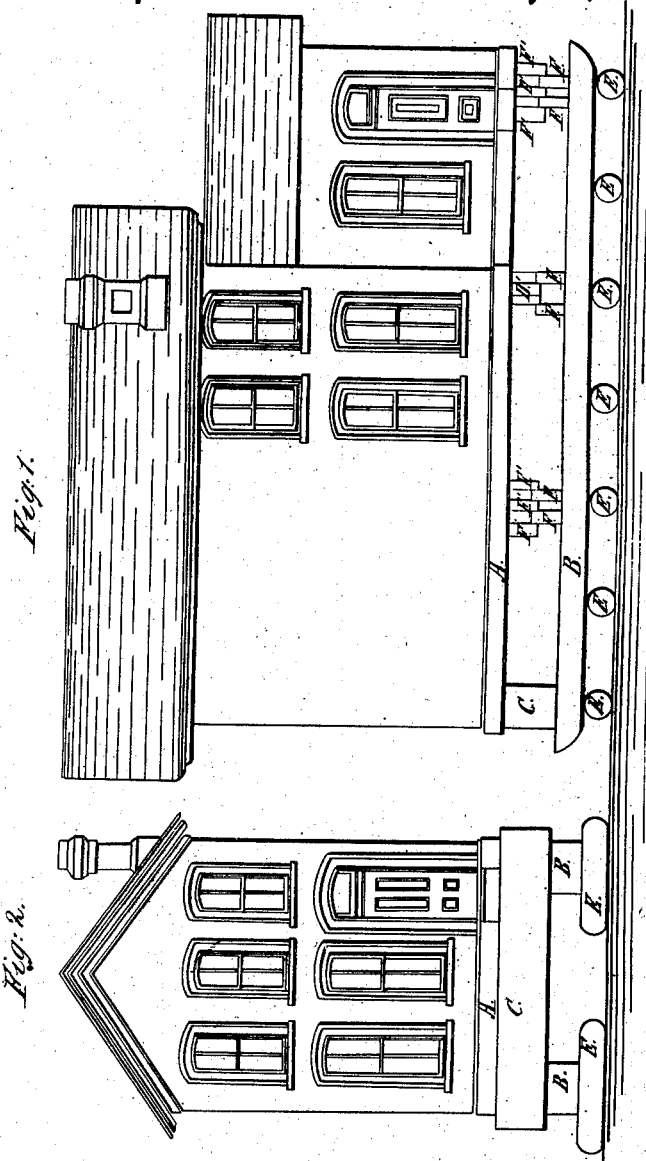


J. S. McIntire. Sheet 1. 2 Sheets.
Truck for Moving Buildings.
N^o 49,427. Patented Aug. 15, 1865.



Witnesses.
L. L. Bond
C. A. West

Inventor.
Jno. S. McIntire

J. S. McIntire. Sheet 2, 2 Sheets.

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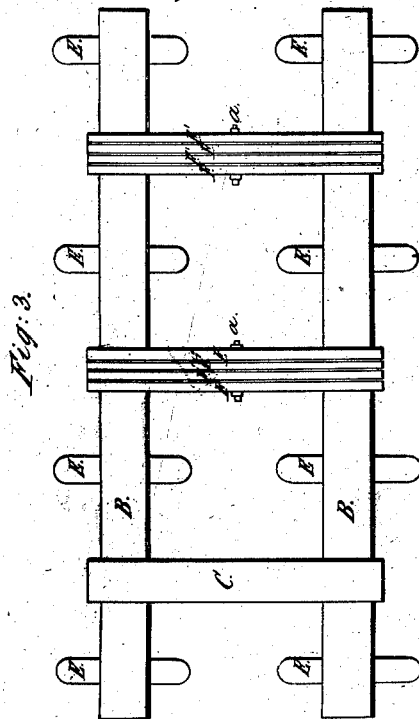


Fig. 3.

Fig. 8.

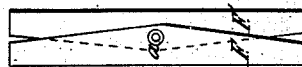


Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.

