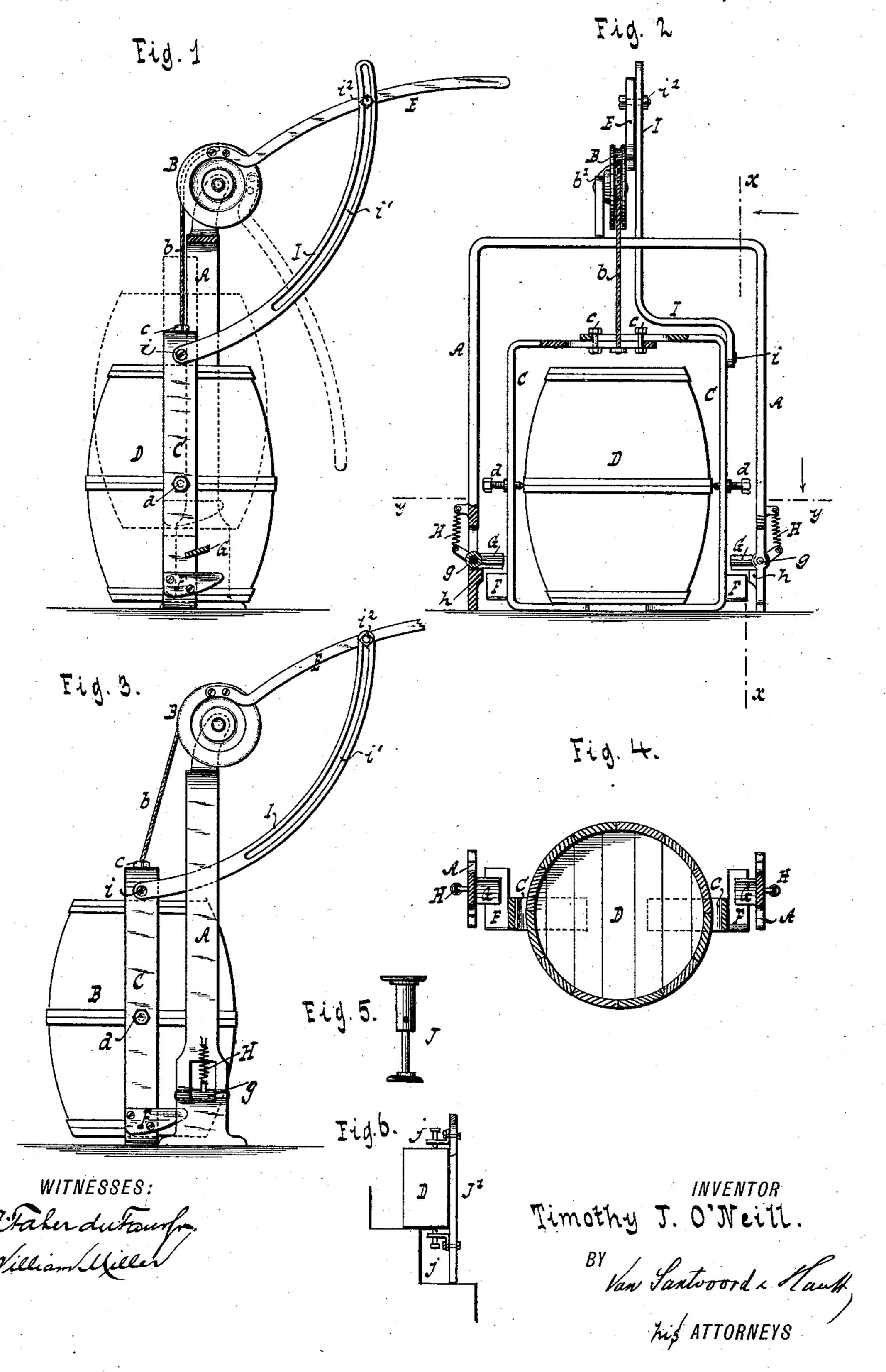
T. J. O'NEILL.

PRY CONVEYER.

No. 364,846.

Patented June 14, 1887.



United States Patent Office.

