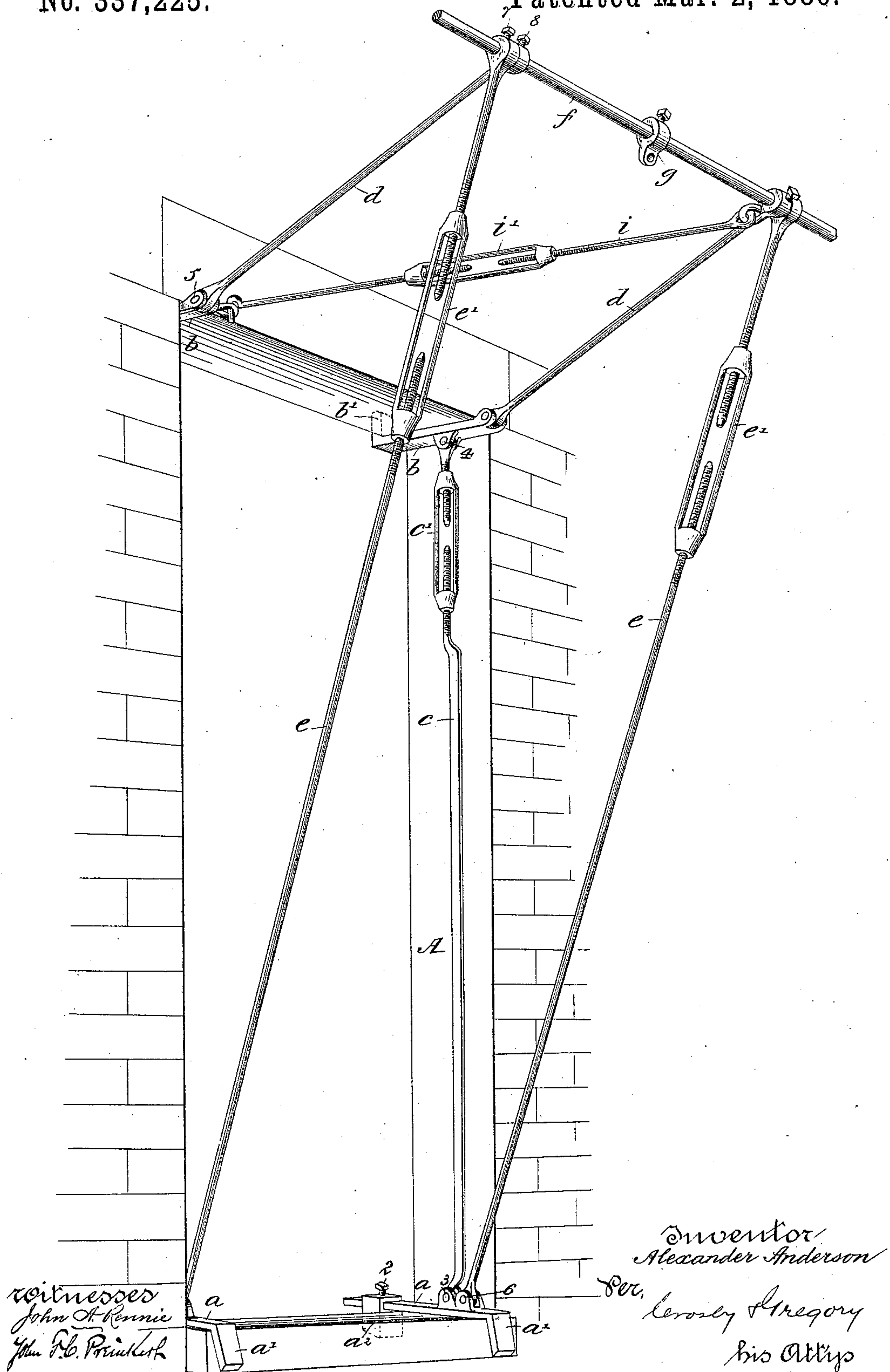


(No Model.)

A. ANDERSON.  
PORTABLE WINDOW CRANE.

No. 337,225.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



Witnesses  
John A. Rennie  
John P. C. Pringle

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## PORTABLE WINDOW-CRANE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,225, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed December 26, 1885. Serial No. 186,765. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Portable Window-Cranes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

15 This invention has for its object to construct a portable and adjustable crane, which may be easily applied to a window-casing in order that heavy articles may be hoisted thereon and passed through the window.

15 In accordance with this invention suitable foundation-plates are provided, which are attached to the window-casing, and one or more jibs and stays are pivotally connected to the foundation-plates, their ends opposite the pivotal connections being connected to a cross-  
20 bar, which serves as the beam to support the article to be hoisted. The foundation-plates are applied both to the lower and upper portions of the window-casing, and are provided  
25 with engaging projections, which engage the said casing, and suitable upright posts are provided to retain the said foundation-plates in their respective positions.

