

(No Model.)

J. W. CURRIER.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 541,345.

Patented June 18, 1895.

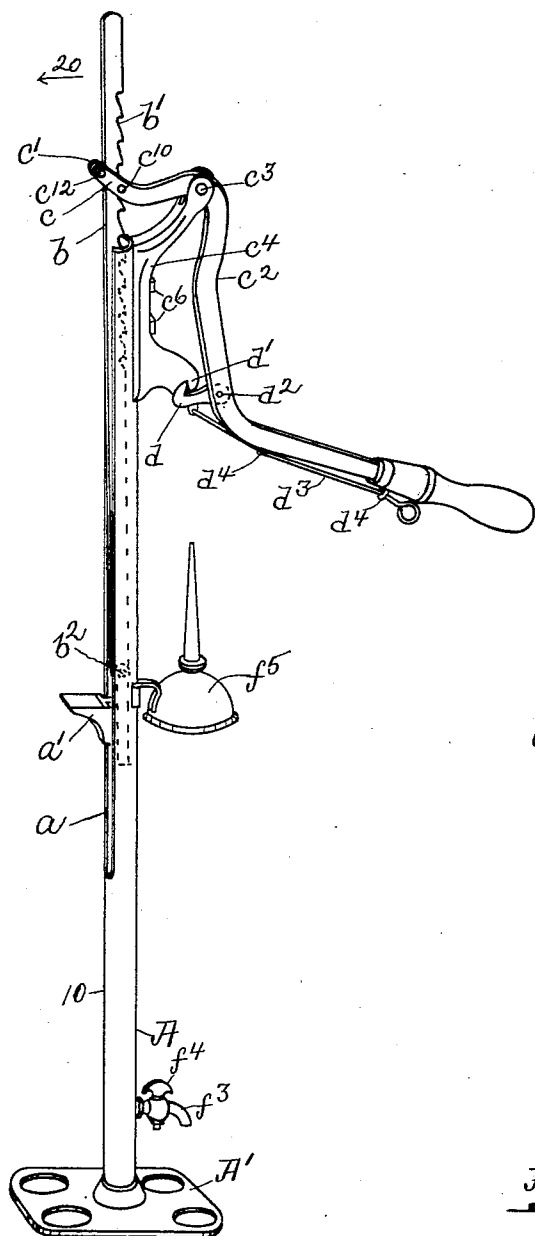


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

Matthew M. Blunt.
J. Murphy

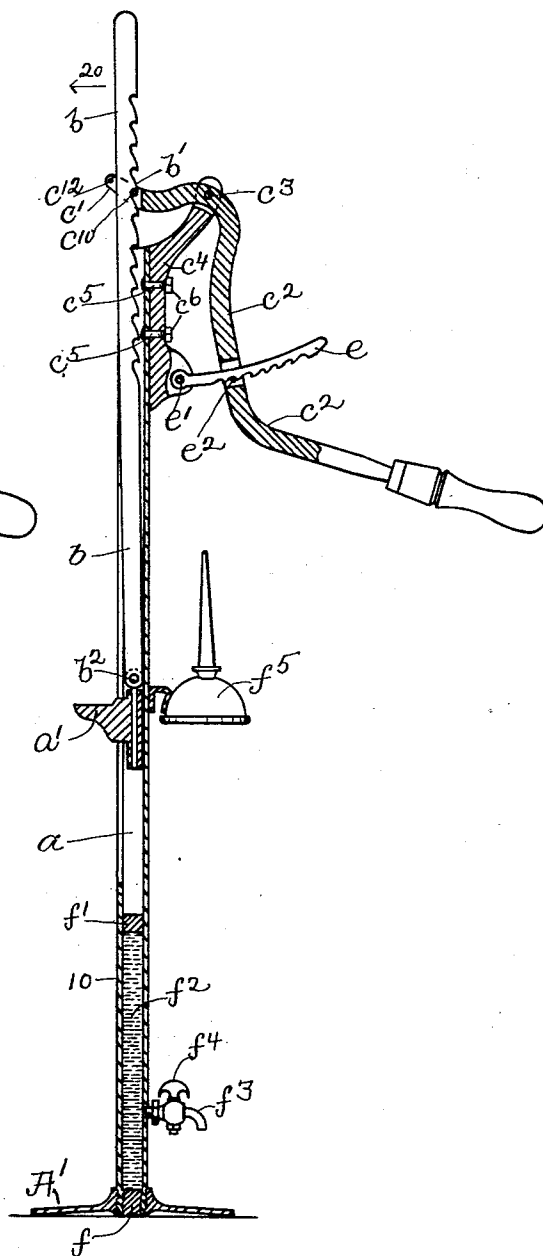


Fig. 2.

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JOHN W. CURRIER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,345, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed March 5, 1895. Serial No. 540,654. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. CURRIER, residing in Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and numerals on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to a lifting jack and is more particularly an improvement on lifting jacks of the class employed to raise the axles of wagons, carriages and light vehicles.

This invention has for its object to improve, 15 simplify and cheapen the construction of lifting jacks of the class referred to, whereby the same may be more quickly and easily adjusted for use with axles of varying heights above the ground as will be described.

