

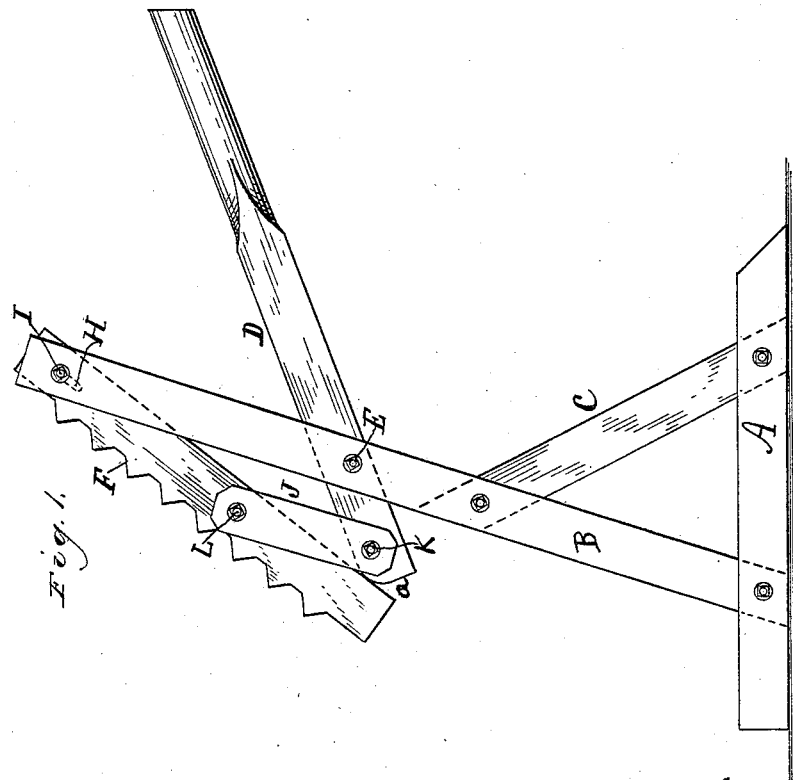
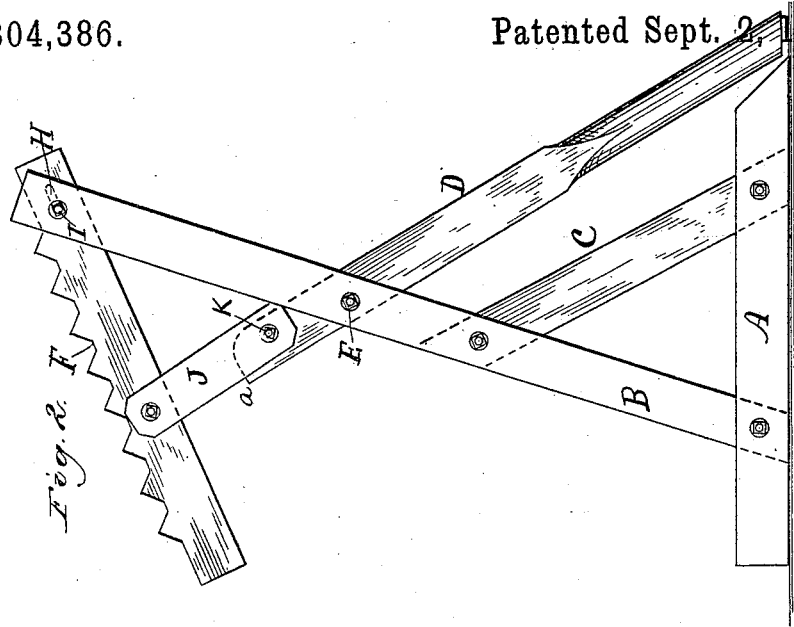
(No Model.)

L. F. WEEKS.

WAGON JACK.

No. 304,386.

Patented Sept. 2, 1884.



Witnesses.

Henry H. Gurlin,
Sam B. Dover. per.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI F. WEEKS, OF HYDE PARK, ILLINOIS.

WAGON-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,386, dated September 2, 1884.

Application filed June 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI F. WEEKS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Hyde Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wagon-Jacks, of which the following is the specification.

The object of this improvement is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient wagon-jack.

Figure 1 is a view of jack in position ready to lift the load. Fig. 2 is a view of same after the load has been lifted.

A is the base, B the standard, and C is the brace, of my jack. The lever D works upon the bolt E, passing through the standard B.

F is the lifting-arm, in the upper end of which is a slot, H, and through this slot passes the bolt I, which attaches loosely the lifting-arm to the standard B.

J is a link working between lever D and lifting-arm F, and connects the two together. The bolt K, which loosely attaches the lower end of link J to lever D, is placed a certain distance from the end *a* of lever D. This distance may be more or less, but should be sufficient to accomplish the outward movement of lower end of lifting-arm F, as herein-after mentioned. It will be observed that link J and lever D form an acute angle with each other when first ready to lift, (see Fig. 1,) and as the hand end of lever D is pressed down, in such proportion does this acute angle change to an obtuse angle. It also will be observed that the most difficult point in working wag-

on-jacks using the lever D and link J is in changing this acute angle above referred to to an obtuse angle, which is done as the lever D is pressed down. By placing the bolt K at a distance from end *a* of lever D, and having the slot H in upper end of lifting-arm F, as the lever D is pressed down the lifting-arm F moves upward longitudinally the length of slot H, the lever D at the same time moving on pivotal point of bolt K, and simultaneously turning on bolt E. This movement of end *a* of lever D throws the lower end of lifting-arm F outwardly, and thus the acute angle above referred to is lessened, and the most difficult point in working the jack is easily overcome. When the lever D is lowered, as shown in Fig. 2, the bolt K is placed on the other side of line drawn through bolts L and E, which locks the levers in that position and holds the lifting-arm F at highest point.

I claim—

In combination with the lifting-arm F, provided at its upper end with the slot H, link J, and lever D, having suitable support, and provided with end *a*, extending beyond link J sufficiently far so that as lever D is pressed down the end *a* will force lower end of lifting-arm F outward and move said lifting-arm longitudinally the length of slot H, as and for the purpose shown.

LEVI F. WEEKS.

Witnesses:

J. A. COWLES,
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