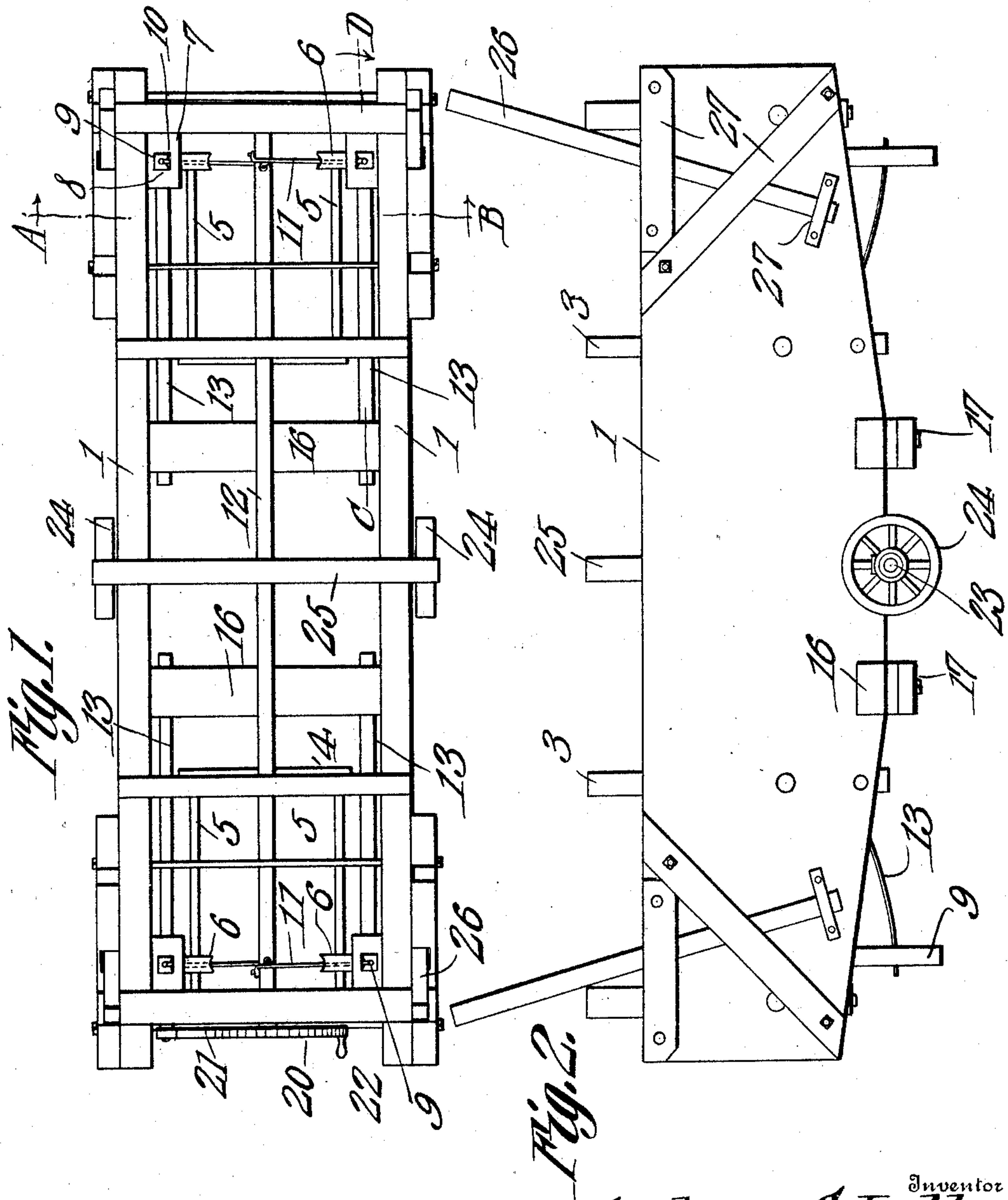


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LUMBER DOLLY.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1909.

