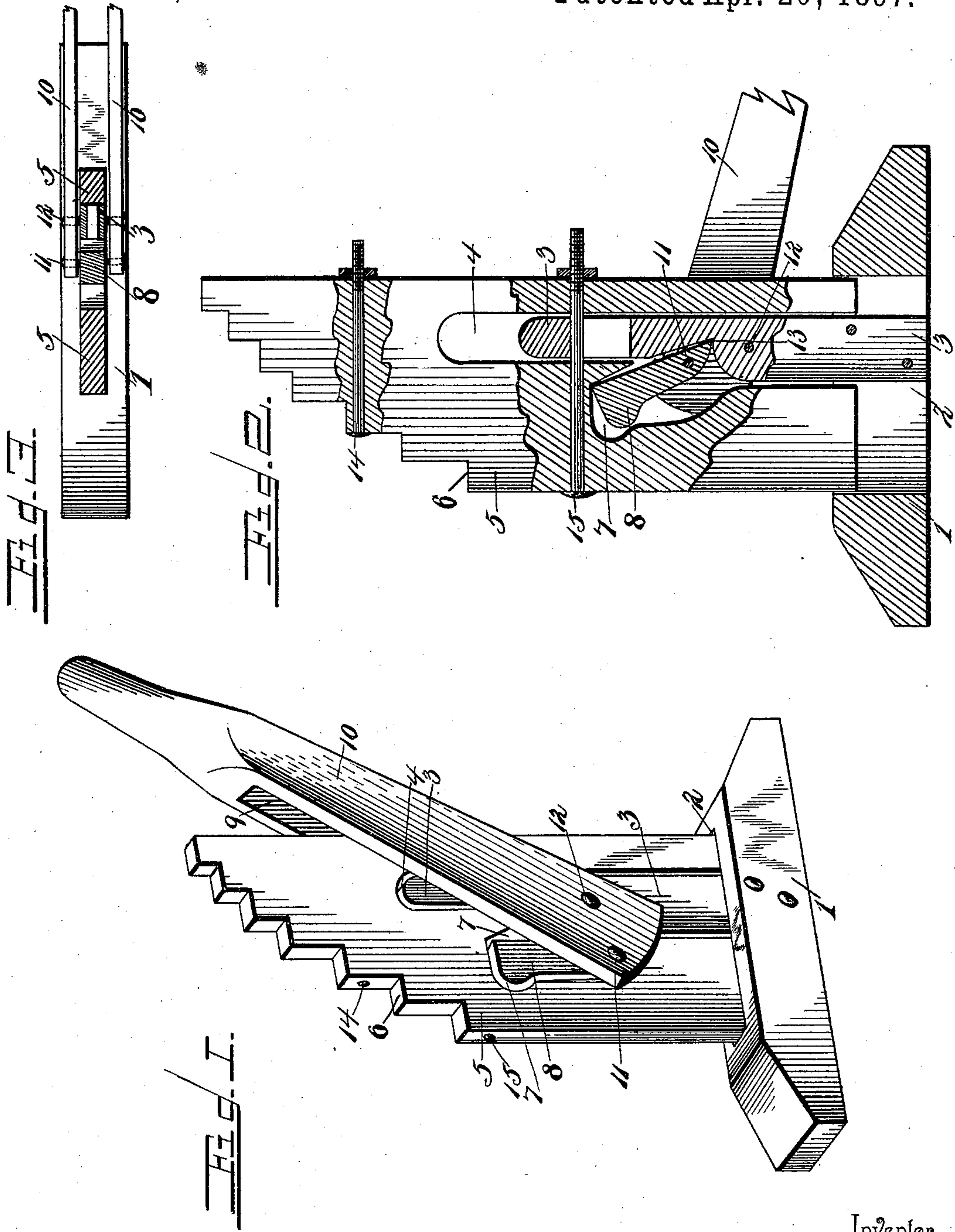


(No Model.)

M. H. TYLER.
LIFTING JACK.

No. 581,048.

Patented Apr. 20, 1897.



Inventor
Melvin H. Tyler.

Witnesses
R. A. Shepard
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVIN H. TYLER, OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,048, dated April 20, 1897.

