

Lewises are used for lifting stones up to from 15 to 20-cwt. in weight, and, as they can be expeditiously fixed, they are used for general purposes probably more frequently than any other form of lifting device.

Another form of lewis, known as a *Three Legged Lewis*, is shown at H, Fig. 28. It consists of a parallel piece of steel between two dovetailed steel legs, a shackle, a round steel pin which passes through the shackle and legs, and a cotter. The hole in the stone must be cut accurately to the shape and size of the legs, as shown. The lewis is dismantled by withdrawing the cotter and pin, the two dovetailed legs are inserted in the hole, the centre leg is driven down, the pin

is passed through holes in the shackle and legs, and the cotter is driven down to make all secure. The hook from the sling is passed through the shackle, when the stone is then ready for hoisting. If the hole in the stone has been cut too large, a piece of zinc passed between a pair of legs before they are assembled may be sufficient to enable the lewis to grip the stone securely.

The crane operator must exercise reasonable care during the hoisting operations and the blocks of stone must be hoisted with uniform movement. Any sudden jerk of the crane chain may cause the stone to slip, with disastrous results.