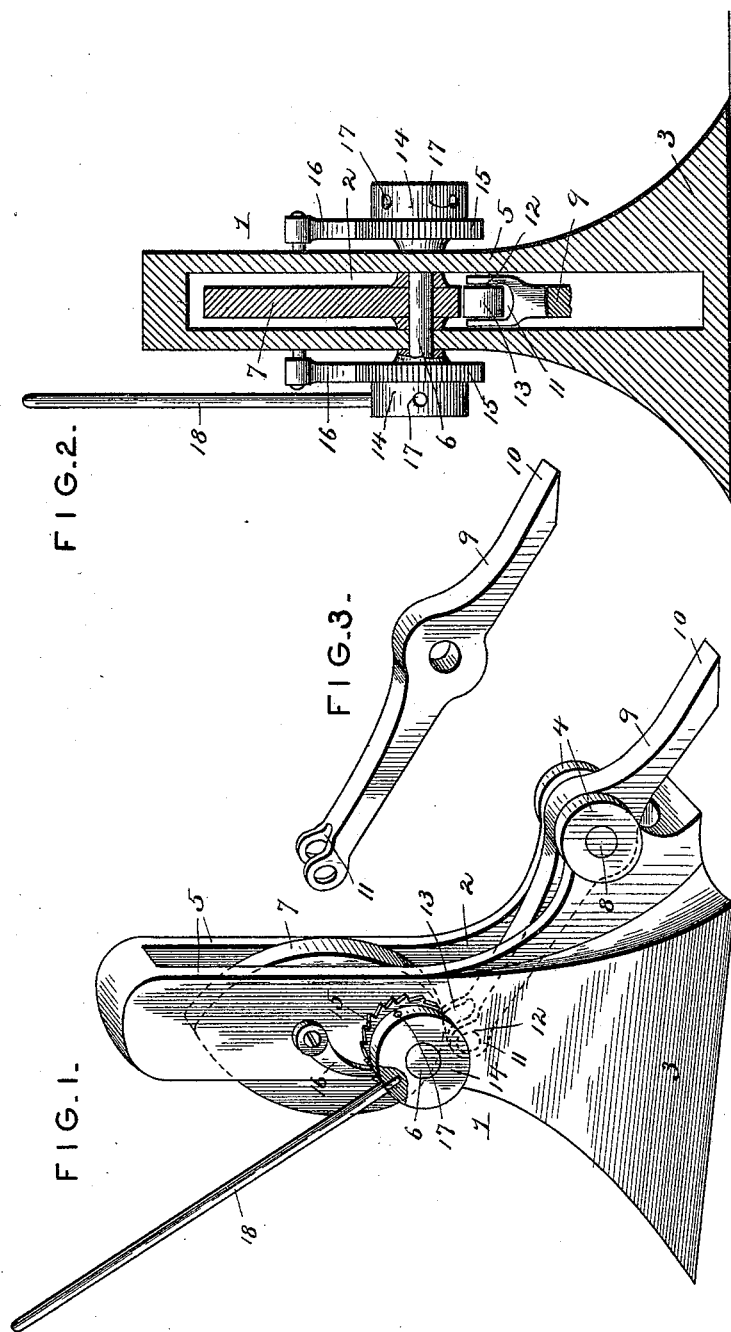


(No Model.)

L. FOIX.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 525,890.

Patented Sept. 11, 1894.



Inventor

Louis Foix.

Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.

By *his* Attorneys.

[Signature]

C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS FOIX, OF YSLETA, TEXAS.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,890, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed April 5, 1894. Serial No. 506,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS FOIX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ysleta, in the county of El Paso, and State of Texas, have
5 invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lifting-jacks, and especially to those of a heavy class which are employed in connection with railroad, mill,
10 and other analogous work, the objects in view being to provide a simple, strong, inexpensive, and efficient device capable of manipulation by a single operator and adapted to elevate loads to various heights according to
15 the size of the structure and support the same at the desired elevation.

Further objects and advantages of my invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be
20 particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.
25 Fig. 3 is a detail view of the lifting-bar.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the frame provided with a vertical slot 2 in which certain of the operating parts of the device are arranged and terminating at its lower end in the spread base 3 provided with the parallel upstanding ears 4, the space between which is opposite or registers with said slot 2. The vertical slot does
35 not extend to the bottom of the frame but, as shown in Fig. 2, terminates a short distance above the plane of the base, to unite the parallel cheeks 5. These cheeks or sides of the
40 frame are perforated at intermediate opposite points to form bearings for the cam-shaft 6, which extends transversely across the intermediate space or slot 2 and extends beyond the outer surfaces of the sides, and secured
45 to the shaft between the inner surfaces of the sides or cheeks is a cam 7.

Upon a transverse pivot 8, which is fitted in registering perforations in the ears 4 is arranged the lifting-bar 9, which extends at its
50 rear end into the slot 2 beneath the cam, and which is beveled at its outer or front end, as shown at 10, to fit closely against the surface

upon which the object to be elevated rests, whereby it may be inserted thereunder with facility. The rear end of this lifting-bar is
55 bifurcated, as at 11, and the terminals thus formed are perforated for the reception of the spindle 12 of the antifriction roll 13, which contacts with the face of the cam and conveys the pressure of the latter to the bar. 60

To the outer or projecting ends of the transverse cam-shaft, and close to the outer surfaces of the sides of the frame are fixed the peripherally-socketed heads 14, and carried by and preferably formed as parts of these
65 heads are the ratchet wheels 15 which are engaged, to hold the cam in any desired position by the gravity pawls 16 pivoted to the sides of the frame. Said heads are provided with spaced sockets 17 for the reception of
70 the reduced terminal of an operating lever 18, whereby the heads may be turned to operate the cam, and through the latter depress the rear and elevate the front end of the
75 lifting-bar with its load.

The simplicity of the device will be obvious from the above description, and it should be observed that by reducing the friction between the face of the cam and the rear end of the lifting-bar, and placing the antifriction
80 roll directly beneath the axis of the cam, the power applied to the operating lever is economized and utilized to the maximum extent. The relative lengths of the arms of the lifting-bar may be varied, but in the construction
85 illustrated they are made approximately equal.

Either one or two operators may manipulate the device, but under ordinary circumstances one is sufficient, and the sockets in
90 the two heads are preferably arranged alternately, that is, the sockets in one head opposite the spaces between contiguous sockets of the other, or in planes midway between the planes of contiguous sockets, whereby the
95 operating lever may be used in connection with either head or with both alternately, according to the preferred position of the lever.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The herein described lifting-jack, having a frame provided with a vertical slot and an enlarged base, a cam arranged in the slot of the frame and having its shaft mounted in

bearings in the cheeks or sides of the same
and extending beyond the outer surfaces
thereof, a lifting-bar pivoted at an interme-
diate point near the base of the frame and
5 in alignment with the slot thereof, one end of
said bar being provided with an anti-friction
roll which is disposed under the axis of the
cam and the other end thereof being beveled
upon its under side as indicated at 10, and
10 means for turning the cam and for locking

the same in the desired position, substan-
tially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS FOIX.

Witnesses:

BELMONT DUBUCH,
PETER MICHERO.