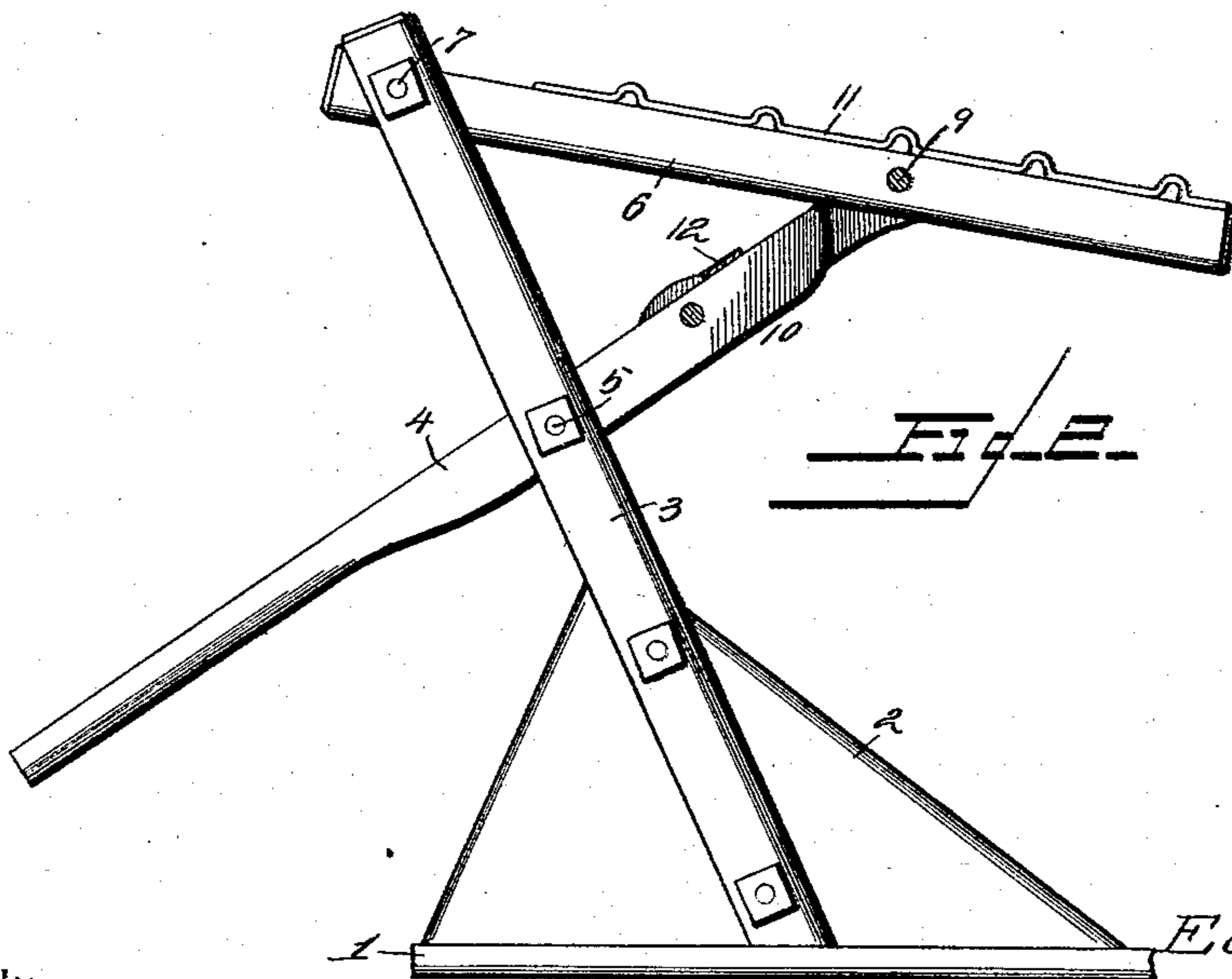
