

(No Model.)

A. B. McCOY.
HARNESS HANGER.

No. 585,776.

Patented July 6, 1897.

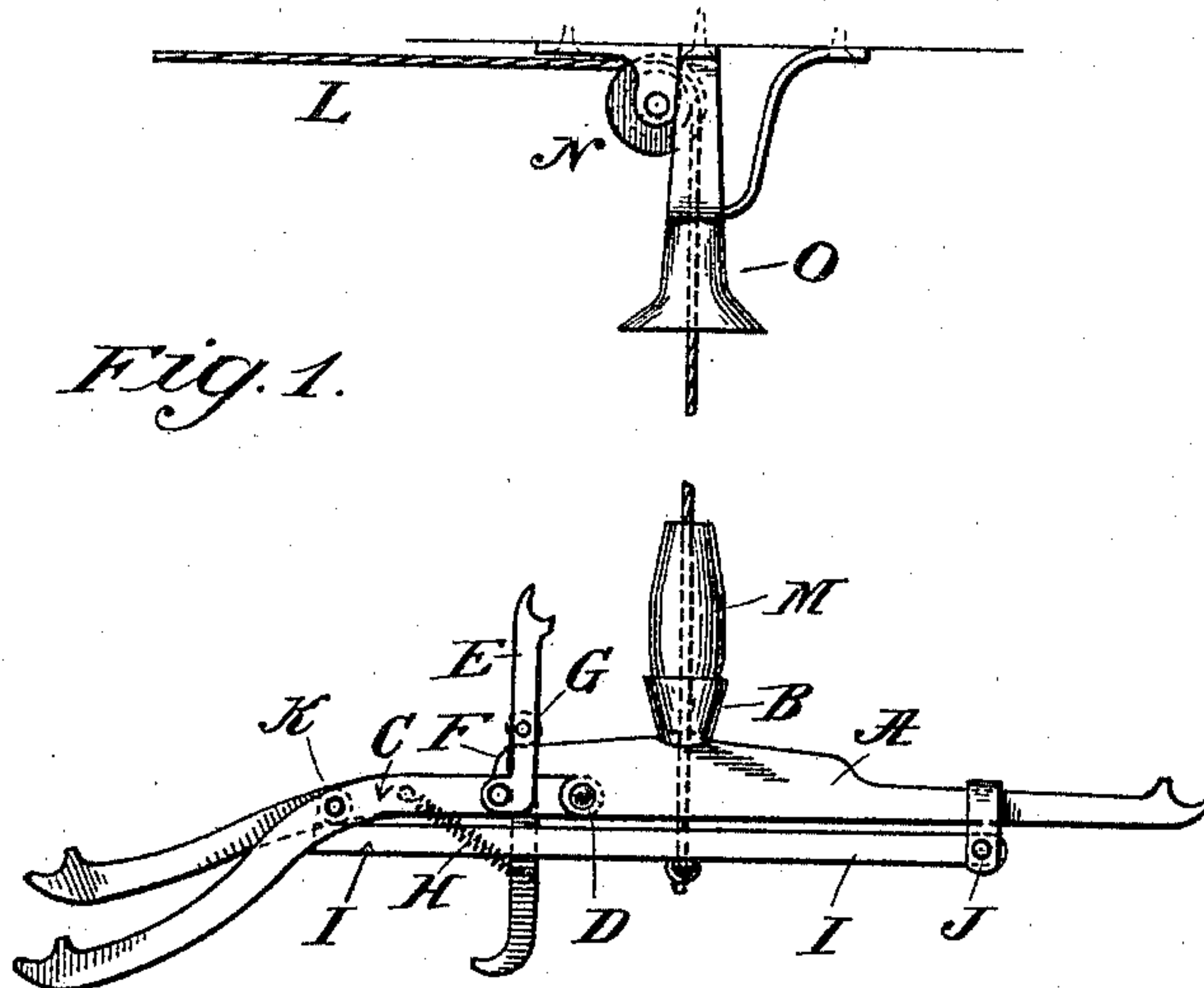


Fig. 1.

