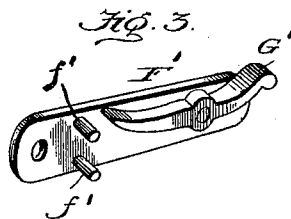
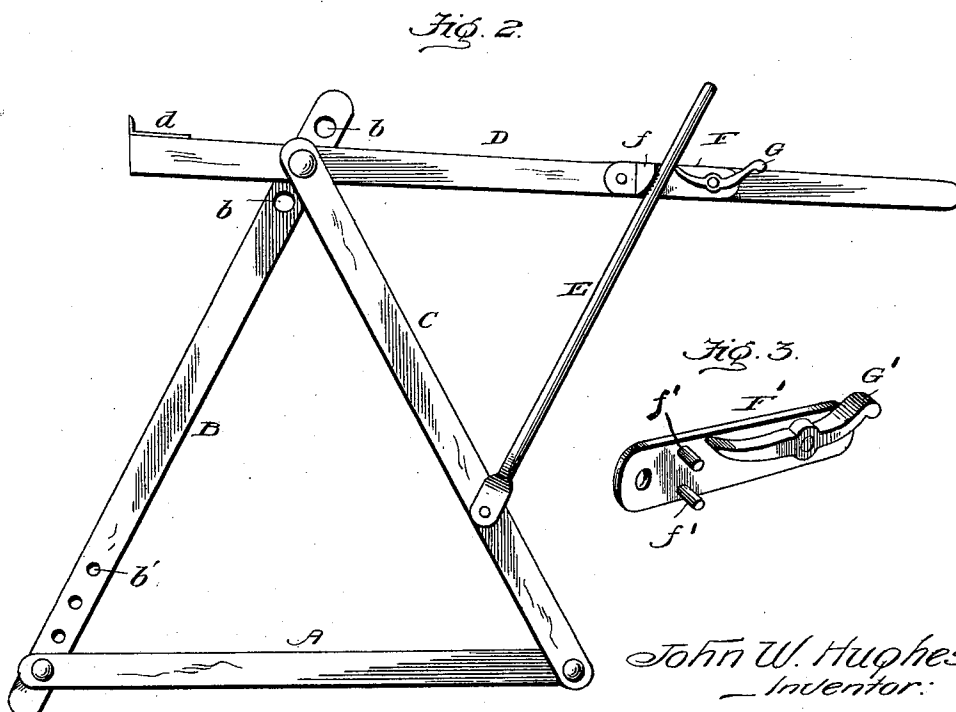
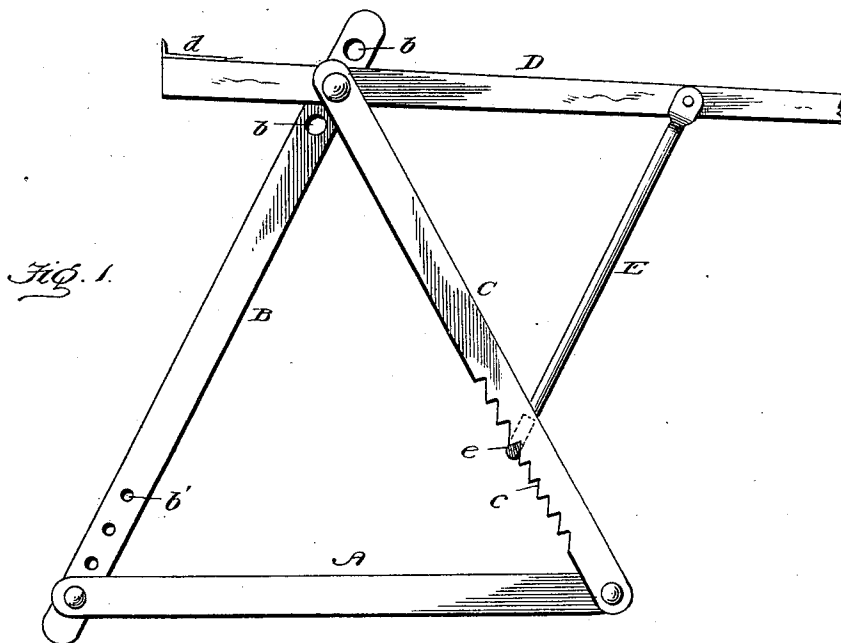


(No Model.)

