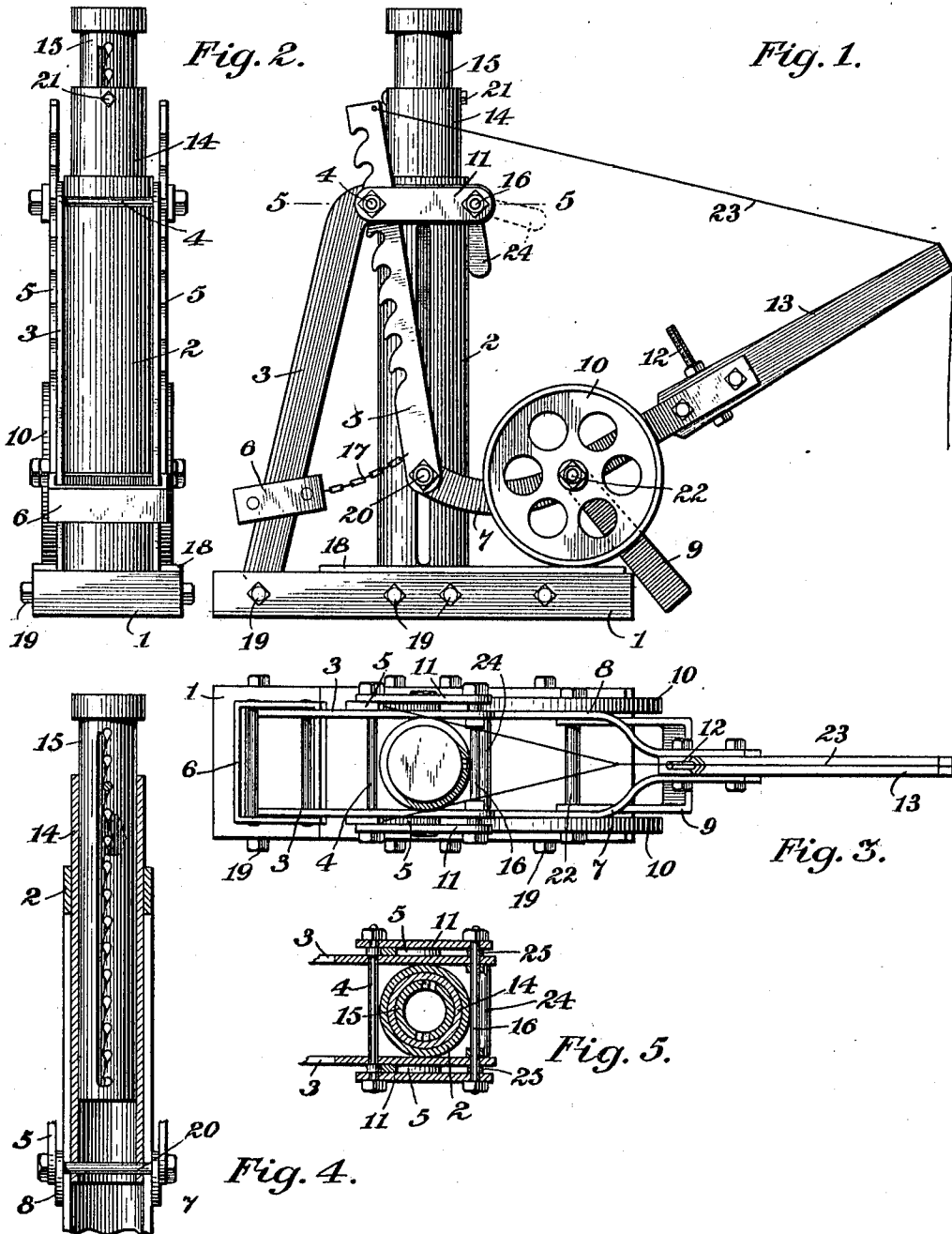


W. T. ELLETT.
WAGON JACK.
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1,004,393.

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Witnesses:
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WILLIAM THOMAS ELLETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WAGON-JACK.

1,004,393.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM THOMAS ELLETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Wagon-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a wagon jack whereby a broken wagon may be balanced on any one side while the defective part may be repaired or while an axle may be greased and lubricated or any other necessary operation performed which necessitates any one side of a wagon being raised to such an extent that such repairs may be made. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the entire machine; Fig. 2, the front view of same; Fig. 3, a top view of the machine as it appears in its entirety; Fig. 4, a view of machine showing parts 14 and 2 split lengthwise and part 15 penetrating into same; also, part 20, bolt which secures 14, and on which is attached parts 5, 7 and 8. Fig. 5 represents a section through parts 15, 14 and 2, and the arrangement whereby part 2 is held secure; also top view of part 3, which braces the entire upper structure of machine, and on which is attached parts 4, 16.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Numbers 1 and 13 in the drawings are of wooden construction. All other parts are of metal.

