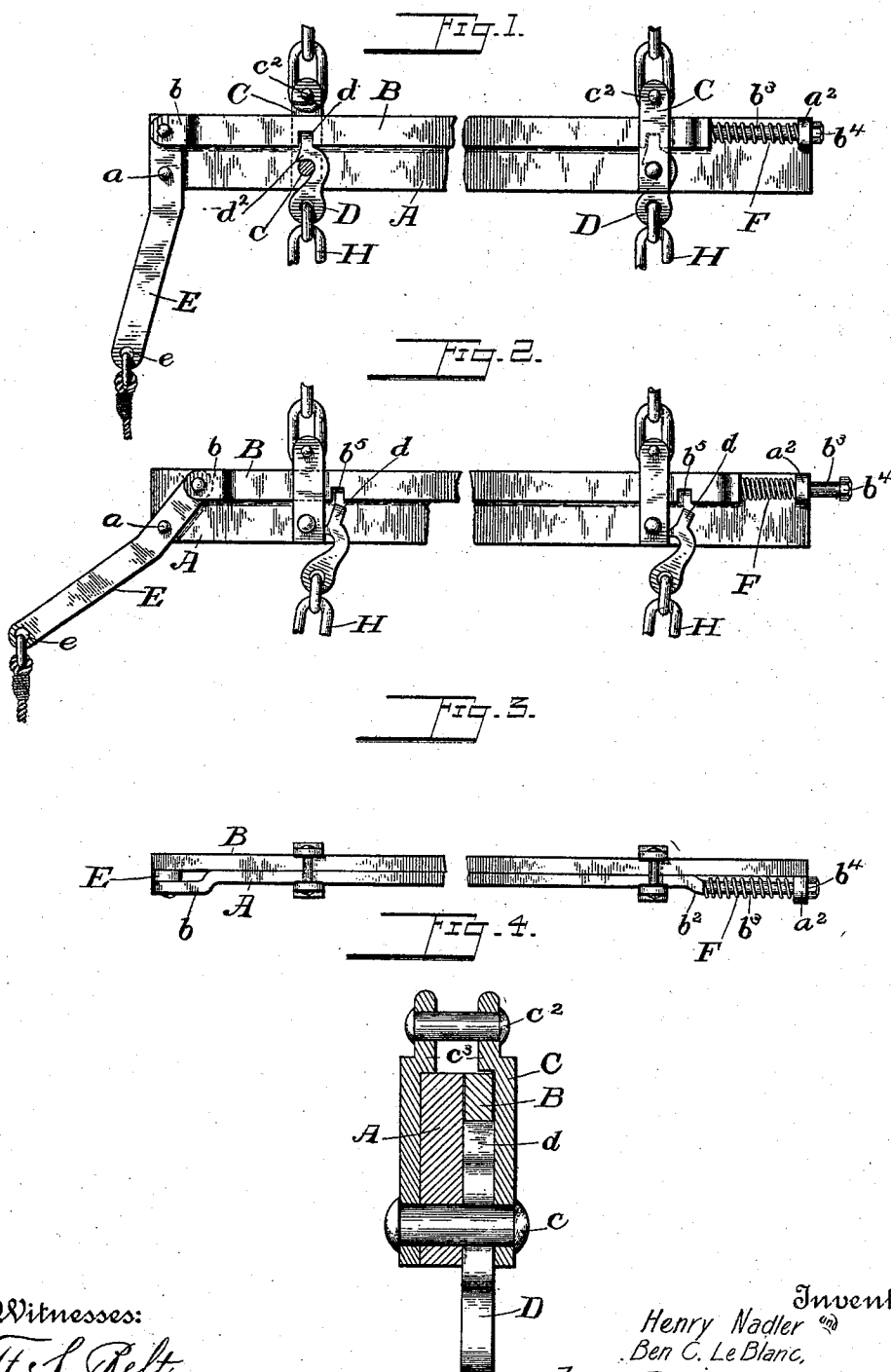


(No Model.)

H. NADLER & B. C. LE BLANC.
SLING TRIP.

No. 571,074.

Patented Nov. 10, 1896.



Witnesses:

H. S. Galt.
Wm. C. Smith.

Inventors:
Henry Nadler
Ben C. Le Blanc,
by *A. S. Dyer,*
their attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY NADLER AND BEN CLARK LE BLANC, OF PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA.

SLING-TRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,074, dated November 10, 1896.

