(No Model.)

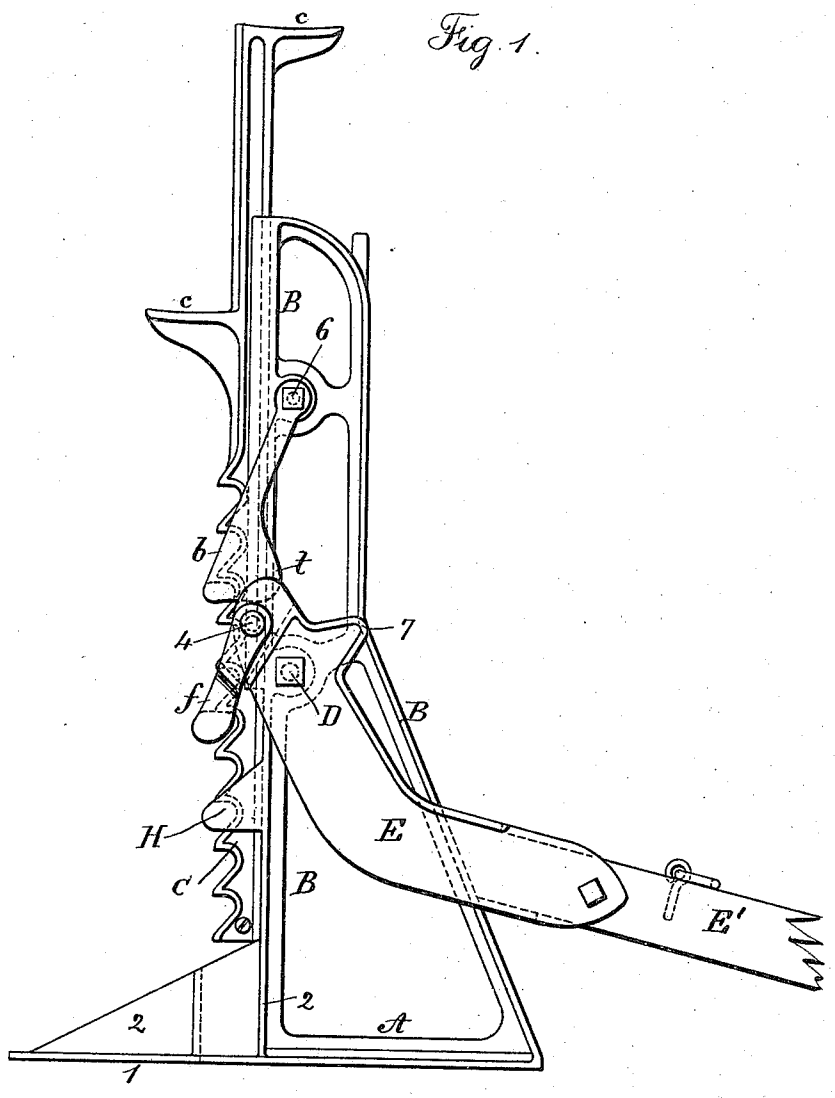
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. KELLOGG.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 369,529. Patented Sept. 6, 1887.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
J. Stair
Chas. H. Smith

Inventor
Frank Kellogg
per Lemuel W. Serrell
Atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. KELLOGG.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 369,529. Patented Sept. 6, 1887.

Fig. 2.

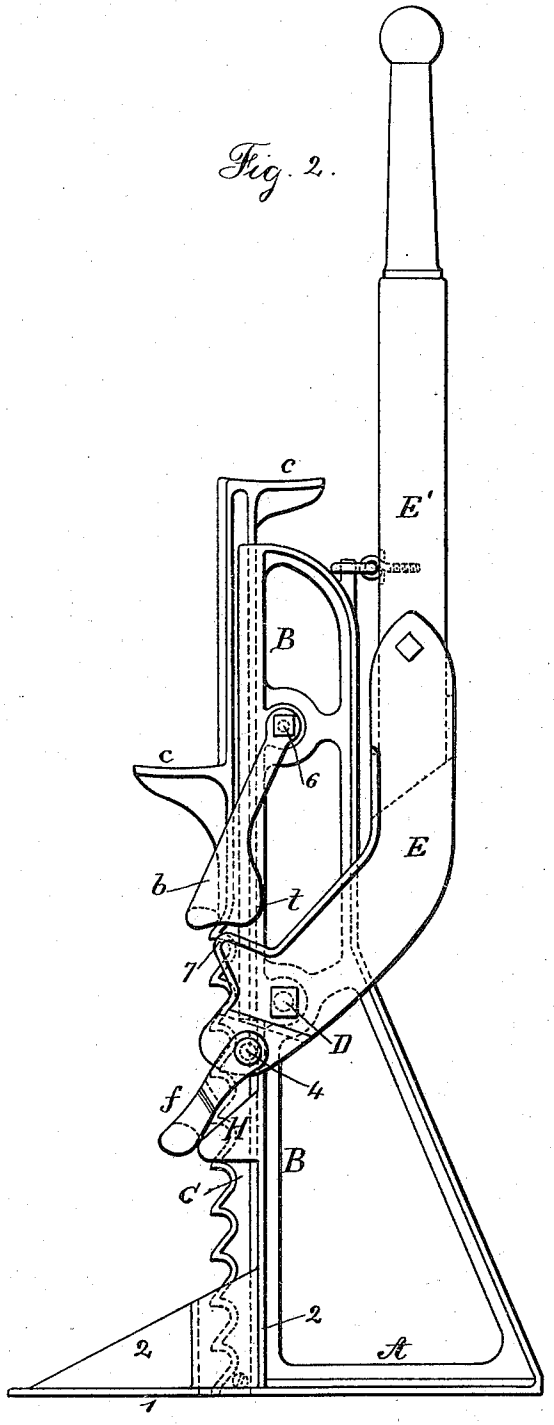
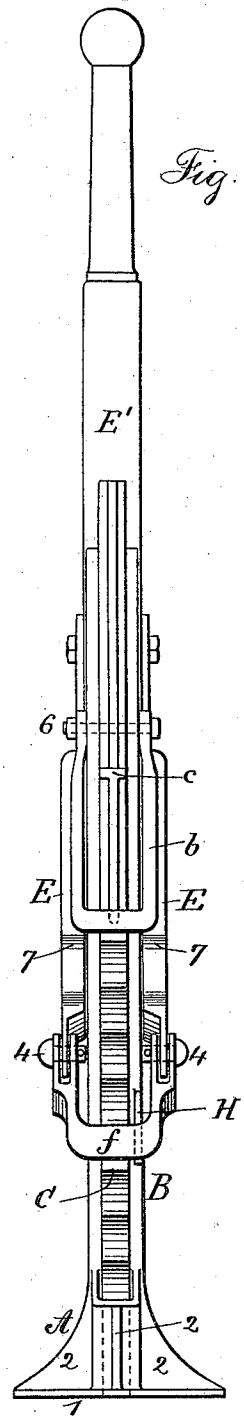


