J. T. O'HARA.

LOG DECKING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1912.

1,078,947. Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

Fig. 1.

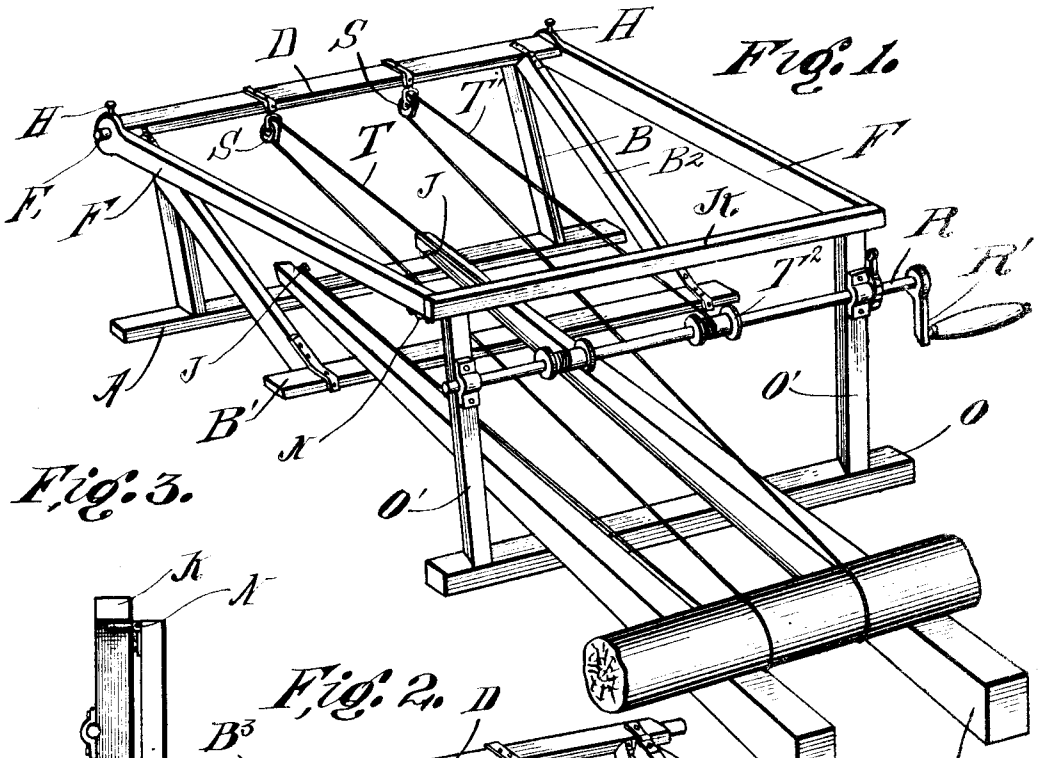


Fig. 3.

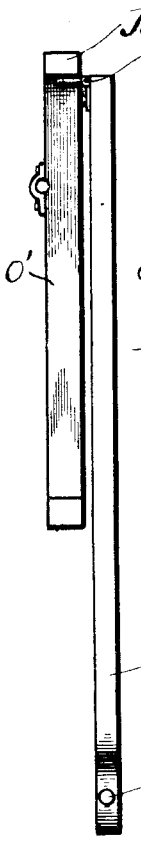
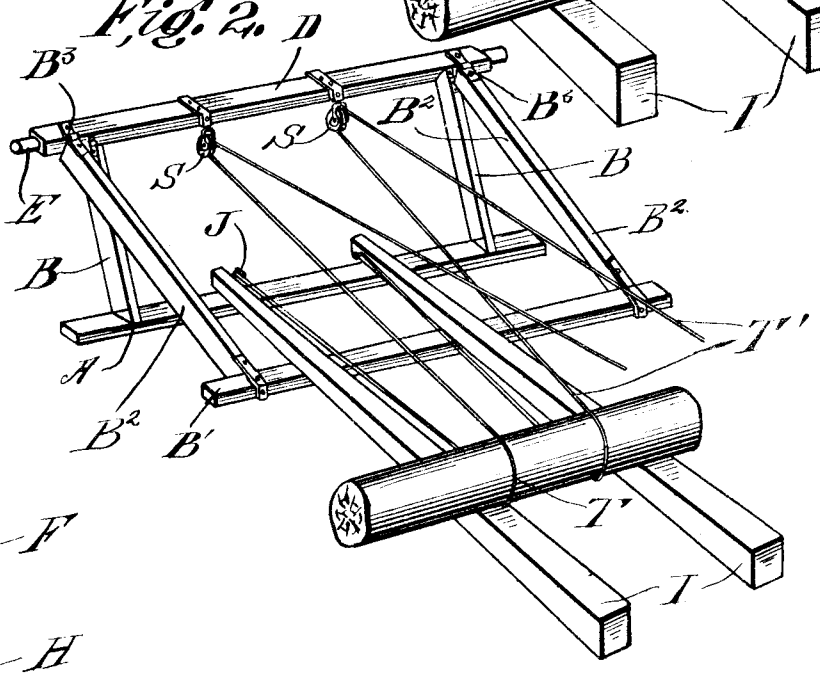


