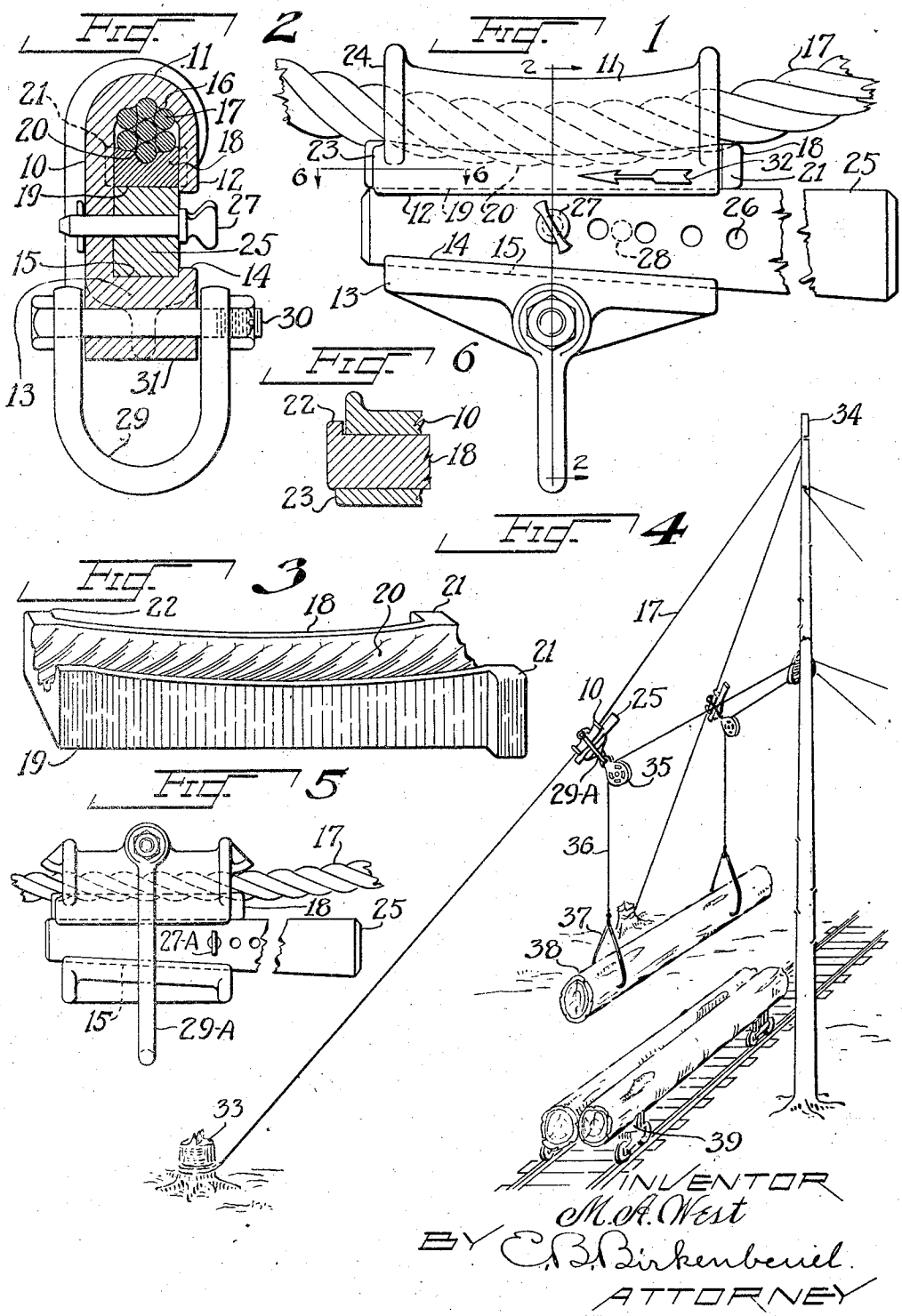
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LOADING JACK

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LOADING JACK.

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This invention relates generally to the logging industry, and particularly to a special form of clamp whereby a block can be securely attached to any portion of a line which is used to support the block.

The first object of this invention is to provide an exceedingly simple and efficient means for attaching a logging block to a guy line or other line in tension, as is the practice in what is known as the duplex loading system.

The second object is to secure a considerable saving in time and labor in making setups for such systems, thereby increasing the number of instances in which it can be found profitable to employ the duplex system to an advantage.

The third object is to make it possible to so attach the block to the line as to reduce the amount of wear on the line and eliminate as far as possible the tendency to kink the line, due to the side pull.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device showing the manner in which it is attached to a line. Figure 2 is a vertical section taken along the line 2—2 in Figure 1. Figure 3 is a perspective view of the clamp jaw. Figure 4 is a view showing a duplex loading operation and the manner in which these loading jacks are employed therein. Figure 5 is a side elevation similar to Figure 1 showing the manner in which the clevis is mounted on the upper side of the line instead of the lower side. Figure 6 is a fragmentary horizontal section taken along the line 6—6 in Figure 1.

