

(No Model.)

G. F. SIBLEY  
LOG BOOM.

No. 437,521.

Patented Sept. 30, 1890.

Fig. 1.

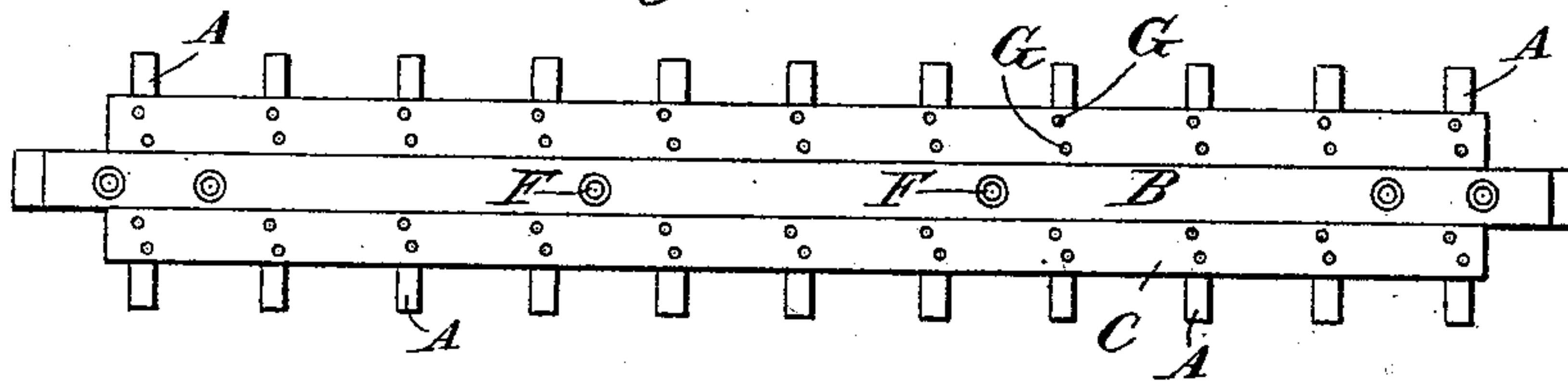


Fig. 2.

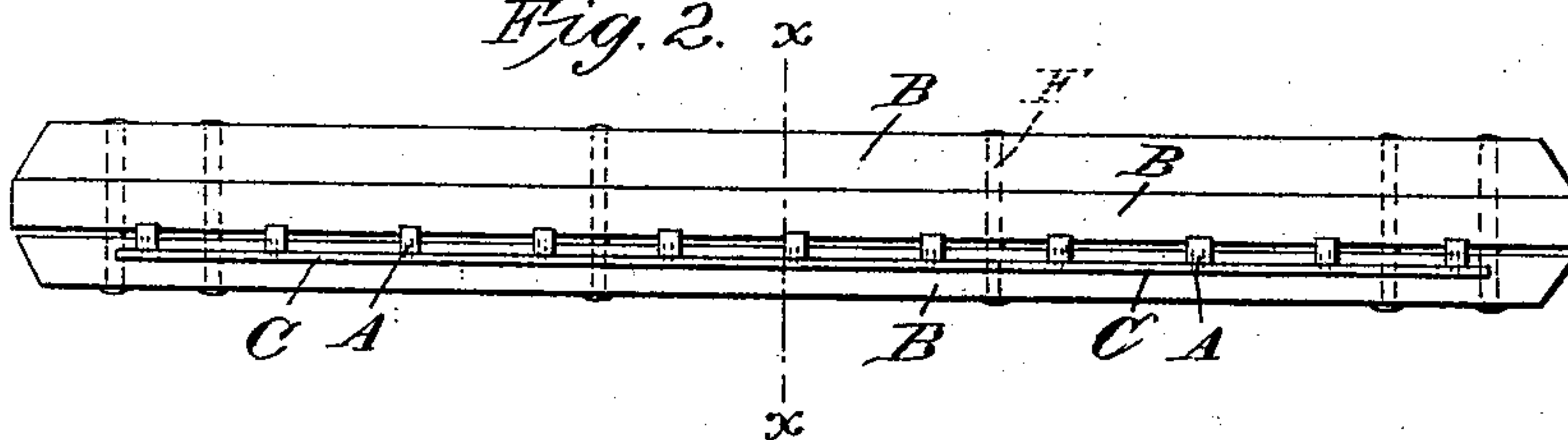


Fig. 3.

