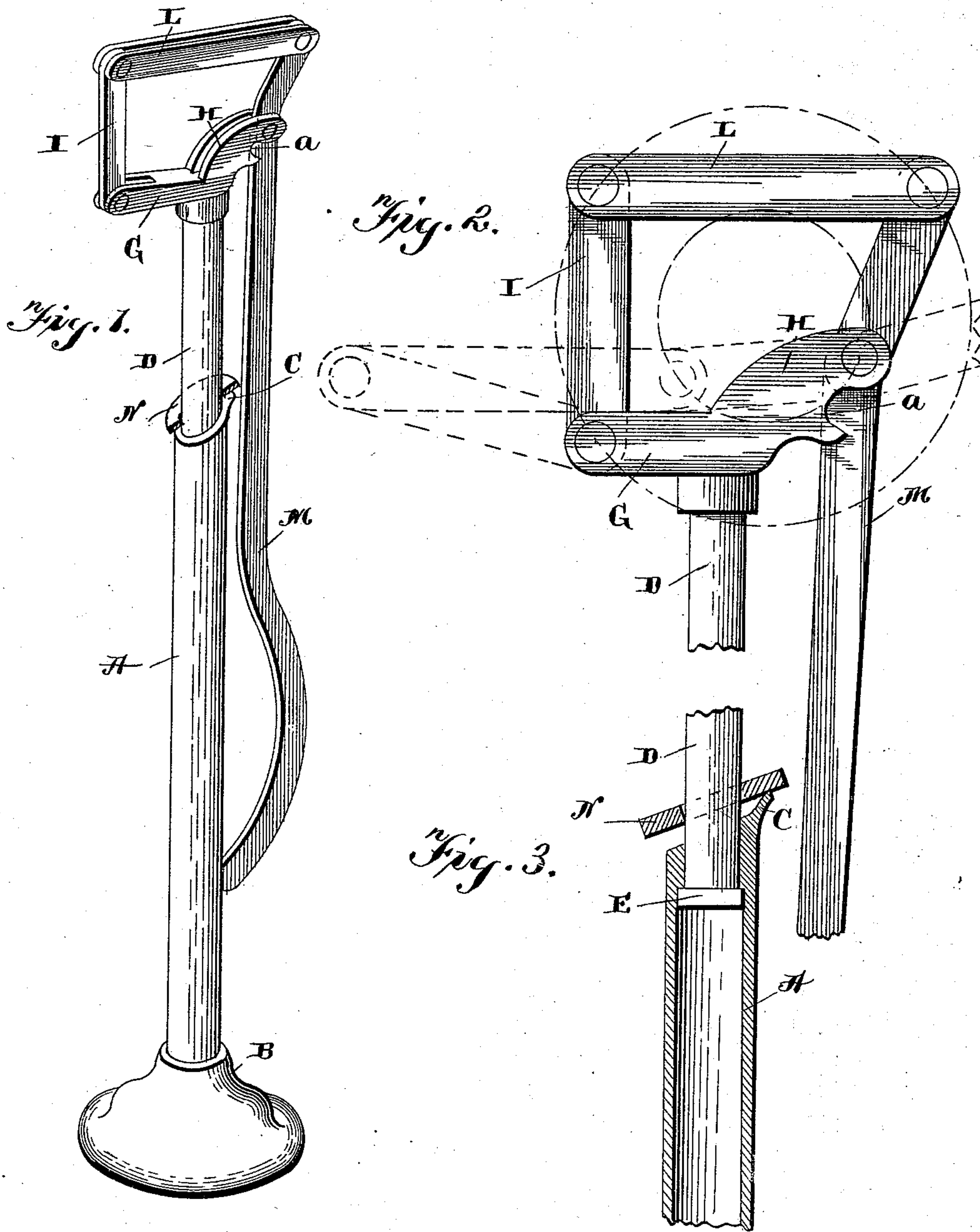


(No Model.)

A. F. DICKEY.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 552,049.

Patented Dec. 24, 1895.



Witnesses:

Geo. E. Trech
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON F. DICKEY, OF FRIEDENS, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,049, dated December 24, 1895.

Application filed July 25, 1895. Serial No. 557,104. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON F. DICKEY, of Friedens, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lifting-jacks, and more especially to that class intended for use in lifting vehicle-axles, which will be described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple lifting-jack composed of a lever and links, the lever and links being pivoted in the specific manner hereinafter shown and described, to give greater leverage, and at the same time to maintain the horizontal link in substantially a horizontal position throughout its movements.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the jack embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the parts in different positions in dotted and solid lines, respectively. Fig. 3 is a section taken at the upper end of the hollow standard, showing the clamping-ring.

A indicates the supporting-standard, having the base B, and the upper end of the standard is cut away, as shown, and provided with a flat outwardly or laterally projecting flange or lug C at the upper edge of the inclined or cut-away end, as clearly shown. Placed and moving within this hollow standard is a rod D having at its lower end an enlargement E to prevent its being entirely withdrawn from the hollow standard. Projecting from the upper end of this rod are the two arms G and H. Pivoted to arm G is a link I, and pivoted to opposite sides of this link I are the parallel links L. A lever M is pivoted to the arm H intermediate its upper end, and its upper end projecting up and pivoted to the opposite ends of links L.

The construction is such that the horizontal link L will maintain a substantially horizontal position as the lever M is moved back and forth and the link L is raised and lowered.

The object to be raised is placed upon the link L, and owing to the fact that the link moves substantially horizontally there is no slipping of the axle or other object placed thereon, as will be understood.

The substantially horizontal movement of link L is maintained from the fact that the pivotal point of the lever M is inside a vertical line drawn from its pivotal point to the link L approximately the same distance that the lower pivotal point of the link I is below a horizontal line drawn from the said pivotal point of the lever M. This arrangement shortens the upper end of the lever M and consequently increases the power of leverage.

Attention is directed to the fact that I use an ordinary ring or washer N in connection with the upper cut-away end of the hollow standard, which makes a very cheap construction.

The above construction produces a very cheap and efficient jack, the rod being capable of moving within the standard by simply holding the washer in a horizontal position. As soon as the washer is released the locking action takes place. The arm H is provided just below the pivotal point of the lever M with a recess *a* for the purpose of enabling a bolt to be placed therein and held by the lever while a nut is removed therefrom, or which will enable the ends of the wire to be held while they are twisted.

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

A lifting jack comprising a standard having oppositely projecting arms, a lever intermediately pivoted to one of said arms, a link I having its lower end pivoted at a point below the pivotal point of the lever, and a link L having one end pivoted to the upper end of the link I and its opposite end pivoted to the upper end of the lever at a point outside of a vertical line drawn from the intermediate pivotal point of the lever, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AARON F. DICKEY.

Witnesses:

FRANK MILLER,
E. H. WERNER.