

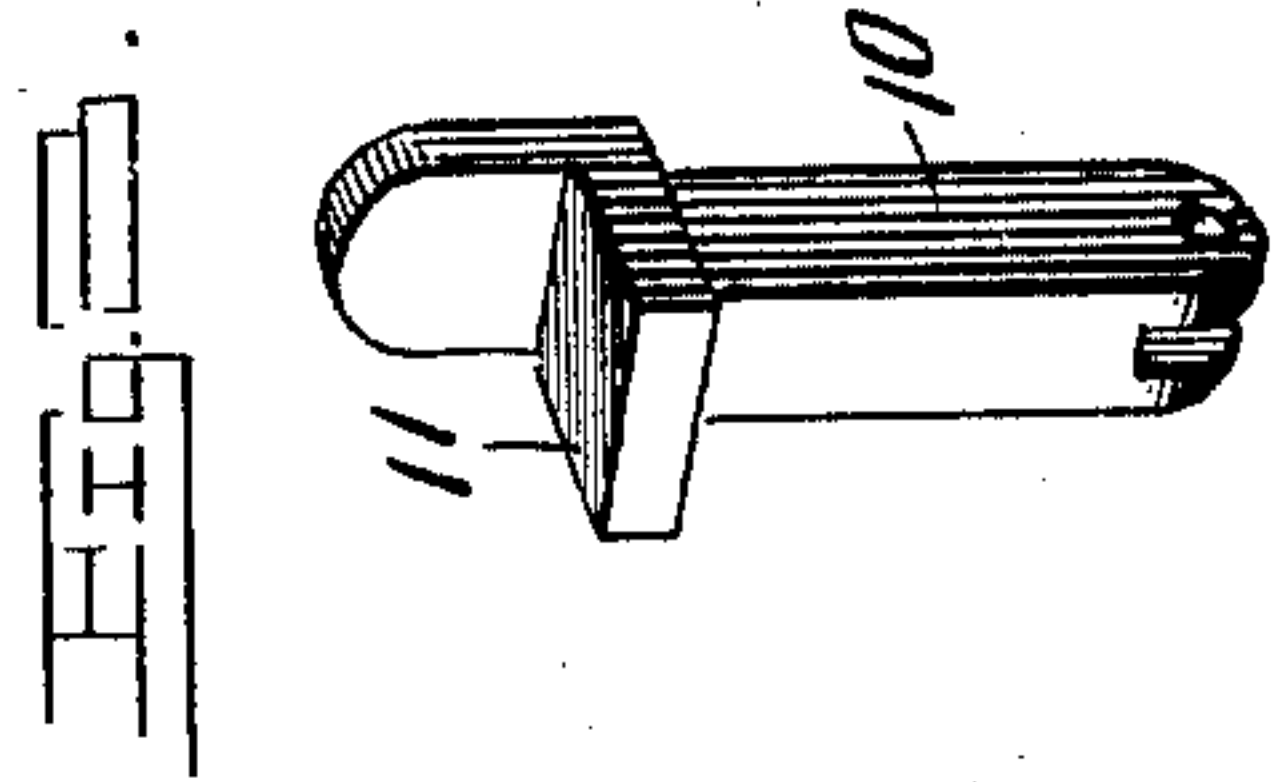
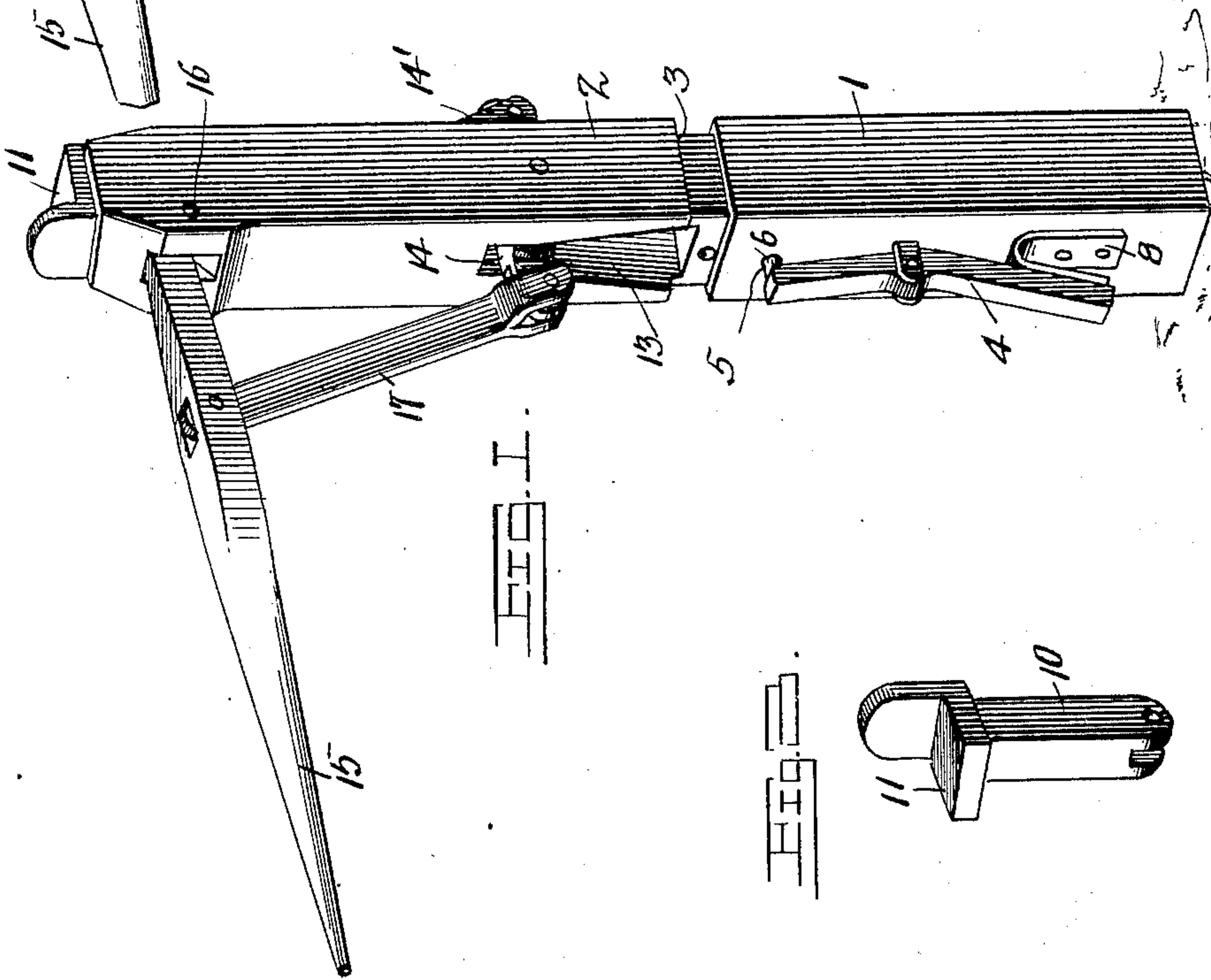
