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J. W. BLANCHARD & A. E. COVELL.  
LEWIS.

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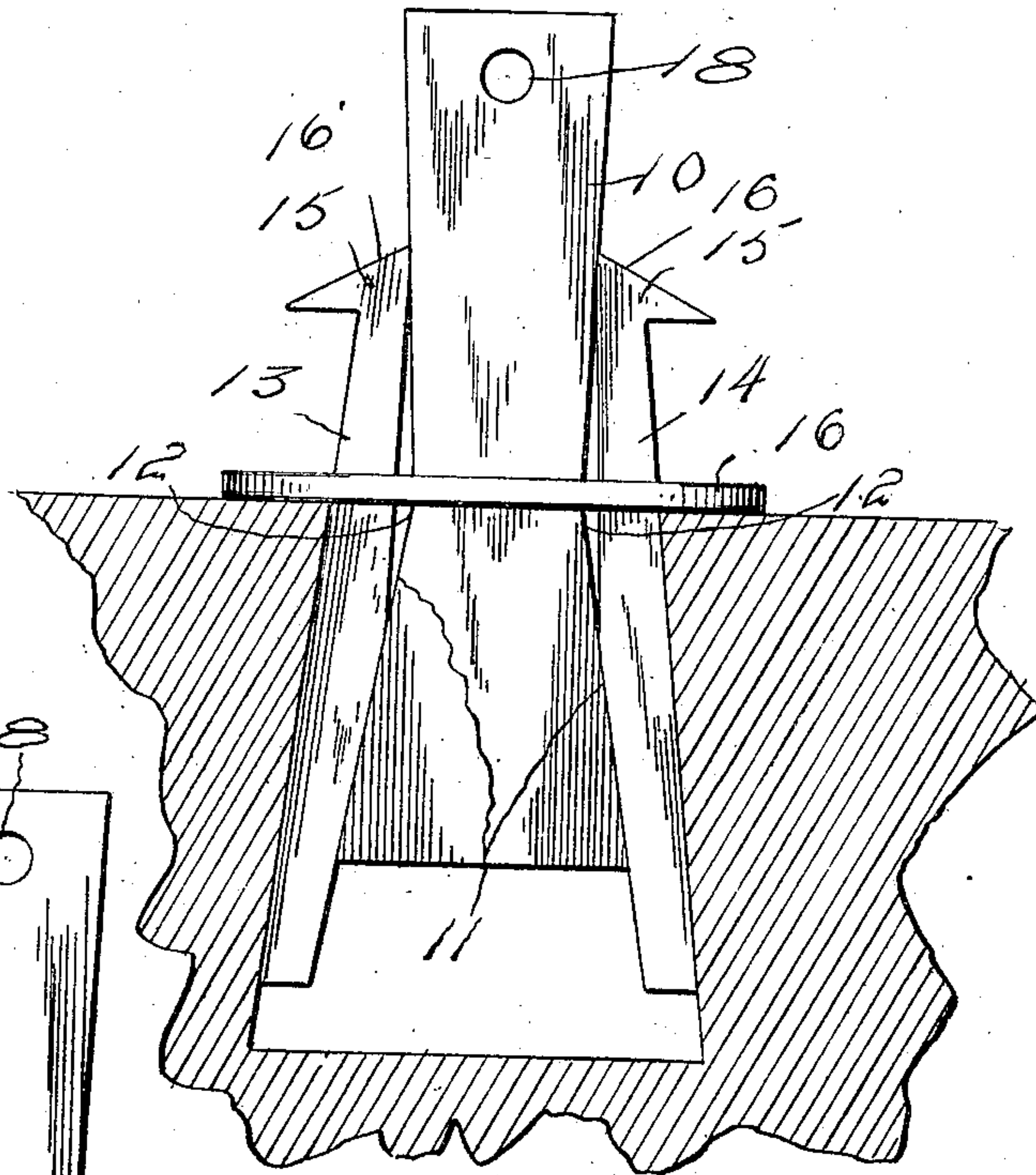


