E. SCHNEIDER.

GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1918. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1919.

**1,298,578.** Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

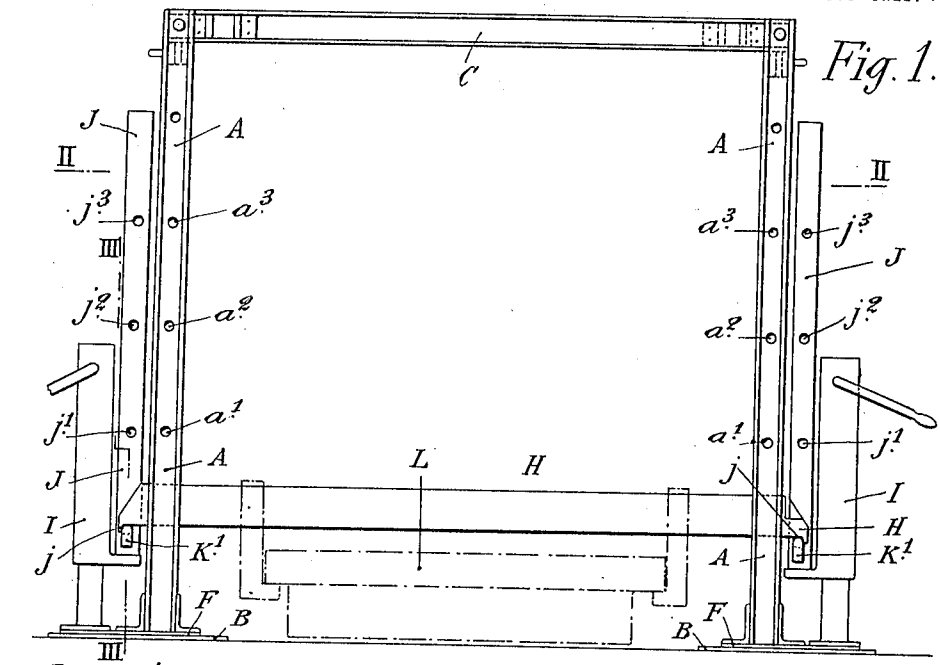



Fig. 1.

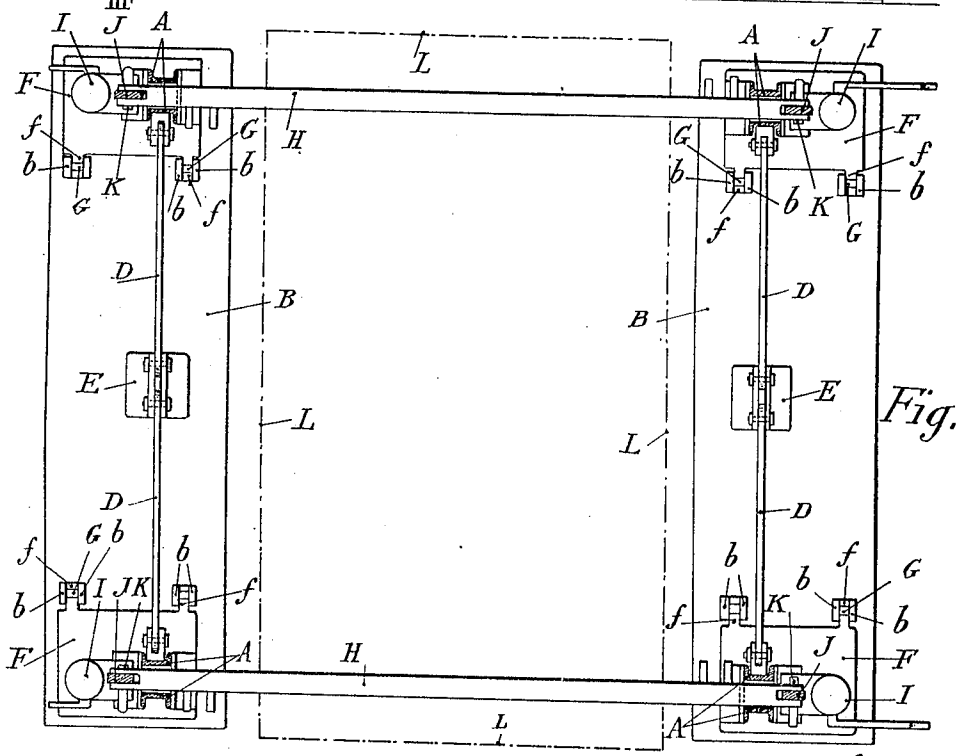



Fig. 2.

