June 24, 1930. R. Y. NEELY 1,766,400

LUMBER JACK

Filed Nov. 8, 1928

Fig. 2.

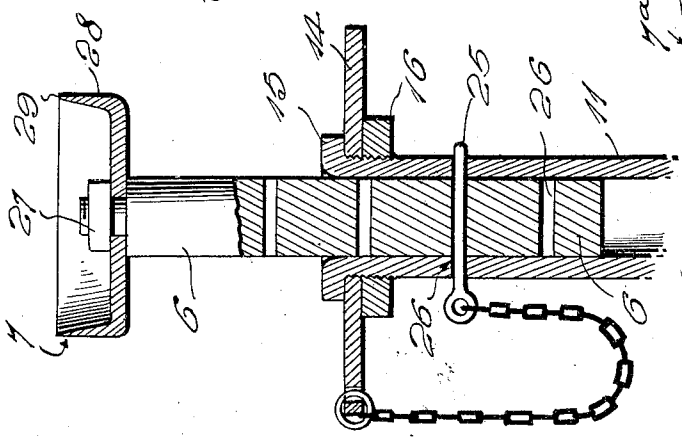


Fig. 3.

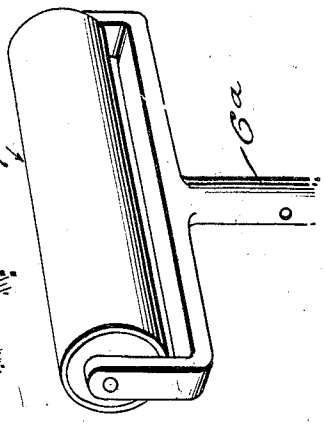
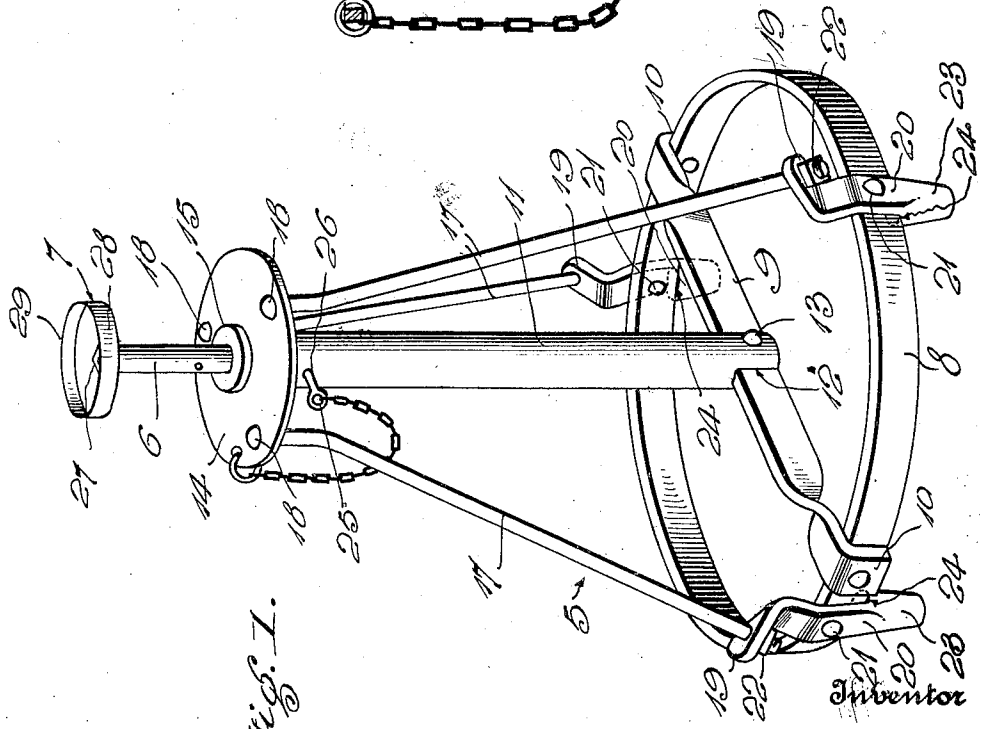


Fig. 1.



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LUMBER JACK

Application filed November 8, 1928. Serial No. 317,975.

