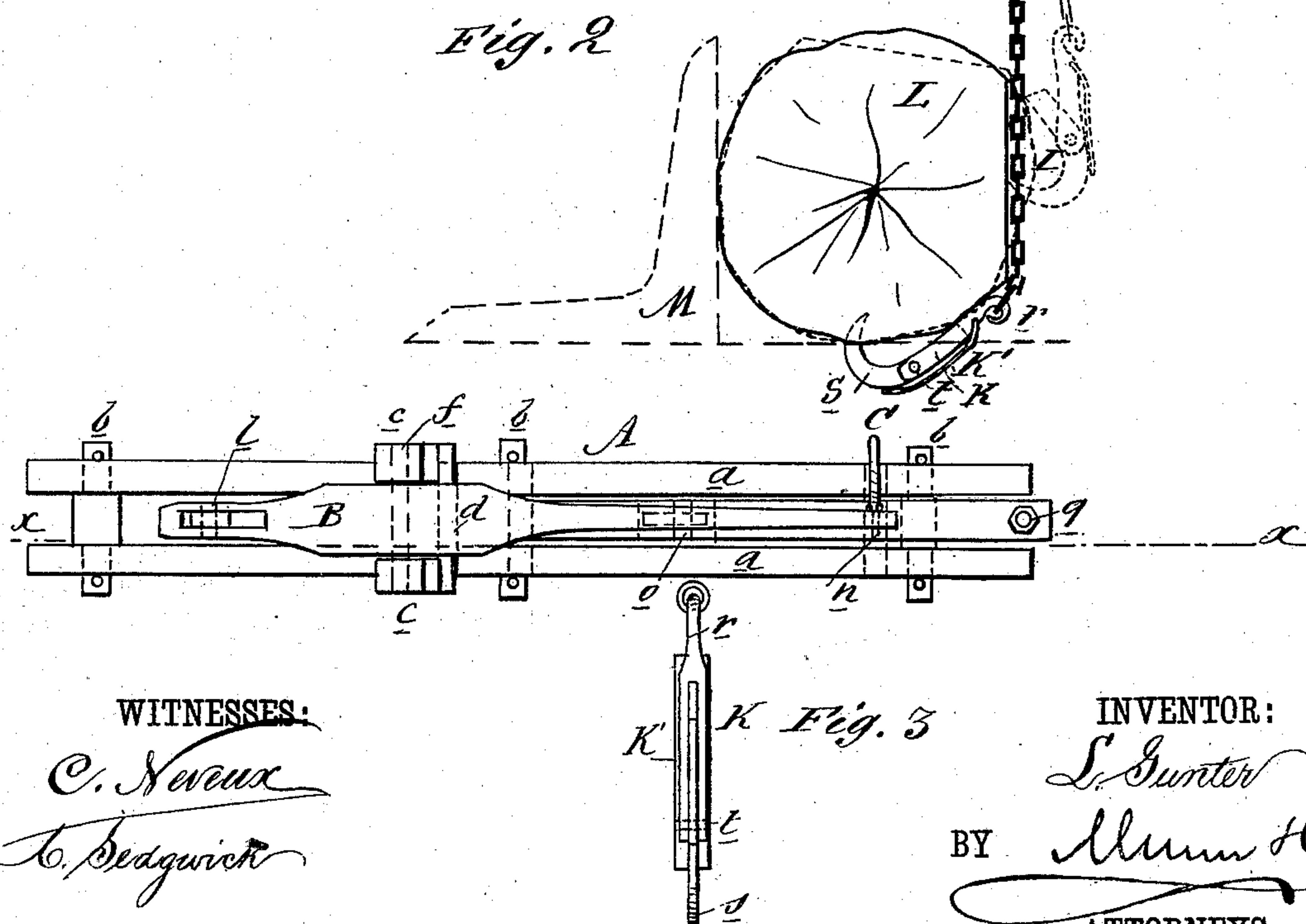
