

C. E. EVANS.

LUMBER JACK.

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1,027,191.

Patented May 21, 1912.

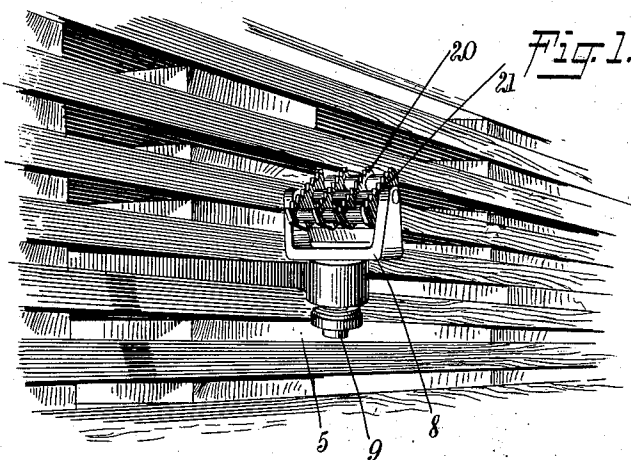


Fig. 2.

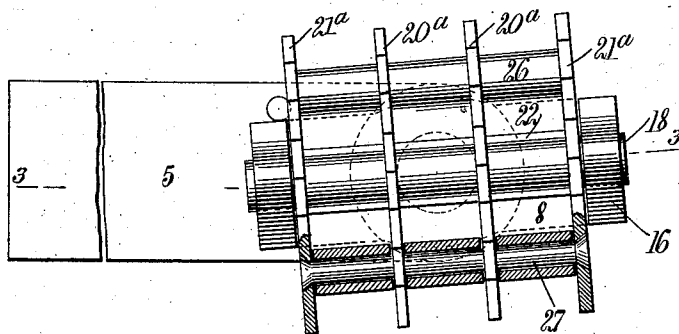


Fig. 4.

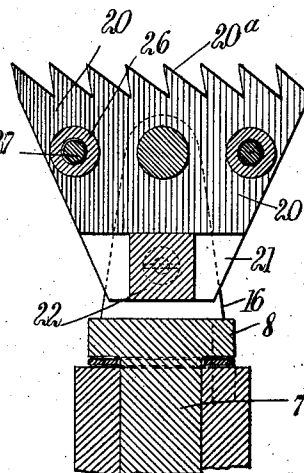
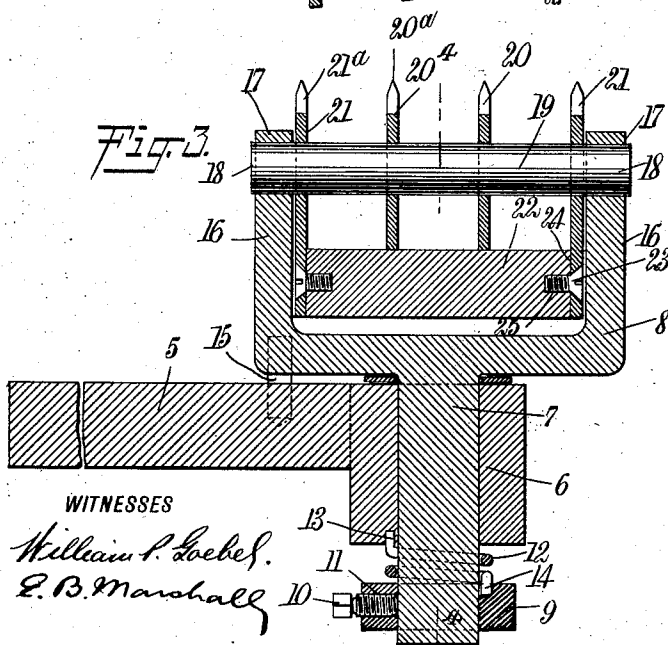


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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LUMBER-JACK.

1,027,191.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. EVANS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Weed, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Lumber-Jack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to lumber jacks and it has for its object to provide one which may be used to assist in raising and lowering lumber.

My jack is constructed to slide with a counter-balanced member for engaging the lumber, the counter-balanced member being pivoted to a yoke, and the yoke being pivoted on a vertical axis to a beam, thereby permitting the jack to be moved as desired, while it engages and holds the lumber which is being moved.

Additional objects of the invention are to provide means to limit the movement of the yoke, and means to hold the yoke yieldingly in a predetermined position.

Still other objects of the invention will appear in the following complete specification in which the preferred form of the invention is disclosed.

