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F. H. GILBODY

BRACKET FOR PULLEYS, LEVERS, OR THE LIKE

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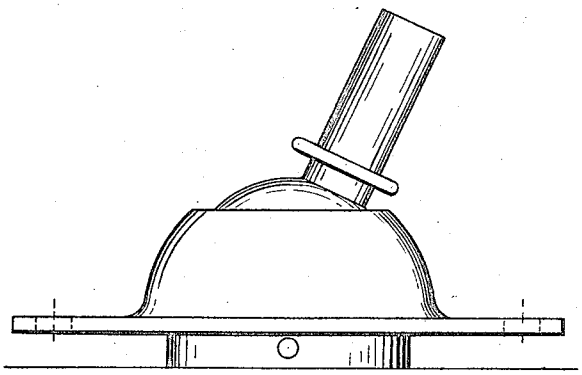


FIG. 1.

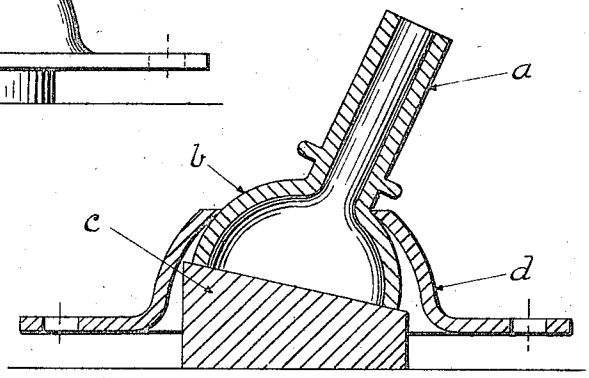


FIG. 2.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BRACKET FOR PULLEYS, LEVERS, OR THE LIKE.

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(GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1921, 41 STAT. L., 1313.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED HAMPSON GILBODY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Dale Brow, Prestbury, near Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, in England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Pulleys, Levers, or the like (for which I have filed application in England Jan. 29, 1917, Patent 109,202), of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to standards used for pulleys, levers, quadrants, tools and the like. It provides an accurate and efficient method of locking pillars, standards and other fittings either vertically or at an angle to the base on which they rest and allows also of quick and accurate adjustment of the amount and direction of inclination, if any is desired.

In the application of my invention in one convenient form, say for example to pulley standards as used in connection with the control cables of aircraft:—It has heretofore been usual to mount the pulley standard vertically on the upper portion of a small metal bridge and when the standard was desired to lean from the vertical the upper portion of the metal bridge was formed to lean over a similar amount from a plane parallel with the base. The angle of inclination of the pillar was consequently permanently fixed by the formation of the supporting bridge.

According to my present invention I provide the standard with an enlarged base of partly spherical form, and a base washer on which the standard base rests, the standard base being firmly held on the washer, or where I may prefer to dispense with the base washer, then on the base where the standard is required, by a cuplike cover having a hole through the cupped portion, through which the standard is thrust, the whole being secured in the required position in any suitable manner, such as by bolts, screws or the like.

Referring to the sheets of explanatory drawings, Fig. 1, is an elevation of a standard complete, adjustable both as to angle and direction; Fig. 2, is a sectional elevation of Fig. 1.

I provide each pillar or standard *a* with a base of partly spherical form *b* also in some cases with a washer *c* upon which the base *b* rests, the whole being held in position by a cuplike cover *d*.

In the application of my invention in the form shown in Fig. 2, the base *b* is formed at an angle to the vertical axis of the standard *a*, and the two sides of the base washer *c* are not parallel, but are formed at an angle to each other:—The respective angles of the pillar base and the base washer are such that when the pillar is erected on the base washer in one position it will stand vertically to the plane on which both the pillar and washer are placed,—when now the base washer *c* alone is rotated the pillar will lean at an ever increasing angle from the vertical until the maximum is reached, when the inclination will be equal to the sum of the angles of the pillar and washer to a plane at right angles to the vertical axis.

The direction of the inclination changes as the base washer is rotated and to adjust the direction of inclination both the pillar and the base washer are turned as a unit to the required direction and are then locked in position by fastening down the cuplike cover *d*.

In this arrangement as shown in Fig. 2, the standard is adjustable both as to inclination and direction.

I may elect to have the base washer graduated and so arrange that these markings may be visible through suitable openings in the cover *d* or adopt any other means for ascertaining the readings of the washer.

If now the base washer is rotated by any suitable means, such as a worm and wheel, ratchet or the like, the projection on one side of the pillar base will be caused to move outwards by mounting the incline on that side of the base washer, while the projection on the other side of the base will move inwards correspondingly, by travelling down the decline on the opposite side of the base washer.

The pillar and tool held by it is thus caused to move out of its normal position, the amount of this movement being dependent on the amount of the rotation of the base washer, and when the desired amount of movement has been obtained the pillar and base washer are drawn together by any suitable means.

I do not limit myself to the precise arrangement of the parts. I may for example prefer to reverse the position of the base

washer and place it in front of the base of the pillar, nor to any particular method of rotating the base washer or securing the cuplike cover.

I claim:

1. In mountings for pulleys, the combination of a pillar having a base of partly spherical form so constructed that the plane of the base does not lie at right angles to the vertical axis of the pillar, a base washer, the two faces of which are not parallel, and a cuplike plate holding the whole down substantially as described.

2. In mountings for pulleys, the combination of a pillar having a base of partly spherical form so constructed that the plane of the base does not lie at right angles to the vertical axis of the pillar, resting upon a wedge shape washer, the whole being held in position by a cuplike cover.

3. In mountings for pulleys, the combination of a pillar having a base of partly spherical form so constructed that the plane of the base does not lie at right angles to the vertical axis of the pillar, a wedge shape washer, the said pillar being adjustable both as to inclination and direction.

FRED HAMPSON GILBODY.