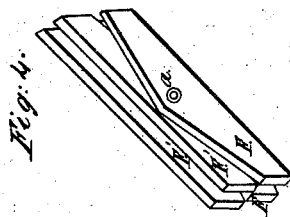
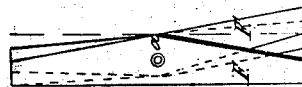


Fig. 4.

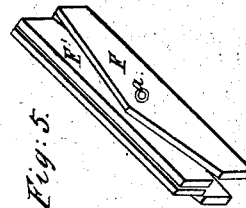


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. MCINTIRE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR REMOVING BUILDINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,427, dated August 15, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. MCINTIRE, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Moving Buildings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the apparatus with a building mounted thereon; Fig. 2, an end view of the same; Fig. 3, a top view with the building removed; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the balance-frame detached. Fig. 5 shows the same as Fig. 4, except the bars are differently arranged. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are side views of the balances detached, showing the different positions assumed by them while the building is being moved. Fig. 7 is inaccurate, in that it shows a double position, which cannot be assumed except by alternate elevations or depressions of the runners or shoes.

Like letters refer to similar parts in all of the figures.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing a balance to be placed between a building to be moved and the runners or shoes, so as to be enabled to move a building over and across uneven surfaces without injury to the building; in giving such balances central pivots, and in the several combinations herein-after set forth and claimed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my balance of joist of the dimension of three by twelve inches and of a length equal to the width of the building to be moved. They are pivoted together by a bolt, *a*, at the center, which is a two-inch iron bolt, and are chamfered or beveled off from the middle—those marked *F* on the upper edge and those marked *F'* on the lower—so that the ends will only be about six inches wide, which will allow a closing of the balances of twelve inches, and a consequent opening on the opposite end of twelve inches, making a variation of two feet. This will be as much as will be required under any circumstances, and for a narrow building it will not be best to chamfer or bevel

them down more than four or five inches, leaving the ends seven or eight inches in width. These joist are put together as shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5, and may be made of any number of pieces to give them the required strength. From three to seven are all that will usually be found necessary, and I make them usually, as shown in Fig. 1, of four and five pieces. These balances can be placed near together or placed at different places, as shown. When the timbers of the building are of sufficient strength, I place them only at one end, and I prefer the front end, for the reason that being placed at the ends allows the shoes or runners to bend over any transverse irregularities in the surface. The balances, however, will by reason of their length spring considerably, and in a great measure adjust themselves to such irregularities when placed near the middle of the building as well as at the end, when several are used. At the rear or front end I place a solid block, *C*, which should be of the same height as the balances. This block will steady the building and keep it in place. When the building in moving passes over any irregularity in the surface at the end where the block *C* is placed, the building will tip or incline from the perpendicular; but the balances will also follow the building, so that it will not rack by standing on opposite corners, as when the apparatus is rigid. When the other ends of the shoes *B* pass over, the perpendicularity of the building will not be changed or affected. I am thereby enabled to move buildings, without preparing or leveling a track for the rollers *E*, with perfect safety to such buildings and without cracking or starting the plastering.

The shoes or runners *B* are made similar to those in ordinary use, as are also the rollers *E*.

The block or cross-timber *C* is the same as those usually placed under buildings, except that it requires a particular thickness to adjust it to the height of the balances *F F'*.

The building, when this device is placed under it, is moved forward by capstan and chains in the ordinary manner, thus forming an improved house-moving apparatus, which enables me to move buildings with increased speed and greater ease and safety to the plastering and to the building itself, as I have demonstrated by actual use.

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

1. The balance F F', composed of two or more pieces of timber centrally pivoted to each other, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. The combination of the balance F F' and block C with the shoes B.
3. The arrangement and combination of the

balances F F', block C, shoes B, rollers E, to be used in moving buildings without leveling a track for them, substantially as set forth and specified.

JNO. S. McINTIRE.

Witnesses:

L. L. BOND,
E. A. WEST.