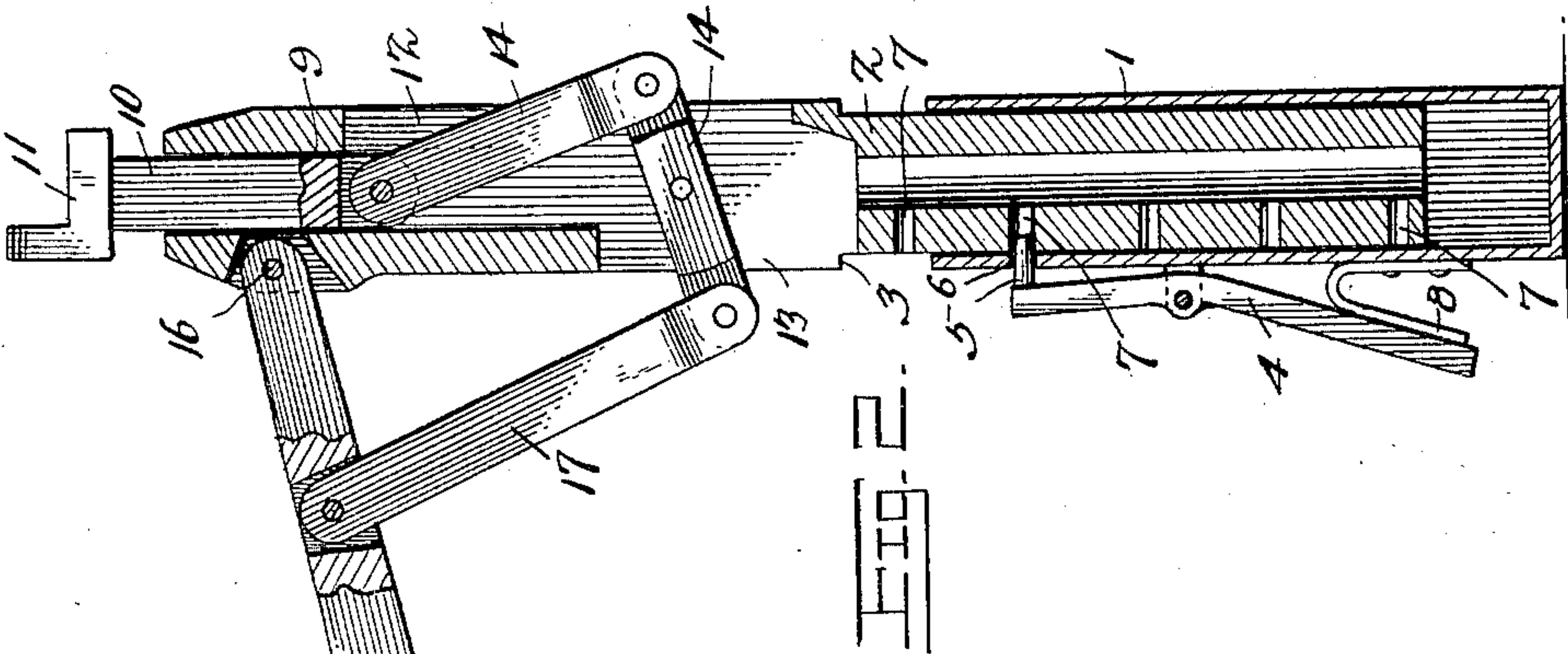
No. 688,155.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