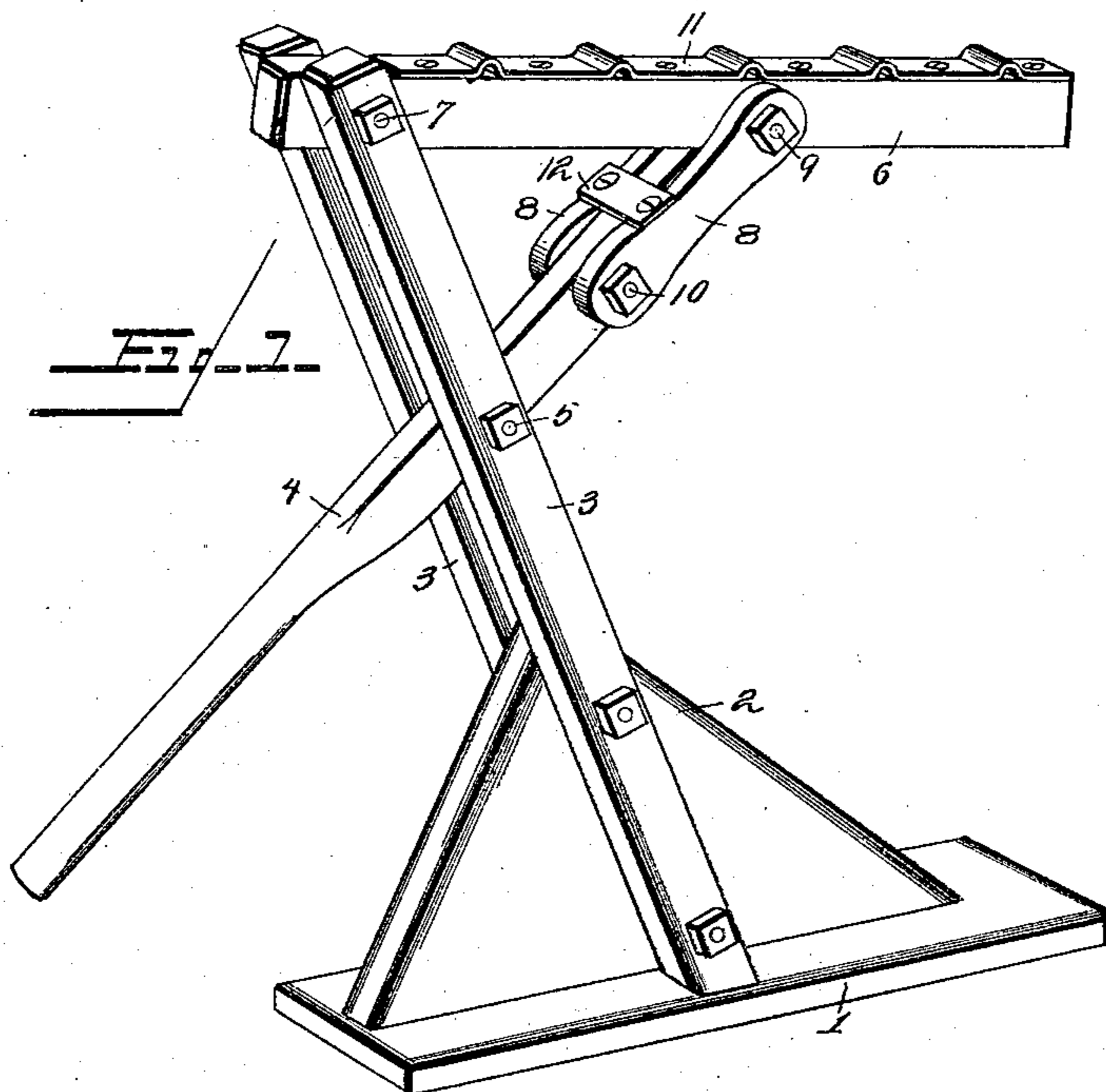


