A. HALVORSON.

LIFTING JACK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1909.

956,577. **Patented May 3, 1910.**

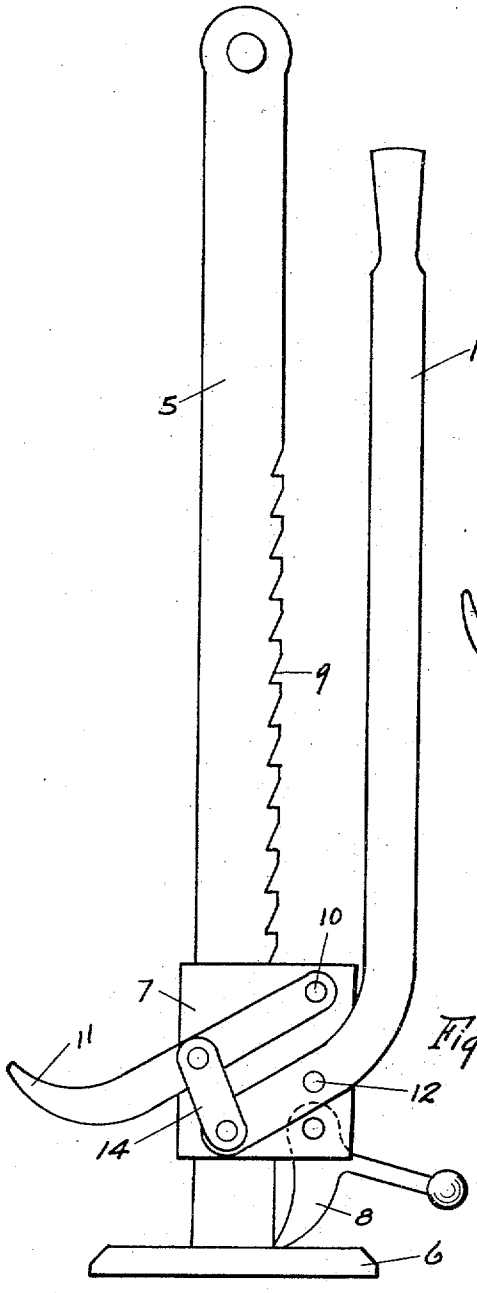

Fig. 1.

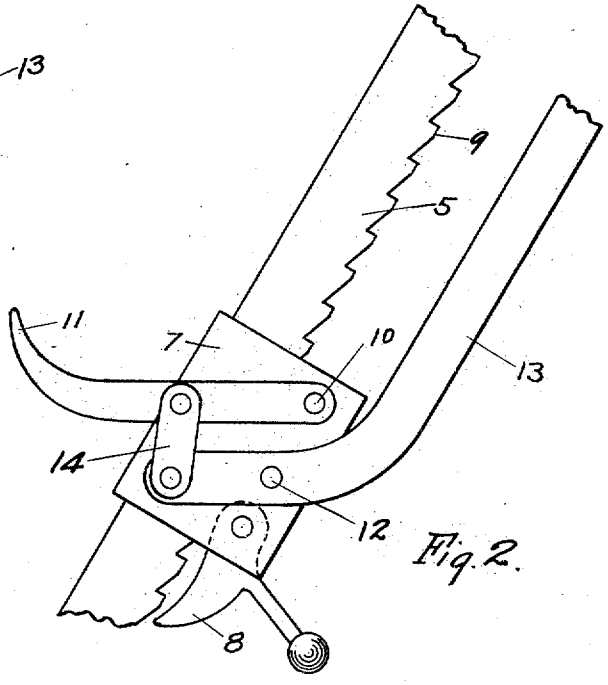

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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LIFTING-JACK.

956,577. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 3, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST HALVORSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lifting-jacks designed more particularly for elevating wagon or carriage axles to permit removal of the wheels, although not limited thereto, and capable of use for lifting various other objects.

It is the object of the invention to provide a jack of the kind stated which is simple in structure, and also to provide a novel arrangement of levers by which the jack may be easily operated.

A further object is to provide improved means whereby the lifting member may be quickly adjusted for different heights.

With these objects in view, the invention consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the drawing hereto annexed, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the jack. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary elevation illustrating the method of releasing the slide hereinafter referred to.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 5 denotes a standard mounted on a suitable base 6, and forming a support for the lifting devices. On the standard is mounted to move freely up and down thereon, a slide 7 carrying a pivoted dog 8, which is engageable with rack teeth 9 formed on one edge of the standard, for locking the slide in adjusted position thereon. Upon releasing the dog, the slide may be moved up and down on the standard in order to bring the lifting devices to the proper height.

To one side of the slide 7 is pivoted, at 10, an arm 11, having one end slightly curved to form a seat for the axle or other part to be lifted. The pivot is at the other end of the arm. To the same side of the slide is fulcrumed at 12, a hand lever 13, one arm of which is of sufficient length so that a powerful leverage is had. The other arm is short, and is connected by a link 14 to the arm 11, intermediate its ends. By this connection between the hand lever and the arm, the latter is caused to swing upwardly when the hand lever is swung downwardly.

In use, the dog 8 is released, and the slide 7 is moved up or down on the standard until the arm 11 is beneath the axle, after which, the hand lever is swung downwardly, whereby the axle is lifted to permit removal of the wheel. To lower the slide from its position under the axle, or for a new adjustment, the standard 5 is tilted back until the dog disengages, as shown in Fig. 2, which releases the slide, the dog dropping back from the rack by gravity.

The jack is very simple in construction, and can therefore be cheaply manufactured, it is strong and durable, and a powerful leverage is obtained, which makes it easy to operate.

I claim:

1. A lifting jack comprising a standard, a slide mounted thereon, means for locking the slide on the standard, a lifting arm pivoted to the slide, a hand lever fulcrumed on the slide, and a link connecting the hand lever and the arm.

2. A lifting jack comprising a standard, a slide mounted thereon, means for locking the slide on the standard, a lifting arm pivoted at one of its ends to the slide, a hand lever fulcrumed on the slide, and a link connecting the hand lever to the arm, intermediate the ends of the latter.

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

AUGUST HALVORSON.

Witnesses:
H. E. SMITH,
NETTIE KING.