20 The particular features in which this invention consists will be pointed out in the claim at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 represents in perspective a lifting-jack embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a 25 vertical section of a lifting-jack similar to that shown in Fig. 1, showing a modified form of holding device for the operating-handle.

Referring to Fig. 1, A represents an upright or standard for supporting the operating parts 30 of my improved jack, the standard A being secured to a suitable base plate A'. The upright or standard A is made tubular or hollow preferably for the whole of its length and is provided on one side with a longitudinal slot or opening a through which extends the rear 35 portion of a rest or step a' upon which, in practice, the axle is to be supported.

The rest or support a' is movable vertically in the slot a of the hollow upright A, and this 40 movement, in accordance with this invention, is effected by means of a substantially flat rod or bar b provided on one side with notches or teeth b' inclined downwardly as clearly shown in the drawings.

45 The toothed or notched bar b has its lower end pivoted as at b² to the rest or step a'. The notched or toothed bar b constitutes the lifting bar for the step or rest a', and extends upward within the hollow upright and projects above the same and is embraced at its 50 upper end above the hollow standard or upright by the forked arms c c' of an operating

lever c², pivoted as at c³ to a bracket c⁴ suitably secured to the slotted upright or tube A, the said bracket in the present instance, being 55 shown as secured by the bolts c⁵ and nut c⁶. (See Fig. 2.)

The forked arms c c' of the operating lever c² are connected together by transverse pins c¹⁰ c¹² located on opposite sides of the lifting 60 bar b and serving to loosely connect the said lifting bar to the operating lever c². The pin c¹⁰ is adapted to engage with the teeth b' on the lifting bar and serves to fasten the lifting bar to the operating lever when it is desired 65 to raise the lifting bar by means of the operating lever. The distance between the pins c¹⁰ c¹² is greater than the width of the lifting bar b, so that the operating lever c² may be turned so as to place the pins in a plane substantially at right angles to the said bar, in 70 which position a tooth on the lifting bar can be disengaged from its co-operating pin c¹⁰ by moving the lifting bar outward or in the direction indicated by arrow 20, Fig. 1, and 75 when so disengaged, the said bar is free to be raised and lowered through the slot or opening in the operating lever formed by the forked arms c c' and the pins c¹⁰ c¹². It will thus be seen that the lifting bar b may be 80 quickly and easily adjusted so as to be brought in contact with the under side of the carriage axle before the latter is lifted, and when brought into its adjusted position, the lever c² is again engaged with the said bar and the 85 full movement of the lever can be utilized in lifting the axle.

When the lifting bar has been raised by turning the operating lever down into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, at which time 90 the axle is supposed to have been raised, the operating lever c² may be positively locked by means of a pawl catch d shown in Fig. 1, engaging a finger d' on the bracket c⁴, the said pawl being pivoted as at d² to the operating 95 lever c² and being adapted to be disengaged from its co-operating finger d' by the rod d³ secured at one end to the said pawl and movable in suitable guides d⁴ carried by the operating lever. 100

Instead of the particular construction shown in Fig. 1, the operating lever c² may be secured by means of a notch or toothed bar e pivoted as at e' to the bracket c⁴ and

co-operating with the pin e^2 carried by the operating lever c^2 after the manner shown in Fig. 2.

The upright A is preferably made tubular
 5 or hollow throughout its length and its bottom
 portion is closed by a suitable plug or cap f
 (see Fig. 2), so that the lower portion 10 of
 the upright below the bottom of the slot a ,
 may form a reservoir or chamber, which in
 10 practice may be filled with oil indicated at f^2 ,
 and the top of the oil chamber or reservoir
 may be closed by a removable stopper or plug
 f' . The upright A at its lower end may be
 provided with an outlet pipe f^3 provided with
 15 a cock or valve f^4 , through which the oil in
 the reservoir 10 may be drawn off to fill the
 oil can f^5 , which I prefer to detachably secure
 in any-suitable manner to the said upright.
 20 In the present instance, the oil can is repre-
 sented as detachably secured to the upright
 A by making the handle for the said oil can
 in the form of spring jaws or clamps to grasp
 or embrace the upright A.

I claim—

In a lifting jack, the combination of the 25
 following instrumentalities, viz:—the hollow
 upright A provided with the longitudinal slot
 a extended from its top toward its bottom but
 partially the length of the said upright, the
 rest or support a' extended through the slot a , 30
 the lifting bar b located within the hollow up-
 right and projecting above the same and piv-
 oted at its lower end to the rest or support a' ,
 and provided with the teeth b' , the operating
 lever c^2 forked at its end to embrace the said 35
 lifting bar, the pins c^{10} c^{12} carried by said
 forked lever, a bracket fastened to the up-
 right at its upper end and to which the said
 lever is pivoted and means to lock the op-
 erating lever in its operative position, sub- 40
 stantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
 name to this specification in the presence of
 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN W. CURRIER.

Witnesses:

JESSE F. WATERMAN,

JOHN J. O'BRIEN.