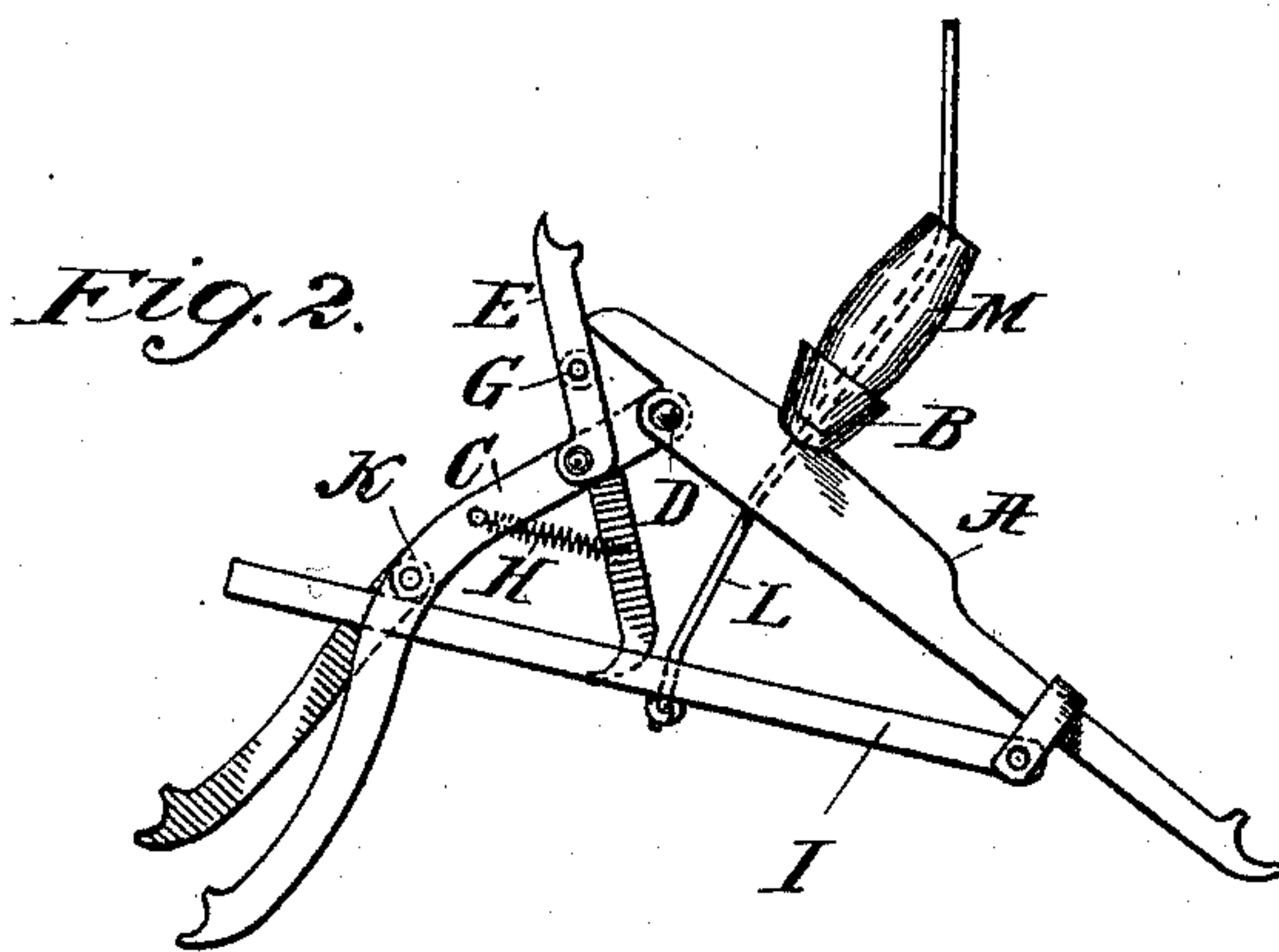


Fig. 2.