Application filed February 12, 1897. Serial No. 623,156. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN H. TYLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in lifting-jacks.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of lifting-jacks and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient wagon-jack which will be strong and durable and easily manufactured.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lifting-jack constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view, the lifting-bar being elevated. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the same.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates a base constructed of wood and provided with a vertical longitudinal slot or opening 2, in which is secured a post or standard 3, and the latter is arranged within a longitudinal opening 4 of a lifting-bar 5, which is guided at its lower end in the slot or opening 2. The lifting-bar is provided at its upper end, which is tapering, with a series of steps or shoulders 6, adapted to receive a vehicle-axle and accommodate the lifting-jack to the height of the axle to be raised.

The lower end of the standard 3 is bolted to the base, and the opening 4 of the lifting-bar extends upward from the lower end of the same and is provided between its ends with an extension 7, in which is arranged a lifting or supporting bar or piece 8. The supporting-bar 8 is pivoted at its lower end within a bifurcation 9 of an operating-lever 10, which embraces the lifting-bar 5 and the standard 3 and assists in retaining the parts in proper position, and the pivot-bolts 11 and 12 extend entirely through the lever and the supporting-bar and standard.

The supporting-bar 8, which is arranged substantially vertical when the lifting-bar is lowered, has its upper end free and engaging the lifting-bar at the top of the extension 7 of the opening 4, and when the operating-lever is swung downward, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, to raise the lifting-bar the supporting-bar is carried upward and swung toward the standard, which is provided with a recess 13 to receive the supporting-bar 8. The recess 13 forms a shoulder or seat for the supporting-bar and the latter, when the lifting-bar is elevated, rests solely upon the standard and the pivots 11 and 12 are relieved of all strain. The inner side of the extension 7 of the opening 4 intersects the main portion of the opening, and the lifting-bar and the standard are provided with inclined edges, against which the supporting-bar rests when the device is in use.

In constructing the lifting-jack the lifting-bar, the standard, and the supporting-bar are cut from a single piece of wood, the portion cut to form the opening 4 serving as the standard and the supporting-bar. This construction enables the lifting-jack to be cheaply, quickly, and conveniently manufactured without any waste of material.

The lifting-bar is strengthened and prevented from splitting under heavy strains by upper and lower horizontal bolts or rods 14 and 15, arranged in perforations of the same, and the standard 3 is provided with a slot, through which passes the lower bolt or rod 15. The slot permits the rod or bolt 15, which passes through the standard, to move freely with the lifting-bar.

It will be seen that the lifting-jack is simple, cheap, strong, and durable, that it is readily manipulated, and that when the lifting-bar is elevated the supporting-bar rests upon the seat of the standard, relieving the pivots of strain and preventing the operating-lever from swinging upward accidentally.

What I claim is—

1. In a lifting-jack, the combination of a base, a vertical movable lifting-bar provided with an opening, a standard rising from the base, arranged within the opening of the lifting-bar and provided with a seat, a supporting-bar arranged in the said opening and en-

gaging the lifting-bar, and an operating-lever fulcrumed on the standard and pivotally connected with the supporting-bar, said lever being adapted to move the lifting-bar vertically and also to swing the supporting-bar upon the said seat, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a lifting-jack, the combination of a base provided with an opening, a standard rising from the opening and provided at one side with a recess forming a seat, a vertical movable lifting-bar guided at its lower end in the opening of the base and provided with a longitudinal opening receiving the standard and having an extension, a supporting-bar arranged within the extension of the longitudinal opening, and a bifurcated lever embracing the standard and the lifting-bar, fulcrumed on the former and pivotally con-

nected with the supporting-bar, substantially as described. 20

3. In a lifting-jack, the combination of a base, a standard rising therefrom and provided with a slot, a vertical movable lifting-bar provided with an opening receiving the standard, a transverse rod or bolt passing through the lifting-bar and through the slot of the standard, an operating-lever fulcrumed on the standard, and a supporting-bar connected with the operating-lever and engaging the lifting-bar, substantially as described. 25 30

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MELVIN H. TYLER.

Witnesses:

WM. A. THOMBURG,

C. B. TEMPLER.