J. S. WILLIAMS.

COMBINED POST PULLER, JACK, AND WIRE STRETCHER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1916.

1,234,243. Patented July 24, 1917.

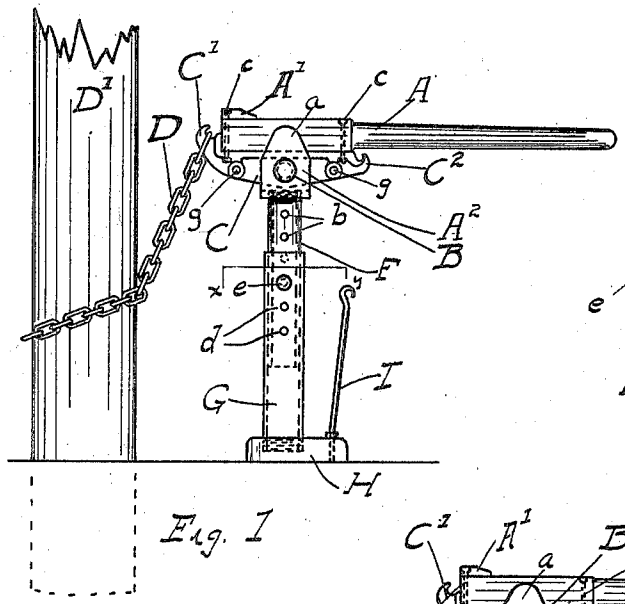


Fig. 1

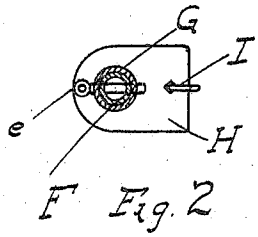


Fig. 2

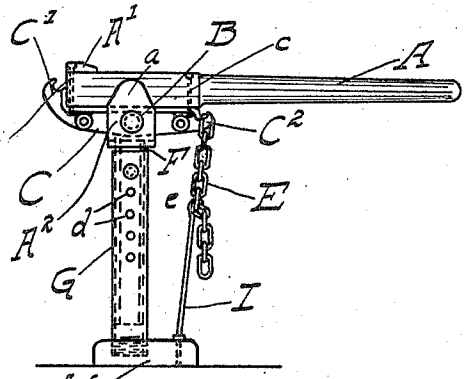


Fig. 3

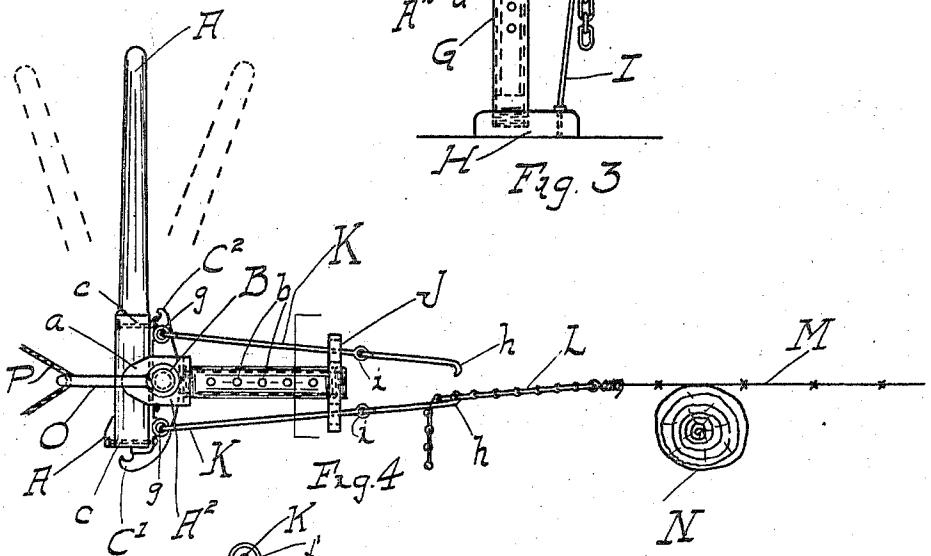


Fig. 4

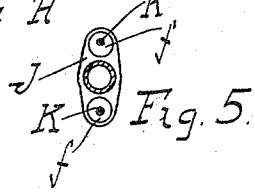


Fig. 5.