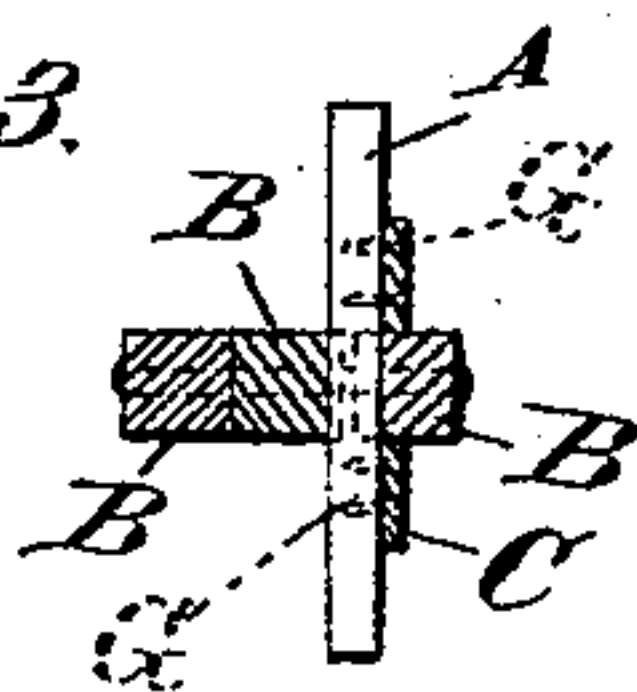
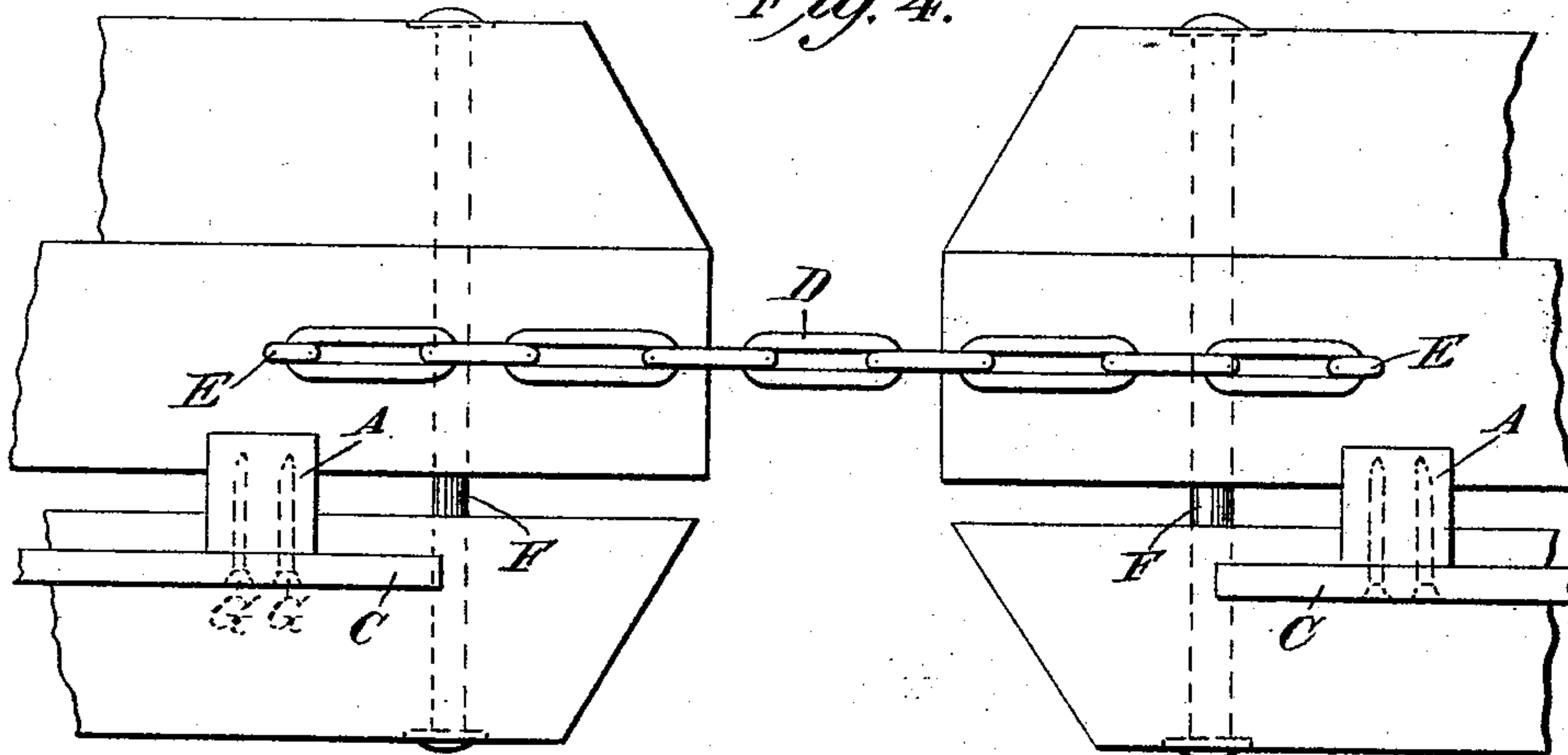


