

The present invention relates to scaffolding. More particularly the present invention relates to a scaffolding system including a joint between two substantially perpendicular scaffold members, one of said members having a protruding formation thereon, the other having a pivotally mounted lever with a cam face that can be brought into contact with part of said protruding formation to lock the said two members together, said lever being carried by a housing mounted on one end of the second member.

Scaffolding of this type is disclosed in published European Patent Application No. 0003865. The disclosed scaffolding includes a vertical member which is provided with four protruding lugs thereon, the lugs being radially equi-spaced about the periphery of the vertical member. Each lug defines a vertical central rectangular aperture therethrough. Horizontal members which are to be connected to this vertical member are each provided with a hook-shaped assembly at the free end thereof, a part of each hook shaped assembly being adapted to be inserted through a respective lug. This portion that is adapted to be inserted through the lug carries the said pivotally mounted lever, and the lever can be moved to engage the undersurface of the lug to lock the horizontal member into position.

This prior proposed scaffolding system suffers from disadvantages. One particular disadvantage is that the horizontal members can only be connected to the vertical member whilst extending in one of four predetermined directions. A further disadvantage of the prior system is that, since the pivotal lever is carried by a part of a hook shaped assembly that must pass through a lug, the lever must be relatively small, or alternatively, the lug must be relatively large.

The present invention seeks to provide a scaffolding system including a joint which reduces or obviates the disadvantages of the above described prior proposed system.

According to this invention there is provided a scaffolding system including a joint between two substantially perpendicular scaffold members, one of said members having a protruding formation thereon, the other having a pivotally mounted lever with a cam face that can be brought into contact with part of said protruding formation to lock the said two members together, said lever being carried by a housing mounted on one end of the second member, wherein said protruding formation comprises an annular formation, which is substantially uniform around the periphery of said one member and said lever is adapted to cooperate with said protruding formation so that said second member may have any desired

radial orientation relative to the first said member.

Preferably the first member on which the protruding formation is formed is upright and said protruding formation may comprise an annular member in the form of a dish or cup having an upwardly directed peripheral lip.

Preferably said second member is provided with a housing at the free end thereof, said housing having a downwardly extending portion defined by a recess formed in the housing adapted to be engaged with said protruding formation. Said second member may be provided with means which at least partially embrace said first member to prevent twisting or rotation of the second member about an axis transverse to the first member. The second member may be engaged with and disengaged from the protrusion on the first member by moving the said one end of the second member in direction substantially parallel with the axis of the first member.

Preferably said lever is biased into a locking position, either by means of gravity or by means of a spring.

Advantageously when the housing is mounted on said protrusion the lever is initially moved away from the locking position against the said bias by means of engagement of the upwardly extending lip of the protrusion with part of the lever, the lever subsequently moving to the locking position with the cam on the locking lever engaging the undersurface of the protrusion.

Preferably when the lever is in the locking position, movement of the second scaffold member relative to the first scaffold member in a direction tending to disengage the first and second members causes the lever to lock the first and second members together firmly.

In order that the invention may be more readily understood, and so that further features thereof may be appreciated, the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a part sectional elevational view of a first embodiment of part of a scaffolding system in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the part of the assembly shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an elevational view of a larger part of the scaffolding assembly; and

Figure 4 is a part sectional elevation of part of a second embodiment of a scaffolding assembly in accordance with the invention.

Referring initially to Figures 1 to 3 of the accompanying drawings the part of the scaffold in accordance with the invention which is illustrated constitutes a rigid connection 1 between a vertical tube or standard 2 and a horizontal tube or ledger 3. The standard and

ledger may be formed of any appropriate tubing such as steel tubing or aluminium tubing.

As can be seen from Figure 1 a dish or cup shaped protrusion 4 is formed, by a suitable compression and forming operation, integrally with the vertical tube 2. The protrusion 4 protruding radially and upwardly from the vertical tube 2. The protrusion is uniform around the entire periphery of the vertical tube 2. There are preferably a plurality of spaced protrusions 4 along the length of any particular vertical tube 2.

Connected to one end 5 of the horizontal tube 3 is a clamping assembly 6 which is utilised to clamp the horizontal member 3 to the protrusion 4. The clamping assembly 6 comprises a housing 7 which is, when viewed in plan, of substantially "U" configuration, as can be seen from Figure 2. The two arms 8, 9 of the "U" configured housing are located in two parallel vertical slots cut into the end of the horizontal tube 3 and the housing 7 is welded in position. As can be seen from Figure 1 the upper surface 10 of the housing 7 is substantially flush with the upper surface of the horizontal tube 3, but a portion 11 of the housing 7 projects below the lower surface of the horizontal tube 3. The forwardly projecting part 12 of the housing 7 comprises the base of the "U" and is intended to abut against the side of the vertical tube 2. A recess 13 is cut in this forwardly projecting part 12 of the housing so that a downwardly extending portion 14 is defined which can engage over the lip defined by the protrusion 4. Thus the housing 7 can be hooked over the protrusion 4 with the forwardly projecting part 12 of the housing 7 engaging the surface of the vertical tube 2. On the downwardly projecting portion 12 of the housing there are two projections 15, one on either side of the vertical axis of the housing, the projections 15 partially embracing the vertical tube 2 to prevent the horizontal tube 3 from twisting or rotating about its axis.