(No Model.)

E. SHERWOOD & L. LAKE.  
LIFTING JACK.

No. 543,407.

Patented July 23, 1895.



Witnesses  
*Thos. W. Riley,*  
*R. M. Smith*

By their Attorneys.

Inventors  
*Earl Sherwood,*  
*and*  
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*Cash & Co.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL SHERWOOD AND LORENZO LAKE, OF HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA,  
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO WALTER A. WOOD AND N. E. BIGELOW,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,407, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed March 5, 1895. Serial No. 540,646. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EARL SHERWOOD and LORENZO LAKE, citizens of the United States, residing at Honesdale, in the county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in lifting-jacks for wagons, carriages, &c.

The object of our invention is to make a lifting-jack which shall be self-acting or capable of locking itself automatically in its raised position after the operating-lever has been depressed, and which shall be simple in construction and durable in practice.

Our invention consists in the combination with an inclined post or standard provided with a broad base having a triangular extension for giving the necessary strength thereto, of a lifting arm or bar pivoted to the post or standard, and having a corrugated face-plate, an operating-lever also pivoted to said inclined standard, and an open link interposed between the lifting-bar and the operating-lever, and provided with a stop for limiting the upward movement of the operating-lever, and in certain details of construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved wagon-jack complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with one side bar of the open link omitted to show the relation of the parts and the means for automatically locking the lifting-bar in its raised position.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

1 represents the base of our lifting-jack, which has sufficient length and width to properly steady the jack and hold it in an upright position.

2 indicates a triangular extension projecting upwardly from the base 1 and adapted to receive and support an inclined post or standard 3 bolted thereto, as shown. We prefer to make the inclined post or standard 3 of two parallel bars adapted to stride and embrace the triangular extension 2 of the base, and to

be bolted thereto and connected at other points, as indicated.

4 indicates the operating-lever, which passes between the two parts of the inclined post 3 and is pivoted thereto by means of a bolt 5.

6 is the lifting-bar of our device, one end of which lies between the upper extremities of the inclined post or standard 3 and is pivoted thereto by a bolt 7.

8 indicates an open link consisting of two separate and substantially-parallel side-bars, as shown in Fig. 1. The link 8 pivotally connects the lifting-bar 6 with one end of the operating-lever by means of the through-bolts 9 and 10.

11 indicates a face-plate made of soft iron or other suitable metal, capable of being bent to form at suitable intervals corrugations or teeth, the purpose of which is to engage the axle or other convenient point of a vehicle and prevent the same from accidentally sliding therefrom. The face-plate 11 may be screwed or otherwise secured to the upper side of the lifting-bar 6.

12 is a stop in the form of a small plate or cross-bar secured upon the upper faces of and connecting the two side bars of the open link 8.

The operating-lever 4 is made to project at its end beyond the pivotal bolt 10 to such extent that when the parts are caused to assume the position indicated in Fig. 2, the raised position, said projecting end of the operating-lever 4 will rest against the lower face of the stop 12 and bar 6, thereby limiting the further progress of the lever 4.

The parts of our lifting-jack, and the angles thereof with relation to each other, are so arranged that the pivot 10, when the bar 6 is raised to its highest position, will be out of line with and above the line of the pivots 5 and 9. By such arrangement it will be evident that it is impossible to depress the lifting-bar 6, thus obviating accidents, damage to the vehicle, and loss of time incident to lifting-jacks incapable of being locked in raised position.

By means of the construction above described, a simple and durable lighting-jack is provided, which is adapted for use in connection with the lowest barouche or the highest

lumber-wagon. It will also be apparent that the device will be doubly and automatically locked in its raised position by means of the stop 12 and the engagement between the end  
5 of the operating-lever and the lifting-bar.

Having described our invention, we claim—

In a lifting jack, an elongated base, and an inclined post or standard secured thereto, in combination with a lifting bar pivoted to said  
10 post or standard, a corrugated plate secured to the upper face of the lifting bar, an operating lever also pivoted to said post or standard, an open link comprising two side members disposed upon opposite sides of and piv-  
15 otally connecting the lifting bar with one end

of the operating lever, and a stop in the form of a plate or cross bar connecting the side members of the open link and operating in connection with the end of the operating lever to limit the throw of the latter and lock  
20 the lifting bar in its raised position, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

EARL SHERWOOD.  
LORENZO LAKE.

Witnesses:

MARTIN PRENTISS,  
H. C. NOBLE.