A. Rogers.

Fruit Ladder.

No. 54,778. Patented May 15, 1866.

Fig. 1.

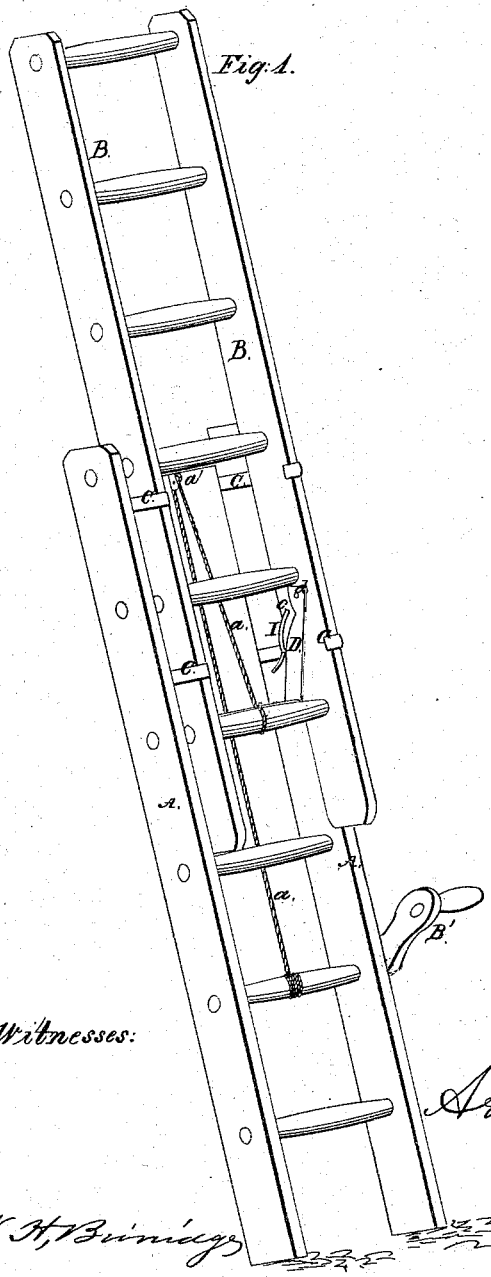
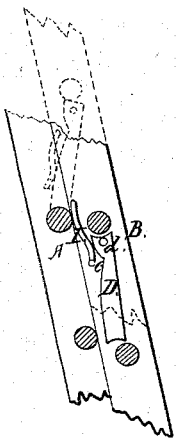


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

W. H. Bunnage

Inventor:

Artemas Rogers

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTEMAS ROGERS, OF PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION FRUIT-LADDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **54,778**, dated May 15, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. ROGERS, of Painesville, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension Fruit-Ladders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a detatched section that will be referred to in the description.

Like letters refer to like parts in the views.

A represents the main ladder; B, the extension. To the ladder A are connected braces C, that extend out from the ladder A, and are bent round, forming loops, as shown. Through these loops the ladder B passes.

a is a cord connected to one of the lower rounds of the ladder A, and extends up over a pulley, *a'*, that is attached to the upper round of the ladder. Passing over this pulley, it is fastened to the lower round of the ladder B.

B' represents a crank for the purpose of raising the ladder B. As the crank is turned the cord *a* winds upon the round, and as said cord is shortened the ladder B is raised, passing through the loops C, resting in them and against the rounds of the ladder A.

To the inside of one of the side pieces of the ladder B is pivoted, at *d c*, a brace, D, and lever I. When the ladder is raised as high as necessary the brace, by its own gravity, will turn and rest on the round, thus supporting and holding the ladder B in position, as shown in Fig. 1, and also by the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

When it is desired to lower the extended section of the ladder the cord is wound up until the lever I falls back over the round next above, upon which the brace D rested. When the lever has thus fallen over the round the cord is then unwound and the ladder descends. The arm of the lever being on the inside of the round, it is raised up by the descent of the ladder. At the same time the curve of the lever, acting against the brace, causes the lower end of which to move back so that it passes by the round below, and so on from round to round downward.

To arrest the ladder at any point in its descent all that is required is to wind up the cord the moment the lever falls until the lower end of the brace falls upon the round on which it is desired to have it rest. By the action of the lever being brought in contact with a round the brace is pushed out from the position seen in Fig. 1 to that in Fig. 2, thus allowing it to pass the next round without catching on it.

The extension may be lowered by moving the brace off the round without raising the ladder, so that the lever will be brought in contact with the round above, as before described.

This ladder can be supported at any height, the brace resting on one of the rounds of the ladder A, keeping it steady and securely in place.

By means of the lever the ladder can be contracted the whole length; but if desired to lower it only two or three rounds, it can be done by pushing the lever past the round and allowing the brace to catch on the next round below.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lever I and brace D, in combination with the ladders A and B and loops C, arranged and operated in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

ARTEMAS ROGERS.

Witnesses:

A. W. MCCLELLAND,

J. HOLMES.