

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. N. BEST.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 384,417.

Patented June 12, 1888.

Fig. 1

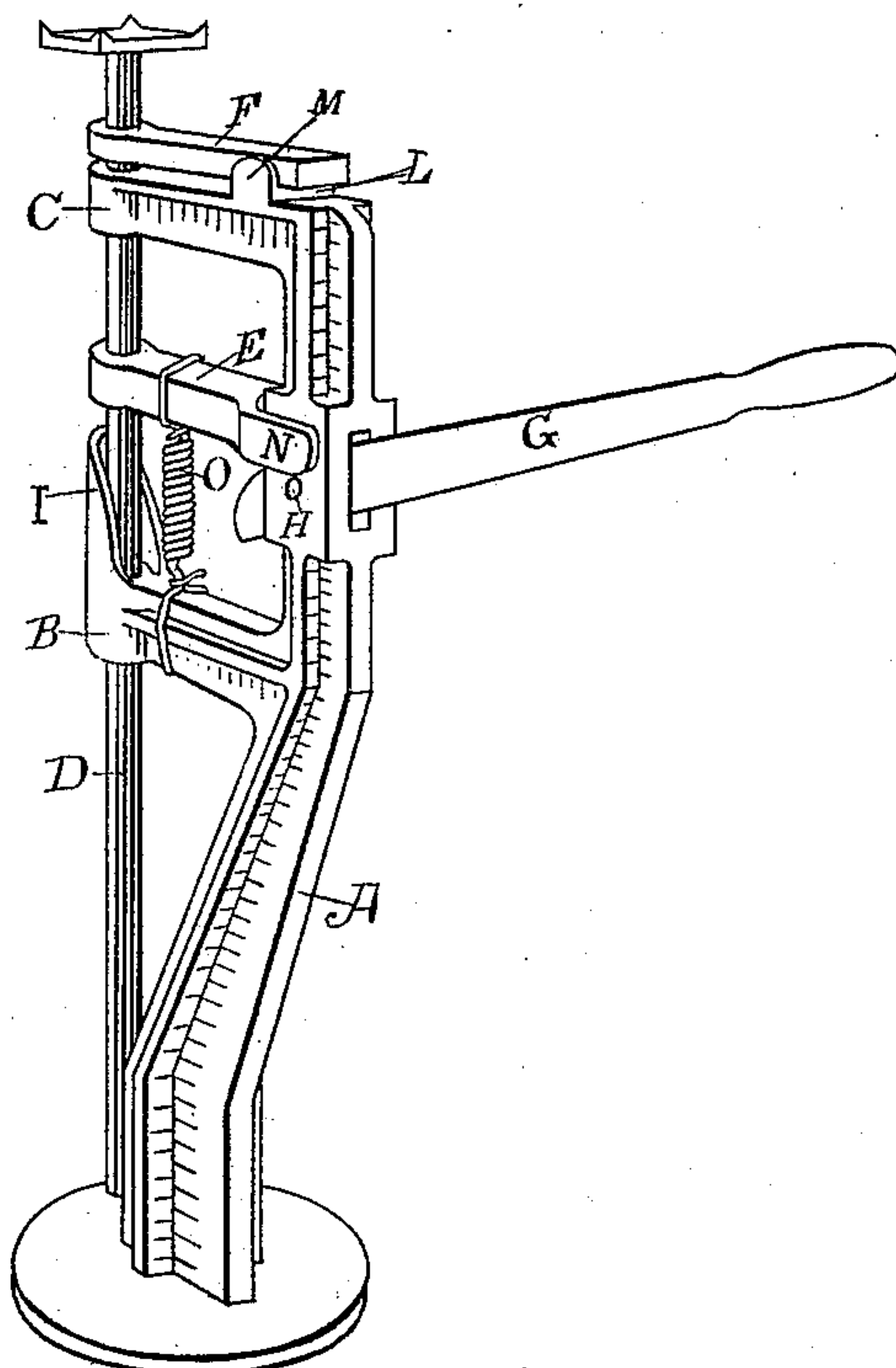


Fig. 2

