

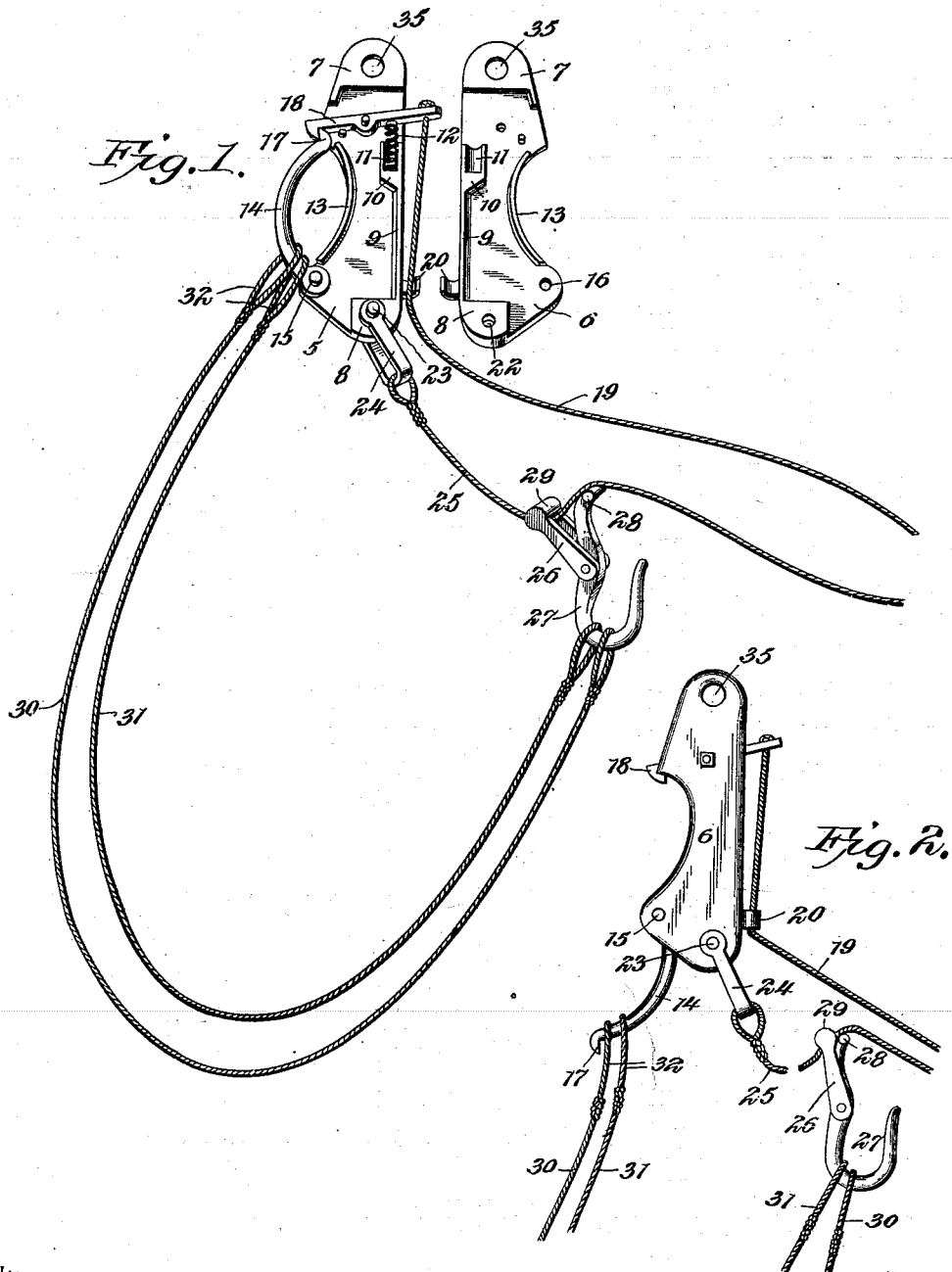
No. 650,144.

J. BEAVER & J. FAIST.
HAY SLING.

Patented May 22, 1900.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BEAVER AND JOHN FAIST, OF BAY PORT, MICHIGAN.

HAY-SLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 650,144, dated May 22, 1900.

Application filed February 1, 1900. Serial No. 3,639. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN BEAVER and JOHN FAIST, citizens of the United States, residing at Bay Port, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Hay-Sling, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to slings in general, and more particularly to that class adapted for operation in connection with elevating hay, although it may be operated in connection with any other commodity to which it is adapted; and the object of the invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient hook for holding one end of the rope slings in connection with a second hook for engagement with the opposite ends of the rope slings and adapted for adjustment with respect to the first-named hook to vary the capacity of the device.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of reference designate like and corresponding parts in both views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the complete sling with the casing of the major hook member dissembled to show the arrangement of the mechanism therein, the minor hook member or adjusting-hook being shown with its clutch in its disengaged position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the major hook member in a position to release the slings while the clutch of the minor hook is engaged with the adjusting-line.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises a major hook member and a minor hook member adapted to engage the eyes at the ends of the usual rope slings and which members are adjustable with respect to each other to adjust the capacity of the complete device. The major hook member comprises a casing including two similar plates 5 and 6, adapted to lie one upon the other to form a casing. Each of the plates has its end portions thickened, as shown at 7 and 8, and which thickened portions project outwardly from one face of the plate. One side edge of each plate is straight, and at this straight side edge of the plate is formed a flange 9 of a height equal to the thickened portions 7 and 8 to lie flush with the outer faces thereof, this flange 9 extending from the portion 8 to a point near the portion 7,

