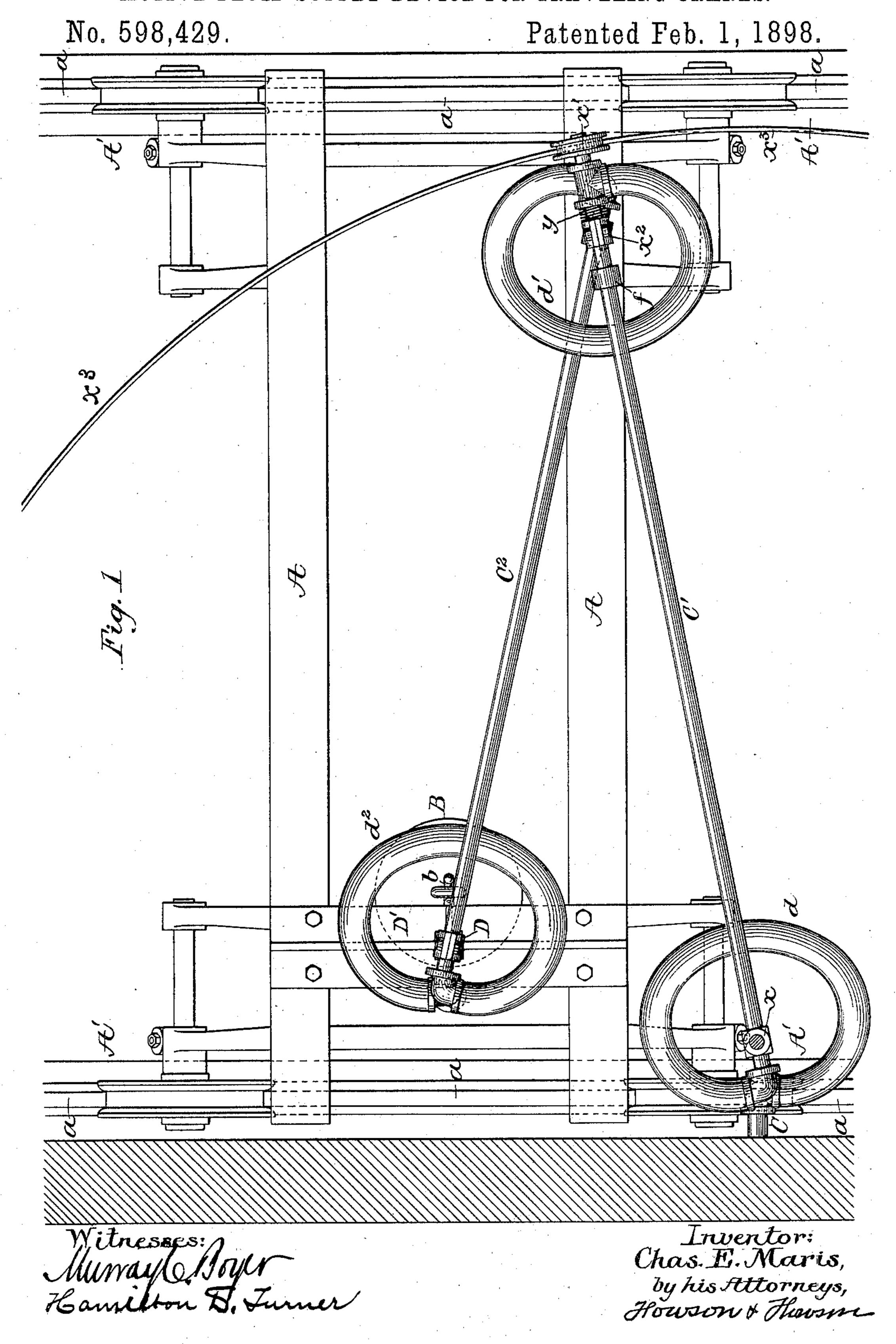
C. E. MARIS.

MOTIVE FLUID SUPPLY DEVICE FOR TRAVELING CRANES.