A clamping lever 16 is pivotally mounted about a pivot shaft 17, the pivot shaft 17 extending between the two arms 8, 9 of the housing 7. A portion of the clamping lever protrudes beyond the housing 7 so that the clamping lever can easily be grasped manually to rotate the clamping lever. The clamping lever 16 has a curved cam surface 18. The cam surface 18 is of such a configuration that the distance from an upper part 18a of the cam surface, as illustrated in Figure 1, to the pivot 17 is greater than the distance between a lower part 18b of the cam surface as illustrated in Figure 1 and the pivot 17. The cam surface 18 is so located that, when the housing 7 has been hooked over the protrusion 4, with the lever 16 in an initial position in which the protruding end of the lever is in close proximity with the vertical tube 2, the lower portion of the cam surface lies immediately adjacent the under surface of the protrusion. The protruding end of

the lever 16 may then be moved away from the tube 2, and the cam surface 18 will be brought into very firm wedging engagement with the undersurface of the protrusion 4. Thus the horizontal tube 3, is rigidly secured to the protrusion 4. Appropriate tools may be used to rotate the lever is necessary.

It is preferred that the lever 16 shall be biased towards the locking position, and this can be achieved by providing the lever with an appropriate mass distribution relative to the pivot axis so that the lever will tend to rotate towards the locking position under the influence of gravity.

As can be seen from Figure 3 scaffolding utilising connections as described above can be assembled to comprise a regular array of vertical tubes 2 and horizontal tubes 3. Also, as can be seen from Figure 3, protrusions 4 are provided at evenly spaced intervals on the vertical tubes 2.

Referring now to Figure 4 it will be appreciated that the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4 is generally similar to the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 to 3. Like reference numerals apply to like parts.

It is to be noted that in this embodiment the vertical tube is provided with a protrusion 4' in the form of a dish shaped annular element which is a separate element welded onto the vertical tube 2. It will also be noted that the housing of the clamping assembly 7 is welded directly to the end of the horizontal tube 3 by means of a weld 19, the weld lying on a line at 45 degrees to the horizontal. However it will be appreciated that the housing projects beyond the end of the horizontal tube 2, the upper surface 10 of the housing being flush with the upper surface of the tube, with a lower portion 11 of the housing projecting beneath the tube. Again a recess 13 is formed in the housing so that a downwardly extending portion 14 of the housing is defined that can be hooked over the protrusion 4'.

A tension spring 20 is shown in Figure 4 which serves to bias the lever 16 towards the locking position, the tension spring being connected to the lower end of the lever 16 and to the horizontal tube 3.

It will be appreciated that scaffolding incorporating joints as described above may be easily and rapidly assembled. The upright tubes are temporarily held in position with the protrusions 4 or 4' directed upwardly, and the housings 7 of the clamping assemblies 6 are then manipulated so that the downwardly extending portions 14 are hooked over the lips of the protrusions 4. During this action the uppermost lip of the securing formation will engage the pivoted lever 16, which is biased towards the locking position by gravity or by the spring, and will move the lever 16 against this bias to enable the downwardly extending portion 14 of the housing to be located over the lip of the cup shaped projection. The lever 16

will then return to the locking position under its natural bias. This minimises the risk of any joint becoming loose, even if the levers are not manually forced into the locking position when the scaffolding is assembled.

Whenever there is a movement tending to disengage the housing 7 from the protrusion 4 or 4' the locking effect of the lever 16 is, of course, reinforced.

The described scaffolding joints may readily be disengaged by simply manually moving the locking lever 16 to a release position and lifting the housing 7 so that the downwardly extending portion 14 of the housing is disengaged from the protrusion 4 or 4'.

It will be appreciated that scaffolding as described above has the advantage that the horizontal tubes can be located at any specific radial orientation relative to the vertical tube 1, since the protrusion 4 is an annular member which is uniform around the entire periphery of the vertical tube and thus does not pre-dictate any specific radial orientation for the horizontal tube 3. Also it is to be appreciated that the locking lever 16 can be made to be of any convenient size, since the lever 16 does not have to pass through any apertures. It is envisaged that in certain embodiments of the invention, a pivotal mounting may be provided between the housing 7 and the tube 3, and thus the tube 3 may be moved to be inclined at any predetermined angle. Of course, embodiments of the invention may be prepared in which the housing is at a predetermined angle to the tube to which it is connected, so that the tube 3 will then extend at a predetermined angle relative to the vertical tube.

