

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

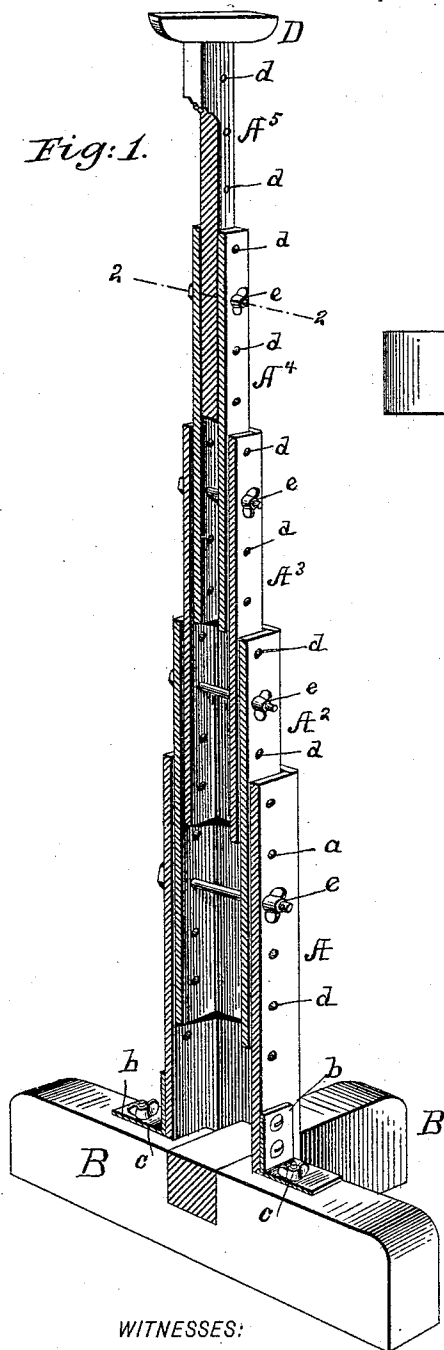
T. KENNEDY.

SCAFFOLD TRUSS OR SUPPORT FOR BUILDING, DECORATING, OR
OTHER PURPOSES.

No. 496,739.

Patented May 2, 1893.

Fig: 1.



WITNESSES:

John A. Rennie.
C. Bedgwick

Fig: 2.

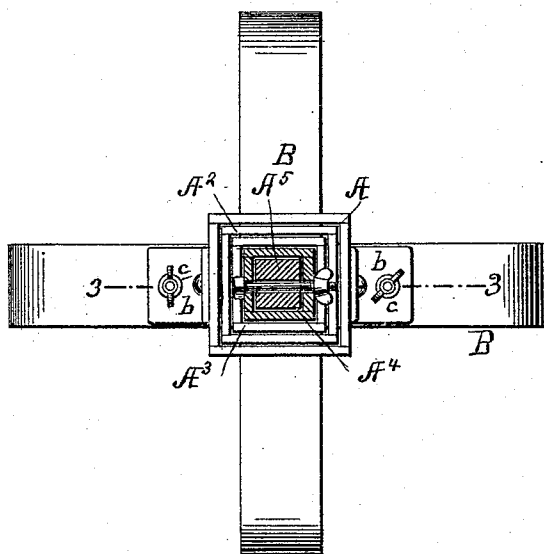
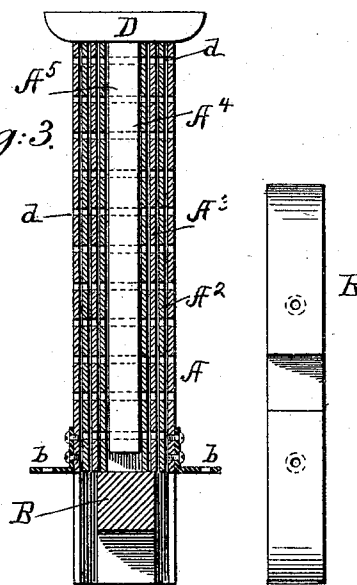


Fig: 3.



