

(No Model.)

W. DWIGGINS.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 345,626.

Patented July 13, 1886.

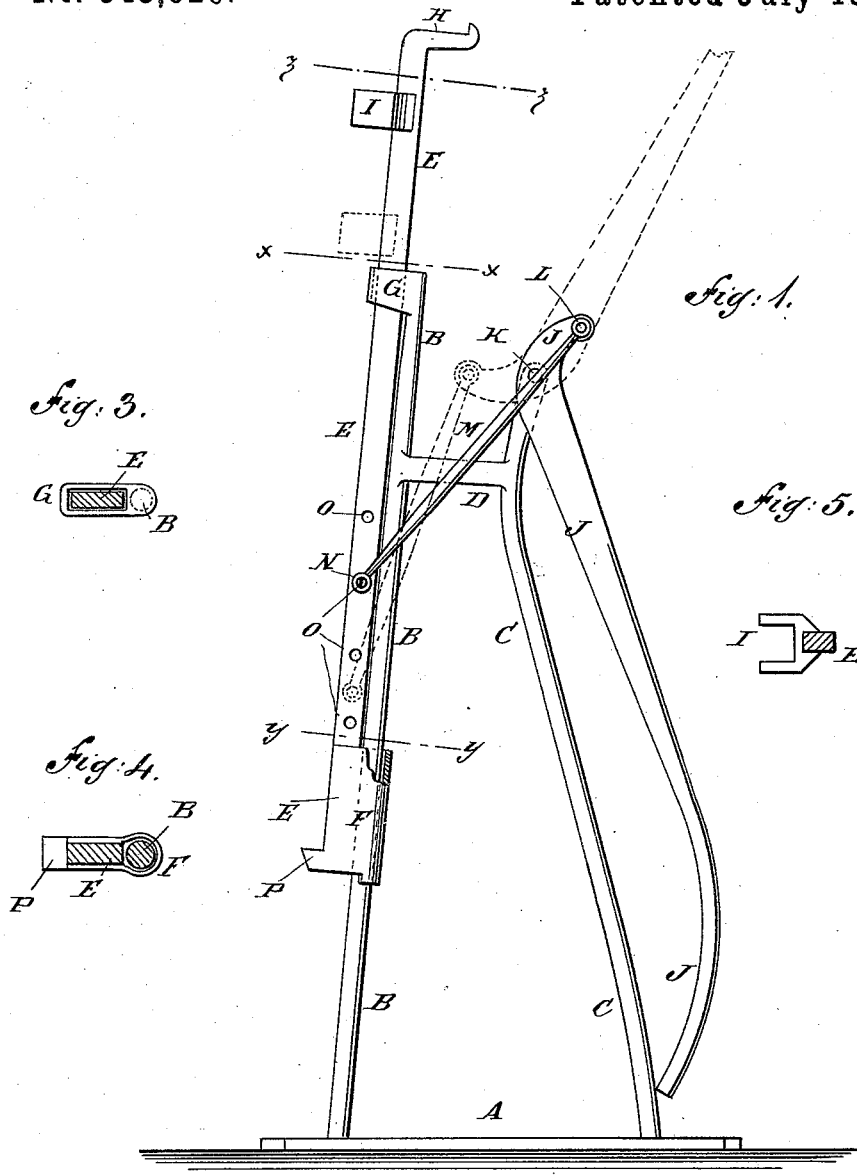


Fig. 3.

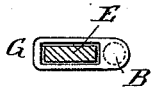


Fig. 4.

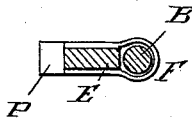
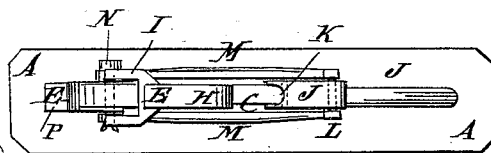


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM DWIGGINS, OF WESTFIELD, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
AMOS S. HINSHAW, OF SAME PLACE.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,626, dated July 13, 1886.

Application filed February 19, 1886. Serial No. 192,546. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DWIGGINS, of Westfield, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lifting-jack. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of a part of the same, taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of a part of the same, taken through the line *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of a part of the same, taken through the line *zz*, Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to provide lifting-jacks constructed in such a manner that a great weight can be raised by the application of a small amount of power, and which shall be simple in construction, light, strong, and durable.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the various parts of the lifting-jack, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the foot or base of the lifting-jack. The base A is made of such a length and breadth as will give a stable support to the jack, and to the forward part of the said base is attached, or upon it is formed, the lower end of the standard B, which may be vertical or may incline slightly to the rearward, as shown in Fig. 1. The standard B is strengthened in position by the brace-bar C, the lower end of which is attached to or formed solid with the rear part of the base A. The brace C, near its upper end, is connected with the standard B by a bar, D. The parts A B C D form the frame of the jack, and can be cast in one piece, if desired.

E is the lifting-bar, to the lower end of which is attached a keeper, F, to receive and slide upon the lower part of the standard B. The upper part of the lifting-bar E passes through and slides in a keeper, G, attached to or formed upon the upper end of the standard B. The

upper end of the lifting-bar E is bent to the rearward and then upward to form a rest, H, to receive the rear axle of a wagon or other object to be raised.

To the lifting-bar E, a little below the rest H, is attached, or upon it is formed, a rest, I, to receive the lower axle of a wagon or other object to be raised.

J is the operating-lever, the upper end of which is curved outward, and has a groove or recess in its convex side to receive the projecting upper end of the brace C, to which it is pivoted by a rivet, pin, or bolt, K.

To the upper end of the lever J are pivoted by a bolt or pin, L, the upper ends of two connecting-rods, M, which pass down upon the opposite sides of the standard B, and are pivoted at their lower ends to the opposite sides of the lower part of the lifting-bar E by a split pin, N, or other suitable means. Several holes, O, are formed through the lower part of the lifting-bar E, to receive the part N, so that the said lifting-bar can be adjusted as the height of the axle or other object to be raised may require. If desired, the lifting-bar E, near its lower end, can be provided with a rest, P, for use in raising low weights.

In using the jack the lever J is raised, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the jack is pushed beneath the axle or other object to be raised until one of the rests H I is beneath the said object. The lever J is then swung downward into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, by which movement the connecting-rods M will be carried past the pivot K, and the lifting-bar E will be locked in place, so that it cannot be forced downward by a pressure applied to its upper end, and can only be lowered by again raising the said lever J.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lifting-jack frame consisting of the base A, the standard B, having the keeper G, and the brace C, secured to the base and to the standard a short distance from its upper end by the bar D, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a lifting-jack, the combination, with the frame A B C D, provided with the keeper

G, of the lifting-rod E, provided with the keeper F and rest H, the curved operating-lever J, pivoted to the projecting end of the brace C, and the rods M, pivoted to the curved
5 end of the said lever and to the lifting-rod, substantially as shown and described.

3. A lifting-jack consisting of the frame A B C D, provided with the keeper G, the lifting-rod E, provided with the rests H I, and
10 the keeper F, having the rest P, the curved operating-lever pivoted to the projecting end

of the brace C, and the rods M, having their upper ends pivoted to the curved end of the lever J, and their lower end adjustably pivoted to the lifting-rod, substantially as shown 15 and described.

WILLIAM ^{his} × DWIGGINS.
mark

Witnesses:

JOHN L. MOORE,
THOS. T. BRAY.