Similar numbers of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the device itself consists of an open sided frame 10 whose upper side 11 is downturned to the edge 12, and whose lower side 13 is upturned to the edge 14. The inner side 15 of the side 13 is preferably straight, as indicated, and the inner side 16 of the portion 11 is rounded to receive the cable 17, and preferably curved to correspond with the cable strands. It is also desirable to make the inner side 16 on a slight curve, as indicated, to avoid as far as possible any kinking of the cable 17.

Against the under side of the cable 17 is placed a clamping jaw 18 whose under side 19 is straight and whose upper side 20 is grooved to fit the cable 17.

On one end of the member 18 are formed the two laterally projecting lugs 21, and on the other end is but one projecting lug 22. A lug 23 projects from the face 24 of the downturned side of the portion 11 of the clamp. The inner side 15 forms a slight angle with the under side 19, and between these two sides is driven a wedge 25 provided with a plurality of holes 26, through one of which is passed a pin 27 which also passes through one of the holes 28 in the frame 10 to insure against the wedge being moved out of position when it is not desired.

On the under side of the member 13 is attached a clevis 29 by means of a bolt 30 which passes through the boss 31.

In Figure 5 it will be noted that the clevis 29^A is swung from the upper side of the cable instead of from the lower side, having the advantage of transferring the load to a point near the center of the line, as well as eliminating a large portion of the strain from the clamp itself; otherwise operating in precisely the same manner as does the clevis 29. Another advantage with this construction is the fact that the clevis 29^A forms a guard which prevents possible escape of the line from the clamp if for any reason the wedge should be entirely out of place.

Where the clamp is to be changed often and the strains are not excessive it is preferable to use the form of clevis shown in Figures 1 and 2, but where purchases are applied to the clamp by means of blocks, as illustrated in Figure 4 it is preferable to use the clevis 29^A.

It will be noted in Figure 5 that the retaining pin 27^A is moved away from the center of the clamp to avoid interference with the clevis 29^A. It is also preferable to provide a large arrow 32 on the side of the member 11 to indicate the manner in which the wedge is to be inserted.

The lug 23 makes it impossible for anyone to insert the jaw 18 in any way except the correct one. The object in doing this is because in some instances it is found desirable to provide a slight taper to the member 18 as well as to the wedge, thereby securing a slightly improved wedging action.

In Figure 4 it will be observed that the cable 17 is in the form of a guy between the stump 33 and the mast head 34. In this

case the block 35 is attached to the clevis 29A and the line 36 passes through the block 35 to the choker 37 which places the logs 38 on the car 39.

There are numerous methods of attaching the clamp to the exact point on the line required to place the logs 38 upon the car, the particular method employed depending upon the local conditions, available equipment and labor.

I claim:

1. A loading jack consisting of a frame adapted to hook over a line; a jaw within the hook side of said frame capable of being moved toward or away from said line but having only limited endwise movement; a wedge in said frame adapted to drive said jaw against said line; and means for attaching a line to said frame.

2. A loading jack consisting of a frame adapted to hook over a line; a jaw within the hook side of said frame capable of being moved toward or away from said line but having only limited endwise movement; a wedge in said frame adapted to drive said jaw against said line; means for attaching a line to said frame; and a clevis pivotally attached to said frame.

3. A loading jack consisting of a frame having a straight closed back member provided with a downwardly curved upper side adapted to hook over a line having an upturned lower side opposite said downturned side; a line-engaging jaw capable of limited endwise movement between said downturned edge and said back; a wedge between said jaw and said upturned edge; and a clevis having a pin passing through said frame horizontally perpendicular with said jaw, the said clevis forming a means for transferring a load from a block to said line.

4. A loading jack for mounting a block on a suspended cable consisting of a straight back frame having a downturned upper side whose interior is curved and grooved to conform with the cable; a similarly curved and grooved jaw within the downturned portion of said frame having a pair of lugs on one end thereof and a single lug on the opposite end thereof to limit endwise movement of said jaw, one end of said downturned portion of the frame having a lug formed thereon occupying space at that corner of the jaw not provided with a lug for the purpose of preventing the wrong insertion of said jaw; a perforated wedge between the said jaw and said upturned portion of the clamp; a pin adapted to pass through a hole in said wedge; a similar hole in said back when said wedge has been driven home; a U-shaped clevis having a horizontal pin passing through said clamp perpendicular to the cable on which said line is mounted adapted to transfer the load from said clevis to the upper side of said line.

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