No. 747,181. PATENTED DEC. 15, 1903.

F. H. JACKSON & G. M. PIERCE.

BRICK HANDLING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

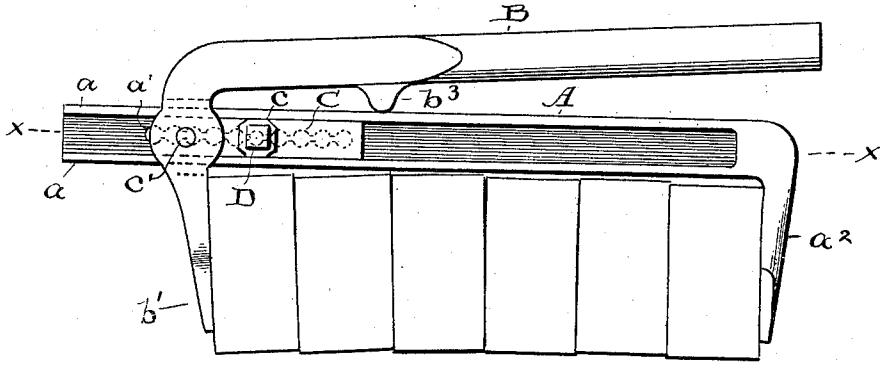


FIG. 2.

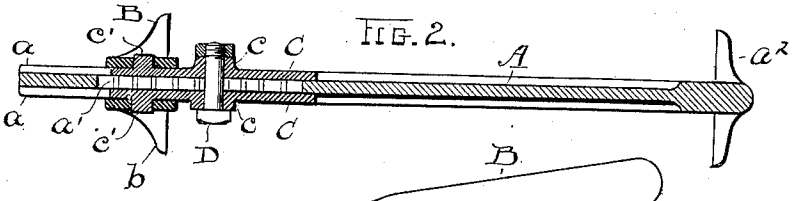


FIG. 3

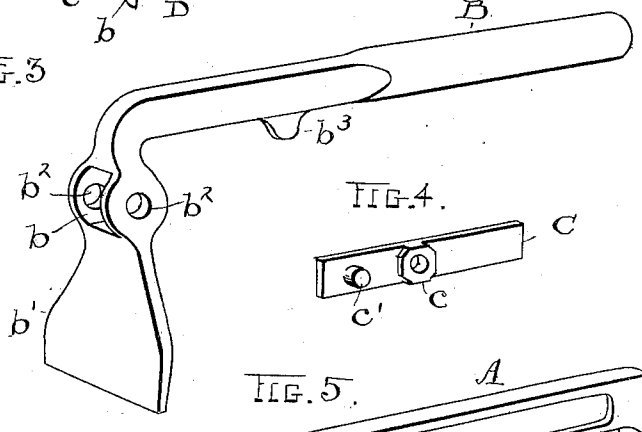
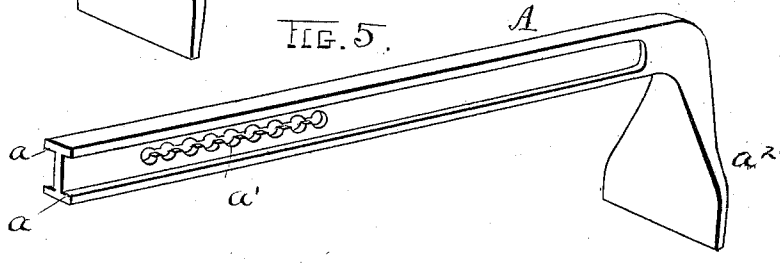


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



ATTEST.

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No. 747,181. Patented December 15, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. JACKSON AND GEORGE M. PIERCE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BRICK-HANDLING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,181, dated December 15, 1903.

Application filed July 18, 1903. Serial No. 166,195. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK H. JACKSON and GEORGE M. PIERCE, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Brick-Handling Devices; and we do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to a brick-handling device; and the object of the invention is to provide means for carrying bricks by hand and which is adapted to be clamped upon a number of bricks at one time—say eight or ten—and carry the same personally from one place to another, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device, shown in clamping or carrying relation upon a lot of bricks. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device on sectional line $x\,x$, Fig. 1, lengthwise of the device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the handle member alone. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the slide-plates, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the main or body member of the device.

The invention thus shown is designed to provide a device which in a special manner combines lightness with strength and which is simple in construction and operation, as will hereinafter appear.

To these ends the invention consists of two main parts A and B and a pair of subordinate side parts C.

The part or member A is formed, preferably, of channel-iron of the I shape, which not only enables us to use a lighter weight of metal than could be done with a plain bar, but the channels in the sides are made to serve as supports for the plates or pieces C, adapted to slide therein. Said plates fit quite snugly within the flanges a of the body A and contribute strength where it is needed, so that said body can be made lighter than would otherwise be practicable, and each plate is provided with a boss c outside about the holes for binding bolt D and with pivot-lug c' for the handle member B. The body-bar of part A is further provided with a series of openly-connected transverse bolt-holes a', thereby adapting the capacity of the carrier to be changed within all necessary limits and providing for the adjustment of bolt D to any given hole in said series as the device may require; but the bolt D simply determines the distance of adjustment and rigidly connects the sides C to body A, while the weight carried rests down upon the flanges a of the body.

Each main part A and B, respectively, has a gripping portion a^2 and b', respectively, to engage the bricks, and part B has an opening or eye b in its shank next above grip or jaw b', adapted to enter the body part A through the same and to slide the part B on the body, and the sides of said opening are provided with transverse holes b^2 to engage upon the lugs c'.

The opening b is of such size as to permit the tilting of member B on member A within such limits as the operation of the device may require, and the strain at this end comes on lugs c' primarily. These lugs may be made as large or heavy as the service may require; but if they should give way the load would be held by means of the manner of engagement, because the part A projects entirely through opening b of head b', as shown.

Another feature of the invention is the provision for preventing the handle member B from coming down upon the body A, which protects the hand of the operator and which otherwise would be in constant danger of being crushed. For this reason we provide handle B with a lug b^3, adapted to rest down on body A and of just sufficient length to protect the fingers of the operator. This or an equivalent construction serving this purpose may be employed.

What we claim is—

1. A brick-carrier comprising two members, and slides on the sides of one member having lateral projections pivotally engaged by the other member, substantially as described.

2. The carrier substantially as described, consisting of two members having each a gripping-jaw, and slides interposed between said members and engaged by both, said slides

adjustably supported on opposite sides of the member carrying the same.

3. A brick-carrier consisting of a main member having longitudinal channels in its sides and slide-pieces in said channels, and a handle member engaged over said main member upon said slide-pieces, substantially as described.

4. The handle member having an eye at one end, and a main member extending through said eye and separate means to adjust said parts in respect to each other, substantially as described.

5. The main member having channels lengthwise in its sides and holes through said channeled portion, in combination with the handle member engaged over said main member, slides between said parts having lugs on which the handle member is pivoted, and means to engage said slides with said holes through the main member, substantially as described.

Witness our hands to the foregoing specification this 26th day of June, 1903.

FREDERICK H. JACKSON.
GEORGE M. PIERCE.

Witnesses:
R. B. MOSER,
H. T. FISHER.