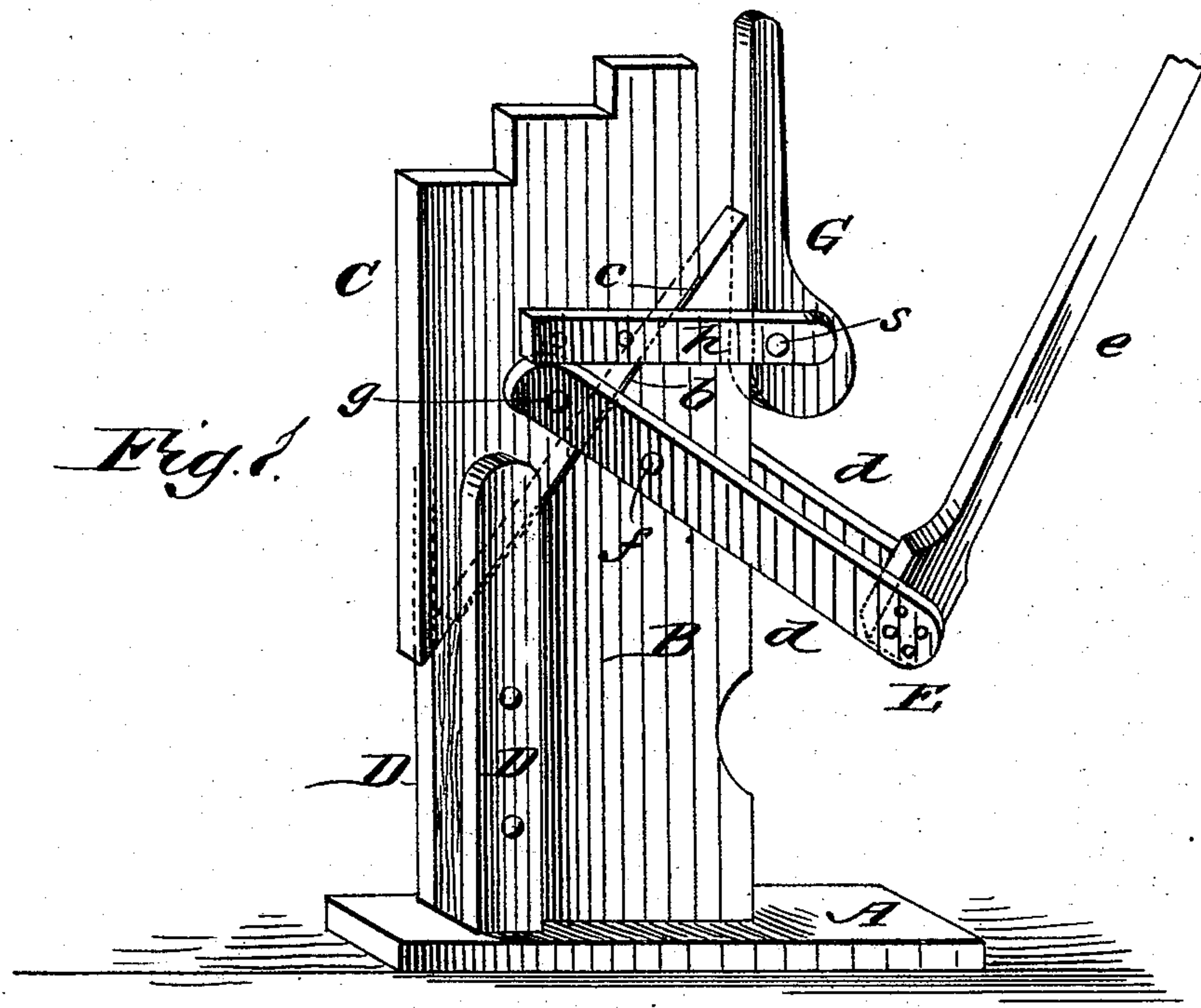


(No Model.)

