J. H. FICHTER.

MOVING IMPLEMENT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1908.

943,013. Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

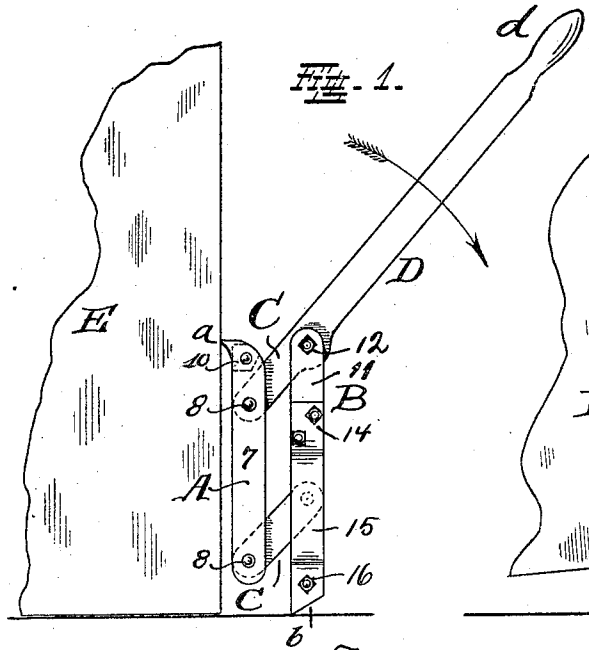


Fig. 2.

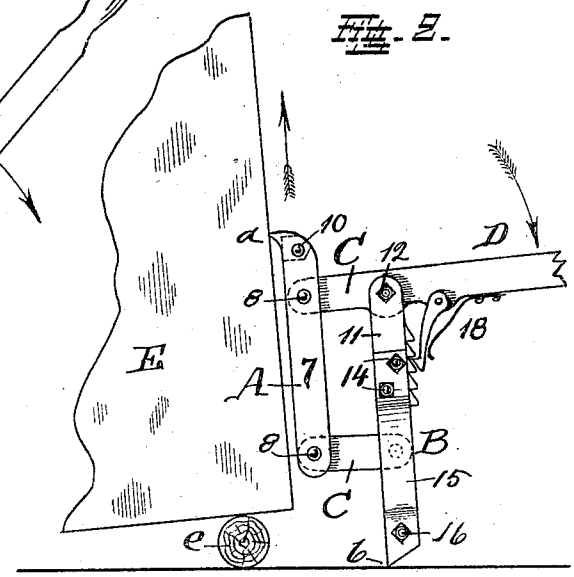


Fig. 3.

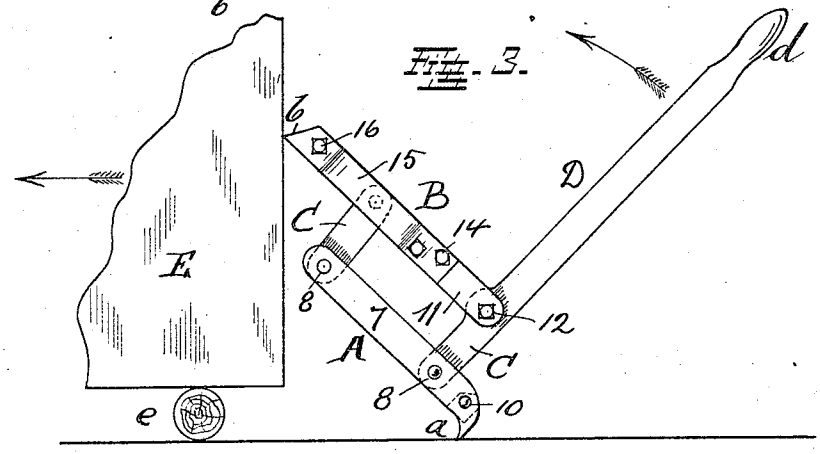


Fig. 4.

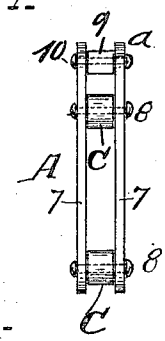
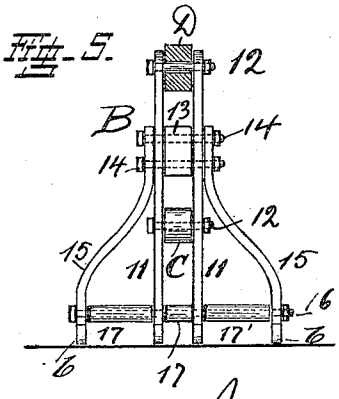


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOVING IMPLEMENT.

943,013. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Application filed November 18, 1908. Serial No. 463,163.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. FICHTER, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Covington, Kenton county, State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Moving Implement; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the accompanying drawing, with the reference characters marked thereon, which forms also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a certain new and useful implement to be used in handling heavy articles, like packing cases for instance, to shift them while resting on a surface in either direction, or to lift them to admit a truck under them for instance, or rollers upon which to move them.

The invention consists of a device constructed as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, is a side-elevation of the implement placed in position ready for use. Fig. 2, shows the same in position while being used to lift, a case for instance, to admit a roller under it. Fig. 3, shows it used for shifting such a case laterally after it rests upon rollers. Fig. 4, shows the front-part of the implement as it appears when viewed from the left in Fig. 2. Fig. 5, shows it from the opposite side, the manipulating handle being omitted.