It is to be noted that in utilising joints as described above a plurality of transverse members may be independently attached to or separated from a vertical tube at any given point. This enables complex scaffolding configurations to be achieved easily.

Claims

1. A scaffolding system including a joint (1) between two substantially perpendicular scaffold members (2, 3), one of said members (2) having a protruding formation (4) thereon, the other (3) having a pivotally mounted lever (16) with a cam face (18) that can be brought into contact with part of said protruding formation to lock the said two members together, said lever (16) being carried by a housing (7) mounted on one end (5) of the second member (3), characterised in that said protruding formation comprises an annular formation (4), which is substantially uniform around the periphery of said one member (2) and said lever (16) is adapted to cooperate with said protruding formation (4) so that said second member (3) may have any desired radial orientation relative to the first said member (2).

2. A scaffolding system according to claim 1

characterised in that the first member (2) on which said protruding formation (4) is formed, is upright and comprises an annular member in the form of a dish or cup (4) having an upwardly directed peripheral lip.

3. A scaffolding system according to claim 2 characterised in that the said second member (3) is provided with the housing (7) at the free end thereof, said housing having a downwardly extending portion (14) defined by a recess (13) formed in the housing (7) adapted to be engaged with said protruding formation (4).

4. A scaffolding system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 characterised in that said second member (3) is provided with means (15) which at least partially embrace said first member (2) to prevent twisting or rotation of the second member (3) about an axis transverse to the first member.

5. A scaffolding system according to any one of claims 1 to 4 characterised in that the second member (3) may be engaged with and disengaged from the protrusion (4) on the first member (2) by moving the said one end of the second member (3) in direction substantially parallel with the axis of the first member (2).

6. A scaffolding system according to any one of claims 1 to 5 characterised in that the lever (16) is biased into a locking position.

7. A scaffolding system according to claim 6 characterised in that said lever (16) is biased into the locking position by means of gravity.

8. A scaffolding system according to claim 6 characterised in that the lever is biased into the locking position by means of a spring (20).

9. A scaffolding system according to any one of claims 6 to 8 characterised in that, when the housing (7) is mounted on said protrusion (4) the lever (16) is initially moved away from the locking position against the said bias by means of engagement of the upwardly extending lip of the protrusion (14) with part of the lever (16), the lever (16) subsequently moving to the locking position with the cam (18) on the locking lever engaging the undersurface of the protrusion (4).

10. A scaffolding system according to any one of claims 1 to 9 characterised in that, when the lever (16) is in the locking position, movement of the second scaffold member (3) relative to the first scaffold member (2) in a direction tending to disengage the first and second members causes the lever (16) to lock the first and second members together firmly.

Patentansprüche

1. Gerüstsystem, das ein Verbindungsstück (1) zwischen zwei im wesentlichen zueinander senkrecht verlaufenden Gerüstteilen (2, 3) umschließt, wobei eines der Teile (2) einen Vorsprung (4) besitzt, das andere (3) einen schwenkbar angebrachten Hebel (16) mit einer Nockenfläche (18), die zum Befestigen beider Teile aneinander in Kontakt mit dem Vorsprung

will then return to the locking position under its natural bias. This minimises the risk of any joint becoming loose, even if the levers are not manually forced into the locking position when the scaffolding is assembled.

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gebracht werden kann, besitzt, wobei der Hebel (16) von einem auf einem Ende (5) des zweiten Teiles (3) befestigten Gehäuse (7) abgestützt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Vorsprung ein ringförmiges Gebilde (4), das sich im wesentlichen gleichmäßig um den Umfang des einen Teils (2) erstreckt, aufweist, und daß der Hebel (16) zum Zusammenwirken mit dem Vorsprung (4) ausgelegt ist, so daß das zweite Teil (3) jede erwünschte winkelmäßige Ausrichtung gegenüber dem ersten Teil (2) einnehmen kann.

2. Gerüstsystem gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Teil (2), auf dem der Vorsprung (4) ausgebildet ist, senkrecht verläuft und ein ringförmiges Teil in Teller- oder Becherform (4) mit einer nach oben gerichteten Lippe auf dem Umfang aufweist.

3. Gerüstsystem gemäß Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das zweite Teil (3) an seinem freien Ende mit dem Gehäuse (7) versehen ist, wobei das Gehäuse einen sich nach unten erstreckenden, durch eine im Gehäuse (7) ausgebildete Vertiefung (13), die zum In-Eingriff-Kommen mit dem Vorsprung ausgelegt ist, begrenzten Abschnitt (14) besitzt.

