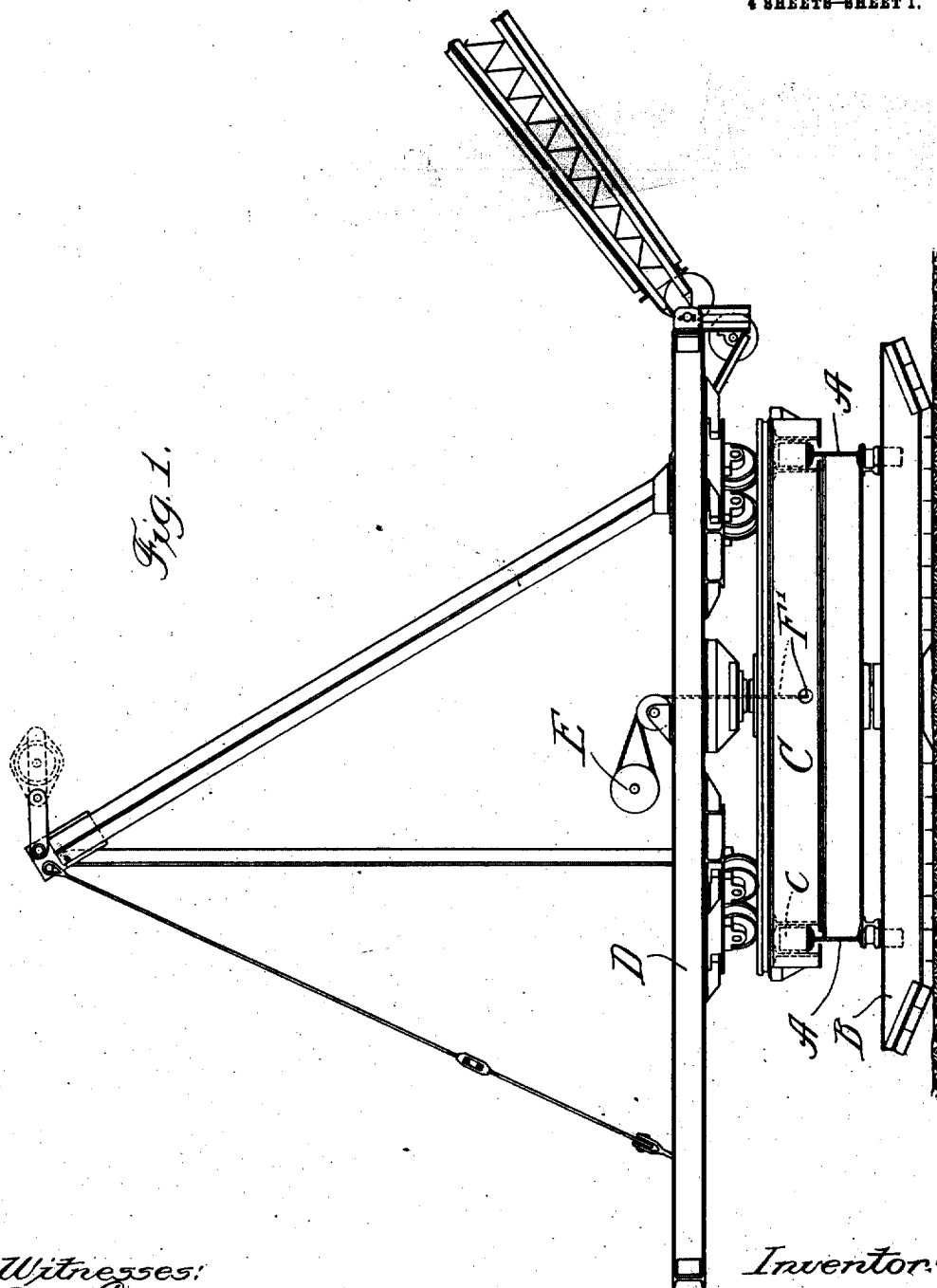


J. W. PAGE.
 PLATFORM FOR DERBICKS AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1910.

1,001,299.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

4 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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4 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

