

(No Model.)

W. S. GIBSON & L. STONE.

CARRIAGE JACK.

No. 362,075.

Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 1

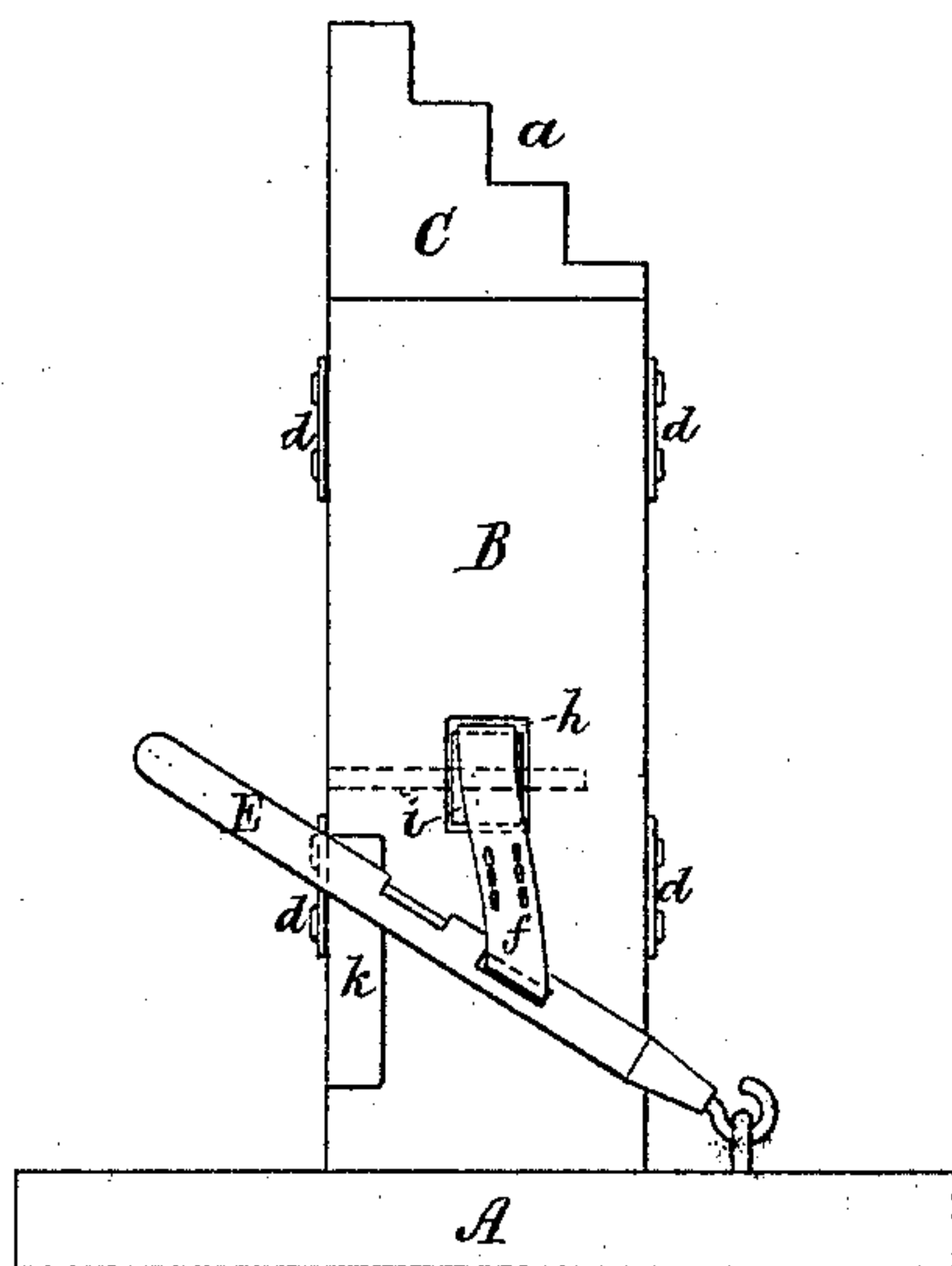


Fig. 2.