Inventor

John S. Williams

By H. C. Gardiner,

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, OF WYATT, MISSOURI.

COMBINED POST-PULLER, JACK, AND WIRE-STRETCHER.

1,234,243. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 24, 1917.

Application filed March 2, 1916. Serial No. 81,594.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wyatt, in the county of Mississippi and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Post-Puller, Jack, and Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a combination post puller, jack and wire stretcher, and has for its object to provide a combined tool of the character named, that shall be simple in construction, having few parts, and at the same time great strength and durability and capable of doing in an effective manner the work required of these different instruments.

My invention also consists in the details of construction and combinations of parts constituting the different elements, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of my invention in the act of use as a post puller, the device being shown attached to a post. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line *x—y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the same used as a jack. Fig. 4 is a view of the invention in side elevation of the device used as a wire stretcher. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view on line *w—z*, Fig. 4.

In the drawing A represents the lifting lever pivoted near the lifting end between the jaws *a*, *a*, of the head A^2 by means of a bolt B, which passes freely through the jaws and a casting C which is removably secured to the lifting end of the lever by means of bolts *c*, *c*. The casting is provided with a hook C′ at the forward extremity and a hook C^2 at the opposite end for the attachment of the respective chains D and E. The lever is also provided with a block A′ secured to the upper surface of the lifting end, which prevents an object from slipping when the tool is used as a jack. The head A^2 is internally threaded at the lower side for adjustment to the threaded upper end of the pipe F, which is also threaded at the lower end and provided with lateral holes, *b*, *b*.

The pipe F is telescoped within the main standard G, which is also provided with holes, as *d*, *d*, and a pin *e* is used for adjustably securing the pipe within the standard at any desired height.

The standard G rests in the base H and, as the standard is also threaded at the lower end, may be screwed into the base, also internally threaded if made of the same material, as here shown, although I prefer to construct the base of wood to secure lightness as well as strength. The base rests upon the ground and to it is secured a hooked rod I, the hook being at the upper end to attach to the chain E when the device is used as a jack in order to hold the load lifted by the jack in a given position, which may be regulated by adjustment of the hook in the chain as shown. The chain D is shown secured to a post D′ ready for pulling.

In Fig. 4, in which the device is applied as a wire stretcher, the base and standard are omitted and a guide J is attached to the lower end of the pipe F, the guide being internally threaded and having openings *f*, *f*, at each end to freely admit the rods K, K, which are hooked at one end into the eyes *g*, *g*, in the casting C, and have claws or hooks *h*, *h*, at the opposite ends for securing to the chain L which is attached to the wire M supported by the post N.

The rods K have joints at *i*, *i*, to render them more easily adjustable to the chain and capable of being readily released. A clevis O is secured by the bolt B to the head C and a rope or chain P, adapted to be secured to a post on the opposite side of the stretcher is passed through the clevis to hold the stretcher in position for operation.

The operation of my invention in its different capacities will be readily understood. When used as a post puller the chain is attached as shown in Fig. 1 and the free end of the lever depressed. When used as a jack the block A′ on the free end of the lever is adjusted underneath the object to be raised and the same movement of the lever takes place, the chain E and rod I being used merely to hold the jack in position.

When applied as a wire stretcher the base H and standard G are removed and the guide J and rods K adjusted as in Fig. 4. It will be seen that the stretcher operates to pull the wire at the movement each way of the lever as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 4, after each movement the engaged claw being released as the other claw is adjusted to the wire or chain, when the lever is moved in the opposite direction.

Having described my invention, what I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

In a combined tool, the combination with a lever, a casting secured to the head of said lever having eyes therein for the adjustment of rods, of a head to which said casting is pivotally secured, a standard to which said head is adjustably secured, rods pivotally secured in said eyes of said casting at each side of said standard, the free ends of said rods terminating in claws adapted for adjustment to a chain, a guide for said rods removably secured to the free end of said standard, and a clevis pivotally secured to said head for attaching the head to an object in an opposite direction from said claws, as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name to this specification this 14th day of February, A. D. 1916.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."