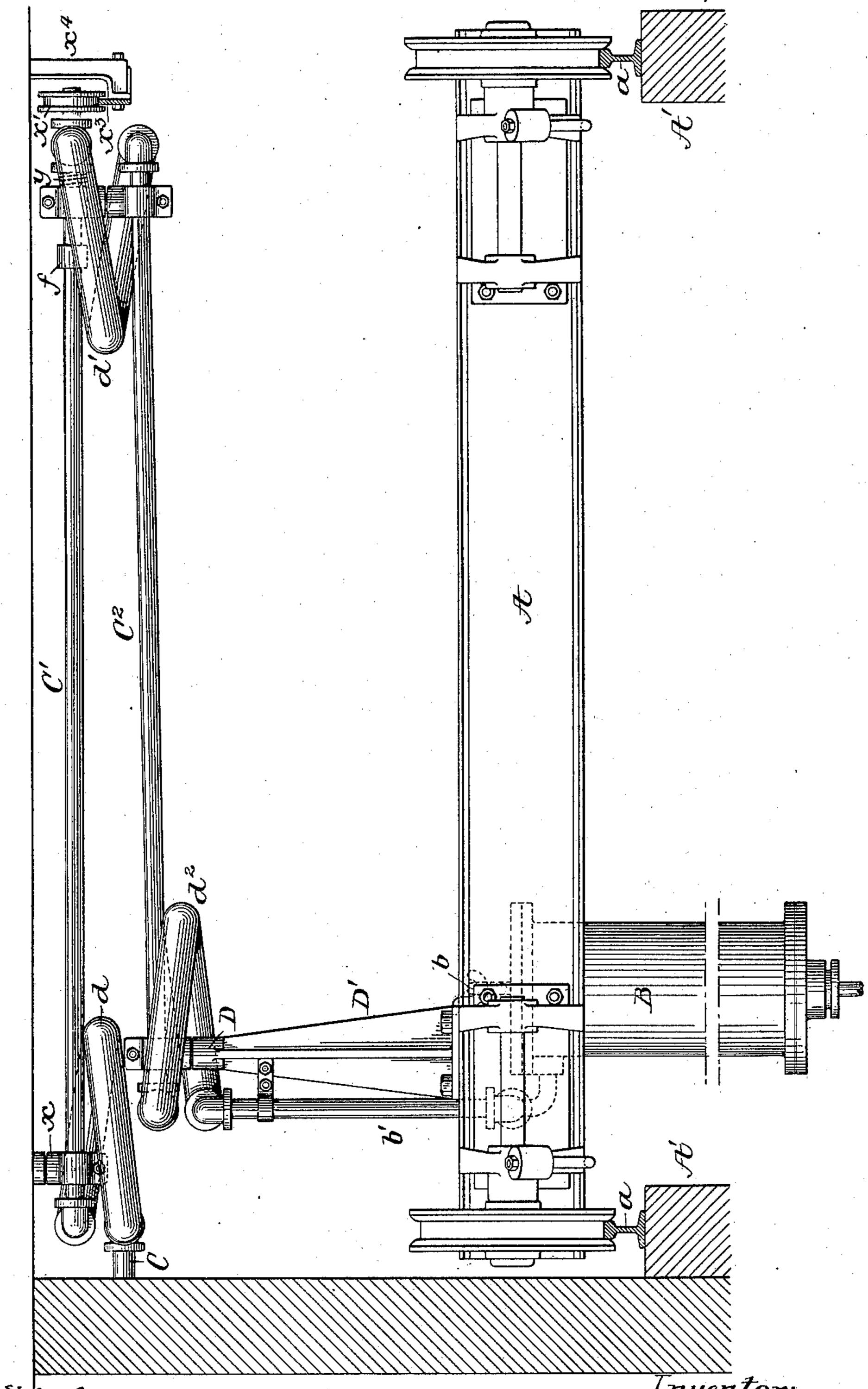


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MOTIVE FLUID SUPPLY DEVICE FOR TRAVELING CRANES.

No. 598,429.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.



Witnesses: Murray Officer Hamberon D. Turner Inventor: Chas. E. Maris, by his Attorneys, Howson

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, O. (

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES E. MARIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MOTIVE-FLUID-SUPPLY DEVICE FOR TRAVELING CRANES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,429, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed December 24, 1896. Serial No. 616,898. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles E. Maris, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Motive-Fluid-Supply Devices for Traveling Cranes, of which the fol-

lowing is a specification.

My invention consists of an arrangement of pipes and connections for supplying motive 10 fluid to the fluid-operated hoists carried by traveling cranes, whereby I am enabled to do away with long runs of hose for conveying the motive fluid, which are objectionable because they soon become worn and useless from being so often bent and twisted by the travel of the crane.

My invention is fully illustrated in the ac-

companying drawings, in which-

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved ar-20 rangement of motive-fluid-supply pipes and connections; and Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the traveling crane, showing the motivefluid-supply pipes mounted above the same.

Heretofore fluid has been supplied to the 25 hoisting-cylinders carried by traveling cranes by means of a flexible hose connection supported by hooks on the wall of the building in which the crane was located, or supported by brackets on the crane. As the crane ap-30 proached the point where the hose was connected to the supply-pipe it was necessary to take up the same and coil or twist it on the crane, and as the crane left this point the hose had to be let out. This twisting or coil-35 ing of the hose soon causes it to wear and become leaky and consequently useless. Another plan has been to hang a pipe by a hingejoint from the supply-pipe and to hang another pipe by a like joint from the inlet of the 40 hoisting-cylinder, these pipes being provided with a hinge-joint at their lower extremities. This plan, however, is unsatisfactory because

With my improved form of motive-fluidsupply pipes I provide a structure that is at once efficient, simple, and not liable to get

the pipes is borne by the crane.

of the hinge-joints and because the weight of

out of order.