and the end of the flange adjacent the portion 7 is broadened, as shown at 10, and has a recess 11 therein, in which is disposed a helical spring 12 for a purpose to be presently explained. The side of each plate 5 and 6 opposite to the flange 9 is curved inwardly, and at the edge of this inwardly-curved portion is formed a flange 13.

Between the end of the flange 13 and the thickened portion 8 is pivoted an arc-shaped tongue 14, mounted upon a pin 15 in the form of a rivet passed through alining perforations 16 in the plates. This tongue 14 has a projecting shoulder 17 at its free end, which is adapted to lie beyond the opposite end of the flange 13 from the pivot of the tongue for engagement by a latch 18, which is pivoted between the plates and the rear end of which extends outwardly thereof between the flange 9 and the thickened portion 7. To this outer end of the latch is attached a releasing-cord 19, which passes between two semicircular fingers 20, which cooperate to form a tubular guideway, and thus by drawing downwardly upon the line 19 the tongue 14 may be released. The helical spring 12, above referred to, bears upon the under side of the latch 18 and holds it in engagement with the tongue 14 yieldably.

Through the thickened portions 8 of the plates are formed alining perforations 22, which receive a pin 23, the ends of which project beyond the plates and are passed through the perforations in the ends of a yoke 24, which is thus pivotally connected with the casing formed by the plates 5 and 6. To this yoke 24 is attached a line 25, through the medium of which the capacity of the sling is adjusted.

The line 25 is passed through a yoke 26, between the arms of which is pivoted a hook 27, having a cross-bar 28 at the end of its stem, which forms a gripping-jaw adapted to cooperate with the web 29 of the yoke to clamp the line 25 therebetween, and thus if the hook 27 be moved upon its pivot this cross-bar will be moved from cooperative relation to the web 29 and will grip or release the line 25, according to the direction of movement, when the hook may be moved along the line for the purpose described. In connection with these two hooks members are employed two

rope slings 30 and 31, each of which has eyes 32 at its ends, the eye at one end of each rope being adapted for engagement with the tongue 14, while the eye at the opposite end is adapted for engagement with the hook 27. It will of course be understood, however, that one rope sling may be employed when desired or that any plurality may be used.

In adjusting the slings to a load the rope slings 30 and 31 are passed around the load in the usual manner, the eyes at one end of the rope slings being engaged with the tongue 14, while the eyes at the opposite end are engaged with the hook 27. The line 25 is then drawn through the yoke 26, which acts to move the jaw 28 from the jaw 29, and the yoke may be properly adjusted to tighten the slings upon the load. The jaws 28 and 29 are then moved into operative position, when the load is ready for elevation, it being of course understood that a lifting-line has been previously engaged with the perforation 35 in the casing of the major hook member.

It will of course be understood that various changes may be made in the different arrangements shown and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A sling comprising a hook member including a casing adapted for attachment of a lifting-line thereto, a tongue pivoted in the casing and adapted to engage the eye of a flexible member, means for holding the tongue in its operative position, means for releasing the tongue, a second hook member adjustably connected with the casing independently of the lifting-line and adapted for engagement with the eye of the flexible member, and means for clamping the second hook member at different points of its adjustment.

2. A sling comprising a hook member adapted for attachment of a tackle thereto and for

engagement with a flexible member, a second hook member adjustably connected with the first hook member and adapted for engagement with the flexible member, and means for holding the second hook member at different points of its adjustment with respect to the first hook member.

3. A sling comprising a hook member adapted for attachment of a tackle thereto and for engagement with a flexible member, a line connected with the hook member, and a second hook member adapted for engagement with the flexible member, said hook member having a clutch adjustably engaged with the line.

4. In a sling, a hook member comprising a casing including similar plates adapted to lie one upon the other and separated by an interspace, a tongue pivoted between the plates, a latch adapted for engagement with the tongue, fingers upon the plates adapted to lie one against the other to form a tubular guide, and a releasing-line attached to the latch and passed through said guide.

5. A sling comprising a hook member including a casing having a tongue pivoted therein, and a latch adapted to hold the tongue in operative position, a line connected with the casing, a second hook member comprising a yoke passed over the line, and a hook pivoted in the yoke and adapted to lie with its stem in the direction of the web of the yoke to clamp the line thereagainst, and flexible members adapted for engagement with the tongue and the hook.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereunto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BEAVER.

JOHN FAIST.

Witnesses:

OLIN PENGRA,

DAVID D. FINKBINER.