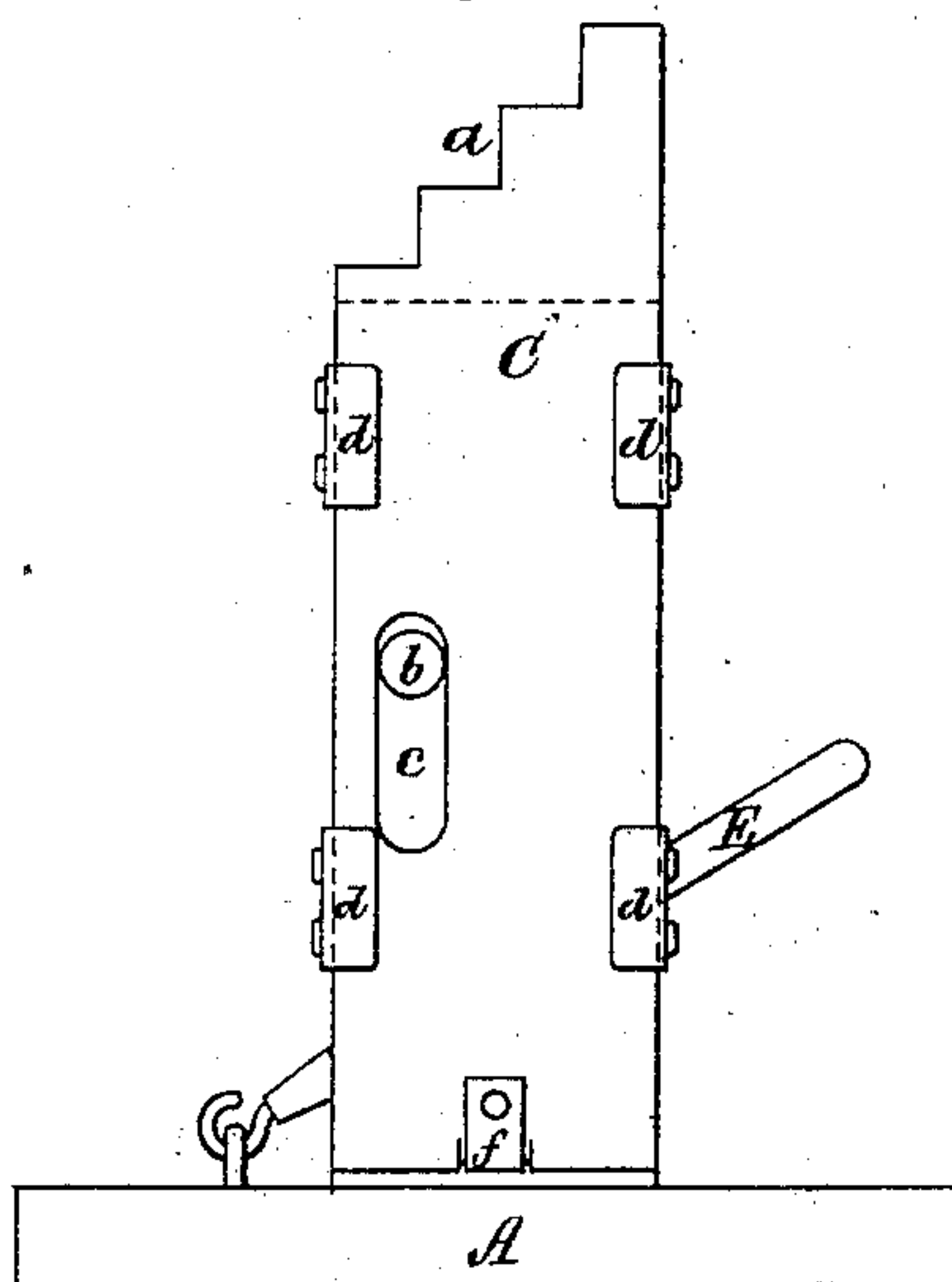


Fig. 4.

