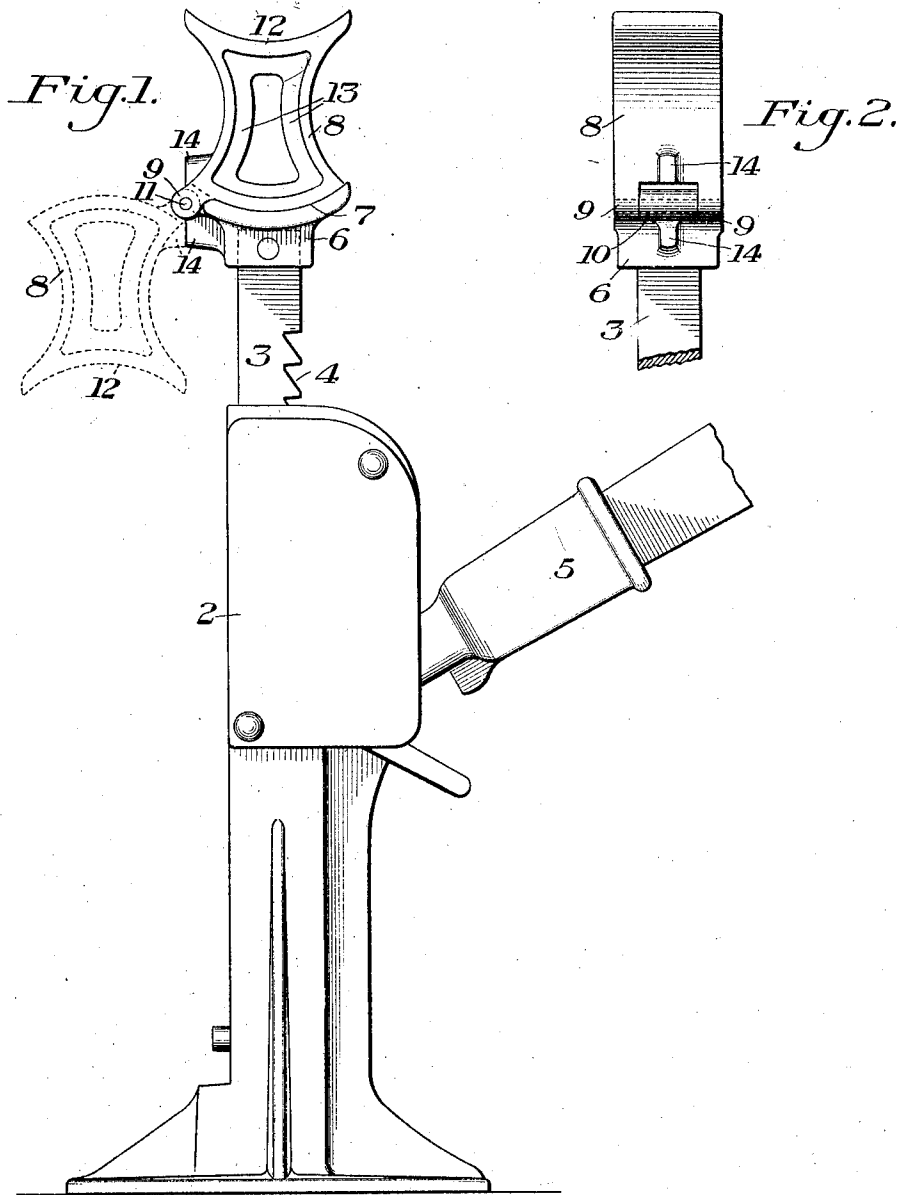


L. E. KURTZ.
LIFTING JACK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1912.

1,044,194.

Patented Nov. 12, 1912.



WITNESSES

R. A. Balderson
S. B. Blumling

INVENTOR

L. E. Kurtz
by Baker, Byrnes & Carmichael
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD E. KURTZ, OF SHARPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE DUFF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

1,044,194.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 12, 1912.

Application filed April 19, 1912. Serial No. 691,896.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LLOYD E. KURTZ, a resident of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lifting jack embodying my invention; and Fig. 2 is a detail view of the folding top.

My invention has relation to lifting jacks, and is designed to provide a jack the lifting bar of which has means of simple and effective character, in the nature of a folding top for giving the jack two working heights,—one height for low set work and another for higher set work.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, in which I have shown the preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 2 designates the frame of the jack, and 3 the lifting bar, which is here shown as provided with rack teeth 4, which are engaged in the usual manner by a pawl operated by an oscillating actuating lever 5. My invention, however, is not limited to this particular type of jack, but is applicable to various other types of jacks.

The lifting bar 3 is provided at its upper end with the raised piece 6 having a concave upper surface 7. One side of this concave surface is preferably extended to a somewhat higher point than the opposite side, as shown in Fig. 1.

8 designates a folding top member, which is provided at one of its lower corners with the hinge lugs 9, which embrace a hinge lug 10 on the top piece 6, a pin or pintle 11 being inserted through the lugs. The bottom portion of the folding top member has a concave lower surface adapted to fit the concave surface 7 of the piece 6 and thereby provide for an effective bearing support for

the top member across its entire bottom. The upper end of the top member is concave, as shown at 12. Said member is also shown as having concave sides, in order to give it a symmetrical appearance and to reduce the amount of metal required in its construction. It is reinforced by the interior ribs or webs 13.

The piece 6 and top member 8 are provided with stop lugs 14 which engage each other when the top member is in the dotted position shown in Fig. 1. These stops hold the top member from swinging back against the lifting bar to a position in which it would interfere with the lowering movement of the bar.

When the folding top member is thrown upwardly into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, it provides the jack with a higher top adapted to reach up under higher set loads; whereas, when said member is thrown down into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the jack is adapted for lower set work.

I claim:—

A lifting jack having a frame, a lifting bar provided with a seating surface at its upper end, and a top member hinged to the upper end of the lifting bar and adapted to fit said seating surface, the hinge connection for the top member being offset laterally to one side of the lifting bar and to one side of the upright portion of the jack frame, and the bar and top member having cooperating stop surfaces whereby the hinge member when dropped on its hinge will be held to one side of the lifting bar and jack frame; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

LLOYD E. KURTZ.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM M. HOWE,
J. G. RAUM.