Inventor:
Eugène Schneider
By Mauro, Cameron, Lewis & Massie, Attorneys

E. SCHNEIDER.

GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1918. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1919.

**1,298,578.**

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 3.*

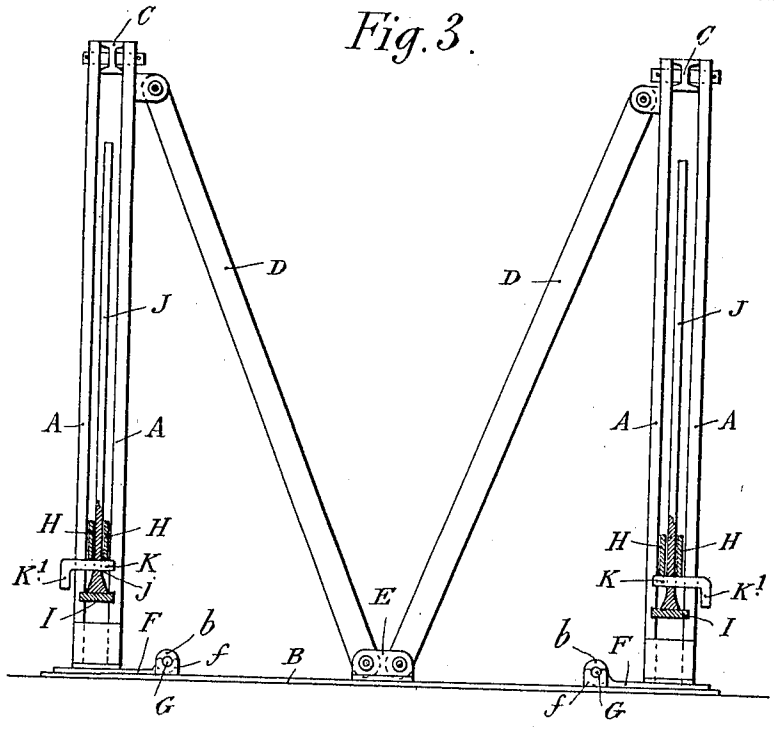
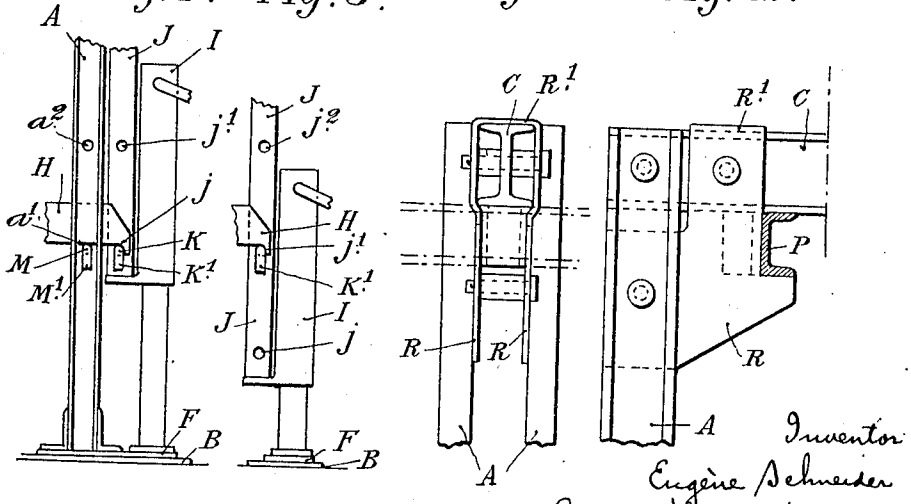



*Fig. 4.* *Fig. 5.* *Fig. 13.* *Fig. 12.*




Inventor
Eugène Schneider
By Mauro, Cameron, Lewis & Massie,
Attorneys.

E. SCHNEIDER.

GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1918. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1919.