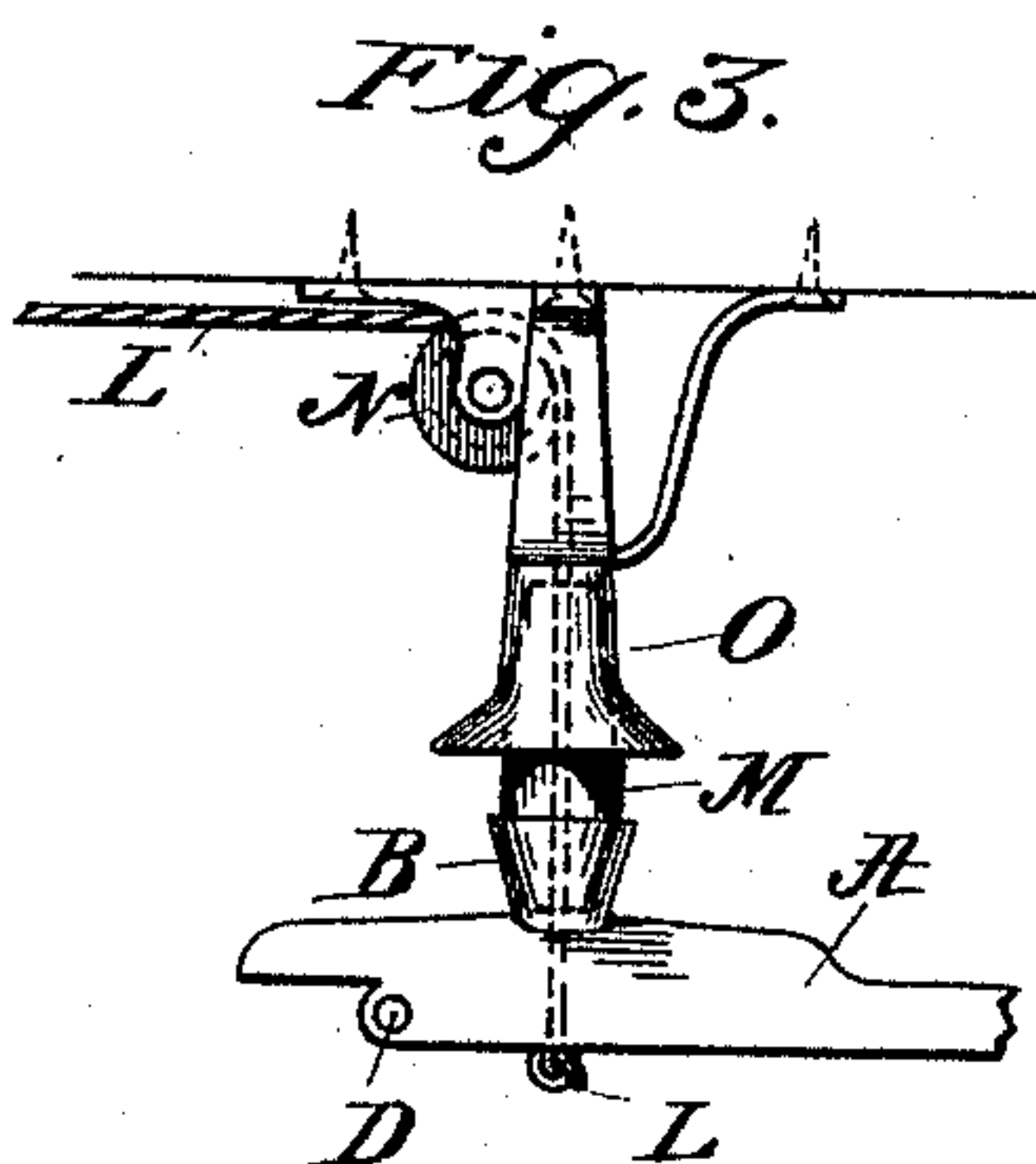


Fig. 3.