Fig. 3.



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Frank Kellogg
per Lemuel W. Serrell atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK KELLOGG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,529, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed December 30, 1886. Serial No. 222,959. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK KELLOGG, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a modification of that shown in Letters Patent No. 321,115, granted to me June 30, 1885. In the said patent the jack is lowered by pressing down the lever to disconnect the clevis and loop after the said lever has passed below a horizontal position.

In my present improvements the parts are constructed in such a manner that when the lever is swung up the loop and clevis or pawls will be disconnected to allow the sliding rack-bar to descend, which prevents the jack being thrown out of action by the lever falling or being pressed down too far.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the jack in position for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the lever raised for dropping the rack-bar, and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the jack.

The base A and vertical standard B are preferably cast together, the base A having a foot-plate, 1, to rest upon the ground, and brackets at 2 to strengthen the parts, and there is a box-shaped mortise passing into or through the base for the lower end of the ratchet-bar C. This bar C is made with ribs at its back edges sliding in grooves at the front of the standard B, as in said patent, and it will usually have one or more bracket-pieces, *c*, upon which or upon the top of the ratchet-bar the wagon-axle or other article rests while being lifted.

The lever E′ is usually of wood, and it is received between the metal forks or side pieces, E, that are pivoted at D upon the standard B, and at the end of the lever the lifting-loop *f* is hung by the pivots 4, the upper ends of the lifting-loops being formed as jaws that pass at each side of the projecting ends of the lever, as seen in Fig. 3.

The pawl or clevis *b* is pivoted at 6 to the standard B, and it hangs down in front of the ratchet-bar and holds the teeth successively as said ratchet-bar is raised by the action of the lever E E′ and lifting-loop. These parts are similar to those in my patent before referred to, except that I find it advantageous to place the pivot 6 nearer to the front edge of the standard B, and I make upon the fork E of the lever cam projections 7, which are above the fulcrum D, and they act against the cam projections *t* upon the clevis or pawl *b* as the lever is raised up vertically and press the said pawl or clevis forward sufficiently to separate the same from the teeth of the ratchet-bar; and upon the standard B, I provide a separator, H, in the form of an inclined plane, down which the lifting-loop *f* passes as the lever is raised toward a vertical position, thereby swinging the lifting-loops forward and clear of the teeth upon the ratchet-bar C, so as to allow said ratchet-bar to descend.

When the lever E is being moved for raising a wagon or other article, the lifting-loop *f* is above the separator H, and hence it hangs against the teeth of the ratchet-bar C, and the cam 7 upon the lever E is behind and out of the way of the projection *t* upon the clevis *b;* hence the ratchet-bar can be operated jointly by the lifting-loop and pawl in raising the wagon-axle; but when the axle or other article is to be lowered the lever has simply to be turned up to a vertical position for swinging the lifting-loop and clevis or pawl forward and out of the way of the ratchet-teeth.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the ratchet-bar and the standard for supporting the same, of a lever pivoted to the standard, and having upon the top near the end the projection or cam 7, the lifting-loop pivoted to the end of the lever, and the pawl or clevis *b*, pivoted to the standard and acted upon by the cam 7, to disconnect the pawl from the teeth of the ratchet-bar when the lever is raised, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the ratchet-bar and the standard for supporting the same, of a lever pivoted upon the standard, a lifting-loop pivoted to the ends of the lever, a pawl or clevis pivoted on the standard, a projection on the lever for liberating the pawl or clevis when the lever is swung up vertically, and a separator upon the standard for simultaneously throwing the lifting-loop away from the teeth of the ratchet-bar, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 23d day of December, 1886.

FRANK KELLOGG.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
W. L. SERRELL.