(No Model.)

G. HUNTTING, Jr.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 303,015. Patented Aug. 5, 1884.

Fig. 1.

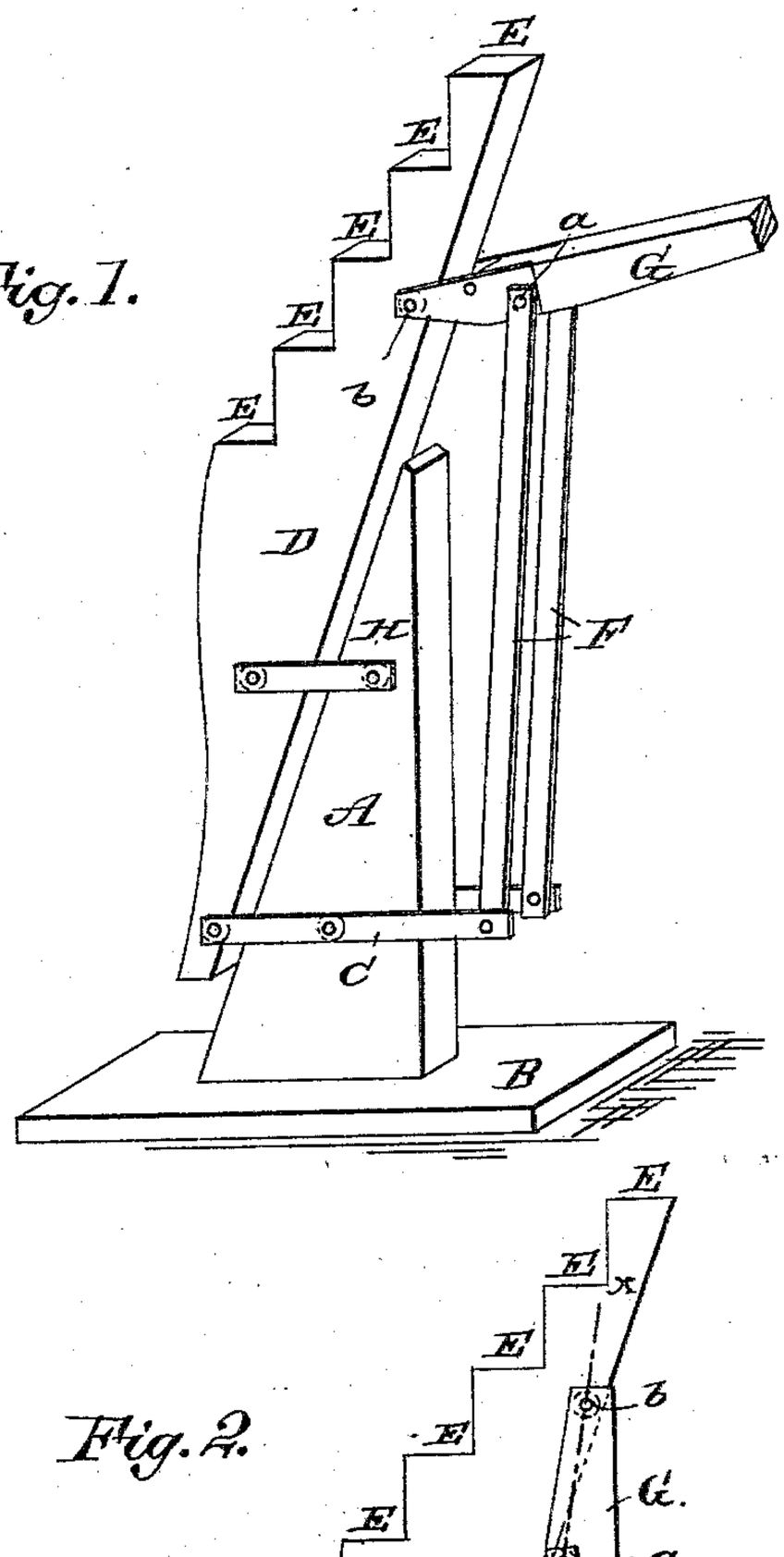
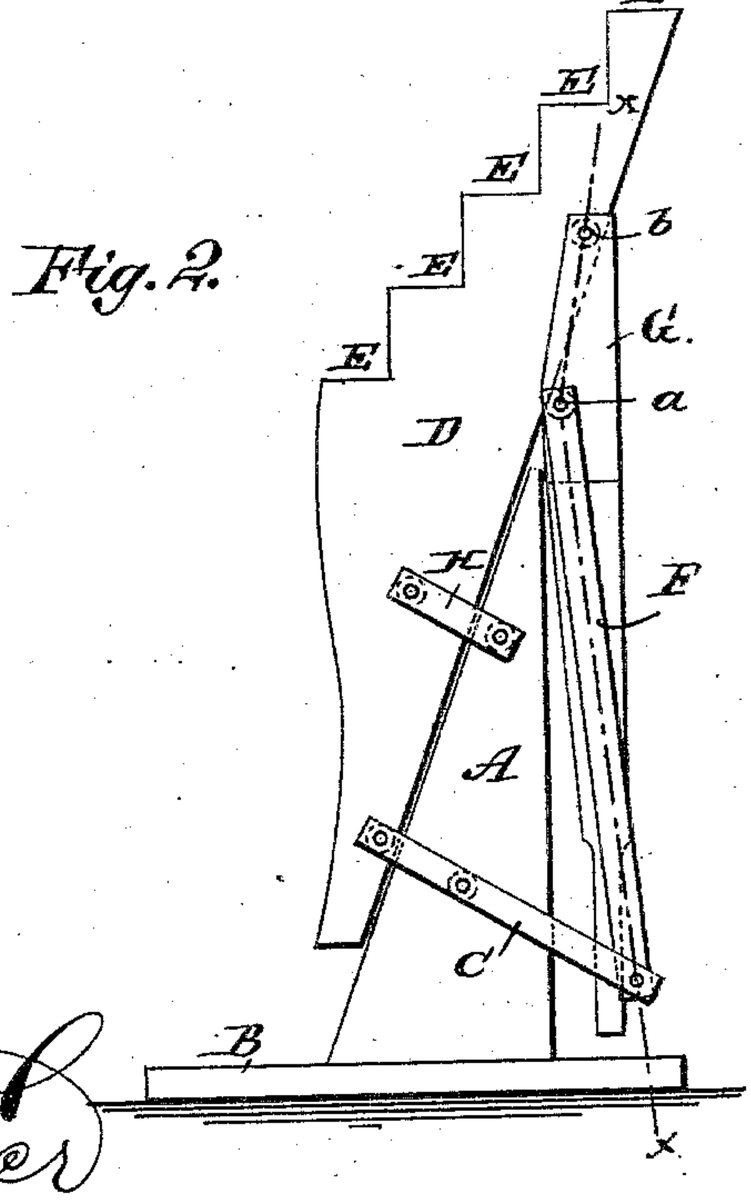