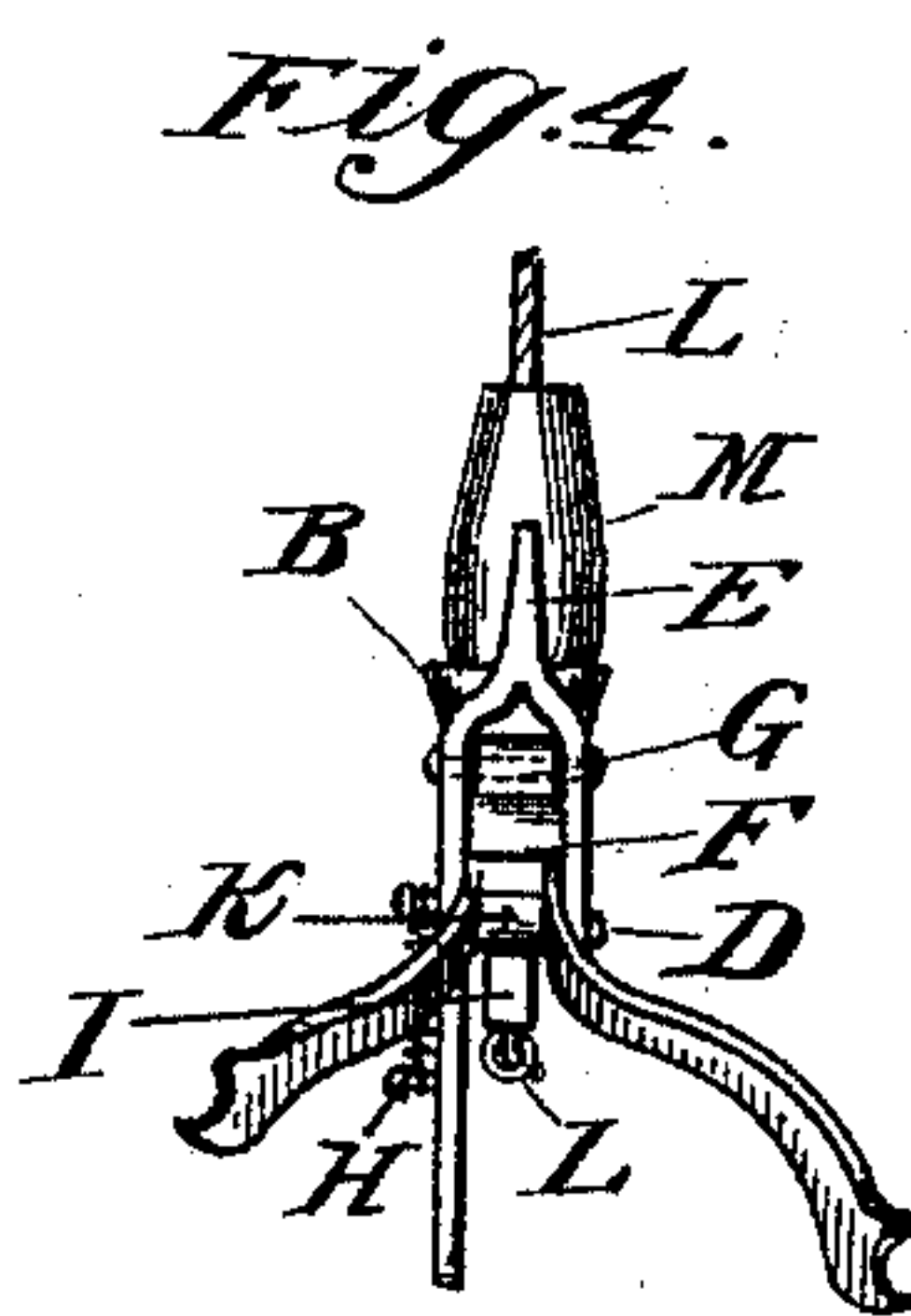


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HARNESS-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,776, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed March 1, 1897. Serial No. 625,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO B. MCCOY, of Burlington, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Har-
5 ness-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of har-
ness-hangers which are intended to support a
harness in a raised and extended position, so
10 that the horse may pass into position beneath it, and then to be sprung to drop the harness upon the horse, after which the hanger is drawn upward out of the way. This class of
hangers is much used by fire departments,
15 where celerity of operation is of great importance.