**1,298,578.** Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

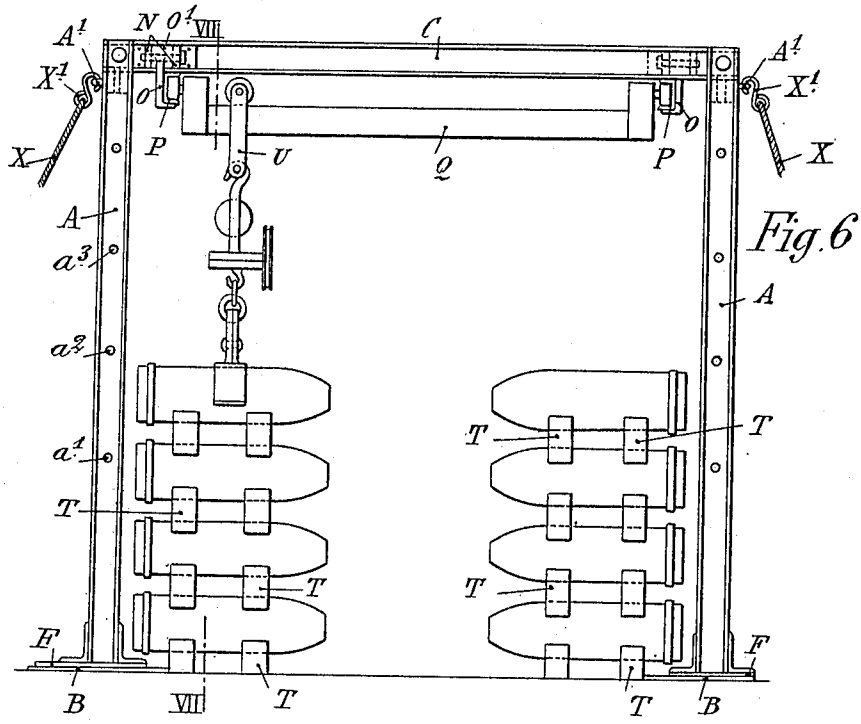



Fig. 6

Fig. 10.

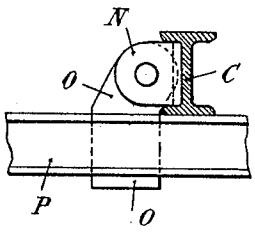



Fig. 9.

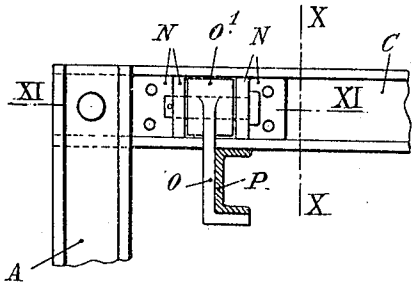
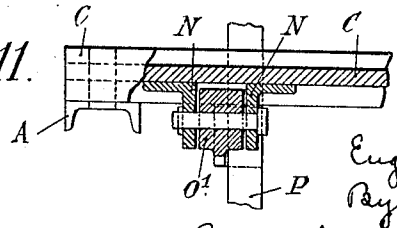



Fig. 11.




Inventor:
Eugène Schneider
By
Mauro, Cameron, Lewis & Massie,
Attorneys.