INVENTOR

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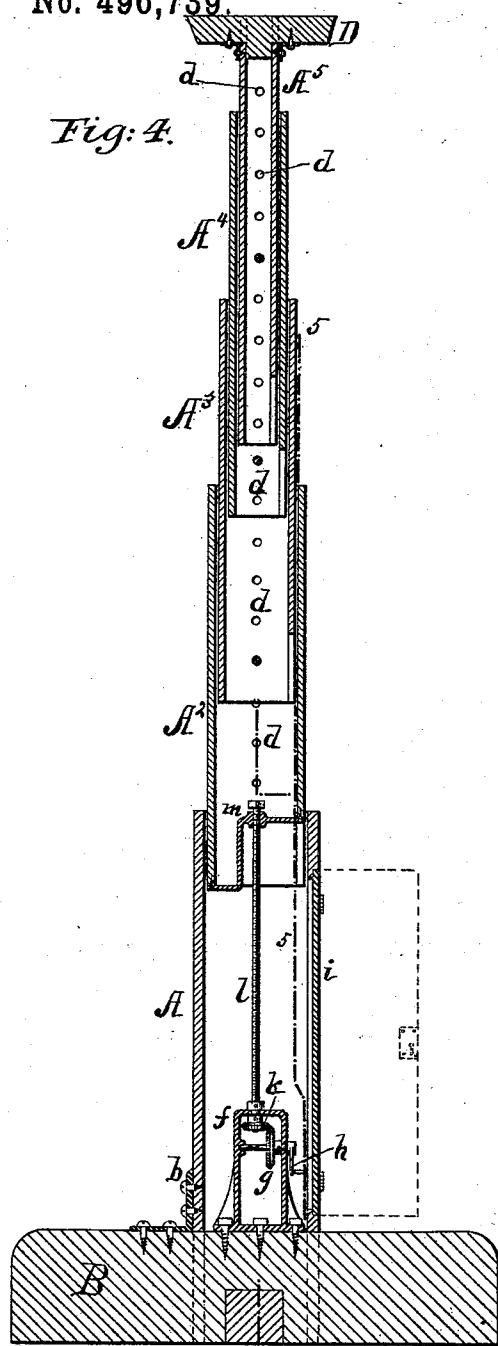
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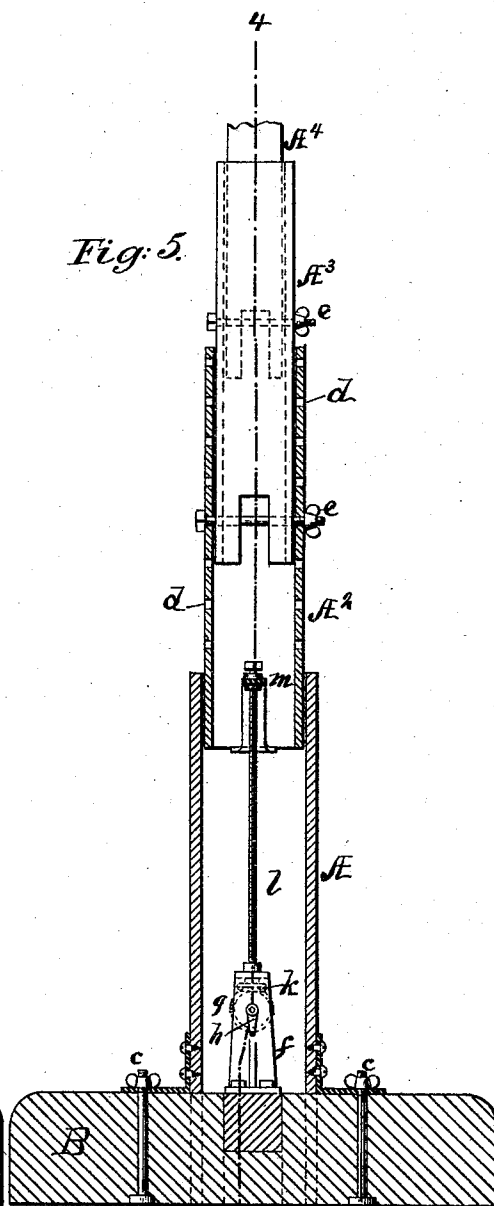
Patented May 2, 1893.

Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCAFFOLD TRUSS OR SUPPORT FOR BUILDING, DECORATING, OR OTHER PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,739, dated May 2, 1893.

Application filed November 4, 1892. Serial No. 450,938. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS KENNEDY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scaffold Trusses or Supports for Building, Decorating, or other Purposes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in an adjustable telescopic scaffold truss or support for building purposes, painting or decorating ceilings, also applicable as a tower and for other purposes or uses, the same embracing the features of construction and novel combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and whereby a cheap, light but stable and adjustable structure of the above kind is produced, capable of easy erection and of being closed or dismembered when not in use so as to occupy but little space or compass during transportation and when storing away.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved scaffold truss or support as erected and partly extended; Fig. 2 a horizontal section of the same upon the line 2—2 in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a vertical section mainly upon the line 3—3 in Fig. 2, of the structure when closed and with one of its base timbers removed and shown in plan view at its side. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation mainly upon the line 4—4 in Fig. 5, showing a modified construction of the truss or support and representing the same as erected and partly extended; and Fig. 5 a partly sectional elevation at right angles to Fig. 4, mainly upon the irregular line 5—5 in Fig. 4.

