No. 743,839. PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

W. W. DWIGANS.

JACK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.

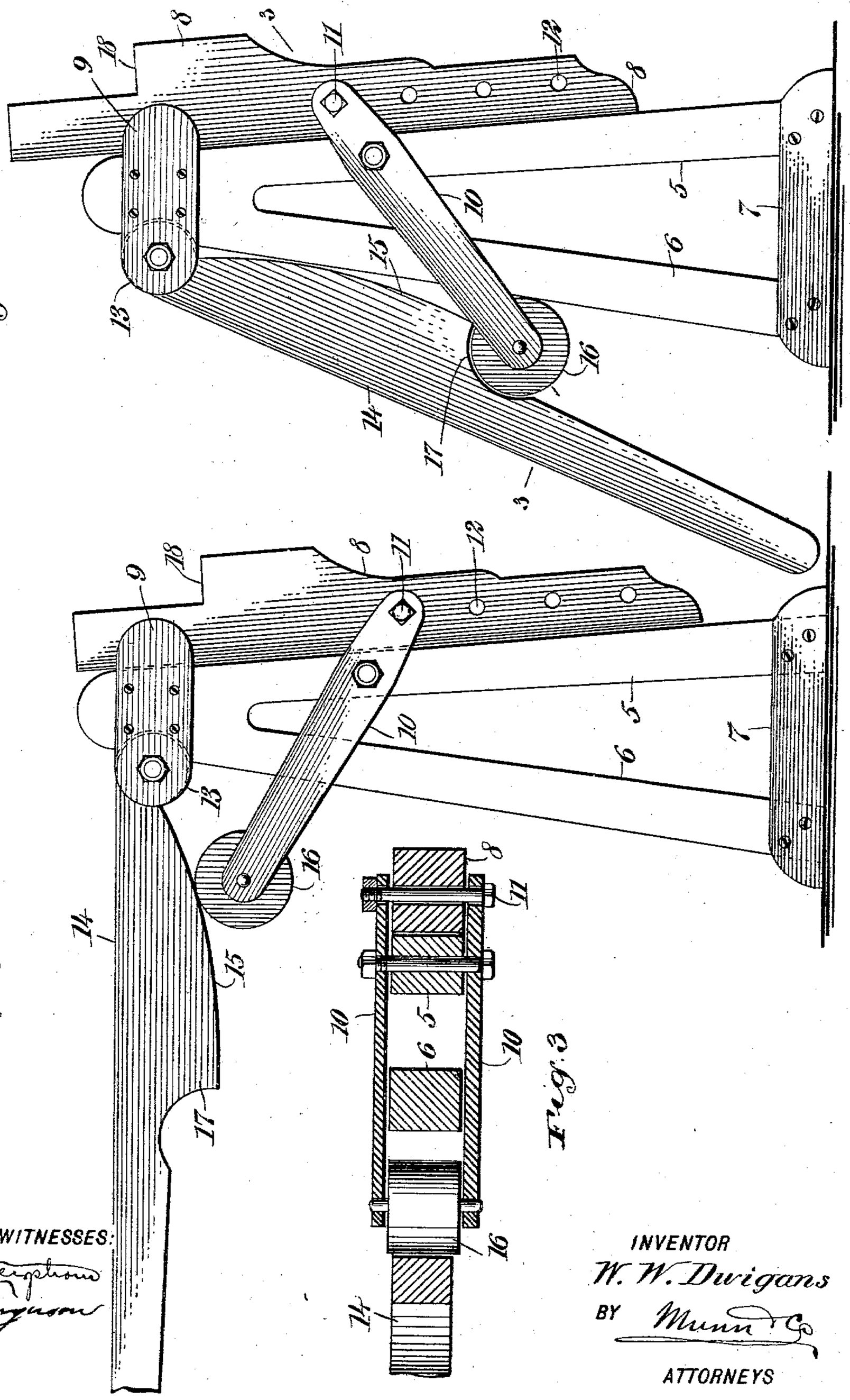

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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No. 743,839. Patented November 10, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. DWIGANS, OF ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS.

JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,839, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed July 29, 1903. Serial No. 167,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. DWIGANS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Arkadelphia, in the county of Clark and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and Improved Jack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in jacks for raising vehicle-axles or other loads, an object being to provide a jack of simple and light yet strong construction by means of which heavy loads may be lifted with comparatively little manual exertion and also to so construct the jack that it may be conveniently carried under the seat of a vehicle.

I will describe a jack embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a jack embodying my invention with the lifting-bar in lowered position. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the bar elevated, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The standard of the jack comprises two divergent members 5 6, which are connected at their lower ends to a base member 7. By making the standard of divergent members it may be constructed of light material and yet will have sufficient strength to withstand strain.

Movable along the standard is a lifting-bar 8, which at its upper portion is guided between cheek-pieces 9, extended forward from the standard. Pivoted to the standard is a lever 10, at the forward end of which is a bolt 11, that may be passed through any one of a series of holes 12 in the bar 8 for the purpose of adjusting the same. The cheek-pieces 9 consist of metal plates, and they have rearwardly-extended portions 13, between which a hand-lever 14 is pivoted. This hand-lever has a cam-shaped or curved portion 15 for engaging with a roller 16 at the rear end of the lever 10, and this curved portion terminates in a concaved portion 17, designed to receive said roller and lock the lifting-bar in its elevated position.

It will be noted in Fig. 2 that the upper end of the concaved wall projects slightly beyond the pivotal point of the roller 16 with the lever 10, and thus the two levers cannot be raised accidentally by pressure on the bar 8.

The operation of the device is quite obvious—that is, when the parts are in the position indicated in Fig. 1 a shoulder portion 18 of the lifting-bar is engaged with the under side of an axle or the like, and then the hand-lever 14 is to be moved downward until the roller 16 engages in the concavity 17, as indicated in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lifting-jack, comprising a standard, a lifting-bar slidable vertically on the same, a lever pivoted to the standard and having pivotal connection with the lifting-bar, a roller arranged at the outer end of said lever, and an operating-lever mounted to swing on the standard, the said operating-lever having a concavity for receiving a roller, the wall of said concavity at the end toward the pivot of the lever being arranged to extend forward of the pivotal point of the roller.

2. A lifting-jack comprising a standard, a lifting-bar slidable vertically on the same, cheek-pieces forming guides for the upper portion of said bar, a lever pivoted to the standard and having pivotal connection with the lifting-bar, a roller arranged on the outer end of said lever, and an operating-lever mounted to swing on the standard, the said operating-lever having a curved portion on its lower side for engaging with said roller and also having a concavity for receiving the roller, the wall of said concavity adjacent to the end of the curve being arranged to extend forward of the pivotal point of the roller.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM W. DWIGANS.

Witnesses:
J. S. CROW,
SAM CARPENTER.