TIMOTHY J. O'NEILL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRY-CONVEYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,846, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed March 31, 1887. Serial No. 233,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY J. O'NEILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, 5 have invented new and useful Improvements in Pry-Conveyers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a machine for transporting heavy loads such as are conto tained in boxes, barrels, or the like, and has for its object to facilitate the handling of such loads.

The novel features of my invention are fully pointed out in the following specification and 15 claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section in the plane x x, Fig. 2, of a machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional front elevation 20 thereof. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the load as moved forward. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in the plane y y, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a detail part. Fig. 6 is an elevation of a modification of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts. 2.5 In the drawings, the letter A designates a yoke-shaped frame, having mounted on its top a pulley, B, which can freely rotate about

its pivot in the frame.

C is an adjustable clamping frame, which is suspended from the pulley B by a cord or chain, b, which latter is made fast to the pulley at a point, b'. The clamping-frame C consists of two bent jaws, which are united at 35 their upper ends by bolts c, Fig. 2, playing in suitable slots in the jaws, so that said frame can be made to embrace any particular size of box or barrel D. Pointed set screws d d in |each of the jaws are intended to be screwed up 40 on the box or barrel, whereby the same is firmly held. However, said frame can be made adjustable in any other suitable way. The pulley B can be rotated to raise or lower the clamping-frame and the load contained 45 therein by means of a lever, E, which is secured at one end to said pulley. The clamping-frame is provided on both sides thereof with fixed cams FF, having inclined surfaces that are intended to come into contact with 50 pivoted inclined guide-cams G G on the main frame A when the clamping-frame descends | rests partially on one step, while the rod J'

after being raised to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. When the clampingframe cams F F thus engage the guide-cams G G, the said frame is moved outward, as 55 shown in Fig. 3, and the frame and the contained load are thus advanced through a distance depending on the length of the cams F F. In order that the cams F F will clear the guide-cams G G as the frame C is raised, the 60 guide cams G G are pivoted at g, Figs. 2 and 3, to the frame, about which pivots they can turn when engaged from below by the cams F F. Springs H, attached to one end of the guide-cams G G and to the main frame A, tend 65 to hold the guide-cams against stops h h on the main frame and return the said cams to this position, Fig. 2, whenever they have been vibrated about their pivots by the cams F F on the clamping-frame. However, said springs 75 can be omitted, as the guide cams will fall by gravity alone. The clamping-frame C and its load having been moved forward, as shown in Fig. 3, the next step is to move the main frame forward to a position corresponding to that 75 shown in Fig. 1—that is, to move it to a position corresponding to its original one. This I accomplish by connecting the clampingframe C with the lever E by a link, I. This link is pivoted at i to the clamping-frame and 80 contains a slot, i', in which plays a bolt, i^2 , secured in the lever E. The slot i' allows the clamping-frame to move freely with regard to the main frame, and when the former is in its advanced position, Fig. 3, the end of the slot 85 is engaged by the bolt i^2 . If the lever E is now slightly raised, the main frame is carried forward until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 1.

When the machine is used for conveying 9c loads up an incline—for instance, a flight of stairs—an adjustable rod, J, Fig. 5, is used, which is secured to the bottom of the box or barrel, or such a device as in Fig. 6 may be used. This consists of a rod, J', having mov- 95 able clamps j therein, which clamps can be secured in any desired position, so as to take in any particular height of box or barrel. Set-screws in the clamps are used to secure the rod to the barrel or box. In ascending a roo flight of steps the end of the box or barrel D

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rests on the step below, thereby steadying the box or barrel.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, is—

and its pulley, of a lever connected with the latter, a clamping-frame suspended from said pulley, the cams carried by the clamping-frame, the inclined cams on the main frame, adapted to be engaged by the latter, and a connection between the main frame and the clamping-frame for moving the former, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the main frame and its pulley, of a clamping frame suspended from said pulley, an arrangement of cams on said frames, whereby the clamping frame is advanced on descending, and a connection be-

tween the frames for moving the main frame, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the main frame and its pulley, of a lever secured to the latter, an adjustable clamping frame suspended from the pulley, the cams F F on the same, the pivoted guide-cams G G on the main frame, 25 and a slotted link connecting the main frame and the clamping frame, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscrib- 30

ing witnesses.

TIMOTHY J. O'NEILL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF, E. F. KASTENHUBER.