30 The invention consists, essentially, in the combination of foundation-plates applied both to the lower and upper portion of a window-casing with one or more stays and jibs pivotally connected, respectively, with the lower and upper foundation-plates, and a cross-bar  
35 to which the outer ends of the said stays and jibs are connected, all substantially as will be hereinafter described.

40 The drawing shows in perspective a crane adapted to be applied to a window-casing and constructed in accordance with this invention.

45 The apparatus to be herein described may be readily applied to a window-casing, as A, of any suitable construction or dimension. Foundation-plates *a*, herein shown as two in number, and having engaging ends *a'* *a''*, are preferably placed upon the sill of the window, the engaging projection *a''* being adjustable and retained in any suitable position by the set-screw 2, to thereby compensate for sills  
50 of varying widths. Similar foundation-plates, also preferably two in number, having engag-

ing projections *b'*, are applied preferably to the lintel or top portion of the window-casing, the said engaging projections *b'* bearing against the inner side of the window-casing. The foundation-plates *a b*, applied to the lower and upper portion of the window-casing, are held in position by upright posts *c*, consisting of a rod, adjustable as to length by a turn-buckle, *c'*, pivotally connected at each end to the said foundation-plates *a b* by pins 3 4. Suitable jibs *d*, extend from and are pivotally connected to the upper foundation-plates, *b*, by pins 5, said jibs preferably consisting of rods of suitable shape in cross-section to give the utmost strength. Stays *e*, also consisting of rods and of similar cross-section to the jibs *d*, are pivotally connected with the lower foundation-plates, *a*, by pins 6, the said stays *e* being adjustable as to length by the turn-buckle *e'*. The outer ends of the stays *e* and jibs *d*, respectively connected with the foundation-plates *a b* at each side of the window-casing, are loosely connected to a cross-bar, *f*, and secured thereto by set-screws 7 8, said cross-bar being of sufficient length to permit the stays and jibs to be attached thereto at any point to compensate for the width of the window. The cross-bar *f* serves as a beam to support the weight being hoisted, and is supplied with an eye, *g*, to which a tackle-block (not shown) may be attached in any usual manner.

To aid in retaining the jibs *d* in position and to prevent the crane from rocking, a brace, *i*, consisting of a rod of suitable shape in cross-section, and supplied with a turn-buckle, *i'*, is connected with one of the jibs *d* at its outer end, while the opposite end of the said brace *i* is connected with the other jib *d* at its lower end or at its foundation-plate. When the crane is removed from the window, the pin 6, connecting the stays *e* with the foundation-plates *a*, is removed, thereby permitting the stays and jibs to be moved upon the pivotal connection of the upper foundation-plates, *b*, in order that the said stays may first be raised by an operator within the building and then drawn within the building. The turn-buckles *c'* are then rotated to disengage the foundation-plates from the casing, and the pin 3 removed, thereby permitting the apparatus to be taken into the building and made to as-



sume such compact form that it may be conveniently carried about, and when it is desired to apply the same to a casing the reverse operation to that just described is carried out.

5 The jibs and stays are preferably of such length that when their outer ends are connected to the cross bar or beam the jibs assume a pitch at an acute angle with relation to the wall of the building. When the weight, as a safe or  
10 other heavy article, is hoisted upon the device herein shown, it will be seen that a downward pressure is exerted upon the foundation-plates *a*, and outward pressure is exerted upon the foundation-plate *b*, which latter, owing to the  
15 arrangement and lengths of the various parts, is very slight, and causing nearly the entire strain to come upon the sill of the window, and the apparatus being composed chiefly of rods is very cheap to construct, and by its  
20 adjustment, as described, may be applied to various-sized windows with facility, as well as expeditiously.

It is obvious that the crane herein described may be permanently attached to a window or  
25 other suitable casing where continual use would be desirable, and also that as many braces may be employed as the circumstances may require.

I claim—

30 1. In a window-crane, the foundation-plates to be applied to the upper and lower portions of a window-casing, combined with jibs and

stays connected with said foundation-plates, and a cross-bar to which the outer or free ends of the jibs and stays are connected, substan- 35 tially as described.

2. In a window-crane, the foundation-plates having engaging projections, as described, combined with jibs and stays connected with said foundation-plates, and a cross-bar to 40 which the outer or free ends of the jibs and stays are connected, substantially as described.

3. In a window-crane, the foundation-plates *a b*, combined with jibs and stays pivotally connected with said foundations, and a cross- 45 bar to which the outer or free ends of the said jibs or stays are loosely connected, substantially as described.

4. In a window-crane, the foundation-plates *a b*, combined with jibs *d*, pivotally connected 50 with the foundations *b*, and the adjustable stays *e*, pivotally connected with the foundation-plates *a*, the cross-bar *f*, to which the outer or free ends of the jibs and stays are loosely connected, and the brace-rod *i*, all substantially 55 as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

F. CUTTER,  
C. M. CONE.