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2,820,678

SCAFFOLDS

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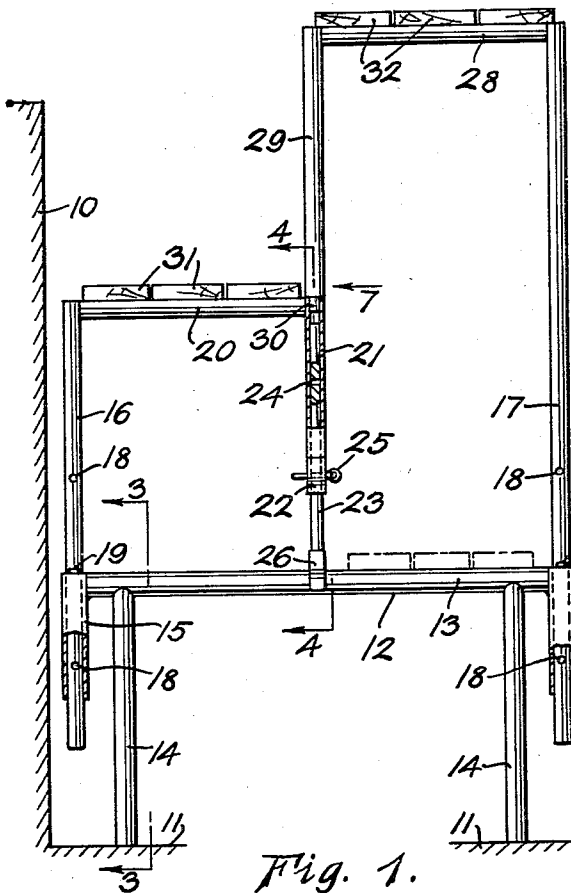


Fig. 1.

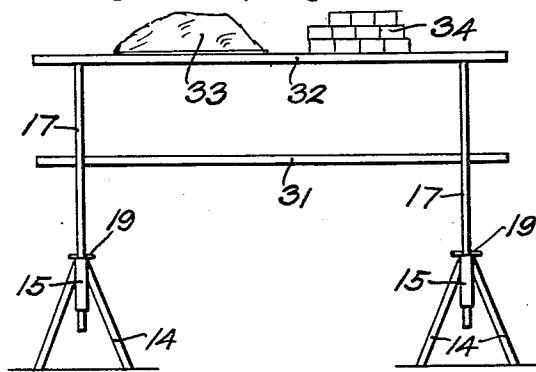


Fig. 2.

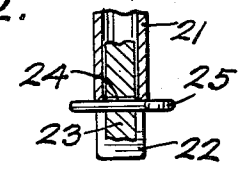


Fig. 6.

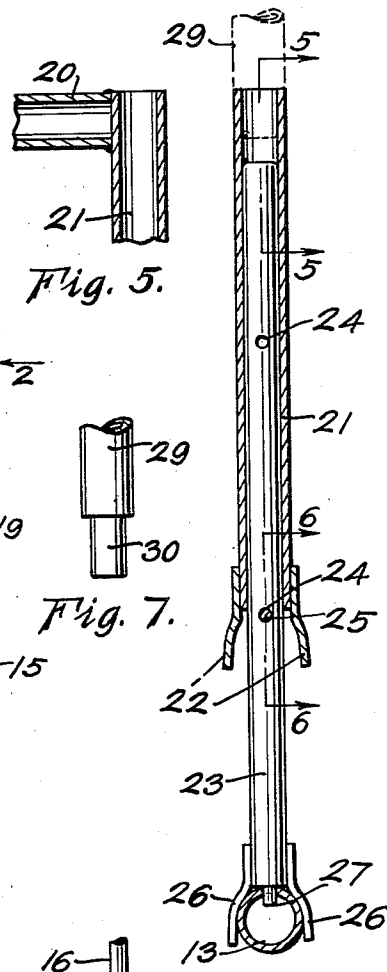


Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 304-2)

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable scaffolds and trestles therefor.

In the building of houses, especially residences, the walls are usually so high that it becomes necessary to use a scaffolding after the walls reach such a height that the workman can't reach from a platform supported on trestles alone.

It is the object of this invention to produce a scaffolding formed in part by sawhorses or trestles, the latter being of such construction that it can be used by itself or as an element of the scaffold combination.