Application filed March 9, 1896. Serial No. 582,444. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY NADLER and BEN CLARK LE BLANC, citizens of the United States, residing at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sling-Trips; 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 relates to sling-trips.

The object is to produce a sling-trip which, when the sling is in position around a bundle of cane, hay, or the like, may be readily operated to release the sling and allow the bundle to be deposited; furthermore, to produce a sling-trip which shall be composed of but a few number of parts and shall be so combined and arranged as to present the highest range of usefulness, with a minimum danger of breakage, and which may be operated by a person of ordinary ability.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a sling-trip, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, we have illustrated an embodiment of our invention, although other forms of embodiment thereof may be employed without departing from the spirit of the same, and in these drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation with the parts locked. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts unlocked. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a supporting bar or plate of metal, and preferably rectangular in cross-section; B, a trip-bar arranged parallel with the supporting-bar; C, a series of connected plates; D, a series of chain-carrying hooks or pawls adapted to engage with a fixed part of the bar A to support the load, and E a lever for operating the trip-bar.

The trip-bar B works in a plane parallel with the supporting-bar A, and at one end is

formed with an offset *b*, to which is pivotally attached one end of the lever E, the latter being pivotally connected to the bar A by a bolt or pin *a* and provided with an opening *e* at its lower end, by which connection with a rope or chain may be effected.

The end of the bar B opposite the offset *b* is provided with a similar offset *b*², from which projects a stem or shank *b*³, extending out through a lug or boss *a*² on the bar A, a head *b*⁴ on the shank serving to limit the inward movement of the bar B. Upon the shank is placed a coiled spring F, which bears at its ends against the offset *b*² and boss *a*², respectively, and operates to hold the bar B normally in the position shown in Fig. 1. It is to be understood, however, that the shank *b*³ may be a separate element and secured to the offset, or the bar B may be reduced and thus form the shank.

The bars A and B are held in proper operative relation with each other by means of the plates C, of which there are two sets shown in this instance, although a greater or less number may be employed, according to the requirements of the case. These plates are arranged on opposite sides of the bars A and B and are held in position by means of a bolt *c*, passing through the bar A, and a bolt *c*², passing through the plates above or to one side of the bar A, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. Instead of making these plates of two pieces of metal they may be each constructed of a single piece of metal bent to the appropriate shape. The portion of the plates through which the bolt *c*² passes is bent inward to form two shoulders *c*³, which are designed to prevent lifting of the bar B when moved by the lever E when the trip is released.

The hooks or pawls D are each provided with a lug or extension *d*, designed to engage a recess *b*⁵ in the edge of the bar that will be the under one in use and with a hook *d*² to engage the bolt *c*, as shown in Fig. 1. The hook has a rope or chain G connected with it, constituting the sling or binder to be fastened around a bundle of sugar-cane or the like, any suitable means, as a hook, being employed to secure the end of the binder in place. The bolts *c*² are engaged by ropes or

chains H, by which the apparatus may be suspended in position from a suitable overhead support.

In operation the hooks D are brought into engagement with the bolts *c*, with the lugs *d* resting in the recesses *b*⁵ of the bar B, the spring F operating to hold these parts assembled. The apparatus is then placed on the bottom of a cart or wagon with the slings G laid out straight, and cane or the like in sufficient quantity is loaded onto the slings, after which these slings are secured in place around the bundle. The wagon or cart is then brought to an unloading station, and the bundle is lifted out of the vehicle and suspended by the chains H. When the bundle thus suspended is to be released from the slings, the lever E is drawn back, thereby moving the bar B forward and releasing the hooks from engagement with the bolts *c* and recesses *b*⁵, as shown in Fig. 2, and causing the bundle to drop.

The mechanism for lifting the bundle from the cart or wagon may be an ordinary derrick or a form of loading and unloading device, such as that constituting the subject-matter of an application filed by us in the

United States Patent Office August 23, 1895, Serial No. 560,244.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sling-trip comprising a supporting-bar, a trip-bar arranged in parallel relation with the supporting-bar and having recesses in one of its edges, and sling-carrying hooks or pawls adapted to engage a fixed part of the supporting-bar and the recesses of the trip-bar, and to be released by the trip-bar, substantially as described.

2. A sling-trip comprising a supporting-bar, plates secured thereto, a trip-bar working between the plates, and sling-carrying hooks or pawls adapted to engage a fixed part of the supporting-bar and to be released by the trip-bar, substantially as described.

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

HENRY NADLER.
BEN CLARK LE BLANC.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. AUSTIN,
T. W. DARDENUE.