

C. A. HART.
LIFTING JACK.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 20, 1911.

1,042,222.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Fig. 1.

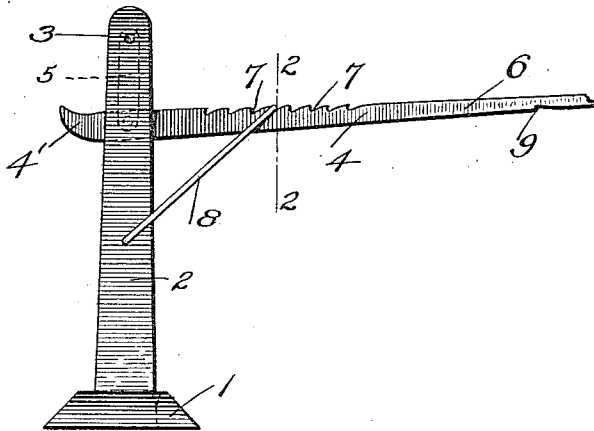


Fig. 2.

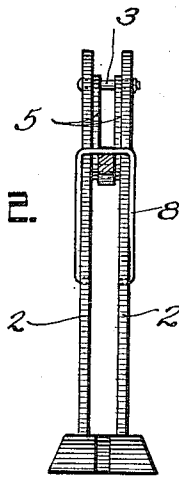


Fig. 3.

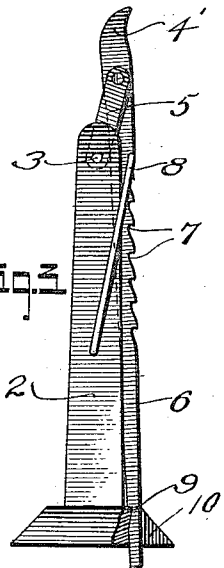
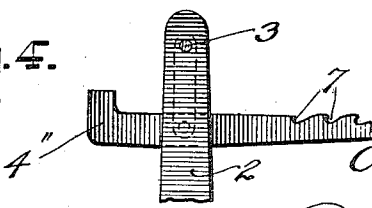


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
C. M. Wagner.
J. M. Kirkley

Inventor
Charles A. Hart
By *Beeler & Robb*
J. F. Robb Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. HART, OF FINDLAY, OHIO.

LIFTING-JACK.

1,042,222.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention appertains to lifting jacks and its object has been primarily to provide a simple and inexpensive form of jack especially adapted for use in elevating the rear portions of automobiles and similar vehicles.

In addition to the simplicity of the construction of the jack forming a part of this invention, an especial object has been to so combine and mount the parts for relative movement as to secure the desired amount of leverage and to permit of collapsing the device so that when it is not in use, it will occupy a minimum amount of space.

For a full understanding of the present invention, reference is to be had to the following description and to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a jack embodying the essential features of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking toward the standards. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, partly broken away and shown in section, illustrating the device collapsed. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of the lever adapted particularly to enable the lifting lever to be used on vehicles, the rear axles of which have double truss rods.

Throughout the following detail description and on the several figures of the drawings, similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

Specifically describing the invention, 1 denotes a base and extending upwardly therefrom are spaced vertical standards 2 attached to the base in any suitable and substantial manner. At the upper ends of the standards 2, said standards are connected by a pivot bolt 3 and a pair of links 5, each of which operates against the inner side of the adjacent standard, are suspended pivotally from the bolt 3. A lifting lever 4 is pivotally connected between its ends, but near one end, with the lower ends of the links 5. The lever 4 operates in the space between the

links and the lifting end 4' of the lever may be curved, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be formed with a hook 4'', as shown in Fig. 4. The lever illustrated in Fig. 1, is particularly adapted for engagement with the rear axles of automobiles having a single truss rod, whereas, the hook 4'' is especially useful in elevating double truss rod axles.

The lever 4 is sufficiently long to provide a handle 6 and the intermediate portion of the lever is notched, as shown at 7, the notches coöperating with a locking bail or member 8, the sides of which are pivoted to the standards 2 between the upper and lower ends of the latter. There are sufficient notches 7 to permit of quite a far range of adjustment of the lever under practical conditions of service, the member 8 acting to lock the lever stationary when the object to be lifted has been elevated the proper distance. The lifting end of the lever 4 is sufficiently short that it may be swung with the lever from a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, to the substantially vertical position, as shown in Fig. 3, to cause the several parts of the jack to collapse into a minimum amount of space. To hold the parts in the folded position shown in Fig. 3, the lever 6 is preferably formed with a tooth or engaging member 9 capable of engaging over the inner end wall of a recess 10 formed in one end of the base 1. Any means equivalent to the part 9 might be substituted therefor, such as a catch, or the like, according to the desire of the user or manufacturer.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

In a jack, the combination with a base, spaced standards upstanding therefrom, a through bolt connecting the free upper end portions of the standards, a link pivoted to the bolt, a lever pivoted to the link and having a lifting end portion at one side of the pivot and an operating handle portion at the other side thereof, the pivotal connection of the lever being at a distance from the bolt greater than the distance from the pivot to the terminus of the lifting end portion, whereby said lifting end portion of the lever is free to pass the bolt during pivotal movement of the lever, and means for retaining the lever substantially parallel to the stand-

ard when the link is elevated above the bolt
for causing the lever to extend substantially
vertically past the bolt, the lifting end por-
tion of the lever in operation being disposed
5 to swing freely in the space between the
standards and to extend therethrough and
beyond the standards to directly engage the
article to be lifted at the opposite side of

the standards from the handle portion of
the lever. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. HART.

Witnesses:

C. A. STOCKTON,

G. W. VERNER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