Referring in the first instance to the first three figures of the drawings, the whole structure is mainly made of wood so as to be readily built by any carpenter, and its upright portion constructed of telescoping wooden sections of angular or rectangular form in transverse section and fitted to slide up and down one within the other, each succeeding upper one of said members or sections being of less size transversely than the one immediately below it. Thus A, is the first or lowest and largest one of said members, of rectan-

gular sleeve-like construction built up of boards to give it its tubular shape and of any suitable length or height but preferably longer than each succeeding telescoping member. This lower square or tubular member A, is secured when erected to or on a solid four-armed wooden base or stand B B, by angle iron braces *b* and bolts and nuts *c*, which, when required to dismember the structure to facilitate packing or storing may be readily detached so as to leave the base or stand loose or independent of the rest of the parts, and this base or stand being made of two crossing timbers mortising one into the other, may also be readily dismembered when required and the timbers be placed parallel with one another or otherwise.

A² A³ A⁴, are similarly constructed and shaped wooden tubular or sleeve-like members, of which there may be any number, of consecutively diminishing size transversely in an upward direction so as to slide or telescope one within the other, the member A² within the member A and each succeeding telescoping member one within the other. These several members are made capable of varied adjustment up or down and of being locked or secured when so adjusted to vary the working height of the whole structure, by a series of bolt holes *d*, arranged one above the other in opposite sides of the telescoping members and detachable screw bolts *e* fitted with nuts and adapted to pass through the bolt holes *d*, so as to lock or secure each pair of telescoping members together, the several bolt holes *d* in said members being spaced to match in the independent adjustment of the members. This provides in a very simple manner for a very varied adjustment of the truss or support to any desired height. The upper telescoping member A⁵ may be a solid stick of wood, having bolt holes *d*, through it and secured in position by one of the bolts *e*, and having mounted on it a head-piece or table D, which will serve to support the one end of a scaffold, while a similarly constructed truss, upright or support will carry on the other end of the scaffold, or the truss or support may be used singly to form a tower and its head piece D be made of any suitable size with a railing around it, if desired.

By drawing out the bolts *e*, the several tele-

scoping members may be closed or shut down one within the other as shown in Fig. 3, so as to occupy but little space or compass when not required to be used, thus leaving the telescoping members in position for extension again when required. The easy and cheap construction of the several telescopic members as described is a strong point in favor of the truss, and their square or angular figure insures a steady guiding of them free from any turning of them, endangering the support of the scaffold erected or resting on the truss.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a substantially similar construction, but with mechanism operating from the base of the truss for adjusting the several telescopic or sliding sections bodily after they or certain of them have been individually adjusted up or down by the bolts *e* and the bolt holes *d*. The object of this is to secure a more gradual and closer or finer adjustment of the truss to a particular elevation as may be sometimes necessary. To this end I arrange on the base or stand B and within the first section or member A of the truss which is stationary, a frame or support *f*, carrying a vertical bevel wheel *g*, which may be operated by a crank or handle *h* that may be made accessible by unlocking and opening a door *i* in one side of the section A of the truss. This wheel *g* gears with a horizontal bevel wheel *k* also carried by said frame *f* and having attached to it an upright screw *l* that engages with a fixed nut or screw-box in a bridge *m* fast to and extending upwardly within and across the lower end portion of the first sliding section or member A² of the truss, so that according to the direction in which the handle *h* is rotated will the several sliding and adjustable upper sections or members of the truss be bodily or collectively raised or lowered to give a nice or fine adjustment of the truss to any particular elevation. In this

modification there will be no necessity to have bolt holes in the lower member or section A for locking by a cross bolt the sections A and A² together when the latter is adjusted up or down, as the mechanism for operating the sliding sections bodily or together dispenses with this. These several truss sections or members may be closed one within the other when not required to be used, substantially as in the herein-previously described modification.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an upright truss or support for scaffolding and other purposes, the series of angular tubular telescopic sections or members capable of sliding and being independently adjusted up or down one within the other and provided with a series of opposite bolt holes in their sides arranged one above the other and so as to match or register with each other throughout the several sections, in combination with a series of removable bolts passing through said holes and adapted to independently lock two or more adjoining telescopic members or sections under varied adjustments together and to secure the whole of the sections in place, essentially as shown and described.

2. In a telescopic truss of the character described, the combination, with the first or lowest tubular sliding section of the truss, of a gearing and screw mechanism adapted to gradually adjust the height of the truss, each sliding section or member of which truss is provided with means for independently adjusting it one within another, substantially as described.

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

EDWD. M. CLARK,
F. W. HANAFORD.