E. SCHNEIDER.

GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

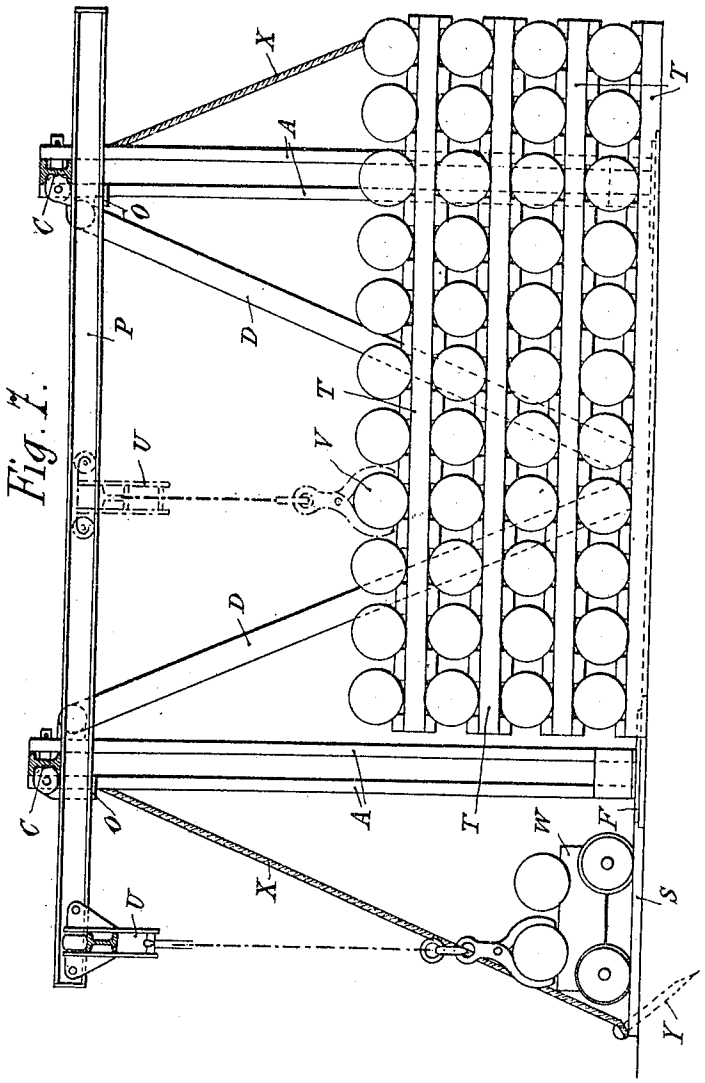
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1918. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1919.

**1,298,578.**

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 1.




Inventor:
Eugene Schneider
By Mauro, Cameron, Lewis & Massie.
Attorneys.

E. SCHNEIDER.

GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1918. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1919.

**1,298,578.**

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

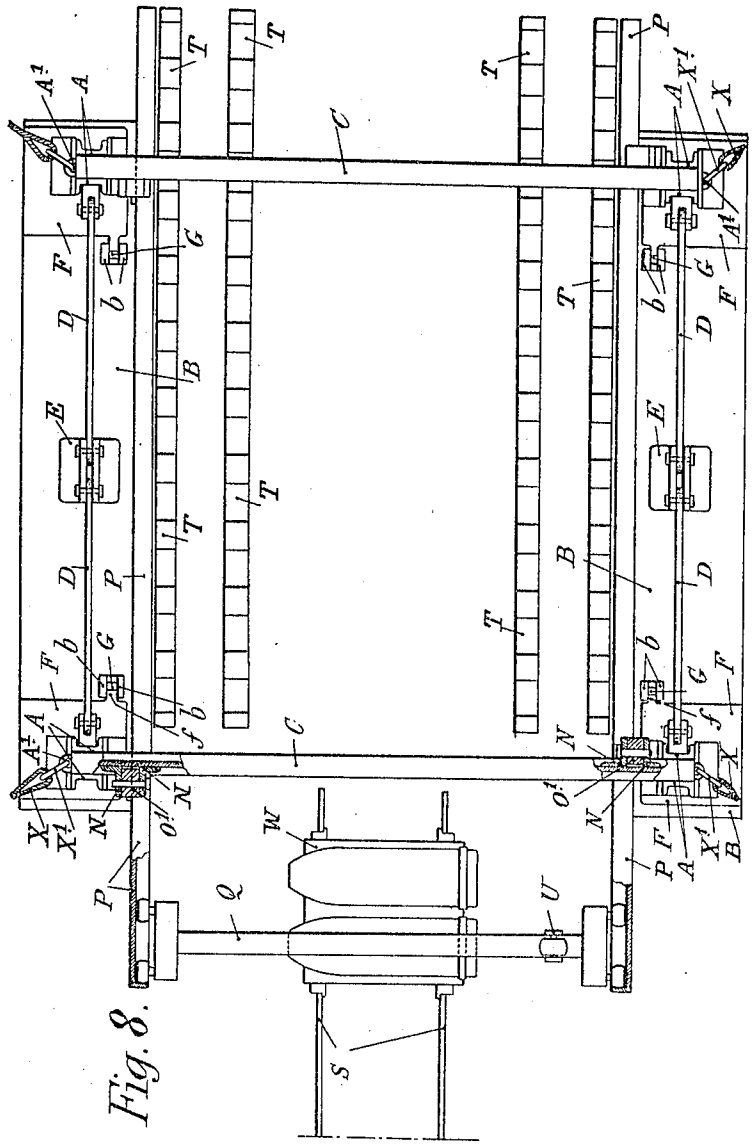



Fig. 8.

