

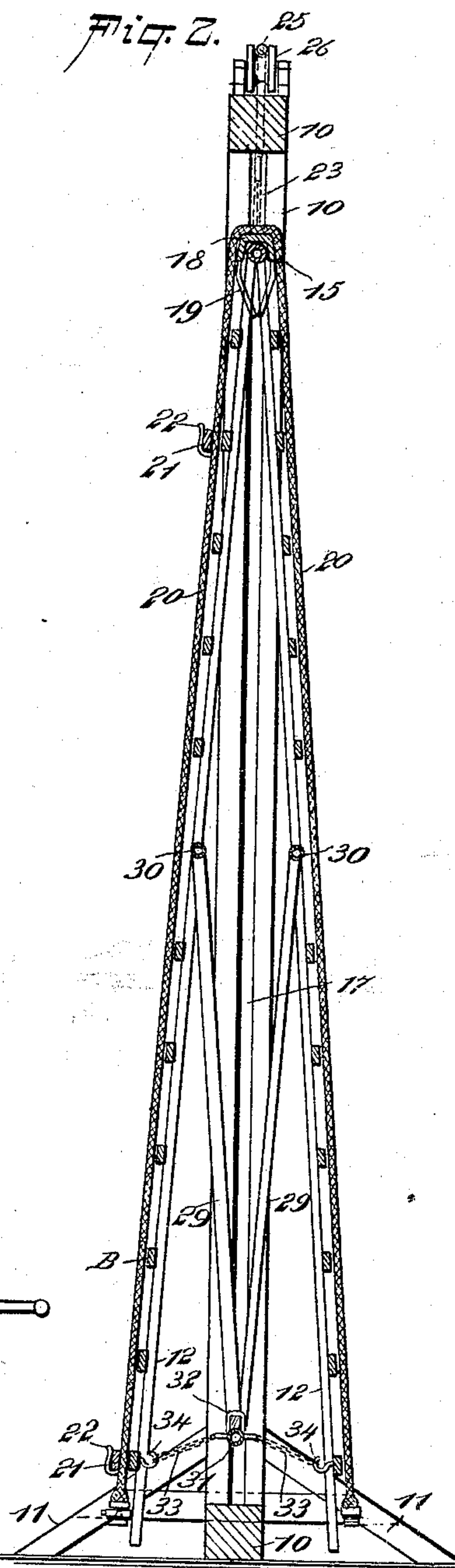
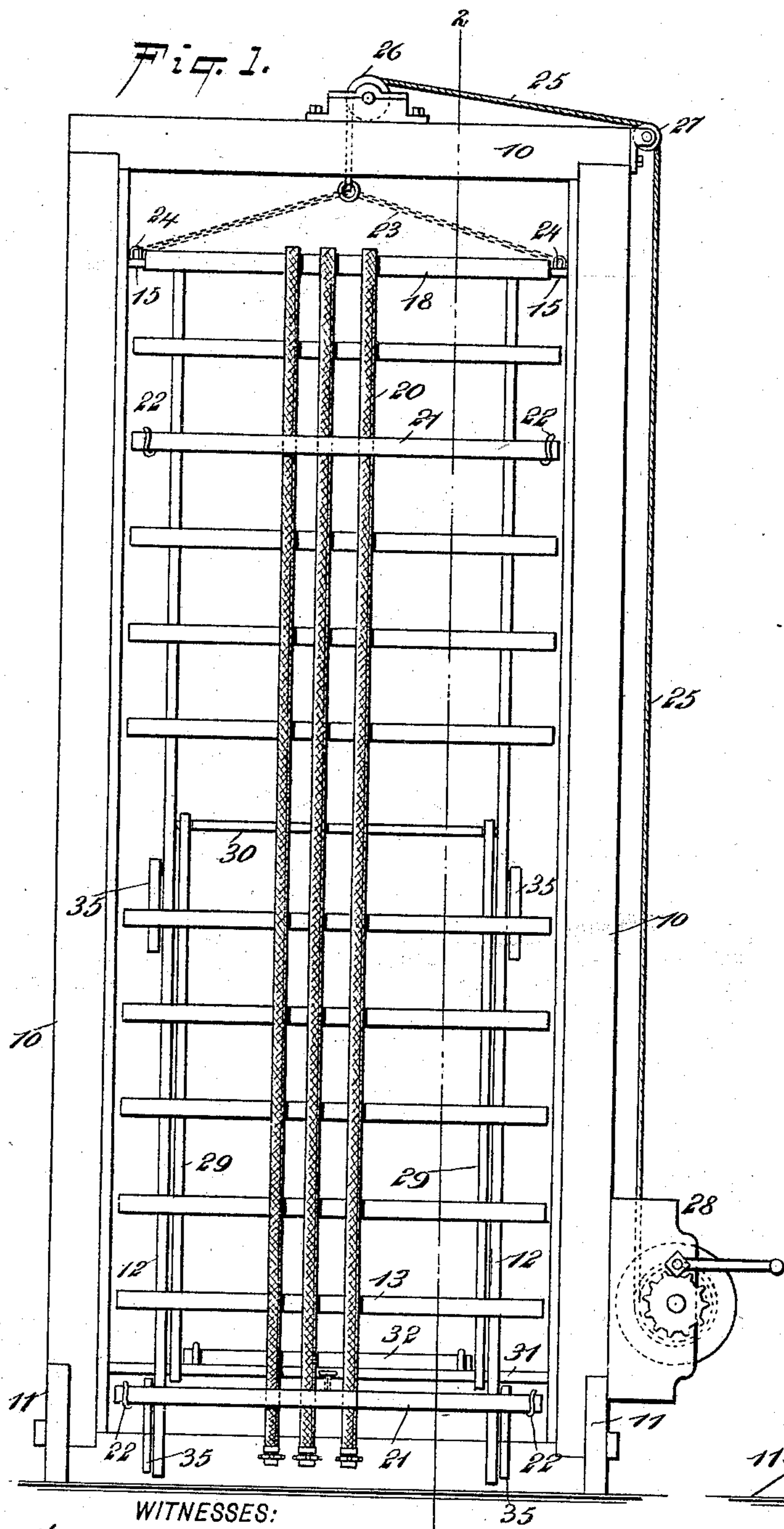
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. BRAMBLE.
FIRE HOSE SUPPORTER.

