J. L. WENTZ.

HOISTING BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1908.

903,421. Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Fig. 1.

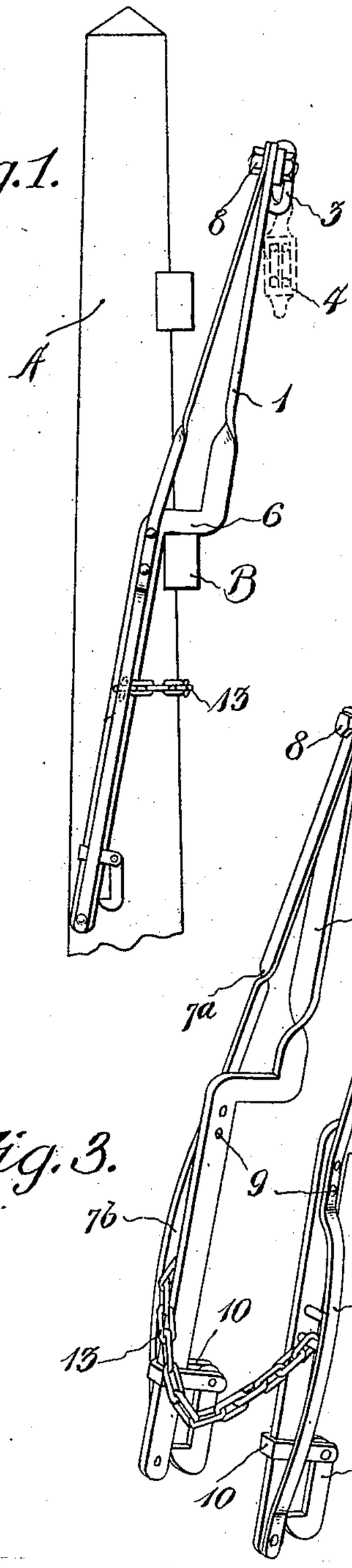


Fig. 2.