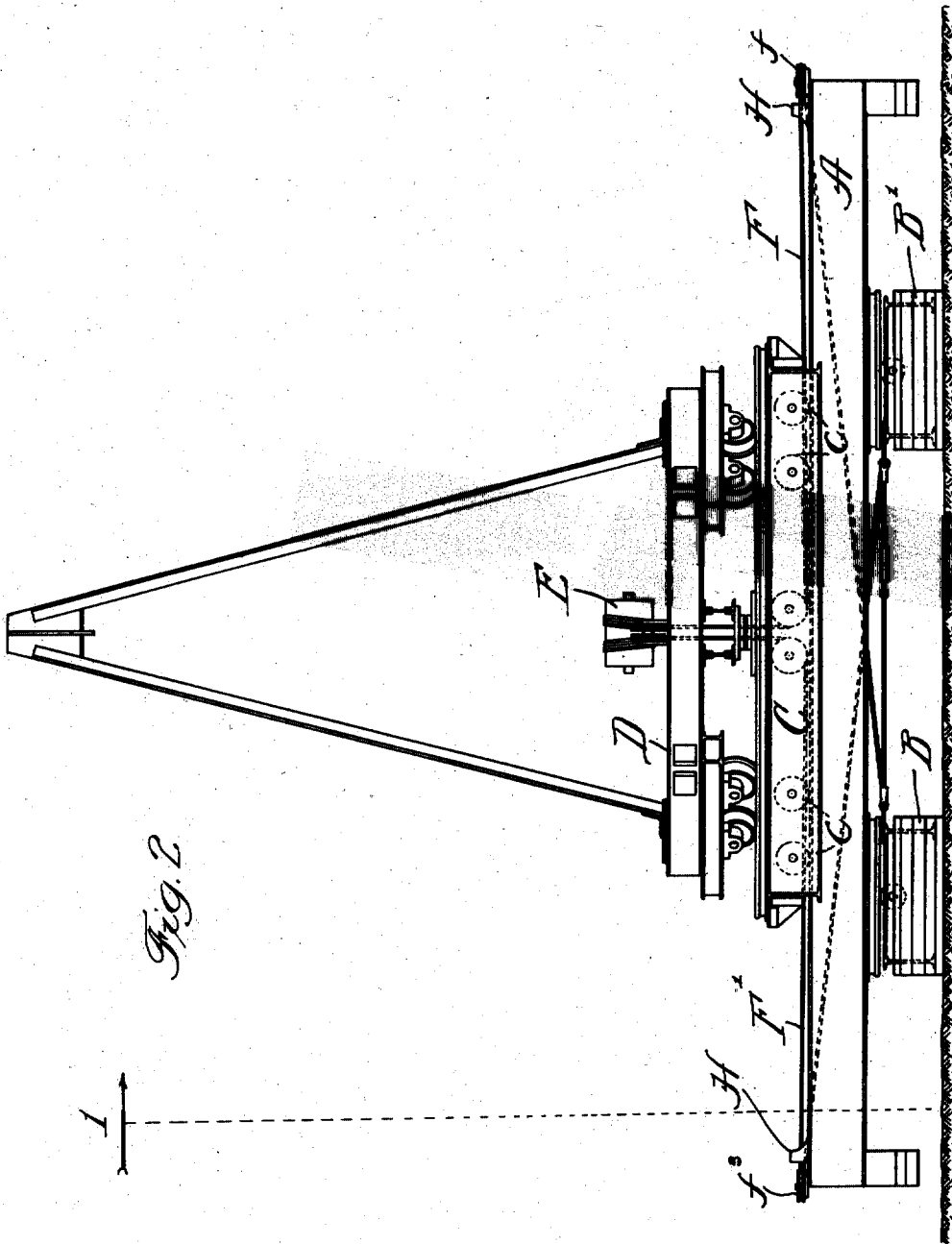


Fig. 2

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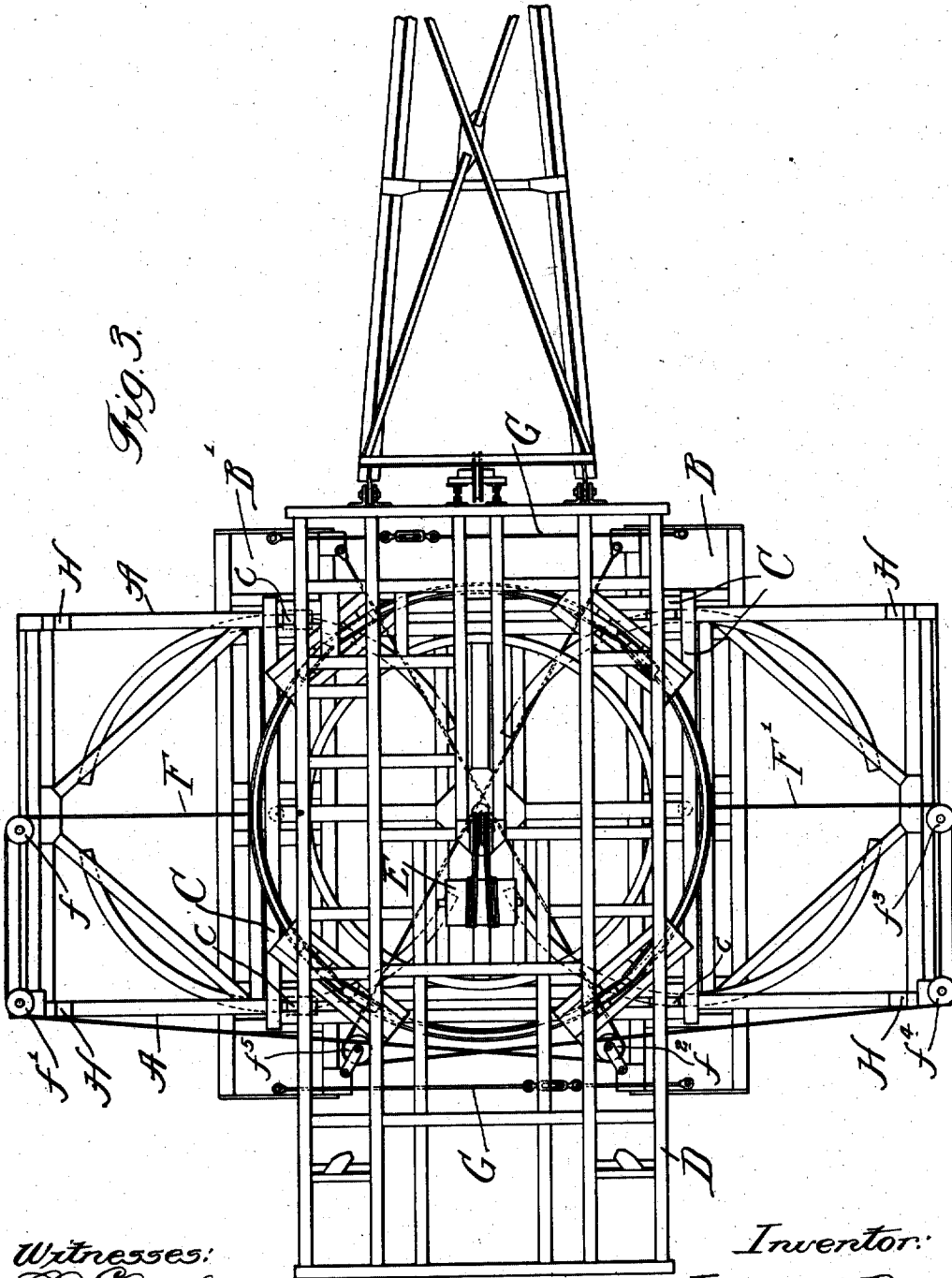
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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1,001,299.

[illegible]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. PAGE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PLATFORM FOR DERRICKS AND THE LIKE.

1,001,299.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed November 16, 1910. Serial No. 592,631.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. PAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Platforms for Derricks and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical section on the line 1 of Fig. 2; Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the device; Fig. 3 is a top plan of the device and Fig. 4 is a top plan of the platform track and parts beneath the track.

Referring to the drawings, A is a transversely extending track composed of two parallel rails. Beneath the track A are two skids B and B¹ each of which is pivotally secured to the track A through the medium of the usual turntable mechanism commonly employed in rotatable derrick platforms and similar devices. Longitudinally movable upon the track A (that is movable in a direction transverse of the apparatus) is a lower turntable member C, anti-friction rollers *c* being journaled in the lower turntable member C and running upon the rails of the track A. Rotatably mounted on the lower turntable member C is the derrick platform proper D, the pivotal connection between the lower turntable member and the derrick