My improvements are directed principally to means whereby the hanger is both set after
being sprung and is housed near the ceiling
20 in its set or extended position, and the details of the improvements are hereinafter more
more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation
of the hanger set in position to hold the har-
25 ness and showing the ceiling-pulley, guide, and stop. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the sprung hanger. Fig. 3 is a partial view of the hanger raised and housed against the ceiling; and Fig. 4 is an elevation at right angles
30 to Fig. 1, taken from the left.

Similar letters of reference designate similar parts in all the figures.

A is the front arm of the hanger, which is provided on its upper side with the cup-like
35 buffer-holder B. The rear forked arm C is hinged at D to the front arm, and the arms A and C are locked in their extended position by means of the forked hook E, pivoted to the arm C and swinging over the rounded
40 end F of the arm A. Within the hook E is an antifriction-roller G to prevent binding of the parts. This hook is drawn forward by means of the spring H, and its upper end forms the rein-actuated trip, while its lower
45 end forms the saddle-supporting hook. A set-bar I is hung to the arm A at J, its rear end extending back between the forks of the arm C and resting against an antifriction-roller K, mounted between the arms.

50 The arm A is pierced by a hole beneath the

buffer-holder B, and through this is run a cord L, fastened to the set-bar I. The cord passes through an elongated rubber buffer M, which rests in the buffer-holder, the cord moving freely through the buffer and arm A.

Beneath the ceiling-pulley N is suspended the bell-shaped stop O, the cord L extending up through a hole in the top of the stop O and over the pulley N and then being connected with the weight in the usual manner.

If the hanger is used for a single-truck harness, the forks of the rear arm are given an even droop, but if it is used for double-truck harness the outside fork is raised somewhat to better allow the horse to swing under the
65 harness. This arrangement is shown in the drawings.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The hanger being suspended at the proper height in its set position, the harness
70 is hung upon it in the usual way. The horse being in position, the trip E is sprung through the rein in the usual manner. The weight of the harness on the ends of the arms swings those ends down and the inner ends up, the
75 set-bar I forming fulcrums for the arms to swing on and the cord L rendering freely through the arm A and buffer M. The harness then frees the hanger, which, released from that weight, is drawn toward the ceiling
80 by the usual counterweight acting through the cord L. The center of gravity of the connected arms being between the pivotal points J and K, the arms tend automatically to fall back into their normal position. The end F
85 of the arm A passes below the hook E, which is drawn into place by the spring D, locking the arms in the set position. As the hanger rises the buffer M enters the stop O, which is provided with a wide bell-like mouth, as
90 shown, to accommodate the buffer should the hanger be oscillating and the buffer strike the stop at an angle. The buffer seats itself in the stop, the long hollow neck of which grasps the buffer, so as to prevent the arms
95 of the hanger from vibrating violently and striking the ceiling, while at the same time a moderate vibration is permitted. If the ascent of the hanger has been so rapid that the arms have not had time to resume their nor-
100

mal position under the force of gravity alone, as soon as the buffer seats itself in the stop the drag of the cord upon the set-bar I will draw it up against the arm A, instantly setting the arms.

Thus the hanger is both set and housed in the same operation, the violent swinging and banging of its ends are avoided, the arms are not left to dangle and endanger the passing apparatus and the riders, and the hanger is ready for immediate use when again required.

Various modifications might be adopted without departing from the spirit of my invention, as will be readily understood; but,

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a cord attached to the set-bar, and a catch to lock the sections together.

2. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a cord attached to the set-bar, and a spring-pressed catch to lock the sections together.

3. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a

cord attached to the set-bar, and a catch to lock the sections together, a buffer and a stop.

4. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a cord attached to the set-bar, a catch to lock the sections together, a buffer-holder, a buffer and a stop.

5. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a cord attached to the set-bar, a catch to lock the sections together, a buffer-holder, an elongated elastic buffer, and a recessed stop.

6. A harness-hanger, embodying two hinged sections, a set-bar pivoted to one section and in sliding contact with the other section, a cord attached to the set-bar, a catch to lock the sections together, a buffer-holder, an elongated elastic buffer, and a recessed bell-mouthed stop.

7. A harness-hanger, embodying hinged sections, a catch to lock said sections in their extended position, said catch being provided with an upwardly-extended tripping-arm, and a depending hook to form the saddle-support.

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