A further object is to produce a scaffold that can be adjusted in height as the wall increases in height.

The above and other objects that may become apparent as the description proceeds or to which attention may be hereinafter directed are attained by means of a construction and an arrangement of parts that will now be described in detail, for which purpose reference will be had to the accompanying drawing in which the invention has been illustrated, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the scaffold;

Figure 2 is an elevational view looking in the direction of arrow 2 in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view, partly in section, taken on line 3-3 Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a view, partly in section, taken on line 4-4 Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a section taken on line 5-5 Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a section taken on line 6-6 Figure 4; and

Figure 7 is a side elevational view of the lower end of the shorter vertical member at the point designated by arrow 7 in Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing, reference numeral 10 designates the wall under construction, which, for the purpose of this description, will be considered as being formed from brick, and numeral 11 the surface of the ground. Reference numeral 12 designates the trestle which forms the base of the scaffold and which consists of a pipe 13 the ends of which are supported on legs 14 as shown. Welded to the ends of pipe 13 are short sections of pipe 15 that function as guides for the vertical scaffold members 16 and 17 of the superstructure; these members which are usually pipe, are provided with vertically spaced openings 18 for the reception of pins 19 which rest on the tops of guide 15 as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. Welded to the upper end of pipe 16 is an arm 20 that projects laterally as shown in Figure 1 and terminates in a downwardly extending pipe 21 whose lower end terminates in two centering members 22. A rod or smaller pipe 23 telescopes in pipe 21, as shown most clearly in Figures 1 and 4; and is provided with spaced openings 24 for the reception of pin 25. The lower end of rod 23 is provided with two oppositely positioned fingers 26 that embrace pipe 13 as shown in Figure 4. The lower end of rod 23 may terminate in a small pin 27 that enters an opening in pipe 13 and serves to posi-

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tively position the lower end of rod 23 to assure that it will not slide along pipe 13. Extending laterally from the top of pipe 17 is an arm 28 that terminates in a vertical pipe 29 whose lower end is provided with a plug 30 that enters the upper end of pipe 21, as shown in Figure 1. Two scaffold units like those shown in Figures 1 and 2 are spaced apart and planks 31 are supported on arm 20 and form a platform for the workman to stand on. Planks 32 form a similar platform on top of pipes arm 28. The mortar 33 and bricks or blocks 34 are supported on planks 31, as indicated in Figure 2.

Attention is called to the fact that the parts designated by numerals 17, 27 and 28 can be removed leaving the adjustable support comprising members 16, 20, 21 and 23, in which case planks 32 can be positioned on top of pipes 13 as indicated by broken lines in Figure 1. Planks 31 can then support the mortar and the bricks and/or blocks. Since rod 23 rests on pipe 13 at its middle point the parts are reversible, so that the mortar and bricks may always be positioned in the proper relation to the work.

Attention is directed to the vertical adjustments that have been provided and to the trestle which forms an element of the combination. The trestle is provided with the tubular guides 15 which are very important in the scaffold arrangement and the trestle as shown is, therefore, a novel subcombinations element.

What is claimed as new is:

1. An adjustable scaffold comprising: a lower horizontal element having spaced pairs of legs depending therefrom supporting it in spaced relation above the ground, vertical front and rear tubular elements depending from the lower horizontal element in horizontally spaced parallel relation, front and rear upright elements mounted within the front and rear tubular elements respectively for vertical adjustment relative thereto, an intermediate upright element formed in three sections and arranged in spaced parallel relation between the front and rear upright elements, the lower section of the intermediate upright comprising a rod-like member detachably connected to the lower horizontal element between the ends thereof, the intermediate section comprising a tubular member mounted on the rod-like member for vertical adjustment relative thereto, and the upper section comprising a tubular element having a pin in the lower end thereof detachably connected into the upper end of the intermediate section, an intermediate horizontal element connected between the front upright and the intermediate section of the intermediate upright, and an upper horizontal element connected between the rear upright and the upper section of the intermediate upright.

2. The scaffold as set forth in claim 1 in which the front upright is shorter than the rear upright, the intermediate horizontal element interconnects the upper ends of the front upright and intermediate section of the intermediate upright, and the upper horizontal element interconnects the upper ends of the rear upright and the upper section of the intermediate upright.

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