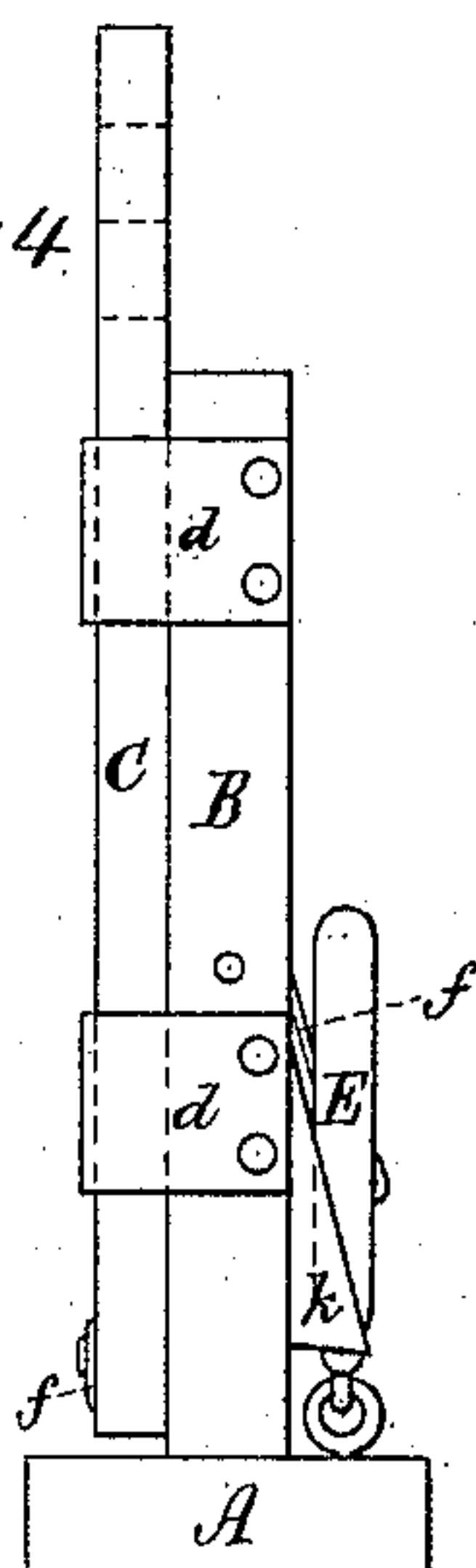
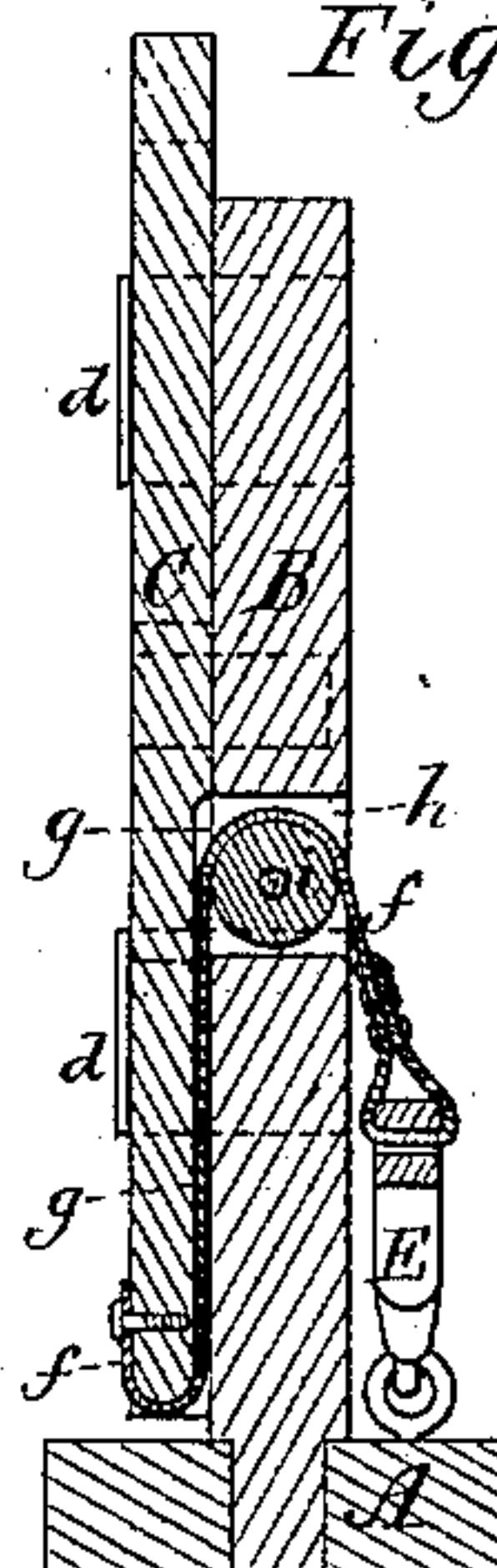


