

(No Model.)

J. COURSER.
NAILING JACK.

No. 599,994.

Patented Mar. 1, 1898.

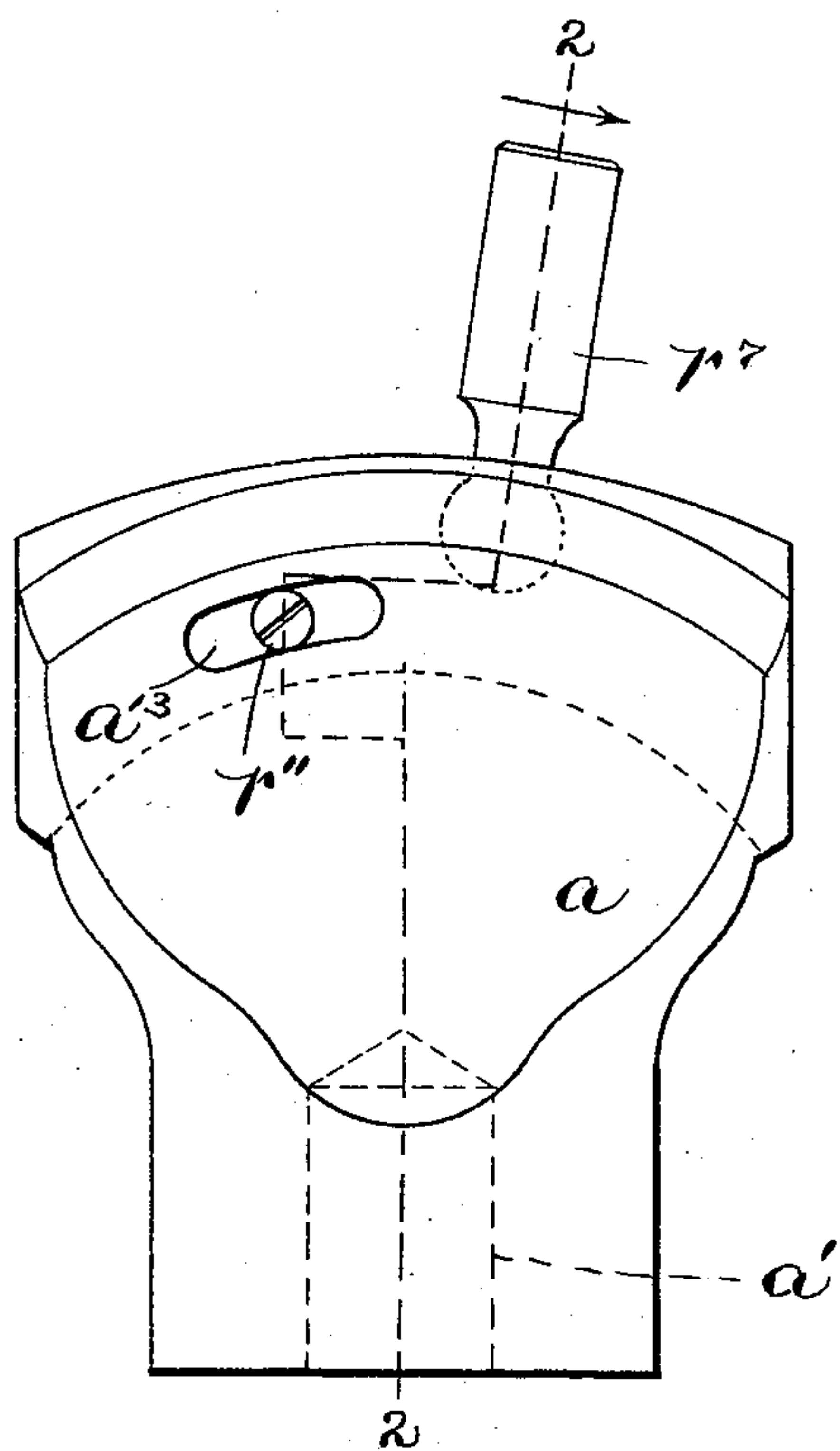


FIG. 1.

