Aug. 13, 1940. C. C. NEUBIG ET AL 2,211,287

RADIO CHASSIS JACK

Filed Oct. 3, 1939

Fig. 1.

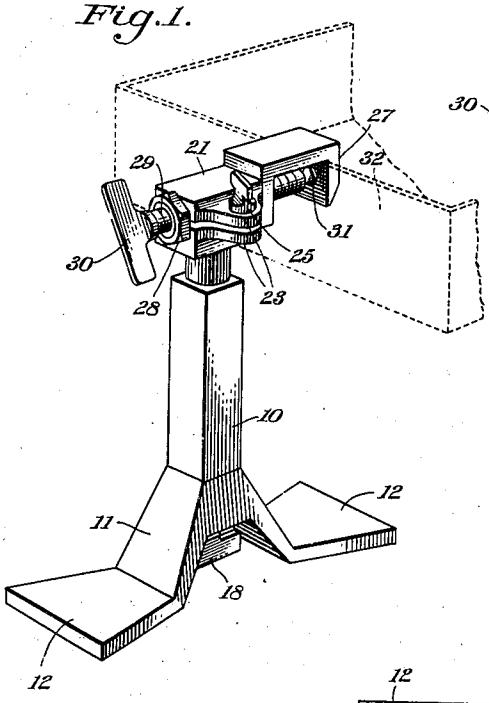


Fig. 2.

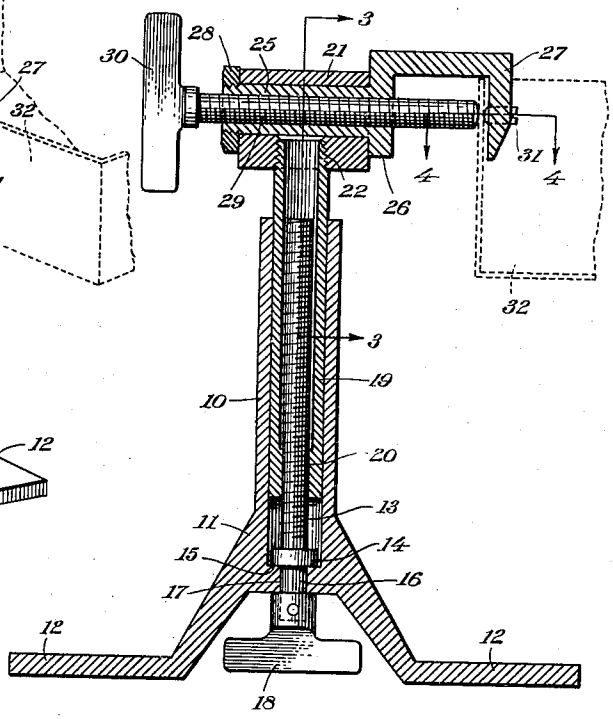


Fig. 3.

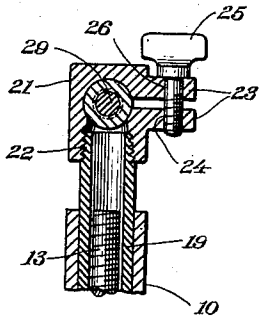
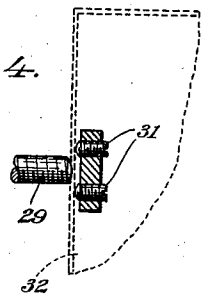


Fig. 4.



Christian C. Neubig &
Freddie Killingsworth:
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEYS

WITNESS

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RADIO CHASSIS JACK

Christian C. Neubig and Freddie Killingsworth,
Plaquemine, La.

Application October 3, 1939, Serial No. 297,742

2 Claims. (Cl. 81—41)

This invention relates to radio chassis jacks and has for an object to provide a device of this character which may be easily applied to, and removed from, a radio chassis and will permit of the chassis being turned at various angular positions to facilitate inspection and repairs.

A further object is to provide a jack of this type which will be formed of a few strong simple and durable parts, which will be inexpensive to manufacture and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a radio chassis jack constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the jack.

Figure 3 is a detail cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 showing the split clamp.

Figure 4 is a detail longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2 showing a portion of the jaw and of the set screws which cooperate with the jaw.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates a hollow standard which is provided with an inverted V-shaped base 11 which terminates in feet 12 adapted to support the standard.

A lift screw 13 is swivelly mounted in the standard. A collar 14 is secured to the screw and bears against the bottom 15 of the standard. The lower end 16 of the screw is smooth and projects through an opening 17 in the bottom of the standard. Below the bottom of the standard the screw is equipped with a T-nut 18. The V-shaped contour of the bottom of the standard permits of the nut being housed against damage and at the same time permits the operator's fingers to be inserted to turn the nut for rotating the screw.

A tubular lift rod 19 is telescopically received in the hollow standard 10 and projects at the upper end above the standard. The bottom of the rod is provided with a threaded axial opening 20 through which the lift screw 13 is engaged. When the nut 18 is manually turned the lift screw feeds the lift rod upwardly or downwardly in the standard, according to the direction of rotation of the nut.

A split clamp 21 is threadedly engaged with the top of the lift rod as shown at 22 in Figure 3. The clamp is provided with ears 23, one of which is provided with threaded opening 24 to receive a T-screw 25 which is slidably engaged through a threaded opening 26 in the other ear.

A hollow shaft 25 is mounted to rotate axially in the clamp and is provided at one end with a head 26 which is formed integral with an angular jaw 27. A lock nut 28 is threadedly engaged with the other end of the shaft and may be tightened to bear frictionally against the clamp 21 to prevent rotation of the shaft.

A clamp screw 29 is threadedly engaged in the hollow shaft. One end of the clamp screw is equipped with a head 30 by means of which the screw may be rotated, and the other end of the screw confronts the jaw 27.

The jaw 27 is equipped with spaced set screws 31 adapted to co-act with the clamp screw 29 in clamping a radio chassis 32 to the hollow shaft.

In operation, after the radio chassis has been clamped between the jaw 27 and clamp screw 29, the chassis may be revolved to the position desired, and then held in that position by tightening the screw 25. By turning the lift screw 13 in one direction the chassis may be raised and by turning the screw in the opposite direction the chassis may be lowered with respect to the standard 10.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

1. A jack comprising a base, a tubular standard mounted on the base, a tubular lift rod mounted in the standard for vertical adjusting in relation thereto, a lift screw swivelly mounted in the standard and threadedly engaging the lift rod for adjusting the rod, the lift screw projecting below the rod and terminating in a T-head, a split clamp secured to the upper end of the lift rod, a tubular shaft mounted in the clamp for turning movement about a horizontal axis, a jaw integral with said shaft, and a clamp screw threadedly engaged in the hollow shaft and conforming the jaw at one end.

2. A jack comprising an inverted V-shaped base having horizontally disposed feet at the bottom, a tubular standard mounted on the base, a tubular lift rod mounted in the standard, a lift screw swivelly mounted on the base and threadedly engaged with the lift rod for adjusting the lift rod vertically with respect to the standard, the lift screw projecting below the base, a head on the lower end of the lift screw housed by the V-shaped base and accessible for manipulating by insertion of the operator's fingers into said V-shaped base between said feet, a clamp mounted on the upper end of the lift rod, a tubular shaft mounted in the clamp for turning movement about a horizontal axis, a lock nut on the shaft adapted to bear against the clamp and lock the shaft in adjusted position, a jaw fixed to the shaft, and a clamp screw threadedly engaged through said shaft and having one end confronting said jaw.

CHRISTIAN C. NEUBIG.
FREDDIE KILLINGSWORTH.