J. W. HUGHES.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 596,367.

Patented Dec. 28, 1897.



Witnesses:

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— Attys —

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WESLEY HUGHES, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,367, dated December 28, 1897.

Application filed August 11, 1897. Serial No. 647,854. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WESLEY HUGHES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention consists in a lifting-jack, and comprises the bars secured together in a peculiar manner, a lifting-lever pivoted between two of the arms, and a pivoted or hinged rod by means of which the lever is held firmly in position when in use.

The objects of the invention are to provide a jack that is very easily and cheaply constructed, very light in weight, very readily packed for shipment, and very effective in use.

I will now proceed to describe the construction of the jack in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms that any person familiar with the art may make and use the same.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of this specification, and on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding parts in the different views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the jack. Fig. 2 is a like view showing a slight modification, and Fig. 3 is a detail of another modification.

The frame consists of three bars A, B, and C. They are preferably rectangular and of any suitable material, usually wood. A is the base, and B C the upright bars. They are of substantially the same thickness. The bars B C are secured to the opposite sides of the bar A, respectively, preferably by bolts and nuts, as shown in the drawings. The bars B C are inclined toward each other, so as to meet at the top or apex of the frame, and form with the base A a frame of triangular form. By securing the bars each to the opposite side of the bar A a space is left at the top between the bars B and C for the operating-lever, which is pivoted between them, thus avoiding mortising or slotting one of the bars or using an extra bar for this purpose. D is the operating-lever. As already stated, it is pivoted between the bars B C, but at

some distance from its end, thus allowing it to project far enough beyond the frame to engage the axle of a vehicle or a proper part of any other object to be lifted. It may be clad with a metal plate *d* at its front end to prevent wear or breakage.

The bar B has a series of holes *b* at its top end for adjusting the lever D to a higher or lower position, and it has also a series of holes *b'* at its lower end, so that the bar A may be adjusted at an angle, so that the jack may be used as well on an inclined surface as where it is level.

The inside edge of the bar C is toothed or notched at *c* to engage and hold the hooked end of the rod E. The rod E is pivoted or hinged to a suitable part of the operating-lever D and depends therefrom. In Fig. 1 I have shown it formed with a hook *e*, the inside edge of which is formed to engage with one or other of the notches or teeth on the bar C when the jack is in use. When not in use, the rod will drop down and be supported by the upper edge of the base-bar A, thus serving as a support for the lever.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown equivalent devices for supporting the lever when in use. In this modification the rod is hinged or pivoted to the bar C with its fore end extending upward. A base-plate F is secured to the side of the lever D, and on said base-plate is mounted the dog G. An abutment *f*, which is preferably serrated, is secured to the lever opposite the dog G, and the upper end of the rod E may be clamped and held in any desired position between the end of the dog and the abutment, as shown in Fig. 2. When the dogs are used, it will be seen that the free end of the rod may be clamped at any point.

The jack is very readily constructed without joints, recesses, or mortises, and of a minimum number of parts that are readily assembled and disassembled for package and shipment. It is very cheaply and easily constructed and very effective and secure when in use, whether the base or surface upon which it is supported be level or inclined.

Minor changes within the scope of my invention may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof—as, for example, the notches *c* may

be omitted, as the rod D stands approximately at right angles to the bar C, which will prevent the hook *e* from slipping.

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

1. A lifting-jack comprising a triangular frame, a lifting-lever pivoted between the two angular bars at the apex, a rod for supporting the operating-lever, means for securing the end of the rod when in use, and one of the vertical bars provided with a row of perforations adjacent to its lower end for use in adjusting the base of the frame to an inclination from the horizontal, substantially as described.

2. A lifting-jack comprising a triangular frame, a lifting-lever pivoted between the two angular bars at the apex, a rod for supporting an operating-lever, means for clamping the end of the rod when in use, means at the bottom of one of the vertical bars for adjusting the base of the frame at an inclination to the horizontal and at the top of said bars for adjusting the lever, substantially as described.

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

JOHN WESLEY HUGHES.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. MILLER,

WILL H. EPPLEY.