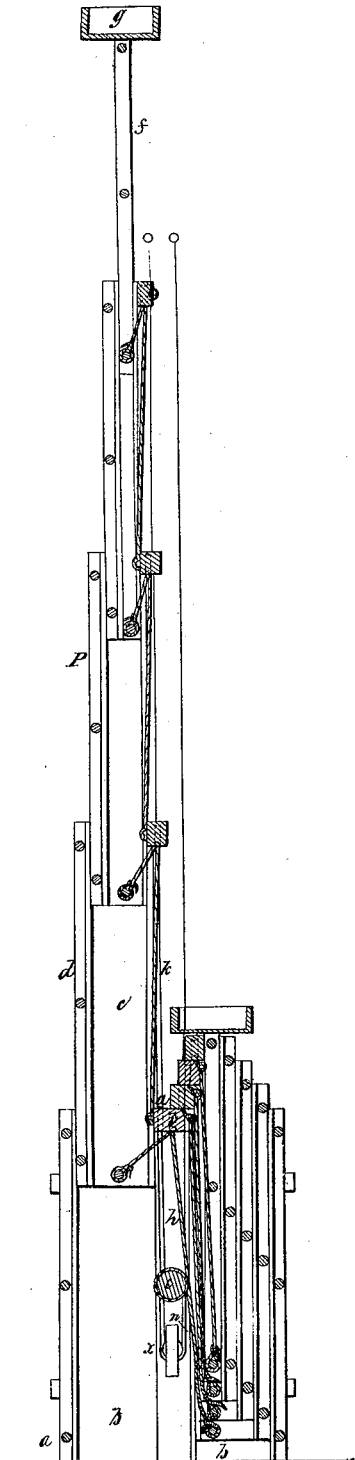
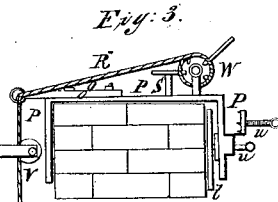
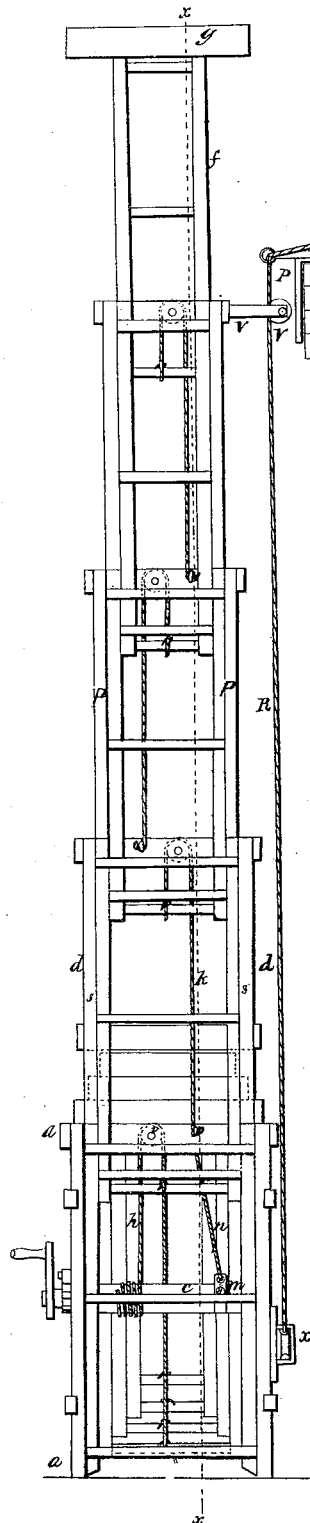


J. Cox.

Scaffold.

N^o 6,491.
Fig. 1.

Patented Jan. 5, 1849.
Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES COX, OF EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO JACOB PRINGLE AND JOHN PRINGLE, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTENSION-MACHINE FOR RAISING BRICKS, MORTAR, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,491, dated June 5, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES COX, of Ebensburg, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new
5 and useful Machine for Raising Bricks, Slates, and Mortar for Building and for other purposes, and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes it
10 from all other things before known and of the usual manner of making, modifying, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of the same, in which—

15 Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The same letters refer to like parts in both figures.

20 This invention is for the purpose of raising heavy bodies, and consists of the following parts, viz: a base *a*, consisting of a broad frame well braced, in which are two
25 grooves, *b, b*, on each side; between the grooves a windless *c* extends across from side to side, having its bearings in the side pieces: this frame so constructed is made to be placed upright in any situation, either
30 with adjustable feet or other suitable device, for the purpose of making it stand on uneven ground. Into the grooves *b, b*, a second frame or panel *d*, slides, which is oblong and of suitable proportions to fit
35 into the place designated for it; this also has a groove *e*, in each of its side pieces, into which a third and narrower pannel (of precisely the same form otherwise) fits and
40 slides, a series of any number of similar pannells are connected together in this way, (five of which are shown in the drawing) the smallest or upper pannel *f*, is furnished
45 with a hod *g*, or other similar fixture for containing the substance to be raised: the first sliding pannel *d*, or that which is second in order, is connected by a cord *h* to the
50 windlass *c*, one end of said cord is attached to its lower cross bar, and after passing up over a pulley *i*, at the top of the frame, *a*, it extends down to the windlass *c*, as above
55 named; it is obvious that if the cord is wound on the windlass *c*, it will draw up the pannel *d*, (instead of the cord a rack and pinion may be used for the same purpose) the third pannel is connected with the stationary cross piece, in which pulley *j*, is sit-

uated, by a cord *k*, that passes from said cross piece over the pulley in the top bar of pannel *d*, and then down to the lower bar of the third pannel; the fourth pannel is similarly connected with the second and
60 third, and so on through the series of any number of pannells. On the opposite side of the windlass *c*, there is another series of pannells of like construction with those last named; this series of pannells is connected
65 with the windlass *c*, or with another geared thereto, so as to be coupled with or uncoupled from said windlass. In the drawing the method of doing this is by means of
70 a collar *m*, placed loosely on the windlass, to which the cord *n* is affixed; this collar can be connected with the windlass so as to turn with it in any convenient way, and
75 the apparatus is so arranged as to raise one set of pannells while the other is going down, and when out of use both sets can be lowered so as to render the apparatus compact for transportation.

When this machine is to be put into operation, the first set of pannells are raised to the
80 proper height; the collar connected with the other set is then coupled with the windlass, and when the first set descends the second is raised to the same height. This height can be increased or diminished sim-
85 ply by changing the position of the collar for that purpose; the pannells are so constructed as to balance each other, and the whole power is applied on the load to be
90 raised.

Having thus fully described my machinery for raising bricks and mortar for buildings and other purposes, I do not claim the mode of extension or of elevating the
95 platforms but

I claim—

Combining the two series of extension frames substantially as described so that one may act as a counterpoise to the other when in use, and that when out of use the two
100 frames may be brought down upon a level, for convenience of transportation, and occupy but little room, and also that the relative height of the series may be adjusted for the purpose and in the manner described,
105 or by any analogous mechanical devices.

JAMES COX.

Witnesses:

WM. GRUNAUGH,
ELIJAH PRATT.