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Edward Leedom  
Albert J. Linderman

Inventor.

George F. Sibley

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. SIBLEY, OF WHITEHALL, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
EDWARD LEEDOM, OF SAME PLACE.

## LOG-BOOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 437,521, dated September 30, 1890.

Application filed February 7, 1890. Serial No. 339,617. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. SIBLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitehall, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Log-Booms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in booms for surrounding floating logs, and the object of my invention is to provide a boom that will prevent logs from escaping from it in a rough sea; also, to provide a boom that will be easy to walk upon, likewise a boom not easily turned over; also, a boom provided with a railing or steadiment for those who may walk upon it to steady themselves by. I accomplish these objects in the manner shown in the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a side view of a section of the boom. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional end view of the same, drawn at the plane X X, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged broken top view of two sections of my improved boom, shown as joined together by a chain.

An important feature of my improved boom is the use, in combination with the floating timbers commonly called a "boom-body," of the upright posts A A, as when these are so applied to the boom-body as to project above it they prevent light or buoyant logs from "jumping" the boom when subject to the action of waves. When these posts are so applied to the boom-body as to project below it into the water, they serve to prevent heavy logs from "diving" under the boom, as the upright posts when projecting down into the water serve to make the boom "tow" or haul heavier in moving it about. It will be apparent that in cases where the logs are all buoyant the upright posts might only project above the boom-body, and this I consider would still be within the province of my invention. The construction of a boom in which the posts projected only from the under side of the boom-body I consider would likewise be within the scope of my invention. A boom made, however, as here shown and described, in which the upright posts project

both above and below the boom-body, constitutes the preferable construction for all classes of logs.

A log-boom is composed, according to its length, of a greater or less number of "sections." As these sections are practically alike in my improved boom, I will simply describe the construction of one section, it being understood that these sections are joined to each other end to end to make the length of boom needed. Frequently the free ends of the first and last sections of the boom are brought together, the logs being imprisoned in the loop formed by the encircling boom. A section of my improved boom may preferably be made by using for the boom-body three long square timbers B B B laid side by side. Adjacent perpendicular gains are cut in the outside edge of the middle timber B and the adjoining edge of the outside timber B, these gains being for the reception, severally, of the upright posts A A, &c., which it is desirable to hold firmly in place. A preferable construction of these gains is such that the posts A A, &c., may neatly fit therein. When the two timbers B B from which the gains are cut are spaced slightly apart, then the drawing of these timbers tightly together by the strong bolts or rivets F F, &c., serves to clamp the upright posts in the gains. The planks C C, &c., are then fastened by the spikes G G, &c., to the upright posts A A, &c. This completes a section of the boom ready for floating upon the water. Other similar sections may be made, and as many as are needed are joined together end to end by the chain D and staples E E, as shown in Fig. 4.

One essential feature of my improved boom-body is that it shall be made broader than deep, so that when floated upon the water it will always lie flat with one of its broad surfaces submerged and the other not submerged, the posts A A, &c., being fastened to the body of the boom perpendicularly. The planks C C and posts A A serve then as a railing to the broad walk formed by the three timbers B B B, rendering it safe and easy, even in a rough sea, for the boom-tenders to travel around the boom.

Heretofore in towing large bodies of logs for long distances upon the great lakes great



loss has been experienced from logs jumping over and diving under the boom during rough weather. By the use of my improved boom this will be prevented, while said boom  
5 is comparatively cheap to make and easily towed.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in floating log-booms,  
10 of the boom-body made broader than deep,

whereby it retains its flat position upon the water, and perpendicularly-inclined posts thereto fixedly attached for the purpose of preventing the floating logs imprisoned by said boom from escaping therefrom by the action of the waves, substantially as set forth. 15

GEORGE F. SIBLEY.

Witnesses:

A. T. LINDERMAN,  
PAUL I. HEDGES.