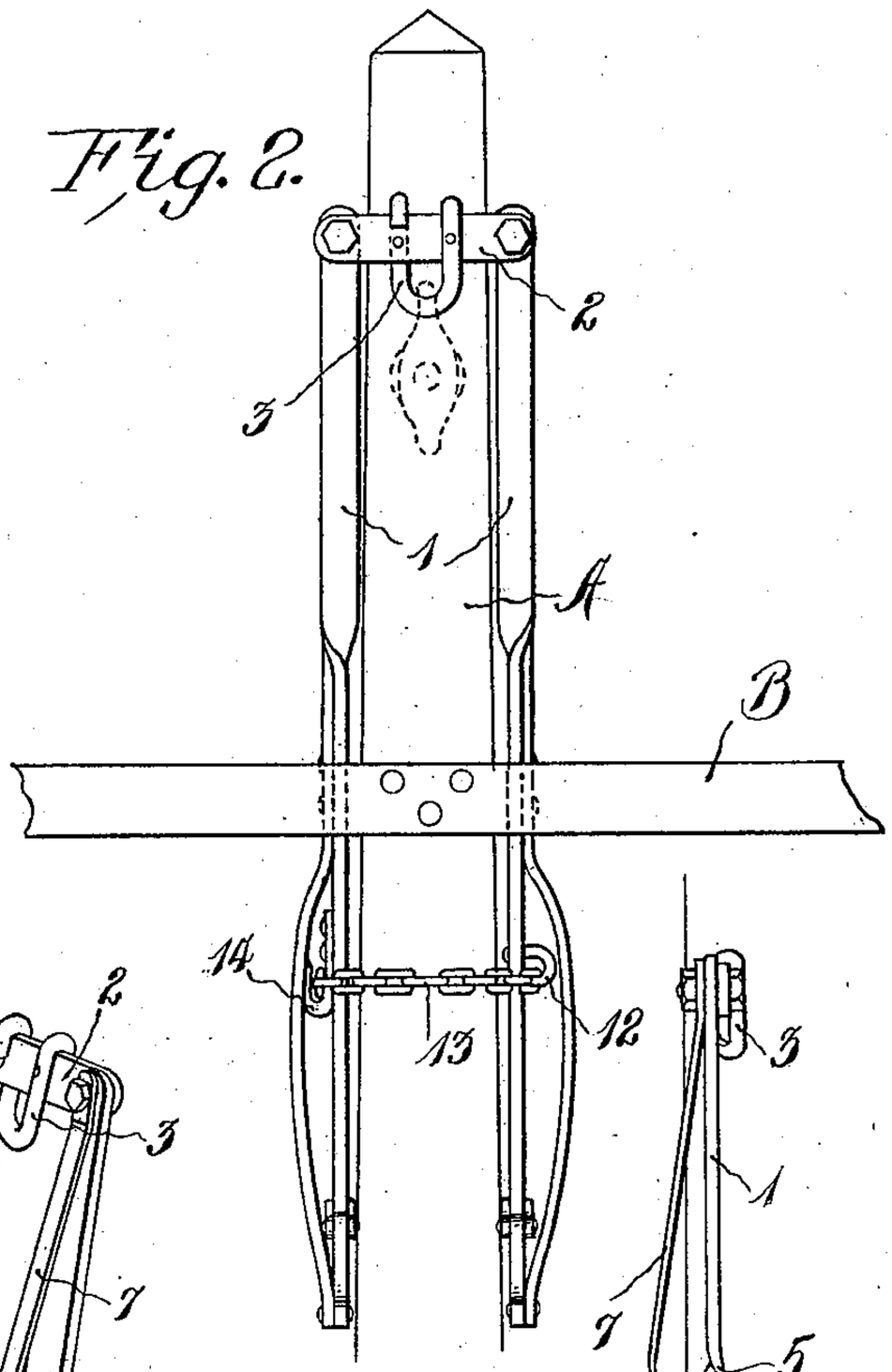


Fig. 3.

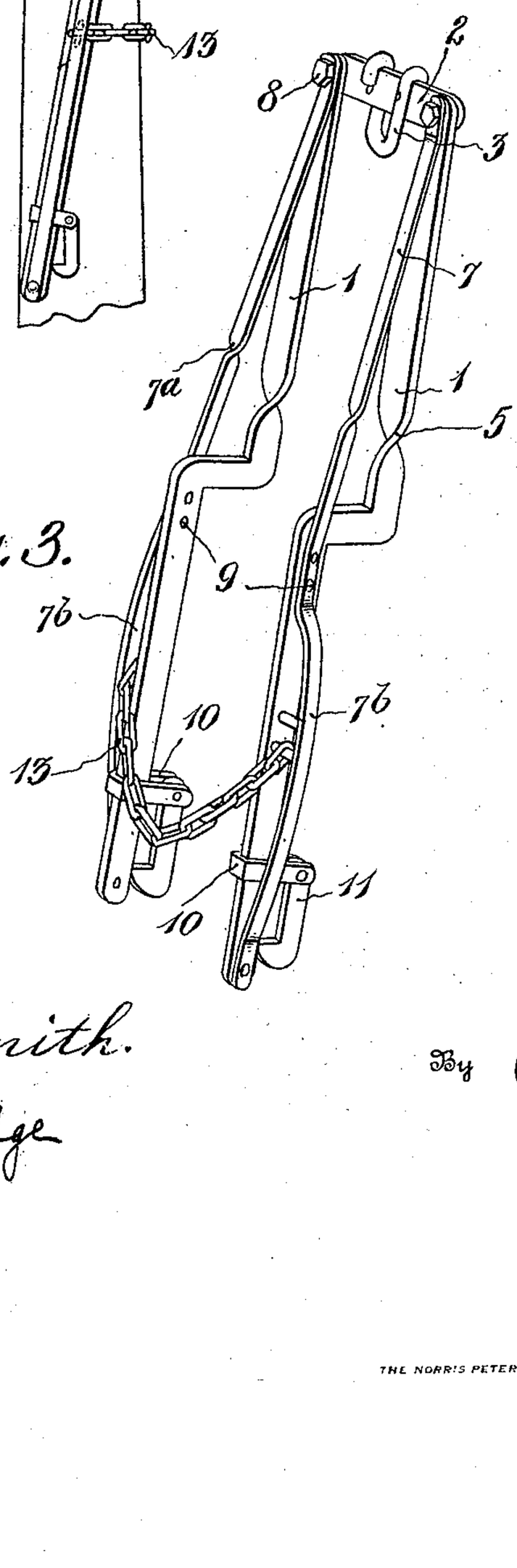
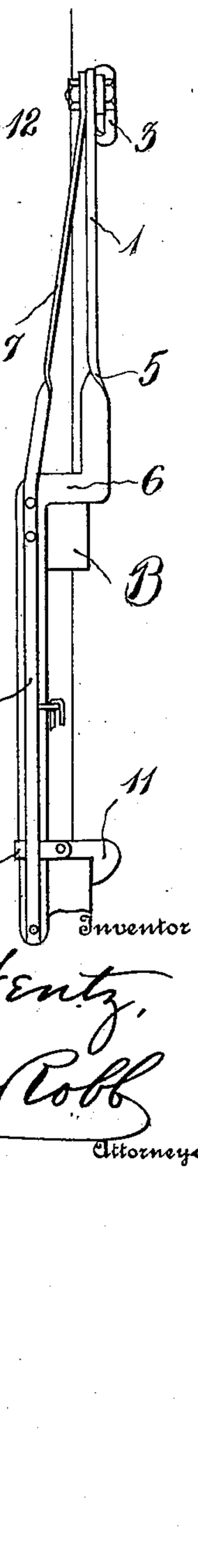


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

C. E. Smith.

S. E. Dodge

Inventor

J. L. Wentz.

By Beeler & Cobb

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES LEWIS WENTZ, OF SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA.

HOISTING-BRACKET.

No. 903,421. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed March 10, 1908. Serial No. 420,200.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES LEWIS WENTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sapulpa, in the county of Creek and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoisting-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of a simple and extremely desirable form of hoisting bracket designed particularly to be applied to electric light poles for facilitating the elevation and lowering of transformers. By using the bracket comprising the invention, it is possible to conveniently employ hoisting tackle, supported by the device when in operative position on the pole, for lifting the transformer over the arm on which it is hung, one man being sufficient to handle the work when the device is employed, whereas ordinarily the service of two men is necessary.