4. Gerüstsystem gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das zweite Teil (3) mit dem ersten Teil (2) mindestens teilweise umfassenden Mitteln (15) ausgerüstet ist, um Torsion oder Drehung des zweiten Teils (3) um eine quer zum ersten Teil verlaufende Achse zu verhindern.

5. Gerüstsystem gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das zweite Teil (3) mit dem Vorsprung (4) auf dem ersten Teil (2) durch Bewegen des einen Endes des zweiten Teils (3) in einer im wesentlichen parallel zur Achse des ersten Teils (2) verlaufenden Richtung in Eingriff gebracht und von diesem gelöst werden kann.

6. Gerüstsystem gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Hebel (16) in die Verriegelungsposition vorgespannt ist.

7. Gerüstsystem gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Hebel (16) durch Schwerkraft in die Verriegelungsposition vorgespannt ist.

8. Gerüstsystem gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Hebel in die Verriegelungsposition mittels einer Feder (20) vorgespannt ist.

9. Gerüstsysteme gemäß einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß dann, wenn das Gehäuse (7) auf dem Vorsprung (4) angebracht ist, der Hebel (16) zuerst aus der Verriegelungsposition gegen die Vorspanneinrichtung durch In-Eingriffkommen der sich nach oben erstreckenden Lippe des Vorsprungs (14) mit einem Teil des Hebels (16) bewegt wird, anschließend der Hebel (16) in die Verriegelungsposition bewegt wird, wobei der Nocken (18) auf dem Verriegelungshebel mit

der unteren Oberfläche des Vorsprungs (4) in Eingriff ist.

10. Gerüstsystem gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß dann, wenn der Hebel (16) in der Verriegelungsposition ist, Bewegung des zweiten Gerüstteiles (3) relativ zum ersten Gerüstteil (2) in einer das Lösen des ersten und zweiten Teiles bewirkende Richtung den Hebel (16) dazu veranlaßt, die ersten und zweiten Teile fest miteinander zu verriegeln.

Revendications

1. Echafaudage comprenant un raccord (1) entre deux éléments d'échafaudage pratiquement perpendiculaires (2, 3), une saillie (4) étant formée sur l'un des éléments (2), tandis que l'autre élément (3) comporte un levier (16) monté de façon à pouvoir pivoter et dont une face formant came (18) peut être amenée en contact avec une partie de la saillie pour verrouiller ensemble les deux éléments, le levier (16) étant porté par un bâti (7) monté à une extrémité (5) du second élément (3), caractérisé en ce que la saillie comprend une pièce annulaire (4) pratiquement uniforme tout autour du premier élément (2) et en ce que le levier (16) est adapté à coopérer avec la saillie (4), de façon que le second élément (3) puisse avoir n'importe quelle orientation radiale par rapport au premier élément (2).

2. Echafaudage selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le premier élément (2) sur lequel est formée la saillie (4) est vertical et comprend un organe annulaire (4) en forme de cuvette ou de coupelle qui a une lèvre périphérique dirigée vers le haut.

3. Echafaudage selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que le second élément (3) est équipé d'un bâti (7) à son extrémité libre, le bâti ayant une partie (14) s'étendant vers le bas qui est délimitée par un évidement (13) formé dans le bâti (7) et qui a la forme voulue pour s'accrocher à la saillie (4).

4. Echafaudage selon l'une des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que le second élément (3) est pourvu de moyens (15) qui embrassent au moins partiellement le premier élément (2) pour empêcher la torsion ou la rotation du second élément (3) autour d'un axe transversal au premier élément.

5. Echafaudage selon l'une des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que le second élément (3) peut être accroché à, ou libéré de la saillie (4) sur le premier élément (2) en déplaçant l'extrémité du second élément (3) dans une direction pratiquement parallèle à l'axe du premier élément (2).

6. Echafaudage selon l'une des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que le levier (16) est sollicité vers une position de verrouillage.

7. Echafaudage selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le levier (16) est sollicité par gravité vers la position de verrouillage.



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9. Echafaudage selon l'une des revendications 6 à 8, caractérisé en ce que, lorsque le bâti (7) est monté sur la saillie (4), le levier (16) est d'abord écarté de la position de verrouillage dans le sens opposé à la sollicitation par l'entrée en contact de la lèvre dirigée vers le haut de la saillie (14) avec une partie du levier (16), puis le levier (16) se déplace vers la position de verrouillage, tandis que la came (18) du levier de

10. Echafaudage selon l'une des revendications 1 à 9, caractérisé en ce que, quand le levier (16) est dans la position de verrouillage, un déplacement du second élément d'échafaudage (3) par rapport au premier élément d'échafaudage (2) dans une direction tendant à libérer les premier et second éléments, amène le levier (16) à verrouiller fermement ensemble le premier et le second éléments.

