No. 634,905.

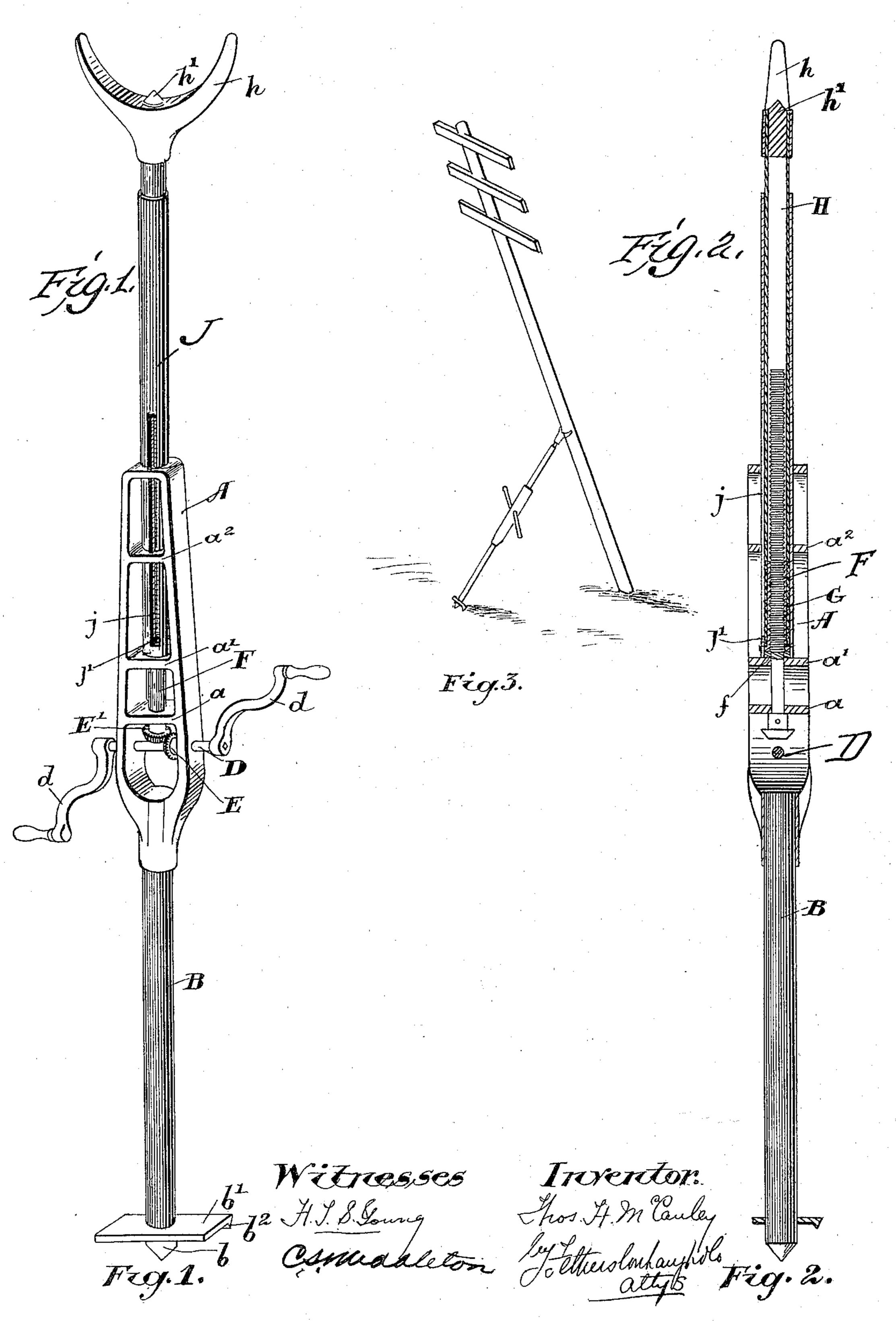
Patented Oct. 17, 1899.

T. H. McCAULEY. POLE STRAIGHTENER.

(Application filed Feb. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets-Sheet 1.