Inventor:
Eugène Schneider
By
Mauro, Cameron, Lewis & Massie,
Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGÈNE SCHNEIDER, OF LE CREUZOT, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO SCHNEIDER & CIE., OF PARIS, FRANCE, A LIMITED JOINT-STOCK COMPANY OF FRANCE.

## GIN FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE CARRIAGES OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

1,298,578. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

Application filed February 14, 1918, Serial No. 217,183. Renewed February 10, 1919. Serial No. 276,247.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EUGÈNE SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the French Republic, and a resident of Le Creuzot, Saône-et-Loire, France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gins for Mounting and Dismounting the Carriages of Guns of Large Caliber, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification.

For the purpose of mounting and dismounting the parts of carriages or the platforms of carriages of guns of large caliber, use is frequently made of a kind of gin consisting of two iron frames stayed together, the uprights of which serve as guides for beams for supporting the parts to be handled, said beams being in turn carried by lifting jacks.

Hitherto the structure composed of the said stayed frames has been able to serve solely for the above stated operations.

The present invention has now for its object to provide an improved form of gin composed in the usual manner of dismountable parts which, according to this invention, is capable of being rapidly converted into a structure to be erected at a suitable distance from the gun, at the entrance of a track for transport car traffic. The gin thus converted will now constitute the support and the track for a traveling crane for handling munitions, piled with interposed hurdles at a spot straddled by said structure.

In practice, each of the frames of the gin comprises for this purpose, in the angles formed between the upper cross member and the uprights, an "assemblage" which is concerned only with the cross member or with both the cross member and the uprights, and which is constructed in such a manner as to be capable of receiving directly either a support for a rolling track for the traveling crane that serves to handle the munitions, or directly the said rolling track, which may be constituted by the beams employed for raising the loads to be handled.

Two embodiments of this invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the gin arranged for handling the platform of a gun carriage.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line II—II of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation partly in section on the line III—III of Fig. 1.

Figs. 4 and 5 are partial front elevations showing in various positions the operating jacks and the beams for supporting the load being handled.

Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are respectively a front elevation, a side elevation partly in section on the line VII—VII of Fig. 6, and a plan, of the general arrangement of the frames of the gin, converted to form a track structure for a traveling crane moving over a pile of munitions.

Fig. 9 is a detail view in elevation of the support for the rolling track for the traveling crane.

Figs. 10 and 11 are respectively a vertical section on the line X—X of Fig. 9 and a horizontal section on the line XI—XI of Fig. 9.

Figs. 12 and 13 are two elevations taken at right angles to each other of a modified form of the support for the track for the traveling crane.

As shown, the improved gin for handling the parts of a gun carriage comprises in the usual manner two similar frames consisting each of two uprights A resting at their lower ends upon soleplates B and connected at their upper ends by a cross member C. The uprights A are stayed together by means of stays or ties D pivoted at their lower ends to a block E fixed on the soleplate B. The uprights A, instead of being fixed directly to the soleplates B, are preferably connected to a plate F which is adapted to be rapidly connected to the soleplate B by means of eyes *f* engaging between blocks *b* on the soleplate, and fixed in position by means of turn-pins G. The uprights as shown in the

drawing consist of two U-bars suitably spaced apart so as to form a guide for beams H that serve for the hooking on of the supports for the parts to be handled.

The raising and lowering of the beams H are effected by means of jacks I upon which bear through the medium of hook bars J, the ends of the beam H that project beyond the uprights A. These bars are pierced with holes $j^1$, $j^2$, $j^3$ into which there may be alternatively engaged a supporting pin K provided with a handle $K^1$.

