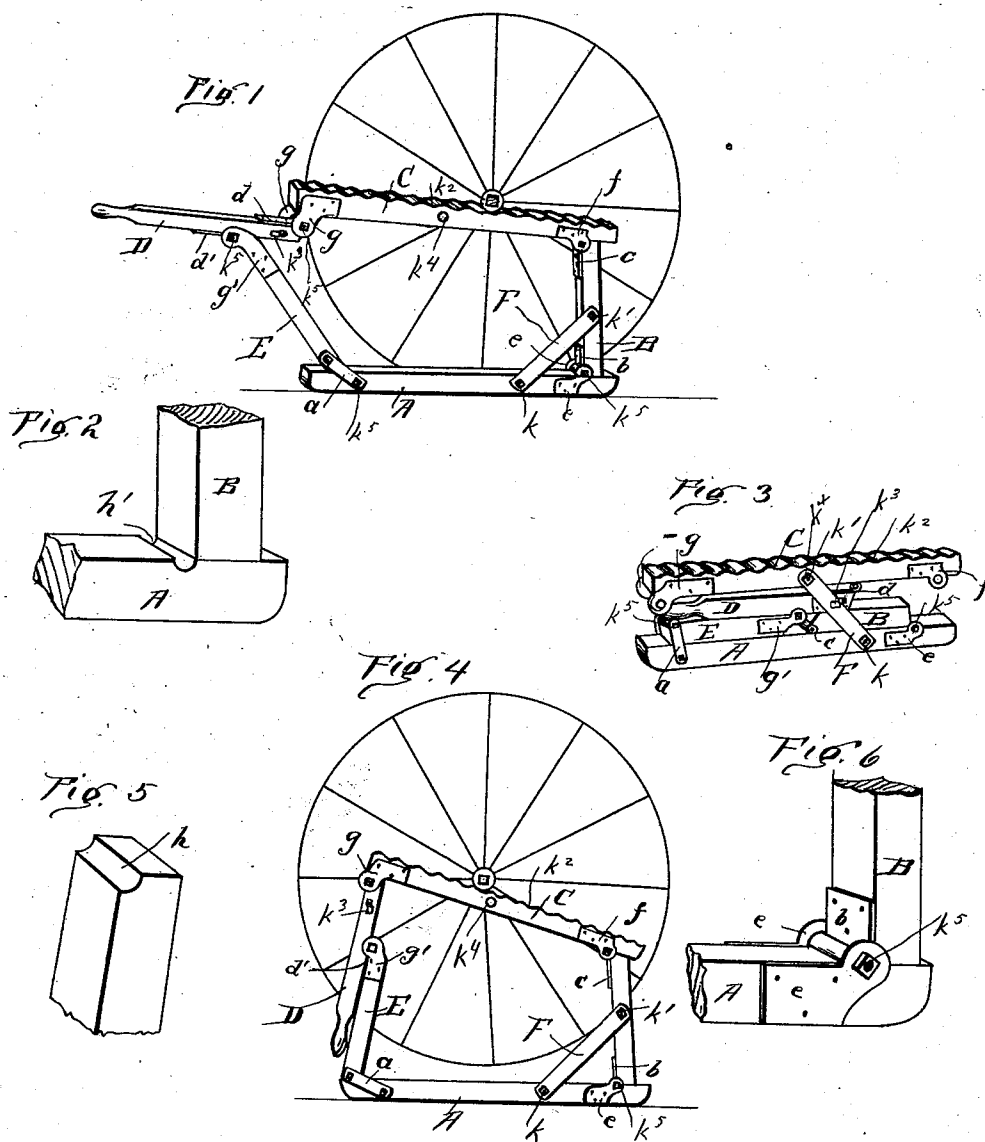


(No Model.)

T. N. ZIEGLER.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 566,117.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE N. ZIEGLER, OF CANTON, OHIO.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,117, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed November 25, 1895. Serial No. 570,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE N. ZIEGLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the jack placed in proper position to lift a wagon-axle. Fig. 2 is a view showing a portion of the sill and post, showing the hinge removed. Fig. 3 is a view showing the jack folded. Fig. 4 is a view showing the position of the jack after the axle has been elevated. Fig. 5 is a view showing the top or upper end of the post. Fig. 6 is a view showing a portion of the sill and post, showing the hinge properly attached.

The present invention has relation to lifting-jacks; and it consists in the different parts and combination of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the sill, to the rear end of which is pivotally attached the post B, which post is formed of a length to allow the lifting-jack proper to be placed under the axle, as illustrated in Fig. 1. To the top or upper end of the post is pivotally attached the lifting-bar C, which lifting-bar is formed of a length to correspond substantially with the length of the sill A. To the free end of the lifting-bar C is hinged the handle D, which handle is formed of a length to give the desired amount of leverage and at the same time to allow said handle to assume the position illustrated in Fig. 4. To the handle D is pivotally attached the bar E, which bar is connected to the sill A by means of the links *a*. For the purpose of providing a lifting-jack that will be strong the hinged connections are made by means of the eye-plates *b*, *c*, *d*, and *d'*, all of said plates being substantially alike in their construction.

For the purpose of connecting the eye-plates the plates *e*, *f*, *g*, and *g'* are provided, which are attached to the sill-lifting bar C and bar E, as illustrated in the drawings.

For the purpose of removing the strain from the hinge proper at the top, where the lifting-bar C is hinged to the post B, the top or upper end of the post B is provided with the groove *h*, which groove receives the eye portion of the eyebar *c*.

For the purpose of assisting in holding the bottom or lower end of the post B at the desired point upon the sill A said sill is provided with the recess *h'*, which recess receives the eye portion of the eyebar *b*. To the sill A and the post B is attached the brace F, which brace is held in proper position by means of the clamping-bolts *k* and *k'*.

In use the lifting-jack proper is placed in the position illustrated in Fig. 1, which brings the jack in proper position to elevate the axle or other objects, after which the lever or handle D is forced downward until it assumes the position illustrated in Fig. 4, which position elevates the lifting-bar C, carrying with it the wagon-axle or other object located upon said bar. For the purpose of preventing the axle from slipping upon the lifting-bar the top or upper side of said lifting-bar is provided with the grooves *k²*. For the purpose of economy in the manufacture of the jack the lifting-bar C is tapered, and for the purpose of preventing the waste of material a rectangular piece of timber is originally made and a diagonal cut made longitudinally through the timber in such a manner that two lifting-bars will be produced from a single rectangular piece of timber, the diagonal cut being made so as to form grooves, such as *k²*, upon the two lifting-bars to be formed.

For the purpose of convenience in shipping or storing the jack proper the different parts are folded together, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and for the purpose of connecting all of the parts together the brace F is detached from the sill, together with the bolt *k'*, and said brace and bolt attached to the lifting-bar C, as illustrated in Fig. 3. For the purpose of assisting in holding the brace in proper position the catch *k³* is provided, which catch is attached to the inner portion of the handle

D, and is so arranged that a portion of said catch will overlap the brace F, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

5 The lifting-bar C is provided with the aperture k^4 , which aperture is for the purpose of receiving a bolt, such as k' , when the lifting-jack is folded, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

10 It will be understood that bolts, such as k^5 , are to be employed in connecting the eye-plates and the hinge-plates together to produce a complete hinge.

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

In a lifting-jack, the combination of the 15 sill A, the post B, the lifting-bar C, the handle D, and the bar E, all of said parts hinged together, the detachable brace F, and the catch k^3 , substantially as and for the purpose specified. 20

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE N. ZIEGLER.

Witnesses:

F. W. BOND,
BERTHA FINCH.