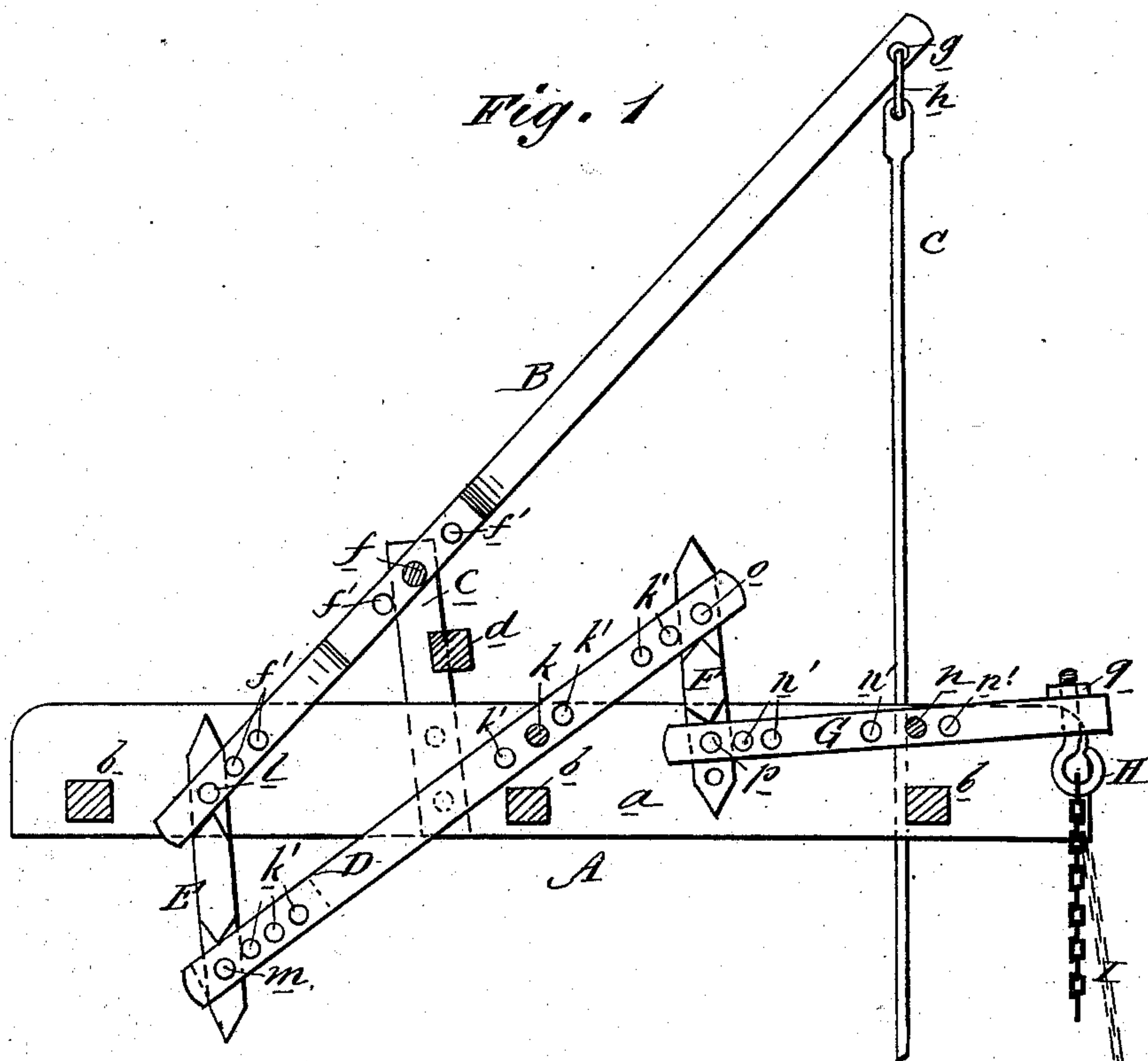