When it is desired to raise a part L of a carriage platform or other part to be handled, in order to place it into position, then starting from the position shown in Fig. 1, the jacks I are operated to the end of their stroke as indicated in elevation in Fig. 4. The beam H being then in the position shown in that figure, it is hooked temporarily on to the uprights A which are pierced at suitable heights with holes $a^1$, $a^2$, $a^3$. This hooking may be effected by means of bent pins similar to the pins K, $K^1$.

The beam having been thus hooked (Fig. 4), the pins K, $K^1$ may be withdrawn, and the whole comprising the jack bodies and the bars J may be allowed to descend freely into their initial position. The pins K, $K^1$ may then be engaged in the holes $j^1$, the beams $h$ resting on them. Then the jacks may again be operated so that starting from the position shown in Fig. 5, they lift the beams H, together with the load supported by the latter, up to the level of the holes $a^2$, and so on.

The frames A—C—A are provided in the angles formed between the upper cross member C and the uprights A, with the "assemblage" such as that shown in detail in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, or that shown by way of modification in Figs. 12 and 13. This "assemblage" is designed to be able to receive directly either a support for a rolling track, or the rolling track itself.

In the example shown in Figs. 1 to 11, this "assemblage" consists of two angles N each fixed by means of one flange to the web of the cross member C. The other flanges form a block for the engagement of an eye $O^1$ provided on the upper part of the bracket O upon which is laid the rolling track P for the traveling crane Q.

In the modification shown in Figs. 12 and 13, the "assemblage" for the support of the track P consists of a bracket formed of a plate R—$R^1$—R bent in the shape of a U. The base $R^1$ of this U-shaped plate is adapted to hook on to the upper flange of the cross member C, while the two flanges R form gussets that are fixed to the elements of the upright A.

The rails P of the rolling track for the traveling crane Q might be constituted by the beams H.

As shown clearly in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the improved gin after having served for mounting the gun carriage, may be transported to a suitable distance to the end of a railroad S (Figs. 7 and 8) above a pile of ammunition comprising interposed hurdles T. By suitably operating the traveling crane Q and the crab U carried by it, a projectile can be taken and brought from the position V which it occupies in the pile (Fig. 7) to a conveyer truck W.

The frames A—C—A are preferably windstayed by cables X provided at one end with hooks $X^1$ which are engaged with the eyebolts $A^1$ fixed to the uprights A. The lower end of each cable may be anchored to the ground by means of stakes Y (Fig. 7).

What I claim is:—

1. In a gin for handling the parts of a carriage of a gun of large caliber, the combination of beams for supporting the parts to be handled, two iron frames stayed together serving as guides for said beams, jacks for raising and lowering, two "assemblages" located one in each of the upper angles between the upper cross member and the uprights of each frame, said "assemblages" being attached solely to their cross members or alternatively to both the said cross member and the respective uprights of their frames, a rolling track adapted to be attached directly to said "assemblages," and a traveling crane adapted to travel along said rolling track, whereby said gin after use as an ordinary gin for handling the parts of a gun carriage, can be converted quickly into a structure for supporting a traveling crane, erected over a pile of ammunition located close to the head of a railroad, for transferring ammunition from said pile on to a truck running over said railroad.

2. In a gin for handling the parts of a carriage of a gun of large caliber, the combination of beams for supporting the parts to be handled, two iron frames stayed together serving as guides for said beams, jacks for raising and lowering, two "assemblages" located one in each of the upper angles between the upper cross member and the uprights of each frame, said "assemblages" being attached solely to their cross members or alternatively to both the said cross member and the respective uprights of their frames, supports adapted to be attached directly to said "assemblages," a rolling track adapted to be attached directly to said supports, and a traveling crane adapted to travel along said rolling track.

3. In a gin for handling the parts of a

carriage of a gun of large caliber, the combination of beams for supporting the parts to be handled, constituting a rolling track, two iron frames stayed together serving as guides for said beams, jacks for raising and lowering, two "assemblages" located one in each of the upper angles between the upper cross member and the uprights of each frame, said "assemblages" being attached solely to their cross members or alternatively to both the said cross member and the respective uprights of their frames, and a traveling crane adapted to travel over the rolling track formed by said beams.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification.

EUGÈNE SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:
ANDRÉ MOSTICKER,
CHAS. P. PRESSLY.