platform proper being of the usual form and any common mechanism being provided whereby the platform proper may be rotated. The center pivot of the derrick platform proper is centrally perforated and upon the platform proper is mounted a rotatable drum E about which a cable makes several turns. In practice there may be two cables so wound that if one is taken up the other is reeled out at the same speed, or there may simply be one cable making several turns about the drum. For purposes of clearness of description the two cables which leave the drum will be designated by the reference letters F and F¹, although it will be understood that these may be a continuous length. The two cables F and F¹ pass over suitable guide-sheaves and down centrally through the pivot between the platform proper D and the lower turntable member C. The cables then turn in opposite directions (Fig. 4) the cable F passing through the corresponding end of the platform track A, over two guide-sheaves *f*, *f*¹ thereon, then over a guide *f*² at the rear end of the skid B, the extreme

end of this cable being attached to the forward end of the skid B¹. The cable F¹ is led in a symmetrical manner to the opposite end of the platform track, over two guide-sheaves *f*³, *f*⁴ thereon, then over a sheave *f*⁵ at the rear end of the skid B¹ and then back to the forward end of the skid B. In other words, each cable passes down from the drum through the center of the turntable member, thence out to the corresponding end of the platform track, thence over a sheave on the opposite skid at the rear thereof and thence to the front of the corresponding skid.