Fig. I

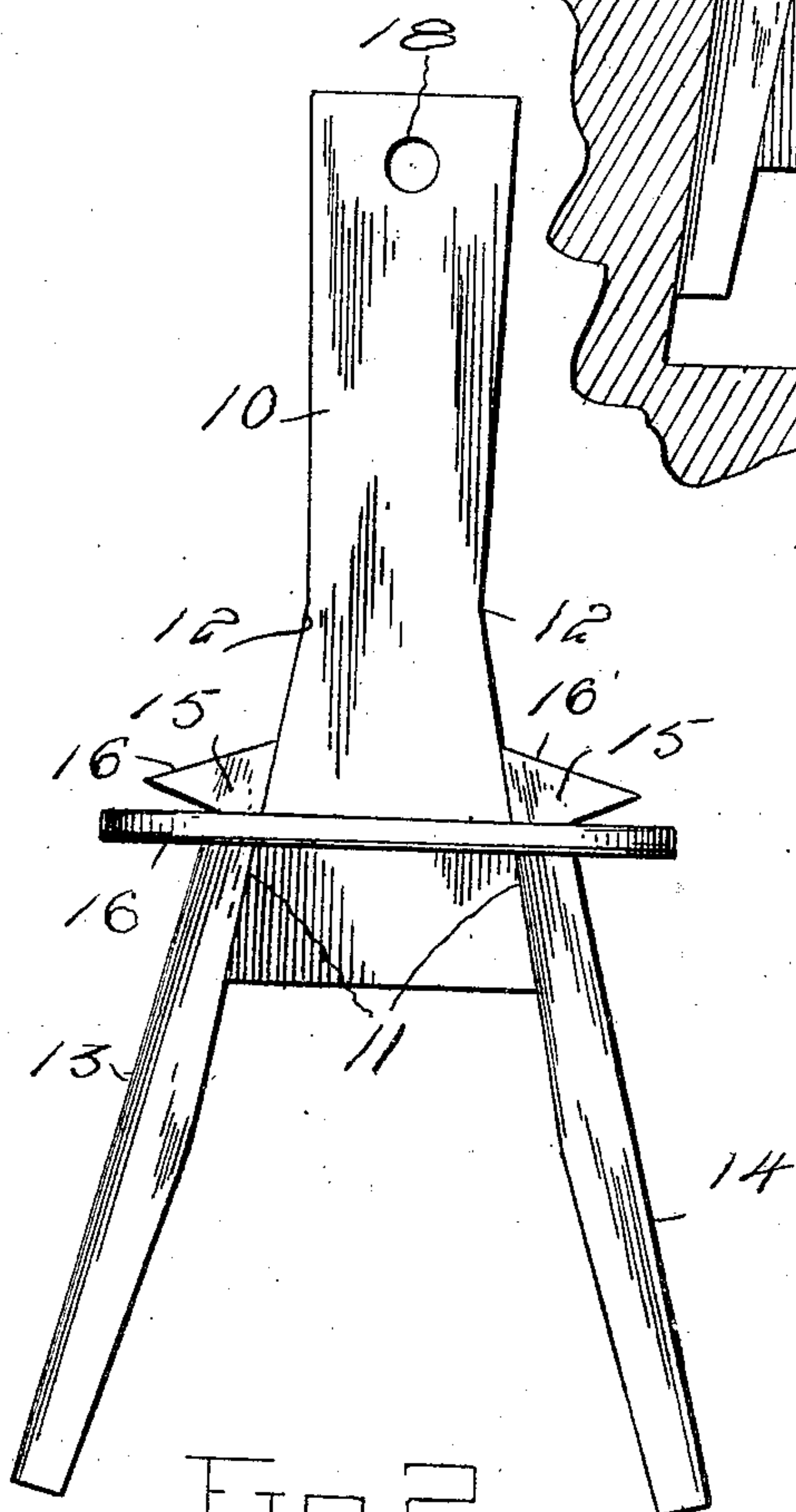


Fig. 2.