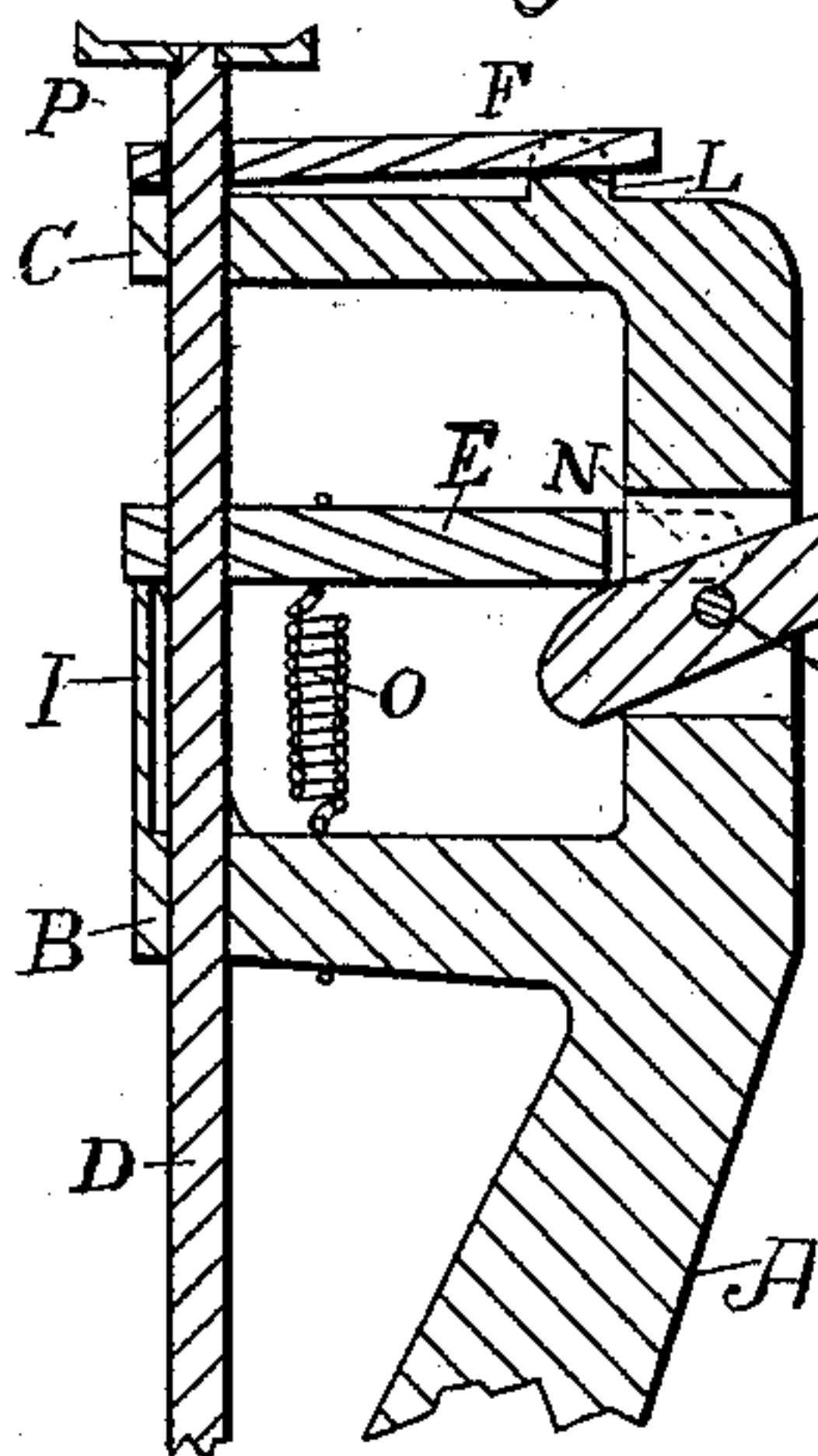
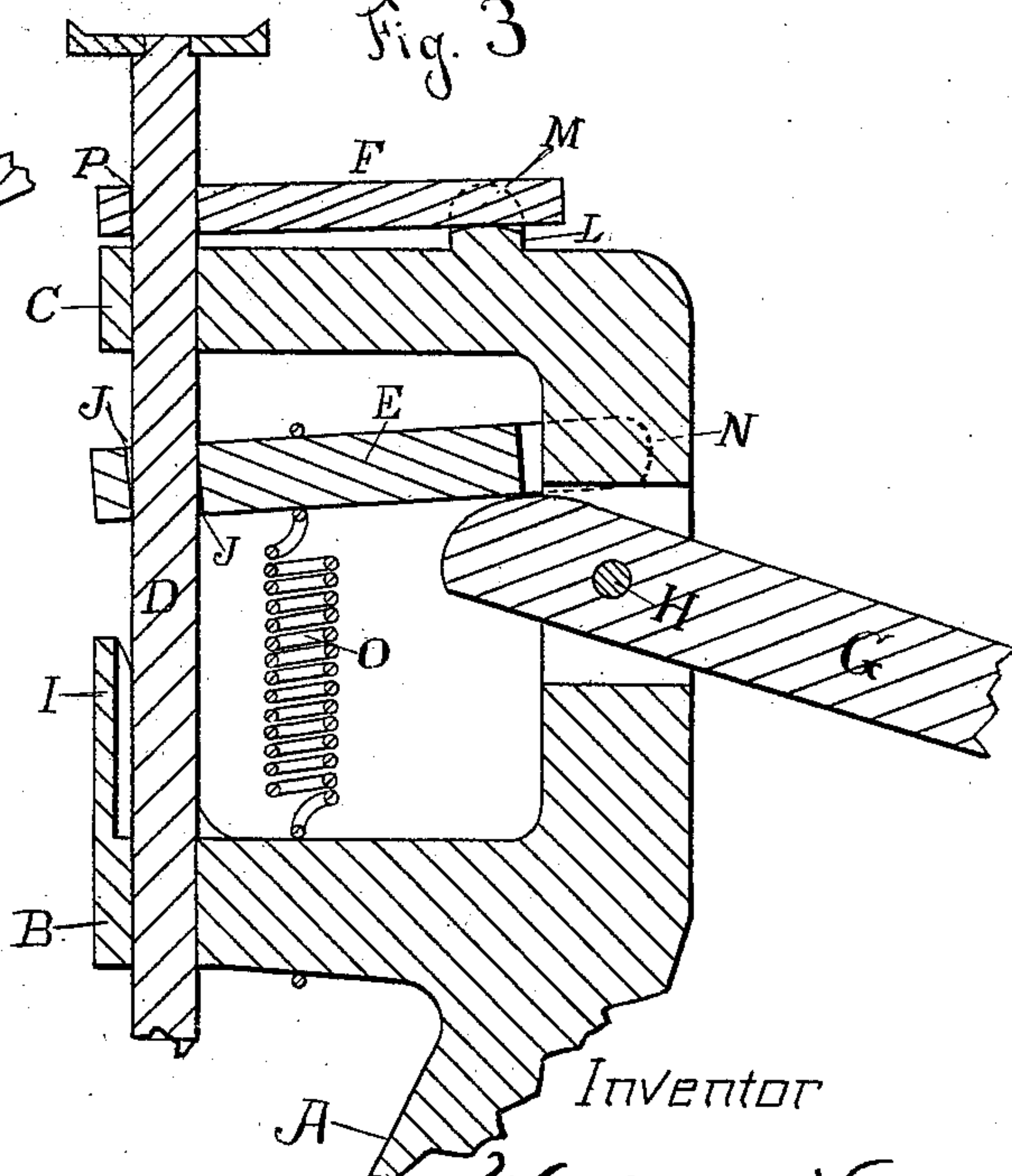


Fig. 3



Witnesses.