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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GARDNER HUNTTING, JR., OF EAST HAMPDEN, MAINE.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,015, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed May 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GARDNER HUNTTING, Jr., of East Hampden, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved lifting-jack which is simple in construction, powerful, and light.

The invention consists in the combination, with a standard, of an axle support connected with the standard by pivoted links and levers, to which levers the lower ends of connecting-bars are pivoted, which have their upper ends pivoted to a lever pivoted on the axle-support, whereby the support will be raised and locked in place by swinging the said lever down against the standard.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved lifting-jack, showing the axle-support partly raised. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing the axle-support fully raised.

A standard, A, having a beveled edge, is secured on a base, B, and to each side of the said standard A a lever, C, is pivoted near the bottom. The short ends of the said levers C, projecting from the beveled edge of the standard, are pivoted to the lower end of an axle-support, D, having a beveled edge fitting against the beveled edge of the standard, and having a series of offsets, E, in the other edge. The long ends of the levers C are pivoted to connecting-bars F, which have their upper ends pivoted to a lever, G, at *a*, which lever G is pivoted at *b* to the axle-support D. The points *a b* are so arranged that they are not in a right line with the ends of the lever G, or with the longitudinal central line of the lever G. Links H are pivoted to the corresponding sides of the standard A and the axle-support D. If a vehicle is to be raised, the axle of the vehicle is placed on one of the offsets E, according to the height of the axle above the ground, and the outer or free end of the lever G is pressed downward until the beveled edges of the axle-support D and the standard A are in contact, when the lever G will extend downward almost vertically, as shown in Fig. 2. The outer ends of the lever C, and the points *a* and *b*, will be on a broken line *x x*, Fig. 2, and the axle-support is thus locked in place, as it cannot be lowered until the point *a* is brought to the right of the straight line from the point *b* to the ends of the levers C.

The above-described jack is very simple in construction, it is light and strong, and no screws, catches, springs, or other locking devices are required.

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

1. In a lifting-jack, the combination, with the standard A, of the axle-support D, the levers C, the connecting-bars F, the lever G, and the links H, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a lifting-jack, the combination, with the standard A, of the axle-support D, the levers C, pivoted on the standard and on the axle-support, the lever G, pivoted to the axle-support, the rods or bars F, connecting the lever G and the ends of the levers C, the pivots of the bars or rods F on the lever G being out of the longitudinal central line of the said lever, and the links H, pivoted to the standard A and to the support D, substantially as herein shown and described.

GARDNER HUNTTING, Jr.

Witnesses:

HORACE H. HUNTTING,

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