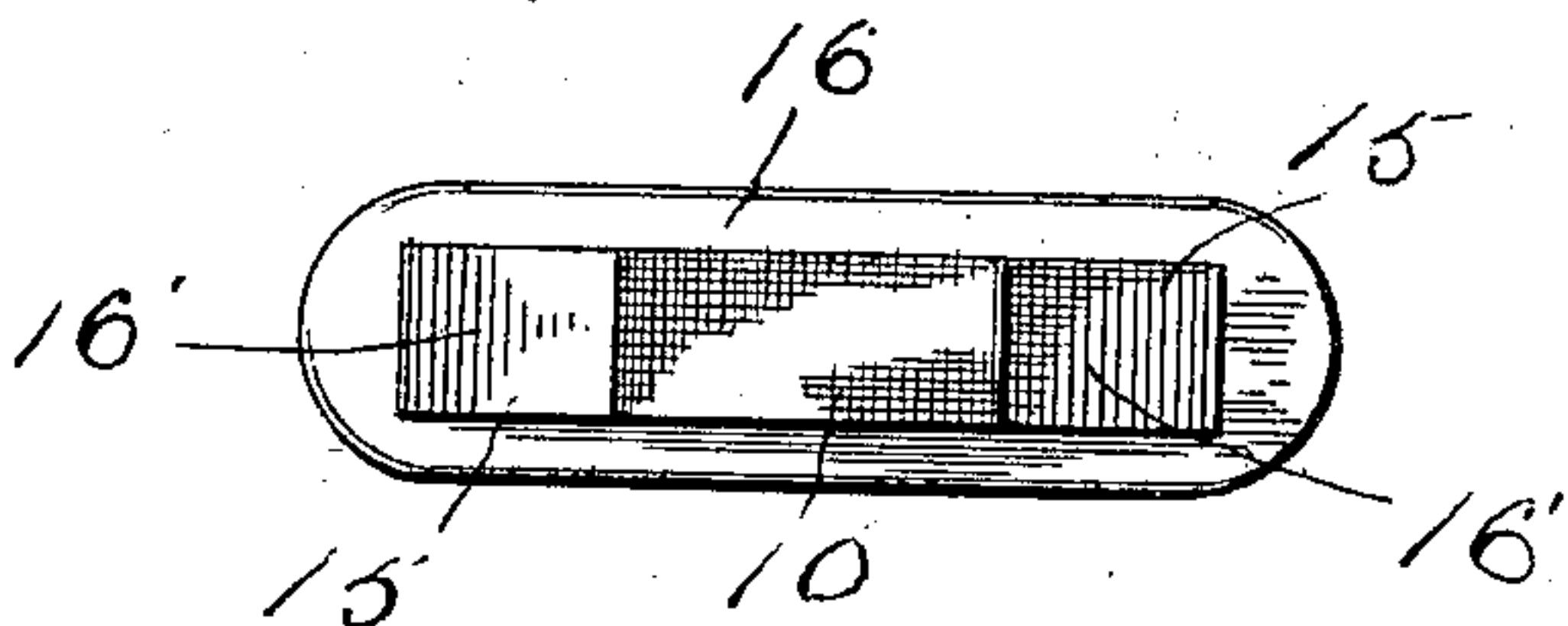


Fig. 3

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILLARD BLANCHARD AND ARTHUR E. COVELL, OF MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

LEWIS.

No. 880,962.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 3, 1908.

Application filed November 16, 1906, Serial No. 343,737. Renewed January 15, 1908. Serial No. 410,997.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN WILLARD BLANCHARD and ARTHUR E. COVELL, citizens of United States, residing at Montpelier, in the county of Washington, State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lewises; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to iron clamps dovetailed in recesses formed in heavy stones for lifting the same, and commonly termed "lewis."

It is the object of the invention to provide an entirely efficient lewis of simplified construction and means for keeping the parts together when they are introduced into the mortise or hole in the stone, and at other times, and yet entirely avoid interfering with or in the least obstructing the operation of the parts.

The nature of the invention is clearly set forth in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in view of which the improvements will first be described in detail with respect to their construction and manner of operation and then be pointed out in the subjoined claim.

Of the said drawings—Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the parts in different position from those shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view.

The same numerals of reference designate the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In the drawings, 10 designates the lifter composed of a flat plate of metal of uniform thickness throughout, and having a dovetail form at its lower end, by reason of its sides some distance above the lower end diverging or inclining outwardly as indicated at 11. From the points 12 at which the sides of the lifter commence to diverge to their lower end, to form the so-called dovetail, the edges incline slightly outward to their upper end, so that the upper end of the lifter is somewhat wider than at the point 12.

13 and 14 designate the feathers whose inner edges when the lewis is set in the mortise in the stone will conform to the outer edges of the lifter, with their outer edges parallel or nearly so. The upper end

portions of the feathers are provided with offsets 15 forming hooks which extend outwardly in opposite directions from the lifter.

16 is a slotted plate or yoke through which the lifter and feathers extend, the hooks or offsets 15 projecting over the plate at the ends of the slot, so as to keep the feathers in practically proper relation to the lifter when the device is carried about by a hold on the upper end of the lifter or when the lewis is being set in the hole in the stone as before stated. The upper extremities of the feathers are inclined outward, as at 16' so that in case anything should fall upon their tops, or if the said upper extremities 16' should be brought into contact with any object, it will glance or slide off laterally, and not be caught thereon, thus avoiding liability of breakage and other trouble in lifting stone.

The upper end of the lifter is provided with an eye 18 made by forming a hole there-through from side to side, which eye provides for hooking or shackling a lifting chain or cable to the lifter when raising a stone, and also affords means for carrying the lewis about.

In use, as the lifter is raised its divergent sides at its lower or dovetailed end will slide upward against the adjacent sides of the feathers, forcing the lower ends outward, and as the narrower portion of the lifter approaches the narrower upper portions of the feathers, the latter will be allowed to move inward toward the lifter in accordance with the outward movement at their lower ends, thus effectually wedging the parts in the mortise in the stone without tendency of the lifter to carry the feathers up with it.

The thickness of the lifter and feathers may ordinarily be about three-fourths of an inch.

What is claimed is—

1. A lewis comprising a lifter consisting of a flat plate of metal having divergent edges at its lower portion forming a dovetail, the edges of the lifter above the dovetail being inclined outwardly, and feathers on opposite sides of the lifter having edges of a form to conform to the outer edges of the lifter, the outer edges of the feathers being substantially parallel when in normal position, a yoke for connecting the parts at their upper portions, and an eye in the lifter formed by making a hole therethrough from side to side.

2. A lewis composed of a lifter consisting of a plate of metal having a lower portion of dovetail form, feathers at the sides of the lifter, the inner edges of which conform to  
5 the outer edges of the lifter, the upper parts of the feathers being constructed with lateral offsets forming hooks having outwardly inclined heads, combined with a yoke-plate provided with a slot through which the up-  
10 per portions of the parts extend, the offsets

resting on the plate beyond the ends of the slot.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WILLARD BLANCHARD.  
ARTHUR E. COVELL.

Witnesses:

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