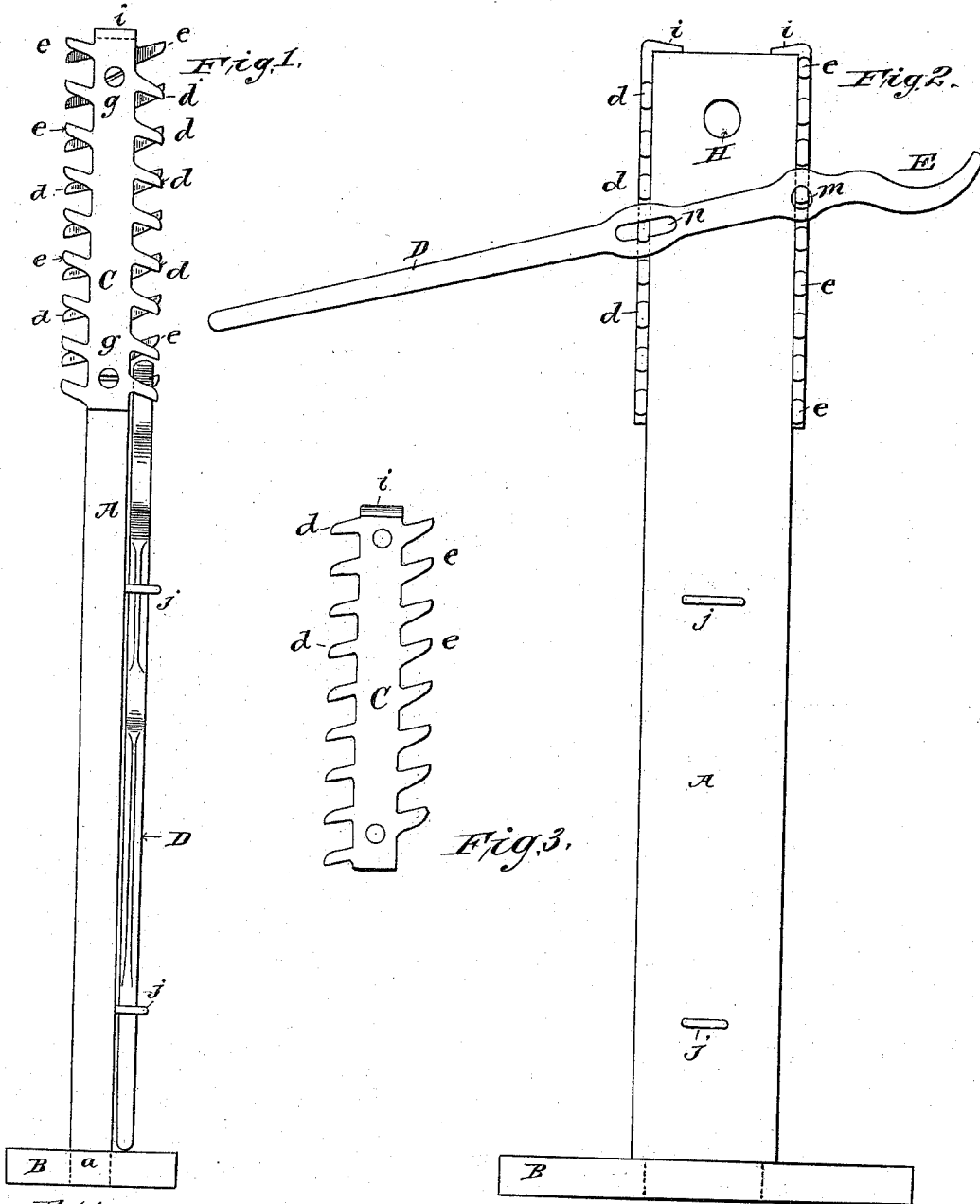


(No Model.)

J. J. ADGATE.
JACK.

No. 488,300.

Patented Dec. 20, 1892.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH J. ADGATE, OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK.

JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,300, dated December 20, 1892.

Application filed May 2, 1892. Serial No. 431,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH J. ADGATE, a citizen of the United States and of the State of New York, residing at Liberty, New York, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of jacks adapted for use on carriages and other similar work, and consists particularly in the details hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings Figure 1 is an edge view of my jack with the hand lever in the supporting staples; Fig. 2 is a side view of the same showing the hand lever in the position as when supporting the object to be raised; Fig. 3 is a view of the inner side of the rack plate showing the projecting lip at the top.

Similar letters of reference designate similar parts in all the drawings:

A is a wooden standard provided at its base with a tenon *a*, fitting into a mortise in the base B. (See dotted lines.)

B is a wooden base which supports the standard A.

C C are metal plates, similar in all respects. Each plate is provided on one edge with a series of downwardly inclined hooks or points, *d d d*, and on the opposite edge with a series of upwardly projecting hooks or points *e e e*. The plate C is also provided at its upper end with a flange or lip *i*, and is provided with screw holes *g g*, to secure it to the standard A, by screws passing through them.

D is the hand lever which is provided with a hook E, hole *m* and slot *n*. This lever D may be inserted in the retaining staples *j j*, by passing the handle down through the same, when the lever is not in use.

In operation, the standard A is placed near the object to be raised, for instance the axle of a wagon, and the lever D is then hooked onto one of the points *e* by passing the same through the hole *m*, so as to bring the hooked end E under the axle, with the handle of the lever elevated; the handle of the lever is then depressed, passing down by the points *d d d*, until the axle has been sufficiently elevated, when the lever D is hooked between the points *d d d*, one thereof passing through the slot *n*, which securely holds the lever in place. By means of the slot *n* I am enabled to secure the

lever at shorter distances than would be the case if the lever D was solid, as I can place the points *d* closer together than I could otherwise do; and this arrangement also gives a stronger and firmer hold to the lever than would be the case if the lever were not slotted.

By adopting the form of rack plate C, as shown, I accomplish several important results. The flange *i* rests upon the top of the wooden standard A, and serves to steady the plate C, to fix its position at once while it is being applied to the standard A, to protect the upper corners of the jack from splitting, breaking or other injuries, and to help support the strain on the plates by bearing on the top of the standard A, and thus relieving the screws. The downward pressure through the flange *i* will come upon the end grain of the standard A, thereby gaining the greatest resistance of the standard A, and gaining much more strength than can be had through the screws. By giving the points or hooks opposite inclinations on the different sides of the plate C, I am enabled to make a plate which is interchangeable and can be used on either side of the standard A, the points always coming in the right position. Furthermore by this arrangement I obtain a double series of points on either side of the jack so that it may be used with the lever on either side as may be desired. Thus if the jack shown in the drawings is taken up for use, it is not necessary to turn it around, but the lever may be applied on the right hand side, irrespective of which edge of the jack is toward the user. This arrangement provides an additional series of points, so that if points are broken on one side the other side can be used. I find it most convenient to place the downwardly inclined points on the right hand side of the plate and the upwardly inclined points on the left hand side of the plate, as this arrangement is the most convenient for ordinary use by right handed persons.

This jack can be constructed quickly and cheaply, it is light, strong portable and convenient, it has no complicated parts to get out of order, the plates C are interchangeable, the two sides of the jack are duplicates and the base B supports it in an erect position whether in use or not, or it may be suspended on a hook or nail passing through the hole H.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

The combination of the standard A and base
5 B made of wood, duplicate metal rack plates
C C, each provided with the lip *i*, holes *g*, *g*,
downwardly projecting series of points *d d d*,
and upwardly projecting series of points *e e e*,
the lever D provided with the hook E, hole *m*

to engage with the upwardly projecting points 10
e e and straight slot *n* to engage with the
downwardly projecting points, *d d*, substan-
tially as set forth.

JOSEPH J. ADGATE.

Witnesses:

W. D. NEILLEY,

HERBERT J. HINDES.