No. 680,322. Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

G. FAUST.

HANGER.

(Application filed Mar. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

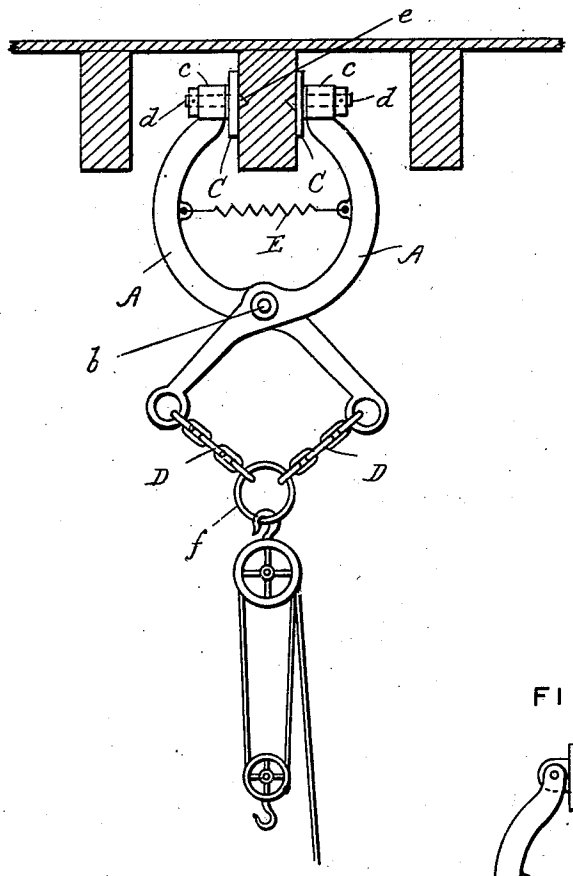


FIG. 2.

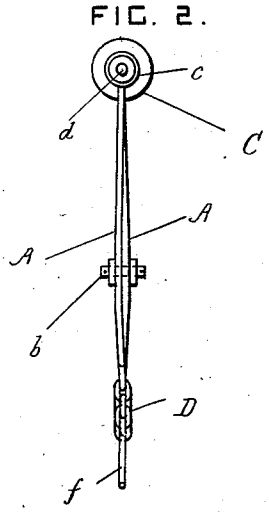
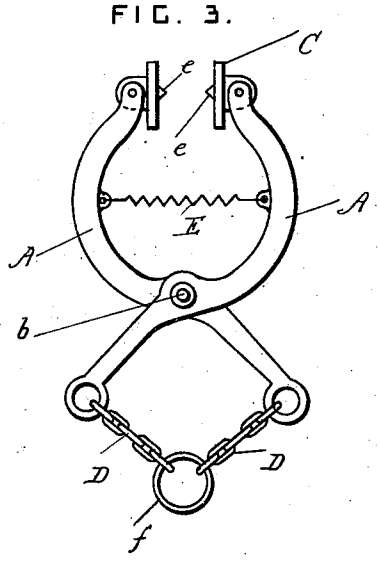


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

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GUSTAV FAUST, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,322, dated August 13, 1901.

Application filed March 28, 1901. Serial No. 53,223. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV FAUST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers; and I 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 hangers for pulley-blocks and other similar articles; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a hanger secured to a floor-beam and supporting a lifting-tackle. Fig. 2 is a side view of the hanger. Fig. 3 is a front view showing a modification of the hanger.

A represents two arms which are crossed and which have their middle parts connected by a pivot *b*. The upper ends of the arms A have eyes *c*, arranged axially in line with each other.

C represents clamping-plates provided with stems *d*, upon which the eyes *c* are journaled. The clamping-plates have projections *e* on their faces for engaging with the beam or rafter.

D represents flexible connections, such as chains, connected to a ring *f* and to the lower ends of the arms A. The lifting-tackle is suspended from the ring *f*.

E is a spring arranged between the upper end portions of the arms A and which holds the arms and their plates to the beam while the pulley-blocks are being connected to the ring. After the load comes on the hanger the plates are pressed against the beam by the action of the load upon the pivoted arms, and the plates grip the beam in proportion to the weight of the load. The eyes *c* permit the hanger and the load to swing upon the stems of the clamping-plates.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the clamping-plates are pivoted to the upper ends of the arms, and the arms and plates swing upon the projections *e*, which are arranged axially in line with each other. This pivotal connection of the plates permits them to lie flat against the sides of beams of different thicknesses.

What I claim is—

In a hanger, the combination, with two opposed clamping-plates provided with center projections for engaging with a beam and permitting the plates to oscillate on their axes while in contact with the beam, of crossed and pivoted arms having their upper ends connected to the said clamping-plates, a ring and flexible connections secured to the lower ends of the said arms for supporting a lifting-tackle, and a spring arranged between the said arms and holding the clamping-plates in contact with the beam before the load is applied to the said ring, substantially as set forth.

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

GUSTAV FAUST.

Witnesses:
EDWARD OPPENHEIMER,
MAX FOEHMYER.