The forward and the rear ends of the two skids are linked together by links G so that they always maintain a parallel relation to each other.

The operation of the device is as follows: Under normal conditions the platform proper and the turntable member are located in the positions shown in Fig. 2, where their weight is carried equally by the two skids. When it is desired to move the derrick along the ground one of the cables, for example, the cable F is tightened and the opposite cable, say the cable F¹, is payed out. The first result of this movement is that the lower turntable member runs along the platform track A to the end thereof, the tension on the cable producing this result. Stops H are provided to limit the movement in this direction and when the lower turntable member reaches these stops further tightening of the cable F and corresponding loosening of the cable F¹ will shorten the bight between the pulley *f*¹ and the extreme end of said cable F thereby putting a forward diagonal tension on the sheave *f*² and at the same time correspondingly releasing the tension on the sheave *f*⁵. The result will be that the skid B¹ will be forced forward relative to the skid B to the position shown in Fig. 4, the derrick platform proper turning with the platform track and the platform track turning about its pivot on the skid B. When the skid B¹ has gone forward as far as possible the rotation of the drum E is reversed so that the cable F¹ is tightened up and the cable F payed out. As a result the derrick platform slides to the opposite end of the platform track, thus relieving the skid B of its weight so that it may be moved. In this way the platform can be made to walk forward step by step to an indefinite extent.

When it is desired to turn a corner the links which hold the skids in parallel position can be removed and one skid after the other turned in the desired direction so that a very sharp turn can be made. When it is desired to turn only a very gradual curve, the links which connect the skids can be varied in length through the medium of turn-buckles therein interposed, and the direction of movement thus gradually varied. It will be understood that the movement of a derrick of this character may be for two different purposes. The first is for the purpose of moving the derrick bodily for a considerable distance at a relatively high speed so that its movement may be accomplished without dismantling it. It can readily be moved at a speed of about a mile a day. Another and much more important purpose of moving the derrick is that of causing it to travel slowly in the line of a fixed cut or other excavation which is being made by an excavator of usual form operated by the derrick. For this purpose the derrick will remain in one position until the excavator has done its work. It will then have to be moved forward only a few feet which can readily be accomplished. The steps of the derrick will under such circumstances occur only about once in fifteen or twenty minutes.

While the foregoing construction is particularly designed for use in connection with derrick platforms, it is possible that the same type of movement might be desirable in connection with other devices, and it is not therefore, intended to limit the application of the invention to derrick platforms alone. It is also realized that considerable variations are possible in the details of the construction herein set forth, and it is not intended to limit the scope of the invention thereto except as pointed out in the following claims.

What I regard as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The combination with a track extending generally transversely of the line of travel of the device, of a platform movable thereon, means for moving the platform from end to end of the track and means for moving forward the opposite end of the track from that on which the platform rests at any given time.

2. The combination with a track extending generally transversely to the line of travel of the device and two supports to relieve the track and pivoted thereto of a platform movable upon the track and

means for moving the platform from end to end of the track to relieve each pivoted support of its weight alternately and means for shifting forward the support opposite to the platform's position at any given time.

3. The combination with a track extending generally transversely of the line of travel of the device and two supports below the track and pivoted thereto, of means for holding the supports in parallel relation with each other, a platform movable on the track, means for moving the platform from end to end of the track to relieve each pivoted support of its weight and means for shifting forward the support opposite to the platform at any given time.

4. The combination with a track extending transversely of the general line of travel of the device a platform movable thereon from end to end and a single device for first moving the platform to one end of the track and then shifting the other end forward in the line of travel.

5. The combination with a track extending transversely of the general line of travel of the device of two skids pivoted thereto, a platform movable on the track and a pair of cables operable from the platform and each led over one end of the track then to the rear of the opposite skid and then to the front of the adjacent skid, for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination with a track extending generally transversely of the line of travel of the device, two skids pivoted thereto to support the frame, a platform movable on the track and a pair of cables operable from the platform each engaging a skid at its rear and having a forward attachment whereby the skids may be alternately moved forward.

7. The combination with a track extending generally transversely of the line of travel of the device, two skids pivoted thereto to support the same, a platform movable on the track and a pair of cables operable from the platform each engaging a skid at its rear and having a forward attachment whereby the skids may be alternately moved forward, each cable also engaging the opposite end of the track from the skid which it engages whereby the platform may be moved thereon to relieve the skid of its weight.

JOHN W. PAGE.

In presence of—

R. A. SCHAEFER,
JOHN WILSON.