

No. 712,959.

Patented Nov. 4, 1902.

C. F. POHLMAN.
HOISTING HOOK FOR MINERS.

(Application filed May 17, 1902.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

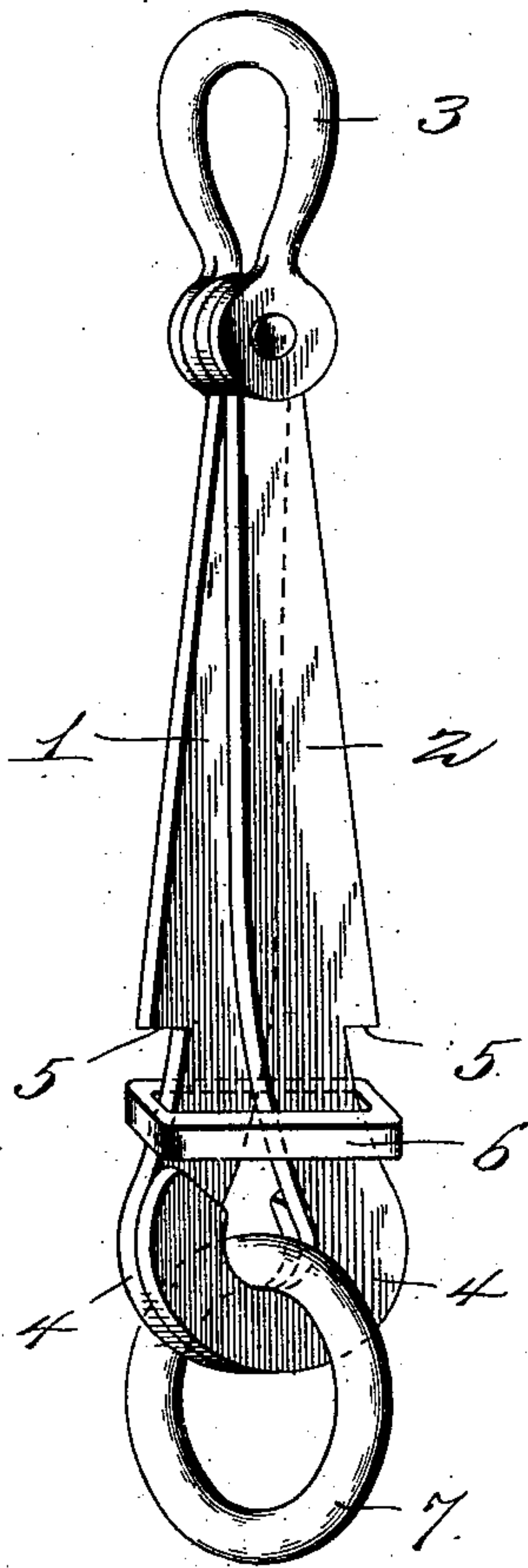
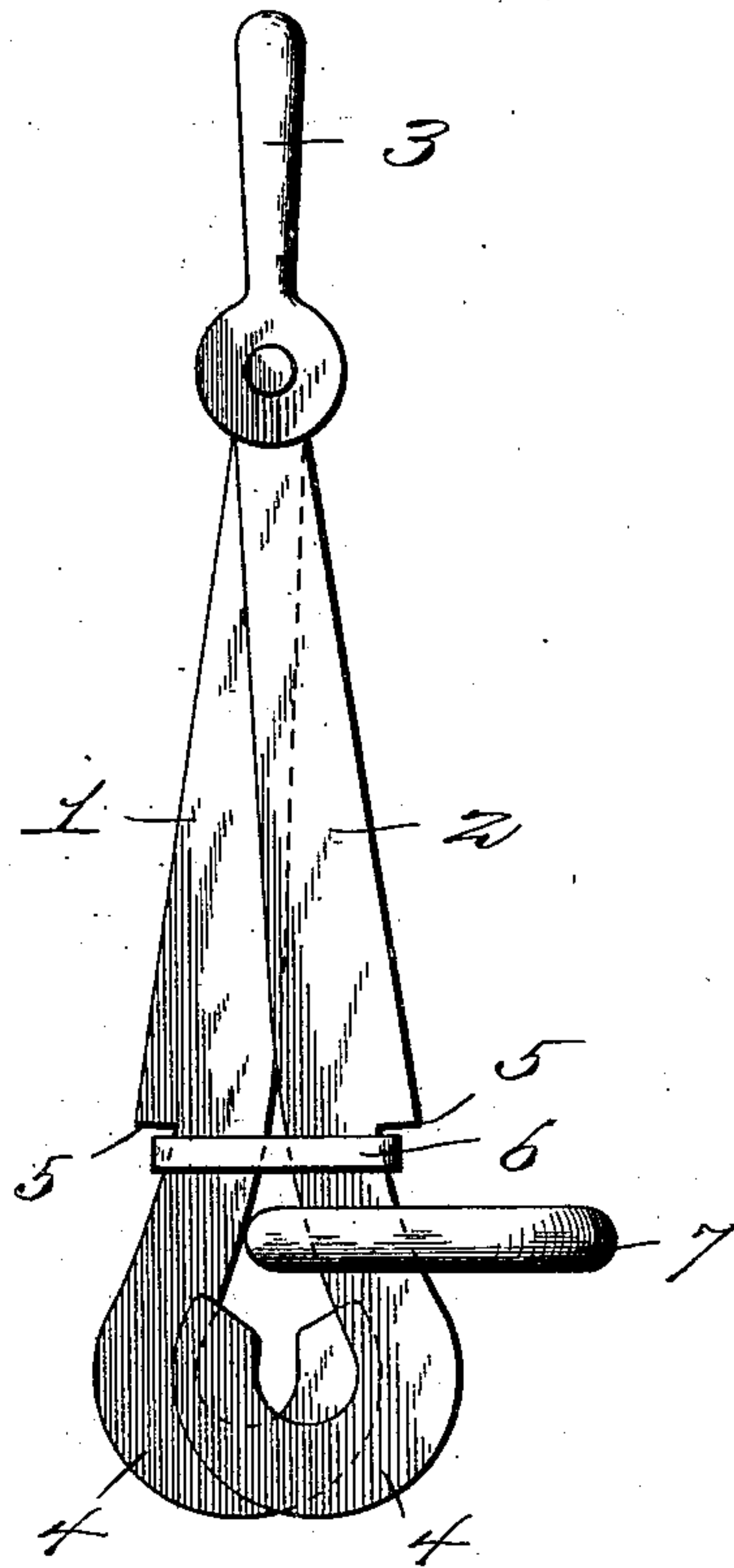


