

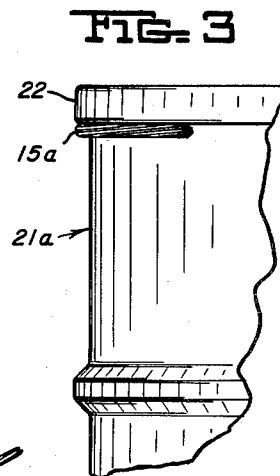
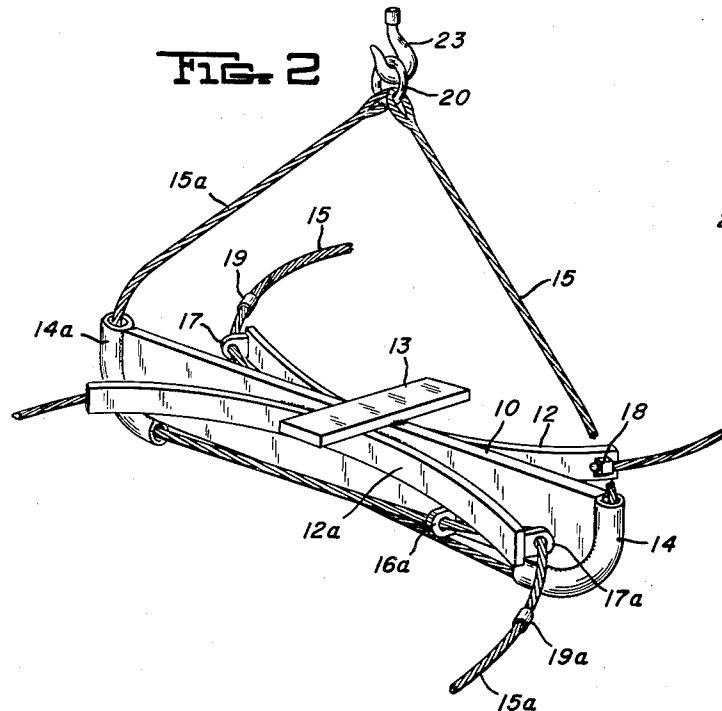
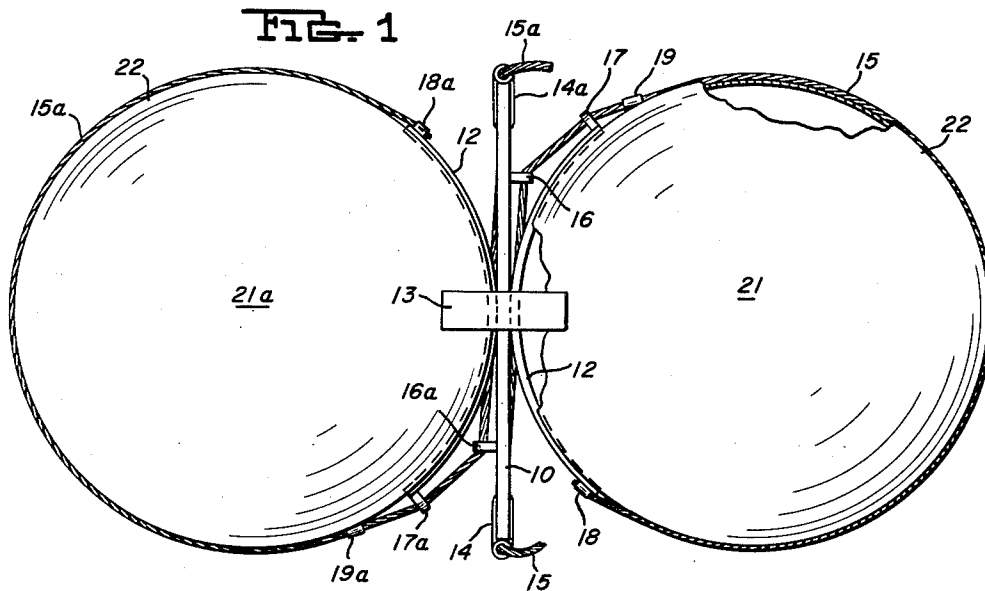
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SLING FOR LIFTING CYLINDRICAL ARTICLES

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SLING FOR LIFTING CYLINDRICAL ARTICLES
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This invention relates to an improved sling for lifting cylindrical articles, such as steel drums.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved sling which can safely pick up heavy cylindrical articles in pairs and keep the articles in an upright position.

A more specific object is to provide an improved sling which includes a bar and curved brackets rigidly affixed thereto and adapted to fit between two cylindrical articles, and cables strung around the bar and brackets for gripping the articles as they are lifted.

In accomplishing these and other objects of the invention, we have provided improved details of structure, a preferred form of which is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a top plan view of our sling in position on a pair of cylindrical drums;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of our sling; and

FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary side elevational view of a drum showing how the sling engages it.

