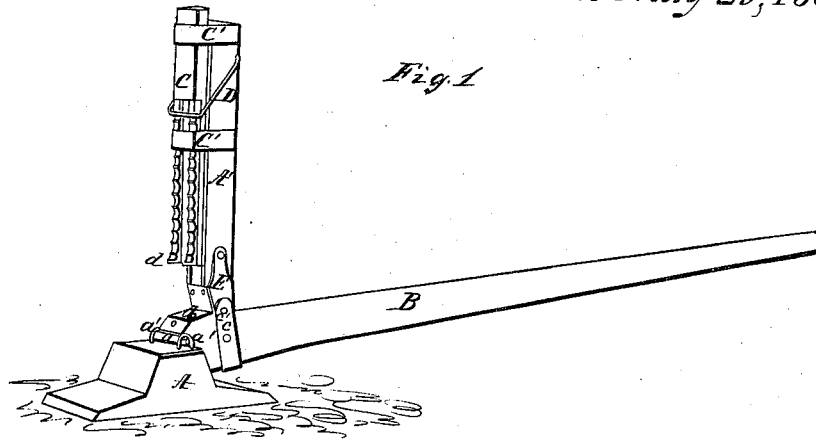


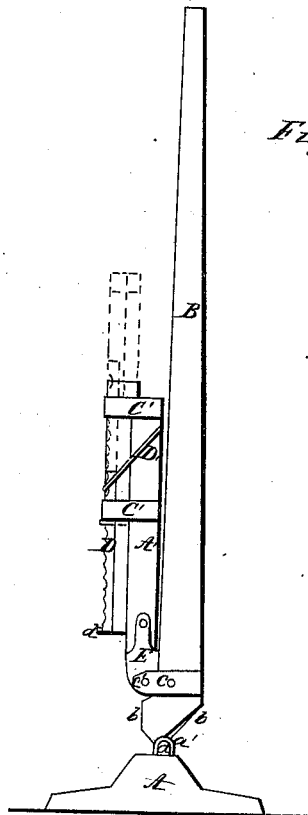
*A. Higley,  
Lifting Jack.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 55,102.*

*Patented May 29, 1866.*



*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2.*

*Witnesses:  
W. H. Burdette  
J. Holmes,*

*Inventor:  
Aaron Higley*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON HIGLEY, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LIFTING-JACKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,102, dated May 29, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, A. HIGLEY, of South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a side view.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the views.

My improvement relates to lifting-jacks, as hereinafter described, being an improvement on a patent granted to me October 31, 1865.

In the drawings, A is the base that supports the standard A' and lever B. The head of this lever is connected to the base A by means of a shaft, *a*, passing through the eyes of two staples, *a'*, on the base, these staples being connected to the top of said base, thus forming the fulcrum or pivot of the lever B. Passing round the head of the lever is a strap, *b*, for the purpose of strengthening it.

*c* is a plate, one on each side of the lever, to which plates the head of the standard A' is pivoted, as shown at *c'*. The head of the lever is cored out to receive the end of the standard, and in which it rests to relieve the pivots *c'* from undue strain.

In the standard A' is a groove in which the rack C moves, which rack is held to the standard by means of bands C', that extend round the standard and rack, as shown, said rack having a ratchet, D, the link D', hung to the top and back of the standard, catching in the ratchet and holding it in place when it is raised up or let down, the dotted lines in Fig.

2 showing how far it can be raised up, the lip *d* catching against the lower band, C'.

When it is desired to use this jack the standard is placed under the axle, the lever being in the position shown in Fig. 1, and the rack raised up to the axle. The lever is then raised to the position seen in Fig. 2, and the heft of the load will hold it there, not allowing it to be thrown back, and it cannot go any farther forward, as it comes against the standard and the heft of the load is forward of the fulcrum.

When wagons are higher or lower the rack C can be raised or lowered to suit the height. The higher the wagon the higher the rack must be raised.

When the jack is in use the weight or pressure does not come on the pivots *c'* that hold the standard to the lever, but on the head of the lever, it being cored out to receive the head of the standard, and which rests in said core when the lever is raised up.

To the lower end of the standard A' are secured straps or plates E. From each side extends a wrist, and by which means, in connection with the plates *c*, the standard is hinged or pivoted at *c'* to the head of the lever B.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The link D', pivoted to the standard A', and lever B, hinged to said standard by the straps E and plates *c*, and to the base A by the shaft *a* and staples *a'*, in combination with the rack C and bands C', arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

AARON HIGLEY.

Witnesses:

J. B. ARNOLD, Jr.,  
B. WALL.