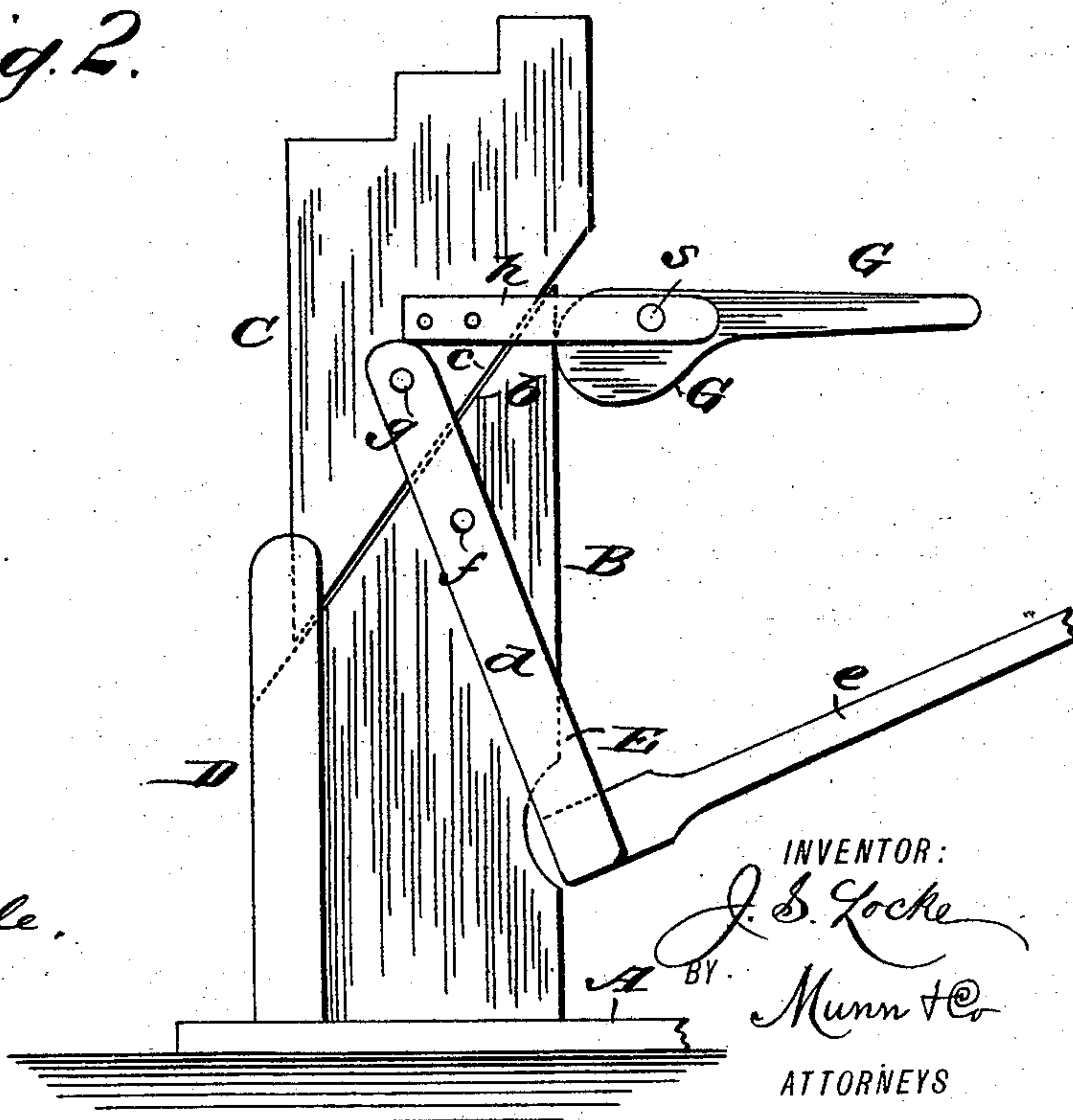
J. S. LOCKE.  
LIFTING JACK.

No. 455,628.

Patented July 7, 1891.



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:  
*W. McArdle,*  
*C. Sedgwick*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. LOCKE, OF BARTONIA, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES R. HARTER,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,628, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed November 4, 1890. Serial No. 370,338. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. LOCKE, of Barton, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful  
5 Improvement in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is more particularly designed to be applied to wagon or carriage jacks, in  
10 which case the lifting-bar is of stepped construction on its upper end for the purpose of adapting it to varied heights from the ground of vehicle-axles, as usual in such jacks. The jack is of that description in which the  
15 lifting-bar that is raised or lowered by a lever is of inclined construction on its front side or edge, and the fixed standard, up and down which it moves, is of corresponding construction on its adjacent side or edge,  
20 thereby causing the lifting-bar as it is worked to move up or down over the inclined side or edge of the standard. It also is provided, as other jacks have been provided, with a separate locking-cam or eccentric-lever to lock  
25 the lifting-bar after operation by the main or lifting lever. None of these features, therefore, are here claimed as new in themselves or in the abstract.

My invention consists in a novel construction or combination of these parts and pivoted connection of the two levers with the  
30 lifting-bar and standard of the jack, in contradistinction to a slotted connection of said parts, whereby the lifting-bar and standard are hinged together, as it were, and kept from  
35 shackling, wear is diminished, and the durability of the jack increased; also a more perfect lock is secured, and the greater the weight thrown upon the jack the tighter the  
40 lock, substantially as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective

of the jack, showing the lifting-bar as down; and Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same, showing the lifting-bar as raised.

A is the base of the jack, and B its fixed standard mounted thereon and made inclined on its upper inside edge, as shown at *b*. 50

C is the lifting-bar, having its lower front edge made correspondingly inclined, as shown at *c*, so as when being raised or lowered to move over or in close contiguity to the inclined edge or surface *b* of the standard and to slide in or between fixed uprights D D, mounted on the base A. 60

E is the lever by which the lifting-bar C is operated. This lever is composed of opposite side pieces *d d* and an angularly-arranged handle or extension *e*, made fast to or between the lower ends of the side pieces *d d*. Said side pieces are united to opposite sides of the standard B by a pivot or pin *f*, and are connected at their upper ends to opposite sides of the lifting-bar C by a pivot or pin *g*. 70

G is a cam or eccentric lever, having its fulcrum or pivot *s* in opposite side straps *h*, only one of which is here shown, said straps being connected to opposite sides of the lifting-bar C, and the cam-lever being within range of the front edge of the standard A. These straps are preferably extended over the upper ends of the side pieces *d d* of the lifting-lever, the upper ends of which are rounded or made of cam shape to approximate contact with the lower edges of the straps *h*. 75

The levers E and G being pivoted to the lifting-bar C and a standard B, as described, said levers will always preserve their proper working relations, and the lifting-bar and standard will be hinged together, as it were, from fixed points, thereby adding to the durability of the jack, and when the lifting-bar C is raised and lower and upper levers E and G are thrown down the lifting-bar will be securely locked in position, and the more the weight thrown upon it the tighter will be the lock. 85 90



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

5 In a lifting-jack in which the adjacent inside edges or surfaces of the lifting-bar and standard, made inclined, as described, slide one over the other, the combination of the standard B, the lifting-bar C, the main or operating lever E, having its fulcrum *f* on the

standard and pivoted above, as at *g*, to the lifting-bar, and the upper or eccentric lever G, connected by straps *h* with the lifting-bar and arranged to bear on or against the standard, substantially as shown and described.

JOSEPH S. LOCKE.

Witnesses

WILLIAM Y. JACKSON,  
J. W. TAYLOR.