For a full understanding of the invention and the advantages and mode of operation thereof, reference is had to the following description and to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the invention applied to a pole, a hoisting pulley being illustrated in dotted lines connected with the device; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the invention as applied in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bracket alone, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the invention applied to a pole in a different way from that illustrated in Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the following detail description and on the several views of the drawings.

Specifically describing the invention, and referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the spaced side bars of the hoisting bracket, the upper ends of which are connected together by a horizontal plate or member 2. Upon the member 2 and about at its central point is mounted a supporting loop or member 3 with which hoisting tackle may be readily connected, a pulley 4 being shown supported thereby, and in dotted lines.

The side bars 1 of the bracket are of peculiar construction, being twisted intermediate of their ends as shown at 5 so that the lower portions of the bars are arranged in planes at about a right angle to the planes of the upper portions thereof. Furthermore, at about central points between their ends the bars 1 are bent laterally to form offsets or shoulders 6 adapted to engage over a cross-arm upon a pole A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the cross arm being indicated at B.

To reinforce the construction of the bracket it is contemplated to provide truss rods 7 the upper ends of which are secured to the upper extremities of the bars 1 by the same fastenings 8 as connect the bars with the plate 2. The truss rods are flat, preferably, twisted at intermediate points as shown at 7^a similarly to the bars 1, and the lower extremities of the rods 7 are riveted or otherwise attached to the bars 1 at the lower ends of the latter. Intermediate of their ends the rods 7 are secured to the bars 1, as shown at 9, and thus the members 7 form braces connecting the upper portions of the bars with the lower portions, the points of connection 8 and 9 being on opposite sides of the offsets or shoulders 6. Though extending longitudinally of the bars 1 at the lower portions of the latter, the rods 7 are bulged or curved outwardly at such points, as shown at 7^b. This construction admits of vertical sliding movement of small yokes 10 upon the lower portions of the bars 1, each of said yokes consisting of spaced sides at the free or outer ends of which is pivotally connected a hook 11. Riveted or otherwise attached to one of the bars 1 is a loop 12 arranged between the outer side of said bar and the inner side of the adjacent rod 7, a chain or flexible member 13 being attached at one end to the loop 12 and being adapted to have its other end portion engaged with a hook 14 arranged in upturned position and attached to the bar 1 opposite that carrying the loop 12, in about the same relative position as that in which the loop 12 is disposed.

The foregoing briefly describes the construction of the invention. In the actual use of the device, the bracket is sufficiently light to enable it to be readily lifted and placed in position by a workman who ascended the pole A, and when in operative position the offsets 6 engage over or rest upon the cross arm B. When thus arranged the chain or flexible connection 13 is below the cross arm B and the same is connected at its free end with the hook 14 and in such a manner as to permit the upper portion of the bracket to incline slightly outwardly from the pole A as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The hoisting tackle being connected with the member 3, when the load is being elevated, the shoul-

ders 6 effectively and rigidly support the bracket in its position, and displacement of the device is prevented by the chain or connection 13 which is of course connected with the hook 14 after the bracket has been arranged in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Should it be desired to arrange the hoisting bracket upon the outer end portions of the cross arms, and away from the body of the pole A the device will be disposed as shown in Fig. 4, with the shoulders 6 engaging over an upper cross arm and the hooks 11 in engagement with a lower cross arm and rigidly supporting the device, said hooks being adjustable with the yokes 10 to permit arrangement of the bracket upon cross arms which are at different distances apart.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:

1. A hoisting bracket of the class described comprising spaced side bars formed with shoulders or offsets at intermediate portions thereof, a member connecting the upper ends of the bars and adapted to support hoisting tackle, and means arranged below the shoulders or offsets of the bars connected with one of the bars and having detachable connection with the other for the purpose described.

2. A hoisting bracket comprising spaced bars having intermediate portions bent laterally to form supporting shoulders, a plate connecting the upper ends of the members, tackle attaching means carried by said plate, and a flexible connection permanently connected at one end with one of the side bars and having detachable connection at its other end with the other bar.

3. A hoisting bracket comprising spaced side bars bent laterally at intermediate portions to form shoulders, a plate connecting the upper ends of the bars, a loop attached to said plate, truss rods connected at the upper ends with the upper ends of the bars, at the lower ends to the lower ends of the bars, and at intermediate portions with the bars below the shoulders thereof, the lower portions of the truss rods extending longitudinally of, but being bulged or curved outwardly from the bars adjacent thereto, a loop applied to one of the bars and arranged between it and the adjacent spaced portion of the truss rod carried by said bar, a hook similarly arranged upon the other side bar near its truss rod, a chain secured permanently to one end of the last mentioned loop and adapted for detachable connection with the hook, yokes mounted for sliding movement on the lower portions of the side bars, and hooks carried by said yokes.

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

JAMES LEWIS WENTZ.

Witnesses:
A. W. TUCKER,
J. HARVEY SMITH.