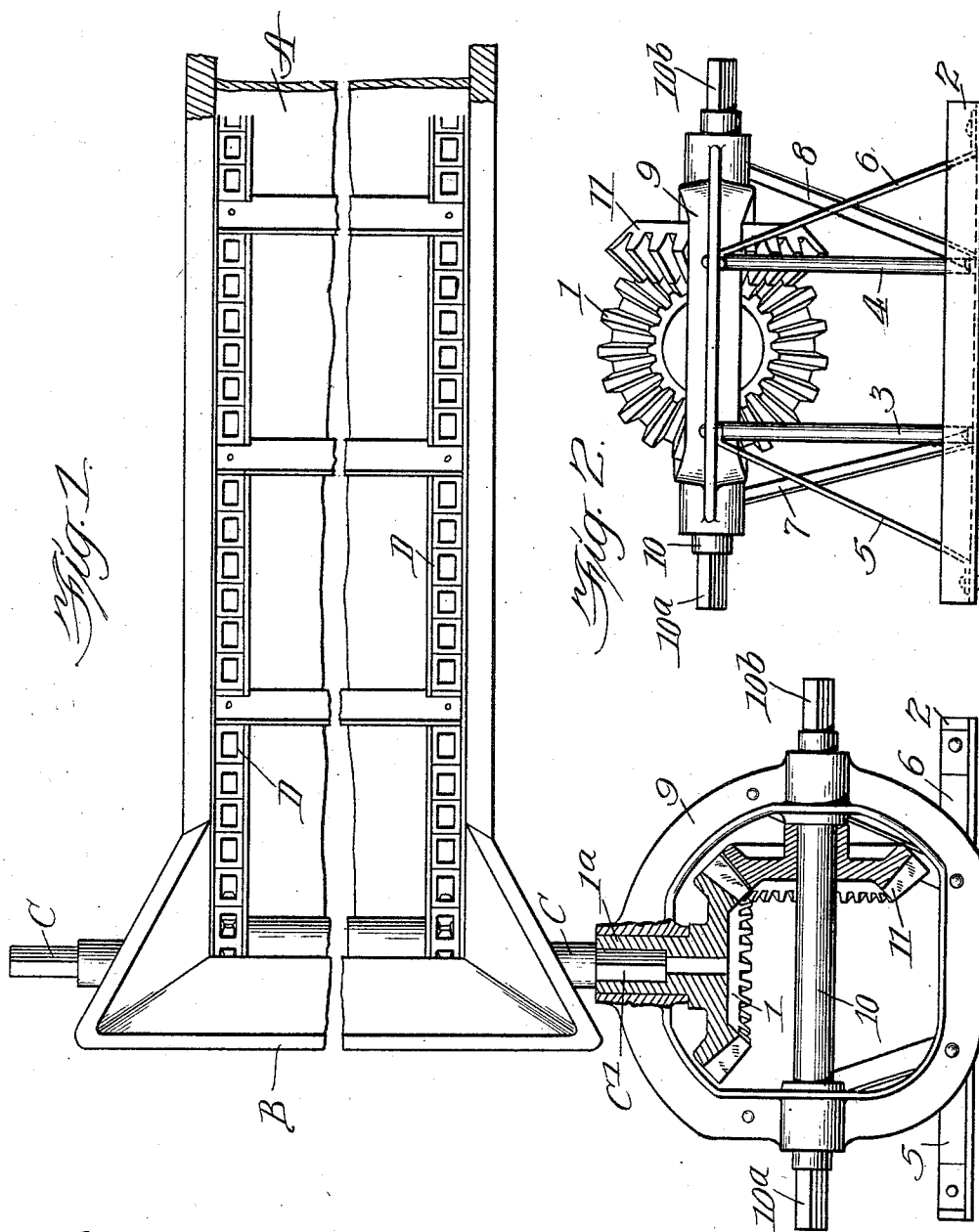


G. E. WUNDER.
POWER TRANSMITTING JACK.
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1,006,169.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. WUNDER, OF PLANO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO INDEPENDENT HARVESTER COMPANY, OF PLANO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

POWER-TRANSMITTING JACK.

1,006,169.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. WUNDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plano, in the county of Kendall and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Power-Transmitting Jacks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a portable device for the transmission of power in cases where the power shaft of the prime mover employed is most conveniently directed at right angles to the power-receiving shaft of the driven mechanism. It consists of the features and elements described and shown in the drawings as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view of this device showing it applied to a common form of portable grain elevator. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

This device is intended to be used as an auxiliary connection between a tumbling shaft from any common form of horse power or other motor and any one of the various mechanisms ordinarily driven by such tumbling shaft. Its particular advantages will become obvious through the following description of the device as applied to a portable grain elevator, A, shown in Fig. 1. The hopper of the elevator is indicated at B, and the driving shaft is shown at C, carrying the elevator chains, D, D. In ordinary use, the elevator frame leans toward the side of the barn or building into which the grain is to be delivered, and the shaft, C, is consequently located not far from the wall of the building. For this reason, a right-angle driving connection is desirable if a horse power device is employed to drive the elevator in order that there shall be plenty of space clear of the building for the horse-power mechanism without undue angularity of the tumbling shaft, which is usually furnished with such a power device for connection with the elevator. The elevator having been placed in position, the driving jack which is the subject of this invention is placed alongside the elevator with the square socket, 1^a, of the gear, 1, engaging the squared end, C^a, of the shaft, C. This connection is intended to afford partial support for the device, and the remaining

support is provided by a standard composed of the base, 2, posts, 3 and 4, and brace rods, 5 and 6, additional stiffness being obtained through the use of the stay rods, 7 and 8. This standard carries a frame casting, 9, in which are journaled the above-mentioned gear, 1, and the shaft, 10, having its axis at right angles to that of the gear, 1. Both ends of this shaft are squared at 10^a and 10^b, respectively, similarly to the ends of the shaft, C, being thus adapted to receive any driving connection which would otherwise be applied directly to the shaft, C. The miter gear, 11, meshing with the miter gear, 1, and rigid with its shaft, 10, completes the list of parts of the device.

Obviously, this transmission mechanism is not limited to use in connection with a horse power as the prime mover, but is equally well adapted to connect a gas engine, steam engine, electric motor or other source of power for actuating any one of a large number of mechanisms. Owing to the fact that the shaft, 10, is adapted to receive a driving connection at either end, 10^a or 10^b, the jack may be applied to either side of the machine to be operated, and since the frame and standard may be rotated about the axis of the gear, 1, the shaft, 10, may be rotated through any desired angle in its vertical plane, and the base, 2, may be blocked up at any angle to the horizontal which may be convenient. In addition to the above features, mechanical simplicity and portability are the principal advantages of the device.

I claim:—

A power-transmitting jack comprising a horizontal gear frame having at one side a downwardly-extending support; a gear journaled in the opposite side having its hub at the outer end exposed and adapted to be engaged with a shaft; a shaft extending transversely of the axis of said gear journaled in the opposite sides of the frame and adapted at both ends for receiving a drive connection, and a gear on said transverse shaft which engages with the first-mentioned gear.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Plano, Ill., this 30th day of January, 1911.

GEORGE E. WUNDER.

Witnesses:

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