No. 544,951.

Patented Aug. 20, 1895.



WITNESSES:

William Gabel.

H. P. Hutchinson

INVENTOR

J. E. Bramble

BY

Munn & Co

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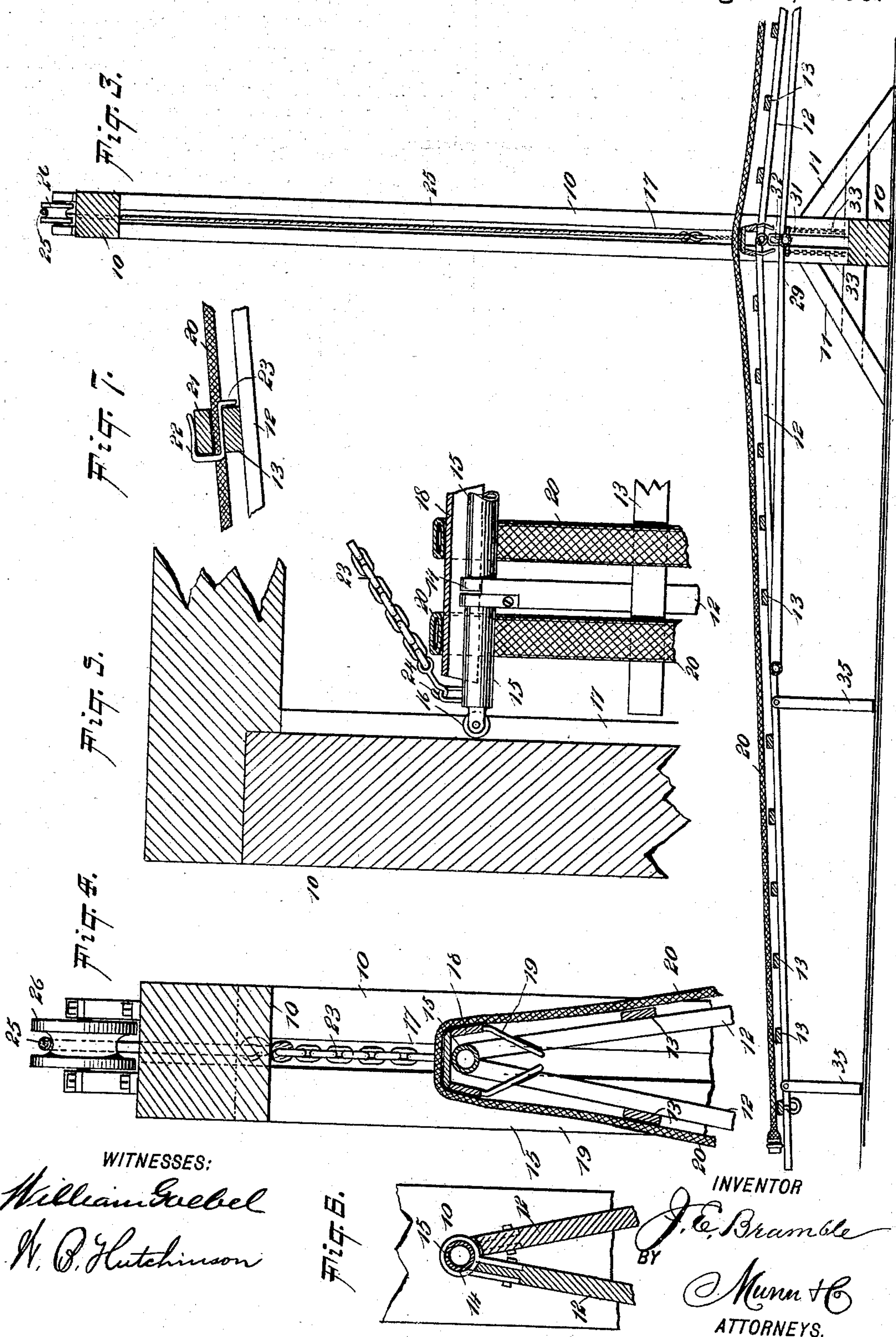
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J. E. BRAMBLE.