Our sling comprises a central bar 10, a pair of outwardly curved brackets 12 and 12a rigidly affixed to opposite sides of the bar as by welding, and a rest bar 13 rigidly affixed across the top of bar 10 and brackets 12 and 12a. The ends of bar 10 are rounded at the bottom. Curved guide tubes 14 and 14a are rigidly affixed to these rounded ends. We string a first cable 15 through tube 14, pass this cable under bar 10 and through eyes 16 and 17 fixed respectively to bar 10 and to the back of bracket 12 adjacent one end, loop the cable around the front of the bracket, and dead-end it at 18 to the back of the bracket adjacent the other end. Similarly we string a second cable 15a through tube 14a, pass this cable under bar 10 and through eyes 16a and 17a, loop the cable around the front of this bracket, and dead-end it at 18a. We apply stops 19 and 19a to the loops in the cable, which stops are cooperable with eyes 17 and 17a to limit shortening of the loops. We attach the other end of each cable 15 and 15a to a lifting ring 20.

In operation, we insert bar 10 and brackets 12 and 12a between the upper portions of two upright cylindrical articles, such as steel drums 21 and 21a. The particular drums illustrated have beads or rims 22 around their upper edges, and the brackets fit under these beads. The rest bar 13 abuts the upper edges of the two drums. Brackets 12 and 12a encompass approximately one-third the circumference of the respective drums. The loops formed in cables 15 and 15a encompass the remainder of circumference of each drum. We place a crane hook 23 through the lifting ring 20 and draw up on the cables. Thus we tighten the loops around the drums and lift the drums without tipping them from their upright positions. In like manner we set the drums down while they are still upright and release the cables.

From the foregoing description it is seen that our invention affords a sling of simple construction which can be quickly attached to a pair of cylindrical articles for transporting them in upright position. The sling positively

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grips the articles and hence is safer than arrangements which may allow the articles to tip.

While we have shown and described only a single preferred embodiment of the invention, it is apparent modifications may arise. Therefore, we do not wish to be limited to the disclosure set forth but only by the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A sling for lifting a pair of cylindrical articles comprising a bar, a pair of outwardly curved brackets rigidly affixed to opposite sides of said bar and adapted to encompass a portion of the circumference of the respective articles, first and second guide means fixed to opposite ends of said bar, an eye fixed to the back of one of said brackets adjacent one end, another eye fixed to the back of the other bracket adjacent the opposite end, a first cable strung through said first guide means, passing under the bar, through the eye at the opposite end, forming a loop at the front of the bracket and dead-ended to the back of this bracket adjacent said first guide means, a second cable strung through said second guide means and the other eye and forming a loop and dead-ended in a similar relation to the other bracket, and a lifting ring to which the other ends of said cables are attached, the loops in said cables being adapted to encompass the remainder of the circumference of the respective articles, whereby a force on said lifting ring tightens said cables on the articles enabling the articles to be lifted in an upright position.

2. A sling for lifting a pair of cylindrical articles comprising a central bar, a pair of outwardly curved brackets rigidly affixed to opposite sides of said bar and adapted to encompass a portion of the circumference of the respective articles, a rest bar fixed to the upper edges of said central bar and said brackets and adapted to abut the upper ends of the articles, first and second guide tubes fixed to opposite ends of said central bar, an eye fixed to the back of one of said brackets adjacent one end, another eye fixed to the back of the other bracket adjacent the opposite end, a first cable strung through said first tube, passing under said central bar, through the eye at the opposite end, forming a loop at the front of the bracket and dead-ended to the back of this bracket adjacent said first tube, a second cable strung through said second tube and the other eye and forming a loop and dead-ended in a similar relation to the other bracket, and a lifting ring to which the other ends of said cables are attached, the loops in said cables being adapted to encompass the remainder of the circumference of the respective articles, whereby a force on said lifting ring tightens said cables on the articles enabling the articles to be lifted in an upright position.

3. A sling for lifting a pair of cylindrical articles comprising a central bar, a pair of outwardly curved brackets rigidly affixed to opposite sides of said bar and adapted to encompass a portion of the circumference of the respective articles, a rest bar fixed to the upper edges of said central bar and said brackets and adapted to abut the upper ends of the articles, first and second guide tubes fixed to opposite ends of said central bar, a pair of eyes fixed to opposite sides of said central bar and spaced inwardly from opposite ends thereof, an eye fixed to the back of one of said brackets adjacent one end, another eye fixed to the back of the other bracket ad-

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jacent the opposite end, a first cable strung through said first tube, passing under said central bar, through the eye which is spaced inwardly from the opposite end thereof and the eye on the bracket at the end opposite said first tube, forming a loop at the front of the bracket and dead-ended to the back of this bracket adjacent said first tube, a second cable strung through said second tube and the other two eyes and forming a loop and dead-ended in a similar relation to the other bracket, respective stops on the loops in said cables cooperable with the eyes on the brackets to limit shortening of the

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loops, and a lifting ring to which the other ends of said cables are attached, the loops in said cables being adapted to encompass the remainder of the circumference of the respective articles, whereby a force on said lifting ring tightens said cables on the articles enabling the articles to be lifted in an upright position.

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