D. Fasig,

Lifting Jack,

No. 36,144. Patented Aug. 12, 1862.

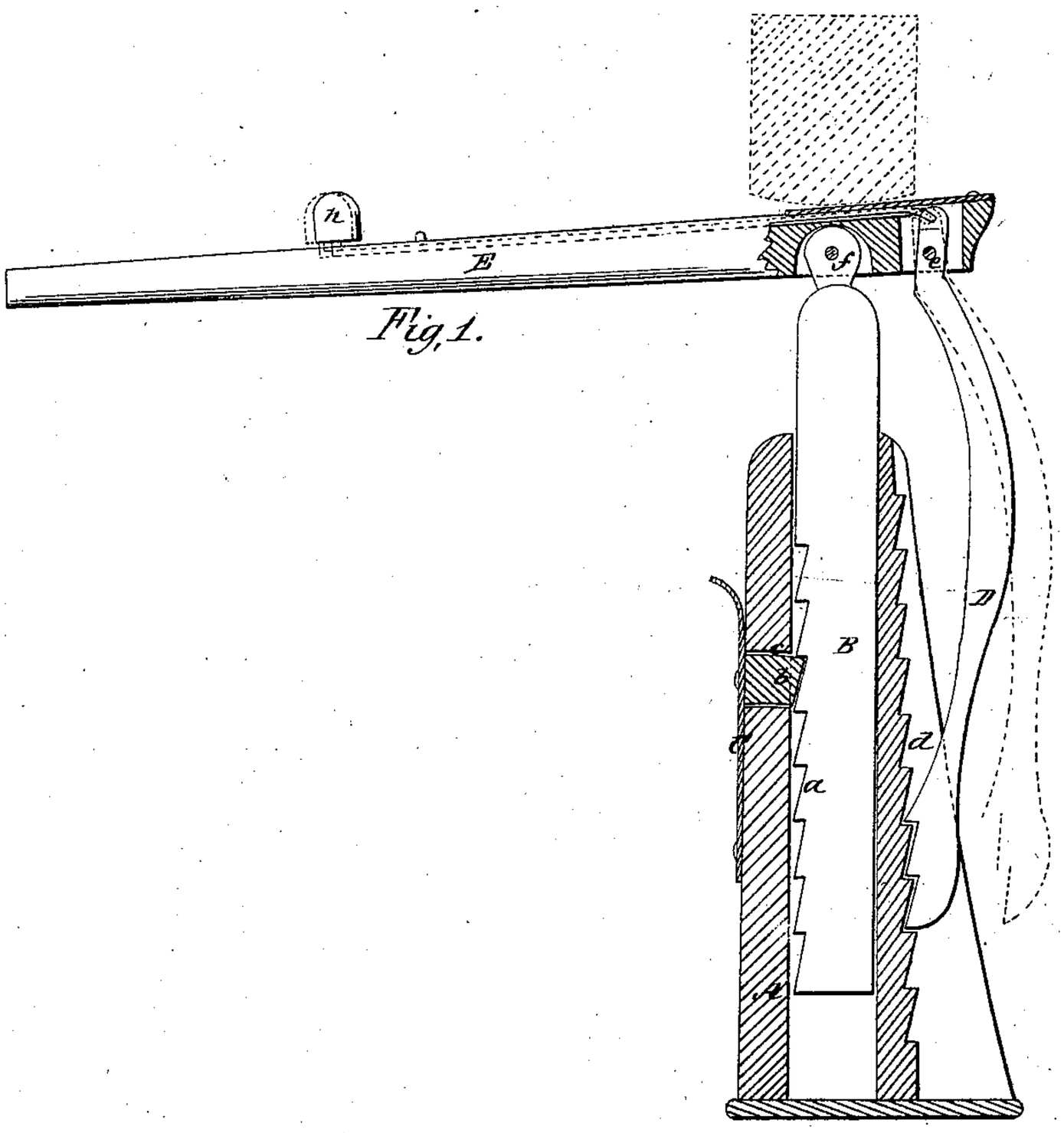
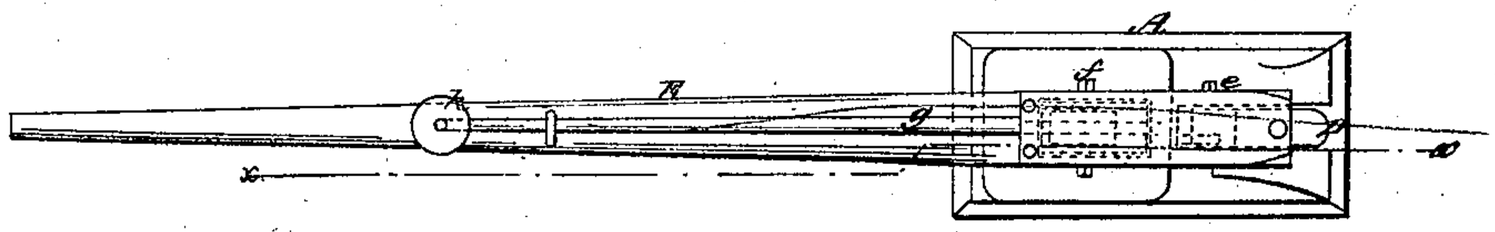