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No. 544,951.

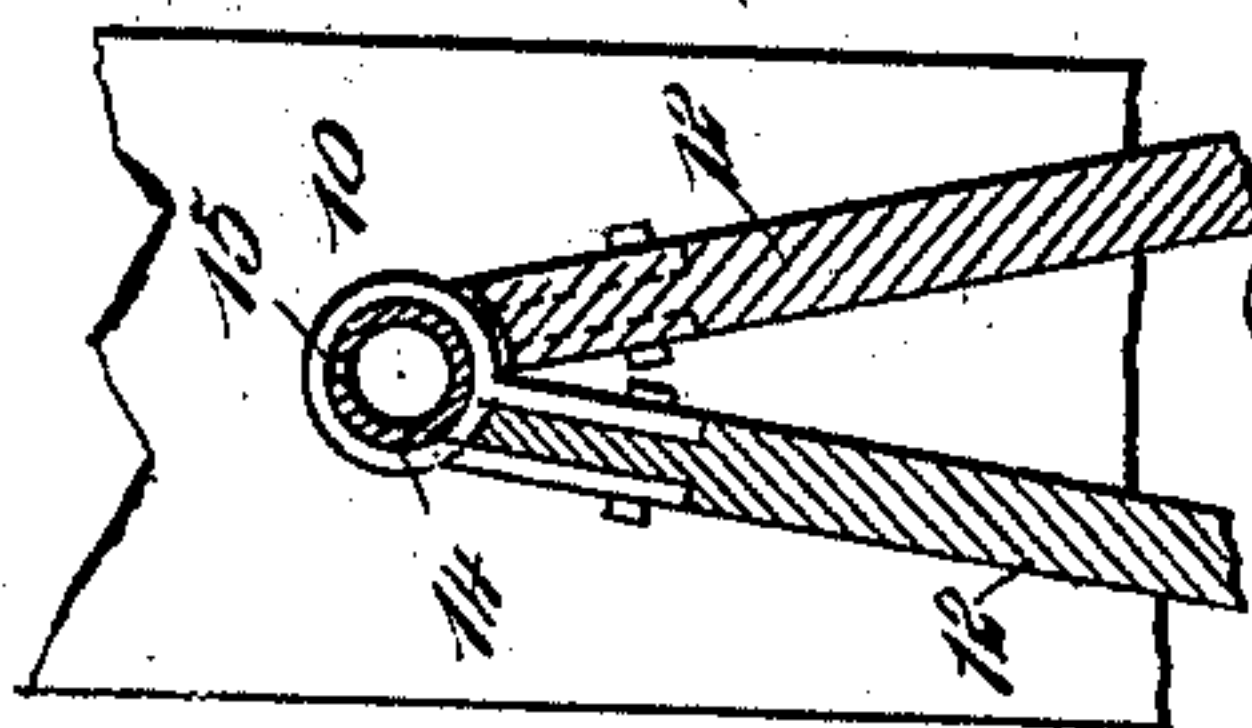
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Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ELWORTH BRAMBLE, OF GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