Part 1 represents a base-board, which supports the entire machine and rests flat on the ground. The standard 2 is secured in the center of the base-board by 19 which pass through holes bored through 2 for this purpose.

2 and 14 are cylindrical pipes of different diameters, 14 being just large enough to fit in 2. Parts 3 are secured to the base-board by bolts. Parts 3 form a brace for 2 and hold it in position.

4 and 16 are bolts attached to 3 and serve to prevent part 2 from twisting or changing its position.

A slit extending lengthwise is cut in 2, and extends to within approximately one inch from the top of the pipe and approximately one inch from the bottom. A suitable bolt 20 works up and down in this opening as in the illustration. Bolt 20 secures

parts 7 and 8 and fastens them together. Parts 5 are also attached to 20. 7 and 8 are bolted to a handle, No. 13, and rollers 10 in turn are bolted to 7. 9 is also bolted to 7 by 22.

The cylinder 14 penetrates into the cylinder 2 and rests on bolt 20. The cylinder 15 penetrates into the cylinder 14 and is held in position by means of a row of notches any one of which enables an attachment to be made with 21. By this means any notch may be used, and 15 raised or lowered the length of the row of notches.

Parts 10 are two wheels which roll along a metal sheet, 18, when the handle, 13, is pushed down. By this operation, the wheels move forward, raising 20 through the opening cut in 2 and also raising part 14 which rests on 20.

Parts 5 are two metal strips with notches as per the illustration. 5 is attached and bolted securely to 20.

17 represent two chains attaching parts 5 to 6; the latter being a weight fashioned so as to roll up and down parts 3 with as little friction as possible. To this end, a roller is used. 6 acts as a weight to hold the notches in position when any one of them is attached to 4.

23 is a cord which is attached to parts 5 and which is used to release the parts 5 when the machine is not in operation.

The general operation of the machine is as follows: By pushing down on the handle 13, rollers 10 of the machine are moved forward thus raising the bolt 20 and parts 5, which are secured to the same. Cylinder 14, which rests on 20, is also raised by this operation. The weight, 6, which is attached to parts 5 by means of chains, 17, automatically secures bolt 4 in any notch of 5 desired, the same being regulated by the extent the handle, 3, is pushed downward. Members 5 move in an opening formed by parts 3 and parts 11, parts 3 and 11 being separated by parts 25 on one side and by an extra thickness of part 4. The notches in 5 hold in position when secured to 4 by means of the weight, No. 6. When the machine is not in operation, this attachment can be released by pulling the cord, 23, which pulls back 5 against 25 and allows the part 20 to go back to its normal position, resting on 18. Part 9 is what is known as "a second raise." When an extra height is desired to

be reached, handle 13 is raised until 9 rests perpendicularly on the base-board. Then 13 is moved in a downward direction again, which secures the additional height represented by the height of 9.

15 is a cylindrical pipe which penetrates into 14. A narrow opening extending to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from either end is cut on opposite sides of the pipe. A row of notches is cut on opposite sides of these openings. By turning part 15 to the left, any notch desired may be secured to 21. In this way, the maximum height of the machine can be obtained in conjunction with the use of part 9.

Part 24 represents a ring, by which the machine may be conveniently carried.

Part 12 is a signal bolt. When raising the handle to release No. 9, part 12 will touch 2. In this way, the operator knows when to release 9.

I am aware that there are wagon jacks on the market. However, to my knowledge there is no other machine on the market that utilizes the principles I have made use of in the above.

I claim:

1. In a lifting jack of the character described, a base, a hollow standard secured to the base, a lift bar longitudinally slidable in said standard, a lever pivoted to said lift bar, a roller journaled on said lever and

adapted to travel on said base to raise said lift bar and an auxiliary fulcrum member pivoted to said lever and adapted to rest on said base to further raise said lift bar.

2. In a lifting jack, a base, a standard secured to said base, a brace for said standard, a lift bar slidably mounted on said standard, means for raising and lowering said lift bar and means for holding said lift bar in elevated position, said last named means consisting of a bar pivoted to said lift bar and having notches in one edge, a holding member adapted to be engaged by said notches and a weight slidably mounted on said base and attached to said notch bar for drawing the notch bar into engagement with said holding member.

3. In a lifting jack, a base, a standard secured to said base, a lift bar slidably mounted on said standard, a lever pivoted to said lift bar, rollers carried by said lever and adapted to travel on said base to raise said lift bar, means for holding said lift bar in its elevated position, and an auxiliary fulcrum member pivoted to said lever and adapted to rest on said base to further raise said lift bar.

WILLIAM THOMAS ELLETT.

Witnesses:

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