

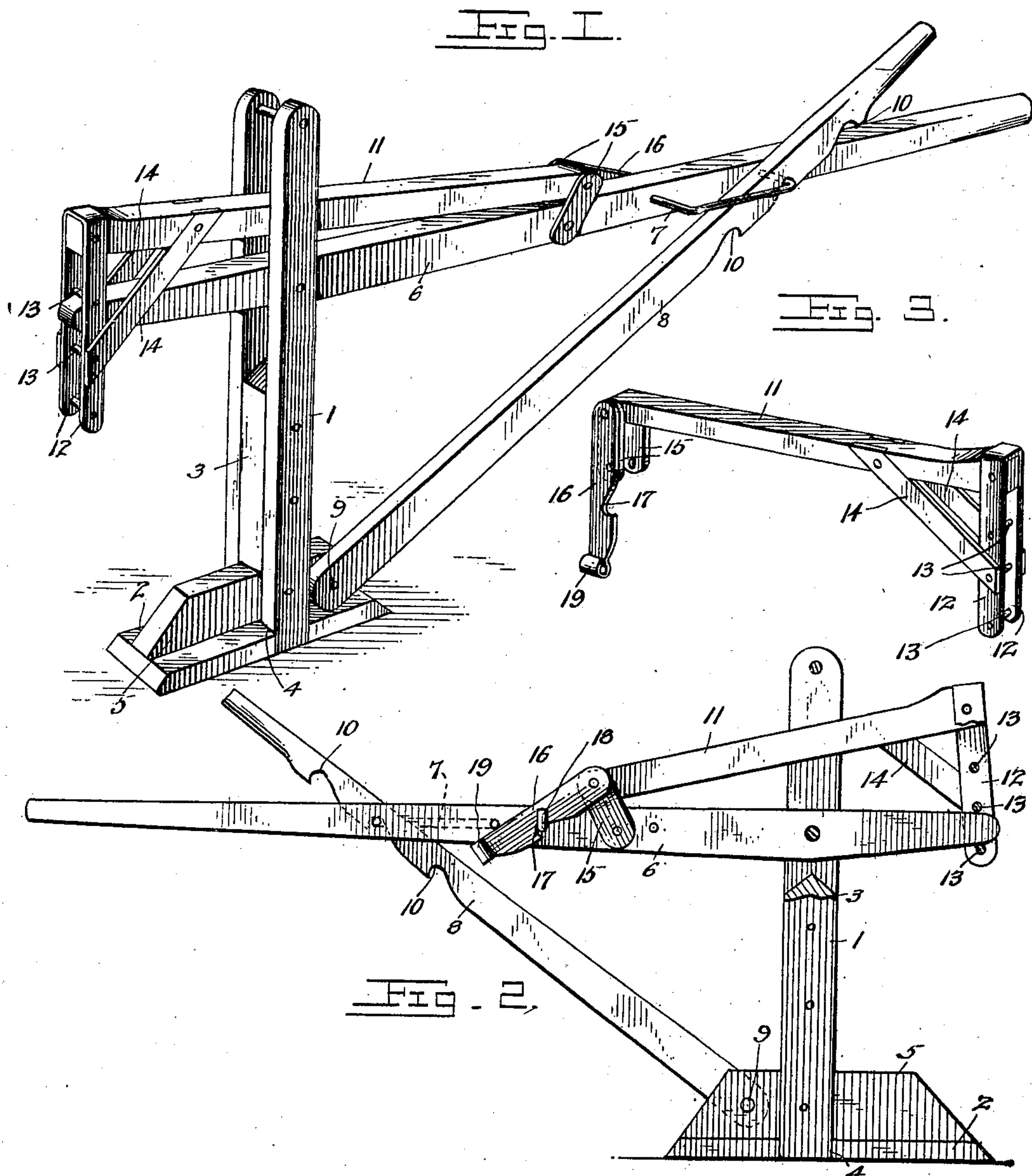
No. 677,920.

Patented July 9, 1901.

J. M. BABBITT.
LIFTING JACK.

(Application filed Feb. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. BABBITT, OF CARTHAGE, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
DAVIS HILL, OF SAME PLACE.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,920, dated July 9, 1901.

Application filed February 14, 1901. Serial No. 47,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. BABBITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carthage, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in lifting-jacks.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of lifting-jacks and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one designed for use on wagons and other vehicles and adapted to be readily operated
15 to raise and lower a vehicle to permit the wheels to be removed for lubricating the spindle and other purposes and capable of being readily adjusted to adapt it for operating on high and low axles.