FIRE-HOSE SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,951, dated August 20, 1895.

Application filed January 31, 1895. Serial No. 536,854. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ELWORTH BRAMBLE, of Gainesville, in the county of Cooke and State of Texas, have invented a new and
5 Improved Fire-Hose Supporter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in a device for supporting fire-hose, so that it may
10 be conveniently and thoroughly washed and easily dried.

The object of my invention is to produce a device of this kind which may be easily spread out in a substantially horizontal position, so
15 that the hose may be conveniently stretched upon it and washed; also, to provide means for elevating the hose-carrying frames, so that the hose may be held away from the ground where it will be quickly acted on by the air
20 currents, and away from the objectionable heat radiated from the ground in hot weather; to provide devices by which the hose may be supported without injury; to make the apparatus in such a way that it may be quickly
25 and easily worked, and in general to produce a device of this class which can carry a large quantity of hose and can be worked in a way to enable the hose to be washed and dried better than by the use of ordinary contrivances
30 of the class named.

To these ends my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

35 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved
40 apparatus in a raised position and with several sections of hose supported on it. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a broken detail sectional view showing the position of the parts when
45 the hose-frames are stretched out to receive the hose. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view of the frames when in a raised position, the view showing, also, the mechanism for raising them. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail
50 sectional view showing the manner in which the hose-supporting frames are guided in their movements. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional

view showing the manner in which the hose-frames are pivoted; and Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of the device for clamping the
55 hose to the frames, so as to relieve the middle part of the hose of the excessive strain which would be caused by hanging the hose from the middle over the stretching-frames.

The apparatus is provided with an upright
60 frame 10, which has suitable foot-braces 11 to steady it, and this upright or main frame carries the stretcher-frames, each comprising the longitudinal rails 12 and the cross-slats 13, and these stretcher-frames are adapted to be
65 extended in a substantially horizontal position, so that the hose may be easily laid on them, as in Fig. 3, or elevated to a nearly vertical position, as in Fig. 2, so that the hose may be suspended in a manner to quickly
70 drain and dry. To this end the rails 12 of the stretcher-frame are at their inner and upper ends pivoted, as shown at 14, to a cross-bar 15, which has at its ends rollers 16, adapted to run in the vertical grooves or slideways 17
75 in the side rails of the frame 10. If desired, the guide-rollers 16 may be dispensed with and the rod 15 extended into the slideways 17, in which case the ends of the rod are perfectly squared. The slideways 17 may be
80 made either of wood or metal, as preferred. At the points where the inner ends of the stretcher-frames meet is a hose bridge or guard 18, which rides on the cross-bar 15, and is held in place by arms 19, which embrace
85 the rails 12 of the stretcher-frame. The object of this bridge is to prevent the hose from being bent too short at this point when the stretcher is elevated, as hereinafter described.

The hose 20 is adapted to be laid upon the
90 outstretched frames, and in order that the strain may not all come on the middle of the hose-sections when the frames are elevated, clamping-bars 21 are used, which clamp the hose-sections at necessary intervals to the
95 stretcher-frames, and these bars may be fastened in any convenient way, a suitable fastening being shown in Fig. 7, which comprises a hook 22 to support the clamping-bar, the hook having a bent end 23 to engage one of
100 the cross-pieces 13 of the stretcher-frame.