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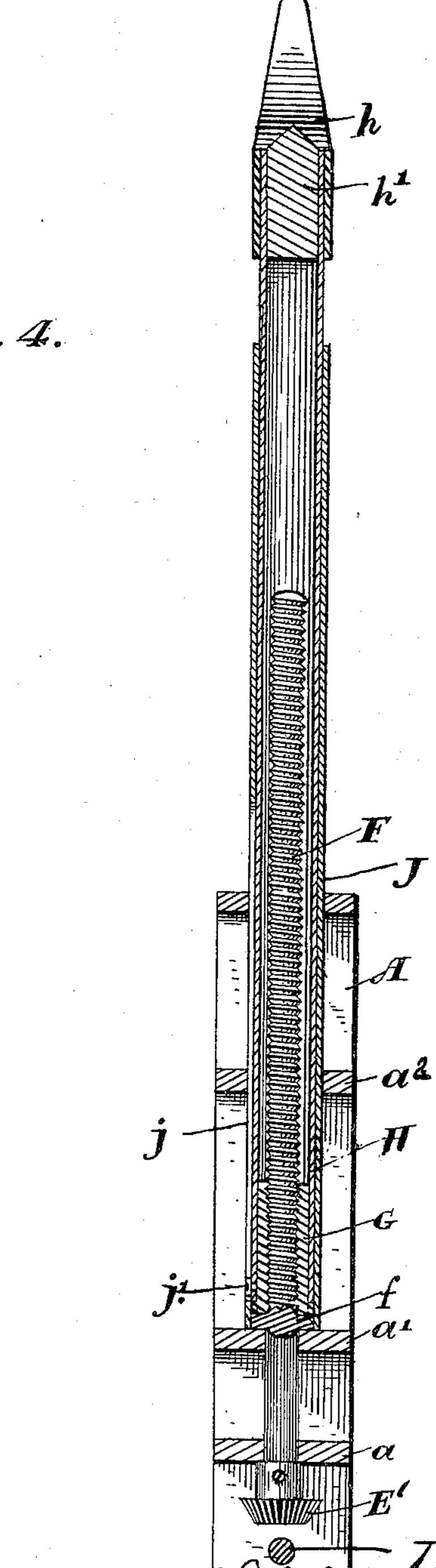
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H. J. S. Gaing Oscor Grouls.

Inventor.

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United States Patent Office.

THOMAS HENRY MCCAULEY, OF PORT ARTHUR, CANADA.

POLE-STRAIGHTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 634,905, dated October 17, 1899.

Application filed February 15, 1899. Serial No. 705,591. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, Thomas Henry McCau-Ley, electrician, of the town of Port Arthur, in the district of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pole-Straighteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pole-straighteners; and the object of the invention is to provide a portable machine whereby poles, such as telegraph-poles and the like, may be easily straightened; and it consists in the novel arrangement and construction of parts, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my machine. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a diminutive view showing the application of my machine. Fig. 4 is a detail longitudinal sectional view.

A is the frame of the machine.

B is a downwardly-extending tubular bar having a pointed end b.

The frame A is provided with the crosswebs $a a' a^2$.

D is a cross-shaft supported in the frame A and provided at each end with crank-arms d and a bevel-pinion E, located within the frame A.

F is a vertical screw-spindle provided with a bearing-collar f, resting on the cross-web a', and also provided with a bevel-gear E' at its lower extremity and designed to mesh with the gear-pinion E on the cross-shaft D.

G is a nut or screw-sleeve screwed onto the screw-spindle F. Secured to the outer side of this nut is the tubular rod H, provided at 40 its upper extremity with a crotch h and a spicular projection h'.

J is a tubular rod screwed or otherwise secured into the cross-webs a' a^2 to serve as a

guide for the inner tube H. The tube J is provided with a vertical slot j, through which 45 the screw j' extends. The screw j', being secured in the inner tube H, prevents the inner tube turning with the screw-spindle F when operated upon by the cranks d.

The lower tubular rod B is provided with a 50 plate b', having V-shaped end ridge b^2 . When it is desired to raise a pole to its normal position, my machine is placed against the pole at its under side, the crotch partially surrounding the pole and the point h' preventing the 55 machine slipping upward. When pressure is brought to bear, the lower pointed end b prevents the machine slipping, or if the ground is soft the plate b' prevents it sinking therein. The crank-handles are now turned, op- 60 erating through the bevel-gear the screwspindle F, so as to raise the rod secured thereto, such rod being held from a rotary movement by the screw j', held in the slot j. The operation is continued until the pole assumes 65 the proper position.

It will thus be seen that my machine is not only simple in construction, but is more easily brought into operation, thus effecting a great saving of time, than the rope and tac-70 kles hitherto used.

What I claim as my invention is—

A device for erecting telegraph-poles comprising a lower rod, a frame surmounting the same and fixed thereto, a longitudinally-slid-75 able rod guided in said frame, cranks extending on each side of said frame with means operated thereby for sliding said rod, and an arc-shaped end adapted to engage the pole carried by said shiftable rod, substantially as 80 described.

THOMAS HENRY MCCAULEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES S. DOBIE. W. F. LANGWORTHY.