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

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lifting-jack constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the adjustable axle-supporting bracket.
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Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a standard rising from a base
35 2 and composed of a pair of vertical guards spaced apart by an intermediate block or filling-piece 3, which is secured to the side bars of the standard by transverse fastening devices and which forms a solid lower portion.
40 The block or filling-piece 3, which extends downward from about the center of the standard, terminates short of the lower ends of the latter, and the side bars are secured to the base 2, which consists of a flat base-piece, of wood
45 or other suitable material, recessed at opposite sides at 4 to receive the side bars of the standard and reinforced by a longitudinal brace or cleat 5, which extends between the lower portions of the side bars of the stand-
50 ard and which projects beyond the latter. The ends of the base and the reinforcing cleat

or brace are beveled, as shown, and the said brace or cleat is suitably secured to the upper face of the base. The upper portions of the side bars of the standard are spaced apart to
55 provide a longitudinal opening for the reception of a lifting-lever 6, which is fulcrumed between its ends and which may be of any desired length to enable the necessary power to be obtained for lifting heavy vehicles. The short
60 arm of the lifting-lever is placed beneath the axle to be lifted, and the other arm is provided with a loop 7, receiving a ratchet-bar 8 and adapted to be engaged by one of the shoulders thereof. The lower end of the
65 ratchet-bar is pivoted by a suitable fastening device 9 to one end of the cleat or reinforcing-piece 5, and the said ratchet-bar is provided at its upper portion with a series of notches
70 10, cut away at their lower walls and forming uppershoulders for engaging the loop, and the pressure on the short arm of the lever 6 will hold the ratchet-bar firmly in engagement with the loop or keeper 7.

In order to enable the lifting-jack to be
75 readily adjusted for operating on vehicles having axles at different elevations, the lifting-lever is provided with an adjustable supporting-bracket consisting of a longitudinal
80 bar 11 and a pair of depending legs 12, extending downward from the outer end of the bar and connected at intervals by transverse pins or rungs 13, adapted to rest upon the upper face or edge of the outer arm of the lift-
85 ing-lever to provide an elevated rest or support for an axle. The legs 13, which preferably consist of a metal strap or bar bent as shown, are arranged at the opposite sides of the short arm of the lifting-lever, and they are supported by inclined braces 14, extending
90 upward from the lower portions of the legs to the longitudinal bar 11 and preferably let into the side faces of the latter. The inner end of the longitudinal bar is connected with the lifting-lever at a point between the ends
95 thereof by means of links 15, pivoted at their lower ends to the lever and at their upper ends to the bar and adapted to swing outward to carry the legs of the support beyond the end of the lever to enable the support to be readily
100 raised and lowered to arrange it at the desired height. The links also permit the sup-

porting-bracket to be readily moved inward to arrange the outer end of the lever above or below any one of the transverse connecting pins or rungs of the legs. The legs and the connecting-rungs form a ladder-like structure, which may be of any desired length to obtain the necessary range of adjustment to adapt the lifting-jack for operating on the highest and lowest axles. The depending portion at the outer end of the supporting-bracket is held in engagement with the outer end of the lever by means of a pivoted latch 16, connected at its upper end to the inner end of the longitudinal bar by the pivot which connects the upper ends of the links 15 and provided at its lower edge with a shoulder 17, formed by a notch and arranged to engage a keeper or stop 18. The keeper or stop 18, which consists of an approximately L-shaped arm, extends laterally from one side of the lifting-lever. The latch is provided at its lower end with a suitable grip or projecting portion 19, adapted to be readily grasped to manipulate it.

It will be seen that the lifting-jack is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it possesses great strength and durability, and that it is adapted to be readily operated to lift a wheel clear of the ground to enable the same to be removed for lubricating the axle or for any other purpose. Furthermore, it will be clear that the axle-supporting bracket is capable of adjustment to raise and lower it to adapt the lifting-jack for operating on vehicles having axles arranged at different elevations. It will also be clear that the adjusting device of the bracket is exceedingly simple and may be made the desired length to provide the necessary vertical adjustment of the bracket. Also by extending the metal of which the legs are constructed across the upper edge of the longitudinal bar an efficient wear-plate is provided and the legs are effectively prevented from separating at that point.

What I claim is—

1. A lifting-jack comprising a base, a standard, a lifting-lever, a bracket or support arranged longitudinally of the lifting-lever and detachably interlocked at its outer end with the lever, the inner end of the support being movably connected with the lever to enable the said outer end to be disengaged from the lever, and means for holding the support against movement independently of the lever, substantially as described.

2. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a

lever fulcrumed thereon, an axle-supporting bracket extending longitudinally of the lever and interlocked at its outer end with the lever, a link arranged at the inner end of the bracket and pivoted to the same and to the lever and adapted to permit the bracket to move outward and inward, and means for holding the bracket against movement, substantially as described.

3. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a lever fulcrumed thereon, a support extending longitudinally of the lever and provided at its outer end with a depending portion having means for detachably engaging the lever to hold the support at different elevations, and means for holding the support against movement, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a lever fulcrumed thereon, a support extending longitudinally of the standard and provided at its outer end with a depending portion, said depending portion being provided at intervals with means for engaging the lever, whereby the support is held at different elevations, said support being adapted to be moved inward and outward, and means for holding the support against movement, substantially as described.

5. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a lever fulcrumed thereon, a support composed of a longitudinal bar located above the lever, and legs depending from the outer end of the bar and provided at intervals with connecting devices for engaging the lever, a link connecting the bar with the lever and adapted to permit the support to move inward and outward, and a locking device for holding the support against outward movement, substantially as described.

6. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a lever, a support composed of a longitudinal bar located above the lever, the legs extending downward from the outer end of the bar and transverse pins or rungs connecting the legs, links connecting the bar and the lever, a pivoted latch mounted on the bar, and a keeper mounted on the lever and engaged by the latch, substantially as described.

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

JAMES M. BABBITT.

Witnesses:

A. H. CAFFEE,
W. M. CAFFEE.