929,680.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

*E. J. Howard*  
*Robert D. Lawson*

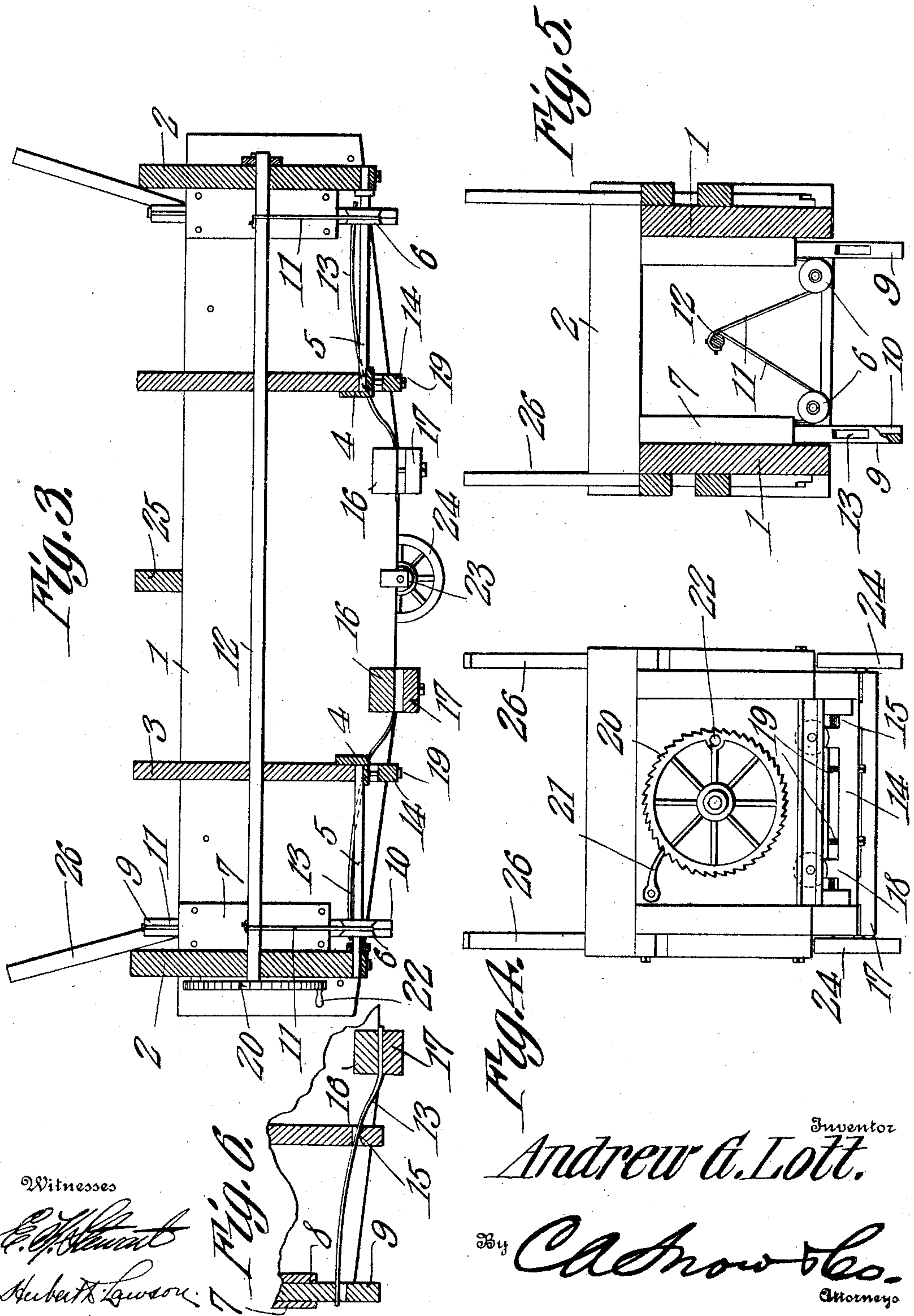
Inventor  
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*E. J. [Signature]*  
*Hubert [Signature]*

Inventor  
*Andrew G. Lott.*  
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Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW GAINS LOTT, OF CAMDEN, TEXAS.

## LUMBER-DOLLY.

No. 929,680.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed March 8, 1909. Serial No. 482,117.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW GAINS LOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, in the county of Polk and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Lumber-Dolly, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dollies of that type designed for moving wooden beams and other heavy timbers and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this character having means whereby it can be held against tilting movement while being loaded or unloaded, the holding means provided for this purpose being simultaneously shiftable into inactive position so as to permit the dolly to be readily moved whenever desired.

Another object is to improve upon the construction of devices of this character and to render them simple, durable and efficient and easy to manipulate.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a dolly embodying the present improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, the same being shown at rest, and with its legs in contact with the ground. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section through the device, the legs being shown in the positions assumed by them while the dolly is being moved from place to place. Fig. 4 is an elevation of one end of the device. Fig. 5 is a section on line A—B Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a section on line C—D Fig. 1.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1, 1 designate parallel side strips having their end portions connected by heads 2, while transverse partitions 3 connect the intermediate portions of the side strips. These partitions do not extend downward as far as the lower edges of the side strips but are provided at their lower edges with angular bearing plates 4, bolted or otherwise secured thereto, and upon which are mounted shafts 5 which are interposed between the partitions 3 and the heads 2 and are arranged in pairs, the shafts of each pair being parallel as clearly indicated in Fig. 1. The outer ends of the shafts are

journaled within the heads 2, while their inner ends extend into the partitions 3. Each shaft carries a sheave 6.

