted into the registering openings of the brackets and braces to releasably secure the braces.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GEORGE W. PEACHEE. [L. S.]