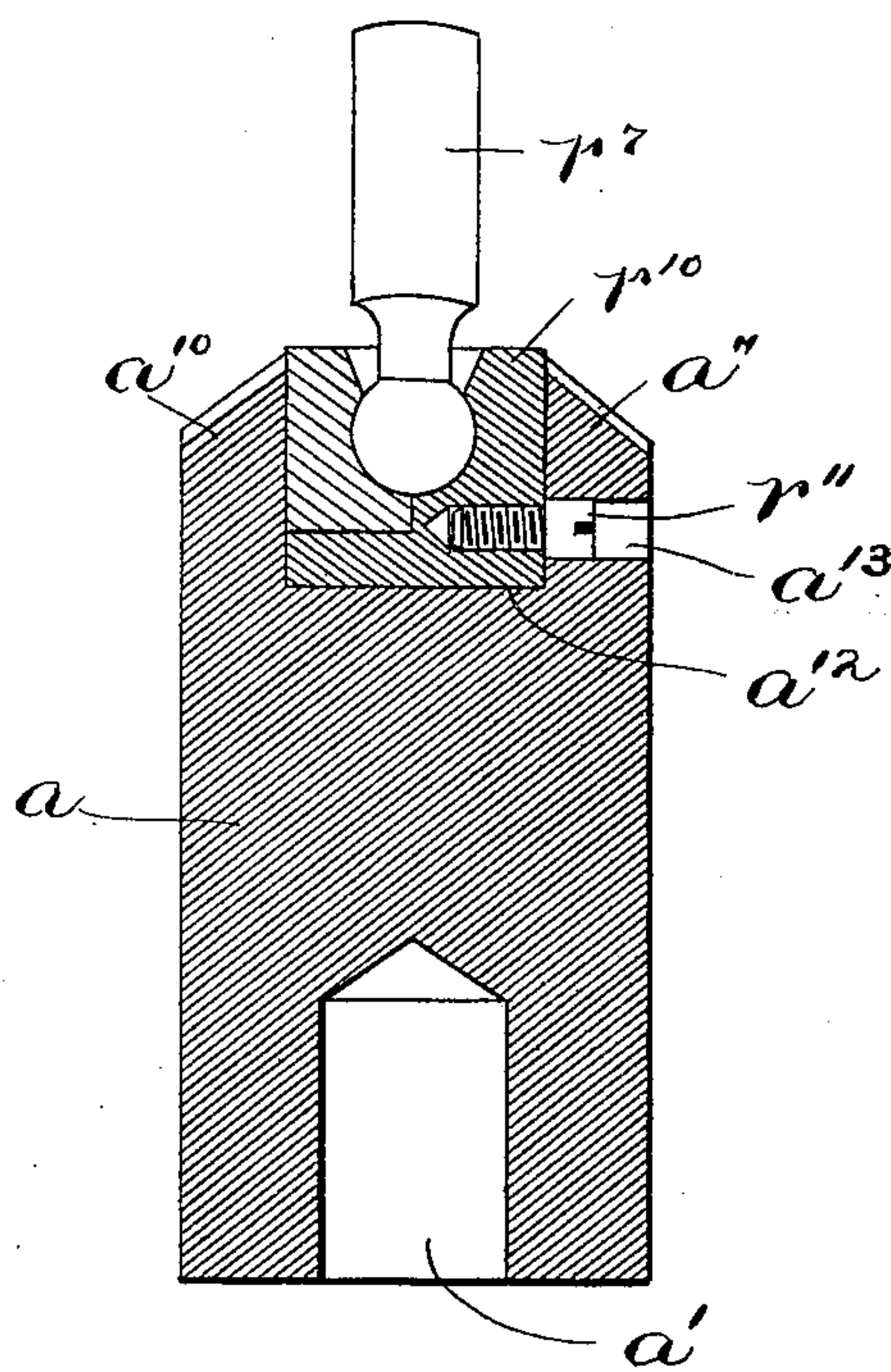


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

H. L. Robbins-
E. Batchelder

INVENTOR:

James Courser
by Wright Brown & Lindy
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES COURSER, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO C. F. ALLEN, OF SAME PLACE.

NAILING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,994, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed January 9, 1896. Serial No. 574,864. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES COURSER, of Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nailing-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in nailing-jacks; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described in the specification, clearly illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying one sheet of drawings, forming a part of this application, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

Figure 1 represents in side elevation a nailing-jack constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

a represents a member formed at its lower end with an opening a' , adapted to fit on the corresponding part of a standard, (not shown,) by which the member a and the parts carried thereby are supported, the member a being free to turn on the standard.

The member a is provided with two integral extensions a^{10} a^{11} , forming a groove a^{12} , in which the last-support r^{10} is arranged.

r^{11} represents a pin on the last-support, extending into a slot a^{13} of the extension a^{11} . A dowel-pin r^7 is shown in the drawings as connected to the last-support by means of a ball-and-socket joint. The upward curvature of the bottom of the groove a^{12} and of the under side of the last-support or slide r^{10} , fitting therein, adapts the latter to be readily displaced by endwise pressure during the manipulation of the jack and shoe to change the angle of inclination of said slide.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all the forms in which it may be made or all the modes of its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A nailing-jack comprising in its construction a fixed member or standard having an upwardly-curved or convex portion, and a last-support frictionally engaged with said standard and having a downwardly-curved concave portion adapted to fit the convex portion of the standard so as to permit a back-and-forth movement of the last-support upon the standard and allow the same to be readily displaced by endwise pressure, and a stop for limiting the endwise movement of the last-support.

2. A nailing-jack comprising in its construction a fixed member or standard having the upward extensions a^{10} a^{11} forming the groove a^{12} , a slide or last-support frictionally held in said groove and adapted to have a back-and-forth movement on the fixed member, the said slide having a concave under surface fitting the corresponding convex bottom of the said groove, so as to adapt the slide to be readily displaced by endwise pressure, the pin r^{11} operating in the slot a^{13} , and a spindle attached to the slide or last-support by means of a ball-and-socket joint.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 1st day of January, A. D. 1896.

JAMES COURSER.

Witnesses:

ALFRED C. FULLER,
ROBERT D. TRASK.