Secured within each corner of the frame formed by the side strips 1 and the heads 2 is a guide block 7 having a longitudinal passage 8 therethrough within which is slidably mounted a leg 9 having a longitudinal groove 10 in one face.

Secured to the upper end of each of the legs 9 is a cable 11, said cable extending longitudinally within the groove 10 of leg 9, and extending lengthwise of the passage 8. Said cable then extends under the adjoining sheave 6 and upwardly to one end portion of a shaft 12, to which it is secured. Said shaft extends longitudinally within the frame of the device and is journaled within the heads 2 and the partitions 3, all of the cables being so arranged that when the shaft is rotated in one direction all of the cables will be wound thereon and the legs thus simultaneously drawn downwardly within the guide blocks 7.

A spring strip 13 supports each leg 9, one end of said strip extending into the lower portion of the leg, while the strip is supported at an intermediate point by a cross bar 14 arranged under and secured to the adjoining partition 3, said cross bar being provided with a reduced portion 15 having a rounded upper edge as indicated in Fig. 6, and on which the spring strip bears. One end of the spring strip extends between a fixed cross bar 16 and a clamping bar 17, this last mentioned bar being provided with projecting portions 18 designed to clamp upon the strips 13 and bind them firmly upon the member 16. The bearing plates 4 hereinbefore referred to are preferably mounted upon adjusting screws 19, which are extended through the bars 14, it being thus possible to adjust the plates toward or from the partitions 3 for the purpose of removing the inner ends of the shafts 5 or for tightening the bearings.

A ratchet wheel 20 is secured to one end of the shaft 12 and is normally engaged by a pawl 21 so as to prevent the shaft from rotating in one direction. If preferred this ratchet wheel may be of considerable size and provided with a grip 22, whereby the shaft 12 may be rotated.

An axle 23 extends transversely of the frame at the center of the lower portion thereof and has wheels 24 mounted on its ends,



these wheels constituting the support for the frame while it is being transported from place to place.

The upper edges of the heads 2 and partitions 3 are disposed in the same plane, and a cross beam 25 may be interposed between the partitions and cooperate therewith for forming a bed on which the timbers to be carried may be placed. Stanchions 26 may be removably mounted upon the side strips 1, there being straps 27 arranged on said strips for the purpose of holding these stanchions in upright or upstanding position.

It is of course understood that the legs 9 are held normally elevated by the spring strips 13, and therefore the cables 11 are held normally taut. When it is desired to load the dolly the shaft 12 is rotated by means of the grip 22 and wheel 20, and the cables 11 are thus simultaneously wound upon the shaft and pull the legs downwardly into contact with the ground. The pawl 21 of course holds them extended, because it prevents the wheel 20 and the shaft 12 from rotating in the opposite direction. While the legs and wheels are thus in contact with the ground timbers can be placed upon the dolly and will rest upon the upper edges of the heads 2, partitions 3 and beams 25, the stanchions 26 serving to prevent the timbers from becoming displaced laterally. After the dolly has been loaded the pawl 21 can be disengaged from the wheel 20 and the spring strip 23 will promptly lift the legs 9 out of contact with the ground and return wheel 20 and shaft 12 to their normal positions. The wheels 24 will thus be the sole support of the dolly and the device can then be readily shifted from place to place as usual.

It will of course be understood that various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

1. A dolly comprising a frame, supporting wheels between the ends thereof, legs movably mounted upon the frame, means for si-

multaneously shifting the legs into contact with the surface on which the dolly is mounted, means for locking the legs in such positions, and means for automatically returning the legs to their initial positions when unlocked.

2. A dolly comprising supporting wheels, a frame tiltably mounted thereon, legs slidably mounted within the frame, an actuating shaft, means for rotating the shaft, means for transmitting motion from the shaft to the legs to simultaneously shift said legs into contact with the surface on which the dolly is mounted, means for locking the legs in shifted positions, and means for automatically returning the legs to their initial positions when unlocked.

3. A dolly comprising a tiltable portable frame, legs movably mounted upon the frame, resilient means for holding said legs normally in inactive positions, and means for simultaneously shifting the legs into contact with the surface on which the dolly is mounted.

4. A dolly comprising a portable tiltable frame consisting of side strips, heads connecting the side strips, partitions interposed between and connecting the side strips, guide blocks, legs slidably mounted within the blocks, spring strips secured to the partitions and yieldingly supporting the legs, a shaft journaled within the heads and partitions, flexible connections between the shaft and legs, said connections extending through the blocks, guide sheaves below the blocks and engaged by said connections, means for rotating the shaft to simultaneously shift the legs into contact with the surface on which the dolly is mounted, and means for automatically locking said shaft against movement in one direction.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW GAINS LOTT.

Witnesses:

J. J. SANDERS,  
J. A. LAIRD.