S. O. BROSIUS.
LIFTING JACK.

(Application filed June 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL O. BROSIUS, OF KULP, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,155, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed June 29, 1901. Serial No. 66,553. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL O. BROSIUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kulp, Roaring Creek township, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lifting-jacks, and has for its object to provide a device of this character in which the parts are arranged for convenience in operation and are partly housed and protected within the standard.

It is furthermore designed to arrange for conveniently adjusting the length of the standard so as to vary the height of the jack.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lifting-jack embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the lifting-bar.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the standard is formed in two sections 1 and 2, the section 2 being the lower or base section and hollow or tubular, while the upper and longer section is solid and has its lower end portion reduced to telescope within the base-section and to form a marginal shoulder 3 to rest upon the upper edge of the base-section when the upper section is at its lowest limit. Upon the outer side of the base-section there is provided an intermediately-pivoted latch 4, which has its upper free end provided with a lateral projection 5, which works in a perforation 6, formed in the adjacent side of the base-section and also designed to take into one of a plurality of openings or recesses 7, formed in the upper standard-section, whereby the latter may be supported in a plu-

rality of elevated positions to adjust the length of the standard. A suitable spring 8 is employed to yieldingly hold the latch in locked position.

The upper end portion of the upper standard-section is made tubular or provided with a longitudinal bore 9, within which is slidably mounted the lifting-bar 10, which is provided at its upper end with an angular head or seat 11. The front and back of the standard are provided with the corresponding longitudinal slots 12 and 13, and a substantially horizontal rocker 14 is fulcrumed intermediate of its ends within the tubular portion of the standard, with its opposite ends projected outwardly through the respective slots 12 and 13. A link 14' has its opposite ends pivoted to the forward end of the rocker and the lower end of the lifting-bar. The operating-lever 15 has its inner end fulcrumed to the back of the standard, at the upper end thereof, as at 16, and a link 17 has its opposite ends connected pivotally to the intermediate portion of the lever and the rear end of the rocker, whereby a reciprocatory movement is imparted to the lifting-bar.

It will be noted that the rocker and link 14' are partly housed within the standard, and when the lever is depressed to its lowest limit the said link and rocker come into vertical alinement, thereby locking the device without requiring an additional locking device to hold the lifting-bar in its elevated position.

The parts of the device are compactly assembled, so as to provide a strong and durable device, and the latch 4 may be conveniently disengaged by the foot when it is desired to increase or shorten the length of the standard.

What is claimed is—

1. A lifting-jack, comprising a standard, having a longitudinal bore formed in its upper end and front and rear longitudinal slots intersecting the bore, an endwise-slidable lifting-bar mounted in the bore and provided with an upper head, an intermediately-pivoted rocker mounted in the bore with its opposite ends adapted to project through the respective slots, a link having its opposite ends connected pivotally to the lower end of the lifting-bar and the front end of the rocker, an operating-lever fulcrumed to the upper

end of the back of the standard, and a link having its opposite ends connected pivotally to the intermediate portion of the lever and the rear end of the rocker, the rocker and the first-mentioned link being constructed to come into vertical alinement within the standard at the lowermost limit of the lever and thereby lock the lifting-bar.

2. A lifting-jack, comprising a hollow base, a standard member telescopically mounted in the base, a latch mounted upon the base, and having a locking projection working through

a perforation in the side of the base, the part of the standard within the base having a plurality of openings or recesses for the reception of the projection, a slidable lifting-head, and a lever therefor.

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

SAMUEL O. BROSIUS.

Witnesses:

LEWIS C. MENSCH,
FRANKLIN BRASIOUS.