The inner ends of the frames 12 13 are raised by means of a chain 23, the ends of which are secured to staples 24, or equiva-

lent devices on the ends of the cross-bar 15, and the chain 23 connects with a cable 25, which extends upward and outward over guide-pulleys 26 and 27, and then down to a windlass 28 at the foot of the frame 10. It will be seen that by turning the windlass and winding up the cable 25 the inner ends of the stretcher-frames are raised, while the outer ends are drawn gradually together, and by unwinding the cable the inner ends of the frames are permitted to drop.

In order that the stretcher-frames may swing automatically to place and be suitably braced, braces 29 are provided for them, which at their upper ends are pivoted to cross-bars 30, connecting the rails 12, and at their lower ends are journaled on a cross-bar 31, which is secured to the frame 10 near the foot of the ladder. A spacing-bar 32 is placed on the cross-bar 31 between the opposite pairs of braces 29, so as to hold them the correct distance apart. The spacing-bar may be made either of wood or metal.

When the inner ends of the stretcher-frames are raised, the outer ends swing gradually inward to the position shown in Fig. 2, and when the inner ends of the frames are lowered the upper ends of the braces 29 swing outward, carrying with them the stretcher-frames and causing them to spread to the position shown in Fig. 3.

When the stretcher-frames are elevated to the position shown in Fig. 2, they are fastened by chains 33 or equivalent devices, these chains being secured to the cross-bar 31 and adapted to engage hooks 34 on the under sides of the stretcher-frames near the outer ends of said frames.

In order that the stretcher-frames may be supported when spread out, they are provided with drop-legs 35, which are pivoted to the rails 12, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 3.

When a quantity of hose is to be washed, the chains 33 are released and the stretcher-frames dropped to the position shown in Fig. 3 and the hose-sections are then placed lengthwise on the stretcher-frames, the sections being of lengths to extend approximately the full length of the extended frames, and the hose-sections are clamped to the frames, after which the inner ends of the frames are raised, by means of the windlass 28, the fastening-chains 33 engaged with the hooks 34, and the suspended hose-sections are thus held in position to quickly drain and dry.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent--

1. A fire hose supporter, comprising a pair of oppositely arranged skeleton frames, a cross bar to which the inner ends of the frames are pivotally connected, a hoisting device to raise the inner ends of the frames, and a suitable guide for the ends of the cross bar, substantially as described.

2. A fire hose supporter, comprising a pair of skeleton frames, each comprising the longitudinal rails and the cross slats connecting said rails, a cross bar to which the inner ends of the rails are pivotally connected, a hoisting device to raise the inner ends of the frames, and swinging braces pivoted to the opposite frames and to a cross bar supported between them, substantially as described.

3. A fire hose supporter, comprising a pair of skeleton frames pivoted together at their inner ends, a guide for the frames, a hoisting device to raise and lower the inner ends of the frames, and clamping devices to fasten hose to the frames, substantially as described.

4. A fire hose supporter, comprising a pair of skeleton frames pivoted together at their inner ends, a hoisting device to raise and lower the inner ends of the frames clamping devices to fasten hose to the frames, a guide for the inner ends of the frames, braces pivoted to the opposite frames and to a support between the frames, and a fastening device to hold the frames in an elevated position, substantially as described.

5. A fire hose supporter, comprising an upright frame, a pair of skeleton frames, a cross bar pivoted to the skeleton frames and slidable in the upright frame, a second cross bar at the foot of the upright frame, braces pivoted to the lower cross bar and to the opposite skeleton frames, and a cable and windlass for raising the sliding cross bar, substantially as described.

6. The combination with the skeleton frames, and the cross bar to which the inner ends of said frames are pivotally connected, of the concaved hose bridge extending longitudinally on the said cross bar and covering the joints of the frame, substantially as described.

7. The combination, with the skeleton frames pivoted together at their inner ends, of a concaved hose bridge riding on the joint of the frames, and the fastening arms secured to the bridge and engaging the rails of the skeleton frames, substantially as described.

JAMES ELWORTH BRAMBLE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. BAILEY,
WILLIE B. KINNE.