

(No Model.)

A. L. PLOTNER.
HOISTING DEVICE.

No. 485,774.

Patented Nov. 8, 1892.

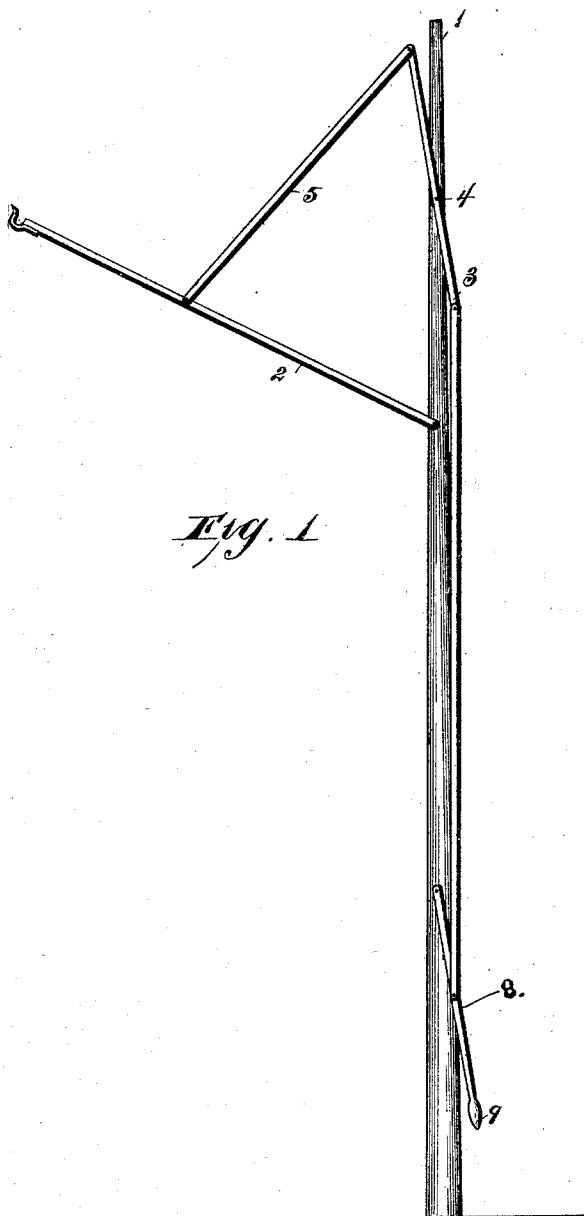


Fig. 1.

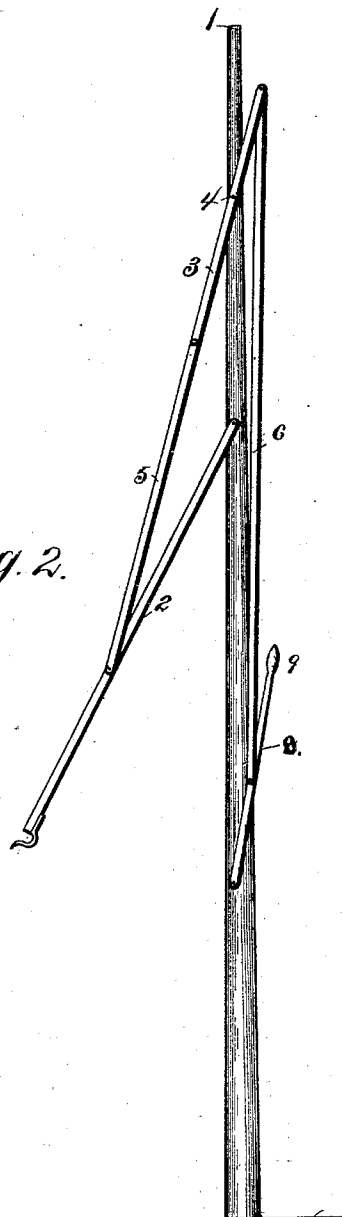


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. PLOTNER, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

HOISTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,774, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed June 16, 1892. Serial No. 436,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. PLOTNER, of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoisting Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce a convenient form of hoisting device adapted for many uses—as, for instance, for suspending an electric lamp, for hoisting stone, wagon-beds, or any other sort of light hoisting. The manner of constructing it will depend, so far as relates to material and dimension, upon the character of the work it is intended to perform.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my hoisting device, showing it in the elevated position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the hooked crane in a depressed position.

Referring to the figures on the drawings, 1 indicates a fixed post, which may be made of wood or any suitable material and fastened in the ground or firmly fixed in any suitable manner in a vertical position.

2 indicates a crane or projecting arm pivotally fastened at one end to the post and provided at the other end with a suitable grappling device—such as a simple hook, for instance—for ordinary purposes. The pivoted end of the crane preferably straddles the post, so as to give it a firm and secure bearing.

3 indicates a lever pivoted near its middle part to the post, as indicated at 4.

5 indicates a connecting-arm pivotally fastened at one end to one end of the lever and at the other to the crane near its projecting end.

6 indicates a main connecting-arm, which is pivotally fastened at its upper end to the adjacent end of the lever 3, and is fastened in

like manner at its lower end to the hand-lever 8, that is pivoted at one end to the post and projects in the opposite direction from the crane, terminating in the handle 9. The parts are of wood, suitably joined together; but for heavy work they may be made of much stronger material—as, for instance, iron or steel.

In use a weight to be lifted is fastened to the projecting end of the crane, the crane being let down, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Then the operator grasps the handle and depresses the hand-lever 8, lifting the load, securing by the means above illustrated and described a great leverage.

It will be observed that when the crane is completely elevated the parts that are within reach of the ground are nearly parallel and may be made altogether parallel with the post, so that they are out of the way of obstructions and may be used with security in the street of a town—as, for instance, in suspending an electric lamp. The upper support being elevated a considerable distance is not open to any objection of this sort.

What I claim is—

In a hoisting device, the combination, with the upright or support, of a crane pivoted thereon, a lever pivoted at its central portion to the upper portion of the support and having an arm pivoted thereto and to the crane, the main connecting-arm pivoted to the lever on the upper portion of the post, and a hand-lever pivoted to the said connecting-arm and post, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto subscribed my name.

ALBERT L. PLOTNER.

Witnesses:

JOHN LORD,
ANDREW J. SMITH.