(No Model.)

L. GUNTER.  
Log Tripper.

**No. 235,763.**

**Patented Dec. 21, 1880.**



**WITNESSES:**

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI GUNTER, OF GUNTHER'S MILLS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## LOG-TRIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,763, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed September 10, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEVI GUNTER, of Gunther's Mills, Columbia P. O., in the county of Lexington and State of South Carolina, have  
5 invented a new and Improved Log-Tripper, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved power and labor saving device for turning logs for presentation to the saw in a  
10 saw-mill.

The invention consists of a novel arrangement of levers and an improved hook, as hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a partly sectional side elevation  
15 of the device on line *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 represents the hook engaged in a log for turning the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

20 In the drawings, A represents the frame of the device, consisting of two stout timbers, *a*, placed side by side parallel to each other and connected together by cross-ties *b*, while bolted or otherwise secured to the outer faces of the  
25 timbers *a a* are two upright standards, *c c*, that are braced and strengthened by a cross-tie, *d*, thereby forming a support for the long lever B, which is pivoted between said standards *c c* on a pin, *f*. The long arm of this lever B extends beyond the front end of the frame A,  
30 and has a transverse hole, *g*, in its end, in which is engaged a link, *h*, from which hangs a rod, C.

At about midway of the length of the frame  
35 A a straight lever, D, is pivoted between the timbers *a a* on a pin, *k*. The rear end of this lever D is connected with the rear end or short arm of the lever B by a connecting-rod, E, the flattened ends of said rod E being entered with corresponding mortises in the ends  
40 of the levers B D, respectively, and being movably secured on pins *l m*, respectively.

The front end of the lever D is connected by a connecting-rod, F, with the rear end of  
45 the straight lever G, that is fulcrumed on a pin, *n*, which passes transversely through the frame A, near the front end thereof, the flattened upper end of said rod F being loosely secured in the corresponding mortise of the  
50 front end of the lever D by a pin, *o*, while the

lower end of said rod F is entered into a corresponding mortise in the rear end of the lever G, and held therein on a pin, *p*.

A screw eye or hook, H, is entered up through the front end of the lever G, and held in place  
55 by a nut, *q*, by the turning of which the chain I may be lengthened or shortened, and from this screw eye or hook H depends the chain I, having on its lower end a hook, K. Said chain I may be otherwise suitably secured to the  
60 lever G.

The shank *r* of this hook K is forked, and the hooked end *s* is inserted in the fork of said shank *r*, and held therein by a transverse pin, *t*, so that said hooked end *s* can  
65 better accommodate itself to the circumference of a log, L. A spring, K', secured on the shank *r* and bearing against the hooked end *s*, serves to hold said hooked end *s* so that ordinarily the shank will be in the same  
70 plane with the bifurcations of the piece K. The pivoting of the hook-section S, while the pull is made on the bifurcated section or piece K, prevents the former from being loosened in its hold upon the log.  
75

In Fig. 2 a log, L, is shown in position on a platform, M. (Indicated by dotted lines.)

The levers B D G are each provided with several pivot-holes, *f' k' n'*, respectively, by means of which one or all of them may be ad-  
80 justed to change their leverage.

This device is designed to be placed on the joists of the "overhead" in a saw-mill, with the rod C hanging just behind the sawyer, as he stands at the head of the saw, so that he can  
85 step back upon the end of the platform M, upon which the log L rests, and take hold of the rod C. By engaging the hook K in the log L near the center thereof, and pulling down on the rod C, the said log L can be  
90 turned as easily and conveniently by one person as it could be by two persons without the aid of this device.

This log-tripper is very inexpensive and can be constructed by any one having slight  
95 knowledge of the use of carpenters' tools.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a log-tripper, the combination, with 100

the lever G, having eyebolt H at one end, and the lift-chain I, of a trip-hook made in sections K S, of which the latter is pivoted between the bifurcations of the section K, upon which the pull is exerted, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a log-tripper, the combination, with the frame A, of the bars C E F, levers B D G, provided with adjusting pivot-holes  $f'$   $k'$   $n'$ ,

respectively, and the chain I, having a hook at the lower end and connected by an eyebolt, H, to the front end of lever G, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the leverage may be changed, as set forth.

LEVI GUNTER.

Witnesses:

THOS. STARK,  
H. H. DENT.