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARRIAGE-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,075, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed February 14, 1887. Serial No. 227,528. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM STEDMAN GIBSON and LIVINGSTON STONE, of Charlestown, in the county of Sullivan, of the State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Carriage Jacks; and we do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figures 1 and 2 are opposite side elevations, Fig. 3 a vertical and transverse section, and Fig. 4 an edge elevation, of a jack embodying our invention, the nature of which is defined in the claim hereinafter presented.

15 In the drawings, A denotes a flat base, having extended upward from it a standard, B, which, in horizontal section, is rectangular in form. Against the rear side of the said standard is a movable piece or elevator, C, having at its top a flight of steps or series of rises and treads, as represented at *a*. A stud, *b*, projects from the standard B through a slot, *c*, made longitudinally in the elevator, such stud and slot being to determine the distances of
25 either rise or fall of the elevator. From each of the two opposite longer edges of the standard two clasps, *d*, project and lap on the rear side of the elevator and serve not only to keep it in place relatively to the standard, but to
30 guide it in its vertical movements.

Fastened to the elevator, near its lower end, is a belt, *f*, which passes upward within a recess or groove, *g*, made in the elevator on its front side, and thence through an opening or
35 hole, *h*, in the standard, and partly around a small wheel, *i*, arranged within the opening and pivoted therein, so as to be capable of freely revolving. From the said opening the belt *f* extends downward and is fastened to a
40 hand-lever, E, fulcrumed at one end to the base A, so as to be movable upward and downward, as well as toward and away from the standard—that is, either underneath or away from a triangular catch, *k*, fixed to and pro-

jecting from the standard and arranged therewith, as represented. 45

On the elevator being depressed to its lowest position, the lever will be raised to its highest one. By taking hold of the lever and forcing it downward the elevator will be moved upward, and may be held in its raised position by turning the lever directly beneath the catch. 50

To use the jack, it, with the elevator depressed, is to be placed under the axle of a carriage, with such axle directly over one of the steps of the elevator, which having been done the lever is to be forced downward and under the catch, the carriage in the meantime rising upward with the elevator, so as to cause the wheel next to which the jack may be to be raised off the ground or floor on which the carriage may stand. 55

We do not claim, broadly, a carriage-jack consisting of a standard and base, a stepped elevator to slide on the standard, and means for forcing such elevator upward relatively to the standard; nor do we claim a lifting-jack constructed as represented in the United States Patent No. 100,828, composed of a roller, ratchet-wheels, pawls, lever, rope, and hook, and two standards. 65

We claim—

The combination, substantially as described, consisting of the standard provided with the base and the catch and having the hole and wheel arranged in it, the said standard, as shown, and also of the stepped elevator and the belt and lever arranged with and applied to the elevator, the standard, and the base of the latter, all being essentially and to operate as set forth. 75

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Witnesses:

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