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William Newton Best,
by
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his Attys.

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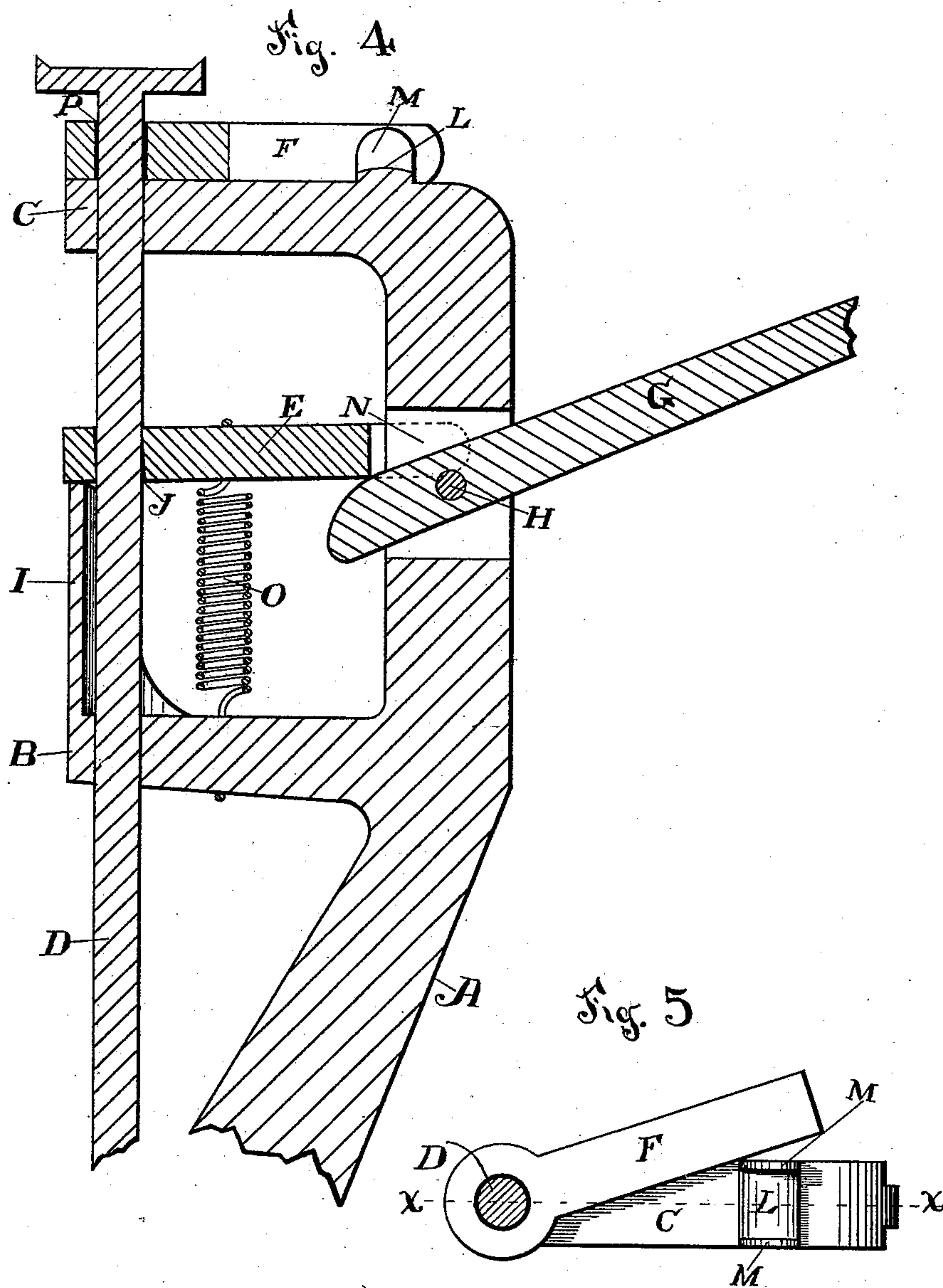
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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WITNESSES.
A. C. Garner.
Ed. J. Smith.