The invention relates to improvements in jacks for piling and loading lumber, and it aims to provide a rather simple and inexpensive, yet an unusually efficient and desirable jack of this character.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, description being accomplished by reference to the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a roller which may be substituted for the lumber-engaging cup shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The drawing above briefly described illustrates the preferred form of construction and while this construction will be herein specifically explained, it is to be understood that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made.

The device embodies a stand 5, a standard 6 or 6ª adjustably supported by said standard, a lumber rest 7 or 7ª carried by the standard, and certain features of novelty specifically described.

The stand 5 embodies a horizontal base ring 8 and a bar 9 extending diametrically across said base ring with its ends 10 bent downwardly and riveted thereto, the sides of said bar at its intermediate portion being disposed in vertical planes. A tubular post 11 preferably formed from a piece of pipe or boiler tube is provided at its lower end with a notch 12 receiving the center of the bar 9, and is secured to the latter by a rivet 13. A top plate 14 of annular form, surrounds the upper end of the post 11 and the latter is swaged at 15 into contact with the upper side of said plate. A nut 16 is preferably threaded on the post 11 in contact with the lower side of the plate 14, thus effectively clamping the latter against the flange or the like 15 and securing it tightly to the post. The upper ends of a plurality of inclined brace rods 17 pass through openings in the plate 14 and are upset as at 18. The lower ends of these rods pass through the outwardly directed upper ends 19 of a plurality of short vertical bars 20 which extend vertically across the ring 8 and are secured thereto by rivets 21. Nuts 22 are threaded upon the lower ends of the rods 17 in contact with the lower sides of the bar portions 19. The bars 20 project downwardly from the ring 8 and are inwardly thickened to provide ground-engaging feet 23 and shoulders 24 upon which the ring 8 rests.

The standards 6 or 6ª as the case may be, is slidably received in the post 11 and a locking pin 25 is provided for passage through openings 26 in said post and standard to hold the latter at any desired vertically adjusted position. In some instances, it is more advisable to use the roller 7ª than the cup 7 of the standard 6. Hence, standard 6 may be withdrawn from the post 11 and the roller-carrying standard 6ª substituted.

The cup 7 consists of a circular metal disk which is centrally connected at 27 with the upper end of the standard 6, the connection being preferably such as to permit rotation of the disk, and a continuous upstanding flange 28 at the peripheral edge of said disk, said flange having a sharpened upper edge 29 for engagement with the lumber.

Any piece of lumber to be handled, is lifted so that its intermediate portion may rest upon the cup 7 and then by downwardly forcing the previously lifted end of the lumber, its other end is elevated and may be swung to any desired point. During this operation, there is no danger of the lumber slipping upon the cup, due to the edge 29, yet this edge will not cut the lumber which is of importance when handling dressed stock. Regardless of the angle with which the lumber comes in contact with the cup 7, the latter anti-slippingly engages it.

When the roller 7ª is used, not only does it permit the lumber to be tilted and turned to position an end at a desired point, but the length of lumber may be slid longitudinally as occasion may demand, this roller being particularly advantageous in handling large quantities of lumber in which the individual pieces are of different lengths, for instance, when loading a railway car.

It will be seen from the foregoing that regardless of the rather simple and inexpen-

sive construction of the jack, it will be advantageous and in every way desirable.

I claim:—

1. In a lumber jack, a stand comprising a base ring, a bar extending diametrically across said base ring and secured thereto, a tubular post secured to the center of and rising rigidly from said bar, inclined brace rods having their upper ends secured to the upper end of said post, and short vertical bars extending across said base ring and secured thereto, the upper ends of said short vertical bars being directed outwardly and having openings in which the lower ends of said rods are secured, the lower ends of said short vertical bars projecting downwardly from said base ring and constituting ground-engaging feet.

2. A structure as specified in claim 2; said lower ends of said short vertical bars being thickened inwardly to provide shoulders upon which said base ring rests.

3. A lumber jack comprising a base, a vertical standard rising from said base and having a lumber rest at its upper end, inclined brace rods secured at their upper ends to said standard, and a plurality of short vertical bars secured between their ends to said base, the upper ends of said short vertical bars having openings in which the lower ends of said brace rods are secured, the lower ends of said short vertical bars projecting downwardly from said base to provide ground-engaging feet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

RANT Y. NEELY.