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

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HOISTING-HOOK FOR MINERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,959, dated November 4, 1902.

Application filed May 17, 1902. Serial No. 107,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. POHLMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hoisting-Hooks for Miners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hoisting-hooks for use by miners; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective construction whereby the hook will be prevented from becoming disengaged from the device to which it is connected, and thereby avoid endangering human life and loss of time and tools or receptacles.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hook embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the hook, showing the parts thereof in a different position.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the views.

The numerals 1 and 2, respectively, designate two jaws having their upper terminals overlapped and pivotally connected to a link 3, adapted to receive a suspending cable, rope, chain, or the like. The lower terminal of each jaw is shaped to form a hook 4, and both hook-terminals are normally overlapped and movable outwardly and inwardly in relation to each other. At a suitable distance above the hook-terminals 4 of each jaw the outer edge of the latter is formed with a horizontal straight shoulder 5, and from the shoulders 5 the jaws gradually curve outwardly and continue into the hook-terminals, thereby increasing the combined width of the overlapped jaws at a suitable point below the shoulder, or, in other words, extending the combined jaws transversely a greater distance than the combined outward extent of the shouldered portions of the jaws at a suitable distance below said shoulders. Before the jaws are secured in assembled relation a rectangular link or binder 6 is disposed thereover and normally located below the shoulders 5, the length of the link being slightly greater than the dis-

tance between the outer terminals of the two shoulders when the jaws are in fully-closed relation. The downward movement of the link or binder 6 over the jaws is limited by the transverse extent of said jaws, as set forth, at a suitable distance below the said shoulders, and when the link or binder 6 is in lowered position the jaws will be held closed and separation of the device connected to the hook-terminals 4 cannot be effected until the link or binder 6 is pushed upwardly over the jaws above the shoulders 5 to such an extent as to permit the hook-terminals 4 to be separated, this same operation being pursued when it is desired to connect the hook-terminals to a link, handle, or other device. The link or binder 6 is free to move on the jaws when below the shoulders 5, as clearly illustrated by Fig. 2, so as to compensate for movement of the device engaging the hook-terminals 4, and to illustrate the operation of the improved device a ring 7 is shown in engagement with the said hook-terminals, and it is intended to be understood that this ring is to represent any other device that may be desired to be attached to the improved hoisting-hook, because the operation of the jaws is always the same irrespective of the character of the device in engagement therewith. When the ring or other device engaging the jaws moves upwardly to compensate for the different movements of the tool or receptacle connected to the improved hook, the jaws separate or yield, as shown by Fig. 2, and the link or binder 6 is elevated until it contacts with the shoulders 5, thereby avoiding injury to or breakage of the hook-terminals.

The improved device will be found exceptionally useful for the purpose for which it has been designed, and in view of the simplicity of structure of the several parts it can be cheaply manufactured. The use of the two jaws with the lower hook-terminals also gives the improved device strength and renders it more durable.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A device of the class set forth comprising a pair of jaws pivotally connected at their upper terminals and having lower interturned overlapped hooked terminals freely movable in

relation to each other, and shoulders on the
outer edges above the said hooked terminals,
the shoulders having a combined transverse
extent greater than the combined overlapped
5 extent of the jaws at a distance below said
shoulders, and a link embracing the jaws
and freely slidable over the latter, the said
link being normally loosley located below the
shoulder but having a greater length than the

distance between the outer terminals of the 10
shoulders when the jaws are closed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES F. POHLMAN.

Witnesses:

L. P. HOLE,

T. T. POHLMAN.