Fig. 1.

Fig 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL FASIG, OF ROWSBURG, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIFTING-JACKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 36,144, dated August 12, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL FASIG, of Rowsburg, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Lifting-Jack; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a socket or stock in which a vertical rack-bar, B, is fitted and allowed to slide up and down freely. The bar B has its rack *a* formed at its front side, as shown in Fig. 1, and to the front side of the socket or stop there is attached a spring, C, which has a catch or projection, *b*, connected to it, said catch or projection passing through a hole, *c*, in the stock and fitting into the rack *a*. The end of the catch or projection *b* is beveled, so that the teeth of the rack *a* may slip past it in rising. (See Fig. 1.) The spring C has a tendency to keep the catch or projection *b* in contact with rack *a*.

On the back side of the socket or stock A there is a rack, *d*, into which a pendent pawl, D, catches. This pawl D is suspended by a pivot, *e*, from the front end of a lever, E, which is attached by a fulcrum-pin, *f*, to the upper end of the rack-bar B, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The upper end of the pawl D above its pivot *e* is connected to a rod, *g*, which is fitted in a groove in the upper surface of the lever E, and has a knob, *h*, at its end. In a large or operating jack the pawl D will, by its own gravity, keep engaged with the rack *d*.

The operation is as follows: The machine is placed under the article to be raised, the latter resting on the lever E directly over its fulcrum-pin *f*, and by raising the end of lever E the rack-bar B will be raised, the pawl D catching into rack *d*, and serving as a bearing for the lever. The catch or projection *b* of the spring C, in consequence of being engaged with the rack *a* of bar B, will retain the latter at any desired height within the scope of its movement. In order to release or let down the bar B, the operator pulls the rod *g*, by placing his finger behind knob *h*, and thereby throws the pawl D outward from its rack *d*, as shown in red, Fig. 1. The upper end of the spring C is then pulled outward, so that the catch or projection *b* will be free from the rack *a*, and the bar B is allowed to descend.

The device is extremely simple, and may be constructed at a moderate cost, of either wood or metal. The arrangement for throwing out the pawl D from the rack *d* is an important feature of the invention, as it greatly facilitates and expedites the lowering of the rack-bar B.

The invention also possesses the advantage of a considerable range or length of movement of the elevating-bar B. In this respect it is like the common jack-screw; but its movement is of course quicker and the device far preferable for light jacks for elevating articles of moderate weight.

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

The combination of the sliding rod *g* and swinging pawl-bar D with the lever E, rack-bar B, hollow rack-stock A, and spring-catch *b*, as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

DANIEL FASIG.

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