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOG-DECKING APPARATUS.

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Application filed August 13, 1912. Serial No. 714,858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. O'HARA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowville, in the county of Lewis and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Log-Decking Apparatus; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in apparatus for skidding or decking logs and consists of a simple and efficient apparatus having various details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

I illustrate my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view with a portion of the folding frame work removed and illustrating its application with the parts removed, and Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the manner of folding a portion of the frame of the apparatus.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a beam having fixed standards B projecting therefrom which, at their upper ends, are securely fastened to a beam D having contracted ends E which, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, receive the apertured ends of the bars F and set screws H mounted in the ends of the beams F are adapted to bear against the contracted ends of the beams D to hold the parts together. A plank or beam, designated by letter B′, has brace pieces B^2 secured thereto and their upper ends are connected to the beam D by means of hinges B^3, as shown clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and it will be noted that the upper ends of the braces B^2 are adapted to contact with a flat face of the beam D to limit the swinging movement of the plank or beam B′ in one direction. A cross-piece K is connected to corresponding ends of the bars F by means of hinges N, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, said cross-piece K being connected to a bed plate or beam O by means of the posts or standards O′. A windlass shaft R is journaled in suitable bearings in the posts or standards O′ and is provided with a crank handle R′ at one end, affording means whereby the shaft may be rotated. Winding spools T^2 are fixed to the shaft R and about which the cables or ropes T′ are adapted to wind, which latter passes about pulleys S which are secured to the beam D′ at any suitable locations, the other ends of the ropes being fastened at J near the ends of the timbers I upon which the logs are adapted to roll.

In operation, when the apparatus in its entirety is to be utilized when the parts are adjusted as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings in which the windlass is employed, the cables or ropes are passed about the log which rests upon the timbers I. The ropes then are passed about the pulleys and upon the spools T^2. The beam O is adapted preferably to rest upon the ground, while the beams A and B′ are adapted to rest upon different logs of a pile where the logs are to be skidded, the beam B′ being allowed to swing in order to rest upon logs at different elevations, that is to say the beam A should preferably be positioned upon a log at a higher elevation than the beam or plank B′ and, after the apparatus has been adjusted in place, the timbers I are placed upon the two beams A and B′ and serve as tracks upon which the logs are adapted to be rolled. By turning the windlass shaft, the logs may be readily rolled up the inclined timbers and skidded.

If desired to utilize a portion of the apparatus without the windlass, the bars F and the part to which they are hinged may be removed and the cables utilized without the spindles for rolling the log up the inclined timbers.

When the windlass carrying part of the apparatus is detached from the beam D, it may be folded as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings as may the bail-shaped portion comprising the plank B′ and braces having hinged connection with the beam D, thus allowing the apparatus to be reduced to a compact form and convenient for transportation or moving from one place to another.

What I claim to be new is:—

1. An apparatus for skidding logs comprising a rack with a cross-piece at the top, a base with supporting posts for said cross-

piece, a swinging bail-shaped member hinged to said cross-piece, pulleys fastened to the latter, track beams adapted to hold said swinging rack at its lowest limit, cables fastened to said track beams and passing about said pulleys, said cables adapted to engage and cause a log to roll upon the track beams, as set forth.

2. An apparatus for skidding logs comprising a rack with a cross-piece at the top, a base with supporting posts for said cross-piece, a swinging bail-shaped member hinged to said cross-piece, pulleys fastened to the latter, track beams adapted to hold said swinging rack at its lowest limit, cables fastened to the ends of said track beams and designed to extend about a log upon the beams and passing over said pulleys, a second rack, a rock shaft journaled therein, said second rack having arms projecting therefrom which are pivotally connected to the ends of said cross-piece, as set forth.

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

JAMES T. O'HARA.

Witnesses:

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FRANK D. BURKE.