In the drawings, A represents a traveling crane which is adapted to rails a, mounted on the stringers A', which may be supported in

any suitable manner. A vertical hoistingcylinder B may be suspended from the crane at b, a pipe b' being connected with the inletpassage of this cylinder. The supply-pipe 55 for the motive fluid is shown at C, C' and C² being the pipes which convey it to the cylinder B. The upper pipe C' is carried by a swiveled hanger x, secured to the ceiling of the building or to a bracket projecting from 60 the wall. At its opposite end it is provided with a trolley x', adapted to a rail x^3 , carried by brackets x^4 , depending from the ceiling. The pipe C' carries a swiveled hanger x^2 , which supports the pipe C2, the hanger being se- 65 cured to said pipe C² and free to slide longitudinally on the pipe C'. The other end of said pipe C² is carried by a swiveled head D, mounted on the top of the standard D', secured to the crane. A flexible hose d con- 70 nects the fluid-supply pipe C with the pipe C'. A like hose d' connects the pipes C' and C², and a hose d^2 connects the pipe C^2 with the pipe b', which supplies the cylinder B with the motive fluid.

The rail x^3 , on which the trolley x' is adapted to travel, constitutes the arc of a circle the center of which is the pivot-point of the swiveled hanger x, carrying the pipe C'.

Between the hanger x^2 and the connection 80 for the hose d' is interposed a spring y, which tends to move said hanger x^2 inwardly on the pipe C', such inward movement being limited by a stop f on said pipe C'.

The first portion of the pull of the pipe C^2 85 after the latter passes the pipe C' in either direction is mainly inward, and the spring causes the hanger x^2 to follow this inward pull until it strikes the stop f, by which time the pipe C^2 has been moved so far out of line with 90 the pipe C' that a sufficient sidewise pull upon the same will be exerted to cause its easy movement.

I claim as my invention-

1. In motive-fluid-supply devices for trave of eling cranes, the combination of the cylinder carried by the crane, a series of horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed structure independent of the crane, and not another pipe being pivoted to the crane, flexible connecting-sections between the pipes

and a pivoted connection for the outer ends of the pipes.

2. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the hoisting-5 cylinder, an upper horizontal motive-fluidconducting pipe, a swiveled support for the same independent of the crane, a lower horizontal motive-fluid-conducting pipe having a swiveled support on the crane, a sliding and 10 pivotal connection for the outer ends of the pipes, and flexible connecting-sections between the pipes, substantially as described.

3. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the crane, 15 the cylinder carried thereby, horizontal conducting-pipes for the motive fluid located above the cylinder and having swiveled connections, a flexible connection between said pipes, a rail secured to a fixed structure in-20 dependent of the crane, and a wheel or trolley carried by one of the pipes and adapted to said rail.

4. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the cylinder 25 carried by the crane, horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed structure independent of the crane and the other being pivoted to the crane, a flexible connect-30 ing-section between the pipes, a sliding pivotal connection for the outer ends of the pipes, and a spring acting on said sliding connection to move the same inwardly, substantially as specified.

5. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the cylinder carried by the crane, horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed struc-40 ture independent of the crane, and the other being pivoted to the crane, a flexible connecting-section between the pipes, a sliding pivotal connection for the outer ends of the pipes,

and a stop for limiting the inward movement

of said sliding connection, substantially as 45

specified.

6. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the cylinder carried by the crane, horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one 50 of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed structure independent of the crane and the other being pivoted to the crane, a flexible connection between the pipes, a sliding pivotal connection for the outer ends of the pipes, a 55 spring acting on said sliding connection to move the same inwardly, and a stop for limiting said inward movement, substantially as specified.

7. In motive-fluid-supply devices for trav- 60 eling cranes, the combination of the cylinder carried by the crane, horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed structure independent of the crane and the other 65 being pivoted to the crane, a flexible connecting-section between the pipes and a flexible connecting-section between the motive-fluidsupply pipe and the first of said pivoted conveyer-pipes, substantially as specified.

8. In motive-fluid-supply devices for traveling cranes, the combination of the cylinder carried by the crane, horizontal pipes for supplying motive fluid to said cylinder, one of said pipes being pivoted to a fixed struc- 75 ture independent of the crane and the other being pivoted to the crane, a flexible connecting-section between the pipes, and a flexible connecting-section between the second of said pivoted conveyer-pipes and the cylinder on 80 the crane, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. E. MARIS.

Witnesses:

MURRAY C. BOYER, Jos. H. KLEIN.