(No Model.)

O. H. HOAG & N. B. HERVEY.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 267,081. Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

Fig. 1.

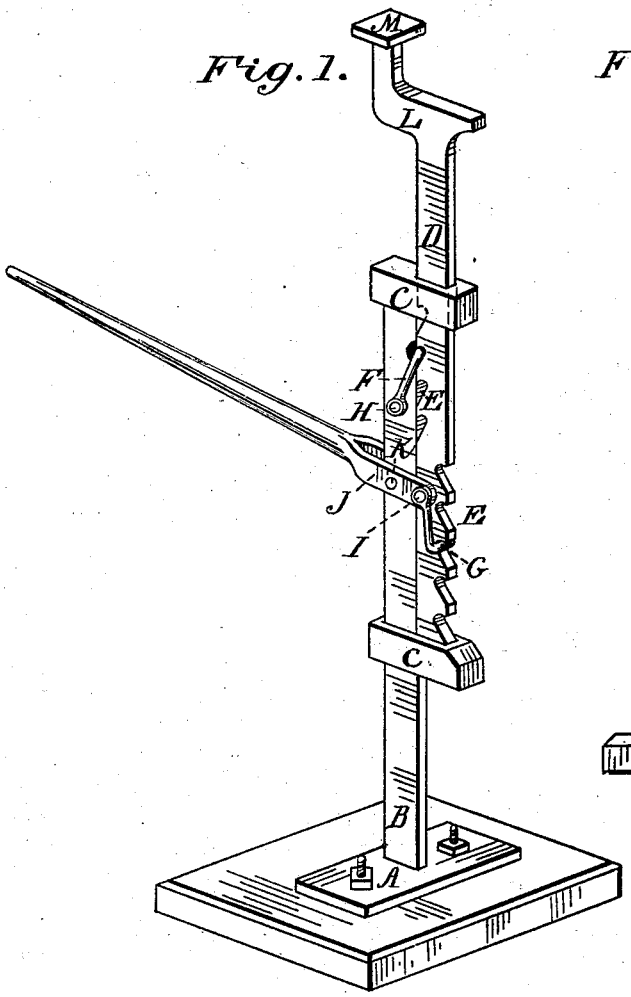
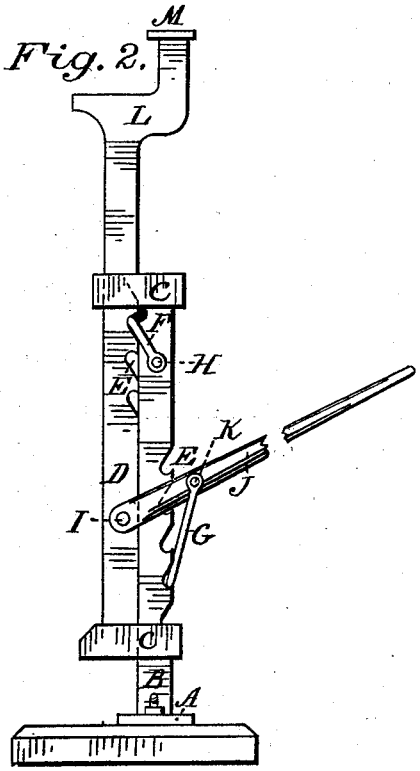


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OBADIAH H. HOAG AND NELSON B. HERVEY, OF SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,081, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed August 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OBADIAH H. HOAG and NELSON B. HERVEY, of Santa Rosa, county of Sonoma, State of California, have invented an Improved Lifting-Jack; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in lifting-jacks; and it consists of a standard fixed to a base, a sliding axle-support moving in guides upon this standard, the two having their edges notched or serrated to receive the hinged links, one of which is fixed to the lower end of a lever, and with it serves to raise the sliding support, while the other is fixed to the standard, and, engaging the notches or serrations upon the sliding support, retains it at any desired height, or is used in conjunction with the other link and the lever to let it down.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of our invention, Figure 1 is a view of the invention, showing the lifting-link pivoted to the end of the lever, the fulcrum of which is upon the standard. Fig. 2 shows the jack with the end of the lever pivoted to the moving slide and the link attached to it at a point where it will engage the serrations upon the standard.

A is a base, of any suitable form, dimensions, and material, and B is a standard fixed to this base. The upper end has a loop or strap, C, of sufficient size to encircle the sliding bar D, which carries a similar strap fixed to its lower end and encircling the standard, the two serving to guide it in its movements up and down. The edges of the slide have serrations E formed upon them at opposite sides, to engage the ends of the links or loops F and G. One of these links, F, is secured by a pin, H, to the standard, so that its curved end, projecting upward, will fall by gravitation into contact with the serrations upon one edge of the sliding bar D, and thus prevent its moving downward. The other link, G, has a pin, I, passing through its ends, and also through the forked ends of a lever, J, which pass upon each side of the standard and slide. This link extends downward from the end of the lever, so that its loop will swing into the notches or serrations upon that side of the bar D when the opposite end of the lever is raised, the fulcrum-pin K of the lever passing through the standard B. The top L of the bar D is extended horizontally to receive the axle of a vehicle, and may have a step, M, or projection upward to support the rear axle or a higher one.

The operation will thus be as follows: The standard is so placed that the part L or M of the sliding bar D is beneath the axle or part to be raised. The outer or long arm of the lever J being then raised, its short arms describe a small arc of a circle and draw the two ends of the link G inward, so that its loop will engage the notched edge of the sliding bar. When the long arm of the lever is pressed down the link G lifts the sliding bar. The link F, standing at an angle, rests against the serrations upon the opposite side of the bar, and thus holds the bar at any point to which it may have been lifted by the other link. This operation is repeated until the bar D has been lifted high enough. To lower it the long arm of the lever is pressed down until, by raising the bar D, the link F is freed from its notch E and may be drawn back. The bar is then let down one notch and again engaged by the link F, while the link G will swing free of its notch, and will thus allow the short arm of the lever to move up until the arc which it describes brings the link into contact with the teeth E, when a slight further pressure upon the lever-arm again raises the bar D, so that the opposite link may be disengaged. In raising the bar D the lever may be worked so that the arc of the circle described by it will be from a horizontal position of the lever downward; but in lowering the bar D the lever should be worked so that the arc described by the short arm will be from the horizontal position of the lever upward, these movements causing the link to act automatically for either purpose.

Fig. 2 shows a slight variation of the device in which the ends of the lever-forks are pivoted to the sliding bar D and the link G is suspended from the lever at such a point as to engage the serrations E, which are formed upon the edge of the standard, as shown. The action is precisely the same, except that, the lever being pivoted to the moving bar, it and the link forming the fulcrum are advanced with the bar as it rises or falls.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lifting-jack having the standard B, the sliding bar or support D, and the guide-bands, as shown, the link G, suspended from the lever J, so as to traverse the arc of a circle and be brought to engage the serrations E either on the upward or the downward stroke of the lever, substantially as herein described.

2. In a lifting-jack having the standard B and the sliding bar D, with guides, the link G, suspended from the lever J, so as to engage the serrations or notches E, as shown, and the link F, journaled or pivoted to the standard, so as to engage the opposite serrations E and hold the bar D, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands.

OBADIAH H. HOAG.
NELSON B. HERVEY.

Witnesses:
S. N. METCALF,
JOSEPH SCHMIDLI.