INVENTOR.
William Newton Best.
by Hazard & Townsend
his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM NEWTON BEST, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,417, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed November 29, 1887. Serial No. 256,456. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NEWTON BEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of lifting-jacks in which the supporting rod or bar is sustained and operated by means of a friction-clutch bar having a hole therein through which the supporting-rod is passed, the hole and the supporting-rod being of such relative size that when the axes of the rod and the hole coincide the rod will slip through the hole freely, but when the clutch-bar is moved so as to throw the axes out of line with each other, the walls of the hole engage with the rod and clutch it, thereby preventing it from moving therethrough.

The object of my invention is to devise a jack of this description simple and convenient of construction and operation.

My invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth, whereby I secure simplicity and great convenience and effectiveness of operation and am enabled to lower the weight without any jar or jerk. The use of one hand is sufficient to operate the jack.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved lifting-jack. Fig. 2 is a vertical mid-section of the upper or working portion of the jack as it appears when the lever is being raised to allow the lower friction clutch bar to fall. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the same as it appears when the supporting-bar is being raised. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the position of the several parts when the supporting-rod is being lowered. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the jack when in position shown in Fig. 4. *xx* is the line upon which the section in Fig. 4 is taken.

My improved jack comprises the standard A of the jack, having two arms, B C, projecting from one side of it and a lever, G, pivoted to the standard by the pivot H, so that the short arm of the lever projects between the arms B and C. The supporting-rod D passes through the free ends of the arms B and C, and a fric-

tion-clutch bar, E, is placed between the arms B and C, with one end extending above the short arm of lever G, while the rod D passes through the other end, the end which extends over the short arm of the lever G being provided with lugs N, fitting upon either side of the standard to hold the bar E in position between the arms B and C and allow the clutch-bar E to slide up and down when operated by the lever G. A friction-clutch bar, F, is mounted above the top arm, C, the supporting-rod D passes through the hole P at one end of the clutch-bar F, and the other or free end of the bar F rests upon a bolster, L, mounted upon the top of the top arm, C, which holds the free or rear end of the clutch-bar F above the arm C. Lugs M M, upon each side of the arm C, serve to hold the bar F upon the bolster, but leave the end of the bar free to be thrown to one side, as shown in Fig. 5, when it is desired to lower the rod D.

The lower arm, B, is provided with an upwardly-extending projection, I, to stop the downward movement of the front end of the bar E.

When the rod D moves down, it will be clamped and held by the clutch-bar F if the rear end of F is allowed to rest upon the bolster L. When it is desired to lower the rod D, the bar F is lifted over the lug M and allowed to lie upon the top of the arm C without touching the bolster, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The arm F when in that position will not clutch the rod D. The lever G is then raised, thus lowering the bar E. When the front end thereof strikes upon the projection I, a further downward movement of the other end of the bar E releases the rod D and allows it to slip through the hole J. The downward movement of the rod is perfectly under the control of the operator. If the rod D slips down too rapidly, a slight downward movement of the long end of the lever G will raise the rear end of the bar E, thus clamping D and preventing it from slipping downward so rapidly.

The spring O serves to draw the rear end of the bar E downward, so that the action thereof may be positive. The weight of the bar serves to accomplish the same purpose, however, and the spring may be dispensed with without destroying the usefulness of the jack.

I am aware of the patent to S. P. Davis, No.

337,484, dated March 9, 1886, and the patent to S. F. Yinger, No. 200,117, dated February 5, 1878, and I lay no claim to the features of my device which are shown in said patents.

5 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lifting-jack comprising the combination of the standard A, having the top arm, C, provided with the bolster L and lugs M M, the

lower arm, B, provided with the projection I, to the upper clutch-bar, F, provided with the hole P, the lower clutch-bar, E, having the hole J and lugs N N, the lever G, and pivot H, and the supporting-rod D.

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Witnesses:

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