In the drawings, similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my lumber jack in position for use; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lumber jack; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

By referring to the drawings it will be seen that a beam 5 has a vertical bearing 6, in which is disposed the stud 7 of the yoke 8. Spaced from the bearing 6 there is disposed on the stud 7 a collar 9, this collar 9 being held in place by a set screw 10, which meshes in the threaded orifice 11 in the collar, and engages the side of the stud 7. A spring 12 is disposed around the stud 7 between the bearing 6 and the collar 9, and this spring 12 has one of its terminals 13 secured to the bearing 6, the other terminal 14 of the spring 12 being secured to the collar 9. It will therefore be seen that the stud 7, with the yoke 8, will be rotated yieldingly in a predetermined direction.

Secured to the beam 5 there is a pin 15, for engaging and limiting the movement of

the yoke 8. This yoke 8 has two upwardly-extending arms 16 each arm having a bearing 17, in which are journaled the terminals 18 of the rock shaft 19. Mounted on this rock shaft 19 there are plates 20 and 21, the plates 20 and 21 being spaced apart. The plates 21, which are disposed at the inner sides of the upwardly-extending arms 16, extend below the horizontal plane at the bottom of the plates 20, and a counter-weight is disposed between the lower terminals of the plates 21, and is held in position by screws 23, which are disposed through openings 24 in the plates 21, and mesh in threaded orifices 25 in the ends of the counter-weight 22. This counter-weight 22 engages the bottom of the plates 20, and as the counter-weight is square in cross section, the engagement of the counter-weight with the plates 20 prevents the rotary movement of the plates 20 relatively to the plates 21. Disposed between the plates 20 and 21, there are sleeves 26, which serve as spacing members, bolts 27 being disposed through the sleeves 26, and through orifices in the plates 20 and 21, for holding the sleeves 26 in position. The upper surfaces of the plates 20 and 21 are cut to form teeth 20^a and 21^a.

It will be seen that in using the invention, the plates 20 and 21 will move so that the teeth 20^a and 21^a will be in position to engage the piece of timber, which is being moved, and that the counter-weight 22 will tend to hold the plates, with their teeth 20^a and 21^a, in an upward position. Not only is it possible for the timber which is supported by the jack to move vertically with the shaft 19, as its axis, but it is also possible for the timber to move horizontally, with the stud 7 serving as its axis. The piece of timber which is being moved may, therefore, be supported by the lumber jack while it is directed in any desired direction.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a lumber jack, a yoke having horizontal bearings and pivoted on a vertical axis, means for engaging the lumber, journaled in the horizontal bearings, and a counter-weight for the said means.

2. In a lumber jack, a beam having a bearing, a yoke journaled in the bearing, and being provided with bearings, resilient

means for turning the yoke relatively to the beam, and means for engaging the lumber, journaled in the bearings in the yoke.

3. In a lumber jack, a beam having a bearing, a yoke journaled in the bearing, and being provided with bearings, resilient means for turning the yoke relatively to the beam, means having teeth for engaging the lumber, and journaled in the bearings in the yoke, and a counter-weight for the said means.

4. In a lumber jack, plates having teeth and spaced apart, means for holding the plates relatively to each other, a counter-weight spaced from the teeth and secured to the plates, and a yoke to which the plates are pivoted.

5. In a lumber jack, a shaft, two plates having teeth and spaced apart on the shaft, a counter-weight spaced from the teeth and secured to the plates, additional plates spaced apart on the shaft between the first-mentioned plates, the additional plates engaging the counter-weight.

6. In a lumber jack, plates having teeth and spaced apart, means for holding the plates relatively to each other, a counter-weight spaced from the teeth and secured to the plates, a yoke to which the plates are pivoted, a beam having a bearing, and a pin on the yoke journaled in the bearing.

7. In a lumber jack, plates having teeth and spaced apart, means for holding the plates relatively to each other, a counter-

weight spaced from the teeth and secured to the plates, a yoke to which the plates are pivoted, a beam having a bearing, a pin on the yoke journaled in the bearing, a pin for limiting the movement of the yoke relatively to the beam, and a pin for rotating the yoke relatively to the beam.

8. In a lumber jack, bearings, plates having orifices and teeth and spaced apart, a shaft disposed in the orifices in the plates and journaled in the bearings, and a counter-weight secured to the plates.

9. In a lumber jack, a yoke having bearings, and a depending pin, plates having orifices, and teeth and spaced apart, a shaft disposed in the orifices in the plates and journaled in the bearings, and a counter-weight secured to the plates.

10. In a lumber jack, a yoke having bearings and a depending pin, plates having orifices and teeth and spaced apart, a shaft disposed in the orifices in the plates and journaled in the bearings, a counter-weight secured to the plates, and a member having a vertical bearing in which the depending pin is journaled.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. EVANS.

Witnesses:

J. M. WHITE,
D. L. PRINGLE.