The implement consists substantially of two members A and B, which are connected to each other by links C, the connection being from the end of one member to a point between the ends of the other member. These links are of equal length so that the connected structure forms substantially a quadrangular frame in which one of the connected members extends beyond the frame at each end and in which either of the members A or B, if moved in a direction parallel to its length, moves also parallel to the other member or nearly so. To so move one member with reference to the other, a lever D is provided which is extended to form a handle *d* which serves for manipulating the implement. For such purpose, one of the connecting links C C, is extended to form this lever-handle.

The extended end of each of the parallel members is pointed as shown at *a* and *b*, the arrangement being such that a pointed end is at each end of the connected frame-structure. The object of these pointed ends is to prevent slipping of the implement when used. One of these pointed ends, preferably the one shown at *a*, is formed to project also outwardly from the frame-structure, it being accordingly curved for the purpose as shown.

Constructed as described, this implement may now be used as follows: Placed against a wooden packing case E for instance, as shown in Fig. 1, and sufficiently close, so that point *a* may dig into the case, and by manipulating the lever-handle as shown by the arrows, the case may be lifted sufficiently to permit a truck to be placed under it, or a roller *e* as shown in Fig. 2. By repeating this procedure at the other end of the case, another roller may be placed under it, after which the case may be readily moved over the floor. For so moving it, the implement may be used again, it being applied as shown in Fig. 3. One of the pointed ends of the frame-structure is placed against the floor, or some other object furnishing sufficient resistance while the other pointed end is placed against the load. The moving load as it advances is followed up with the implement. When the implement is so used, the load need not necessarily rest upon rollers and these latter may be omitted unless the load is very heavy, or unevenness of the floor demands their use. Other methods of use readily suggest themselves. For instance a case when raised from the floor and with the implement in position as shown in Fig. 2, may be shifted laterally by twisting and by turning the implement accordingly on the floor, or by setting it on this latter at an angle with reference to the case.

The implement is given sufficient lateral extension to prevent it from canting over sidewise while sustaining a lifted load. For such purpose lateral extension in opposite direction is provided for on one of the parallel members of the frame, and at the supported end thereof.

Steel or wrought iron are suitable materials used and the construction in detail is as follows: Member A is made of two flat bars 7—7, spaced to admit one of the ends of links C C, and held together and to these links by pins 8—8. A spacing block 9 is placed between these bars near their ends and is secured by a rivet or bolt 10. It prevents the bars from pinching the links and

also, being located near their pointed ends, limits the extent to which these latter may enter into the material, usually wood, of the case. Member B consists of two similar bars 11—11, also spaced to admit the other ends of links C C, these ends, with one of the bars at each side of it, being held together by pins 12. A spacing block 13, held by rivets or bolts 14 is also used here. To prevent canting of the implement when holding up a load, the engaged end of one of the members of it is extended laterally in opposite direction as before alluded to, member B which supports the pivot for lever D being so used. For such purpose braces 15 are provided, and connected to bars 11, to which they are held by bolts 14 and from which point of connection they extend laterally as best shown in Fig. 5. They are secured in this position by a tie-rod 16, which passes through them and through bars 11, these latter, as well as the braces being held properly spaced by sleeves 17, for which purpose pieces of tubing, cut to the proper length may be used. In use, the free ends of these braces which are pointed, come into engagement with the floor, or load to be moved and constitute the pointed ends *b b* of member B of the frame-structure.

Locking means in form of a conventional pawl 18 may be added whenever deemed necessary.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

1. In a moving-implement, the combination of a load-engaging and a supported member, each consisting of spaced bars, links attached between the bars of each member whereby they are connected to each other to form a four sided frame beyond which, at opposite ends, one end of each of these members projects, such ends being pointed, a lever-handle to shift one member with reference to the other member, and a spacing block between the pointed ends of the bars comprising the load-engaging member to limit the action of these pointed ends.

2. In a moving-implement, the combination of two parallel working-members, one of which has braces connected to it between its ends, one on each side from which they extend laterally, the length of these braces being such that their free ends are in line with the end of this member between them to which they are connected, spacing means between the extended ends of these braces and this member, links, one at one end of each member connecting it to the other member between the ends thereof, the other end of each member including the extended ends of the braces on the one member being pointed so that the pointed end of either of the two members including the pointed ends of the braces may be used to engage the load, the other member serving meanwhile to support the implement, one of the links connecting the parallel members, being extended beyond the point of its attachment to one of the members, to form a lever-handle for manipulating the implement.

3. In a moving-implement, the combination of a load-engaging and a supported member, links whereby they are connected to each other to form a four-sided frame beyond which, at each end, one of these connected members projects, which projecting ends are pointed, one of the links connecting these members being also extended beyond the point where it connects to the supported member to form a lever-handle to permit moving of the load-engaging member, braces connected to each side of the supported member and lateraly extending therefrom, the length of these braces being such that their free ends, which are also pointed, are in line with the pointed end of the supported member between them and spacing means between these ends and the member between them.

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

JAMES H. FICHTER.

Witnesses:
C. SPENGEL,
T. LE BEAU.