

No. 750,287.

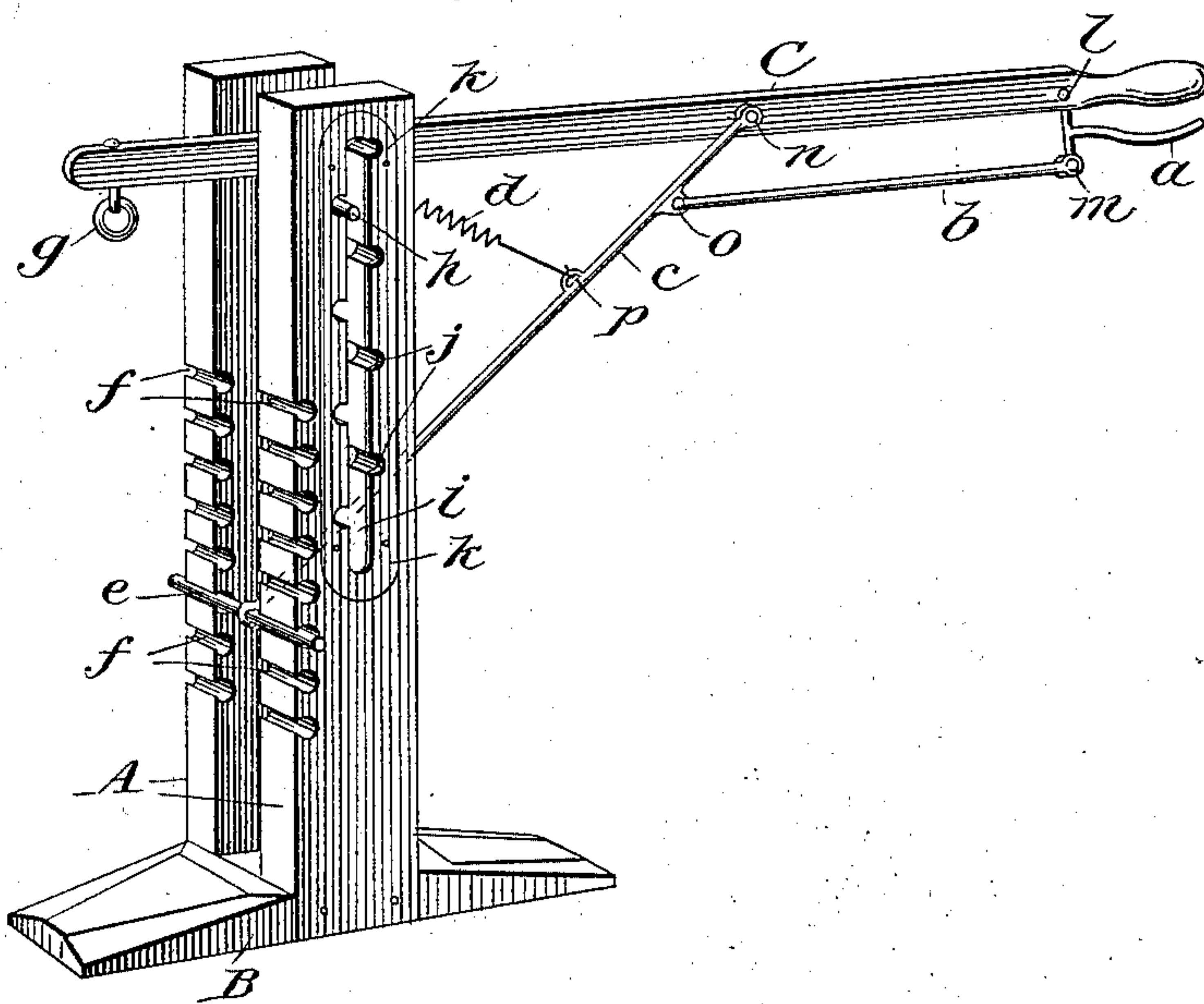
PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

L. C. KIMBERLY.  
LIFTING JACK.

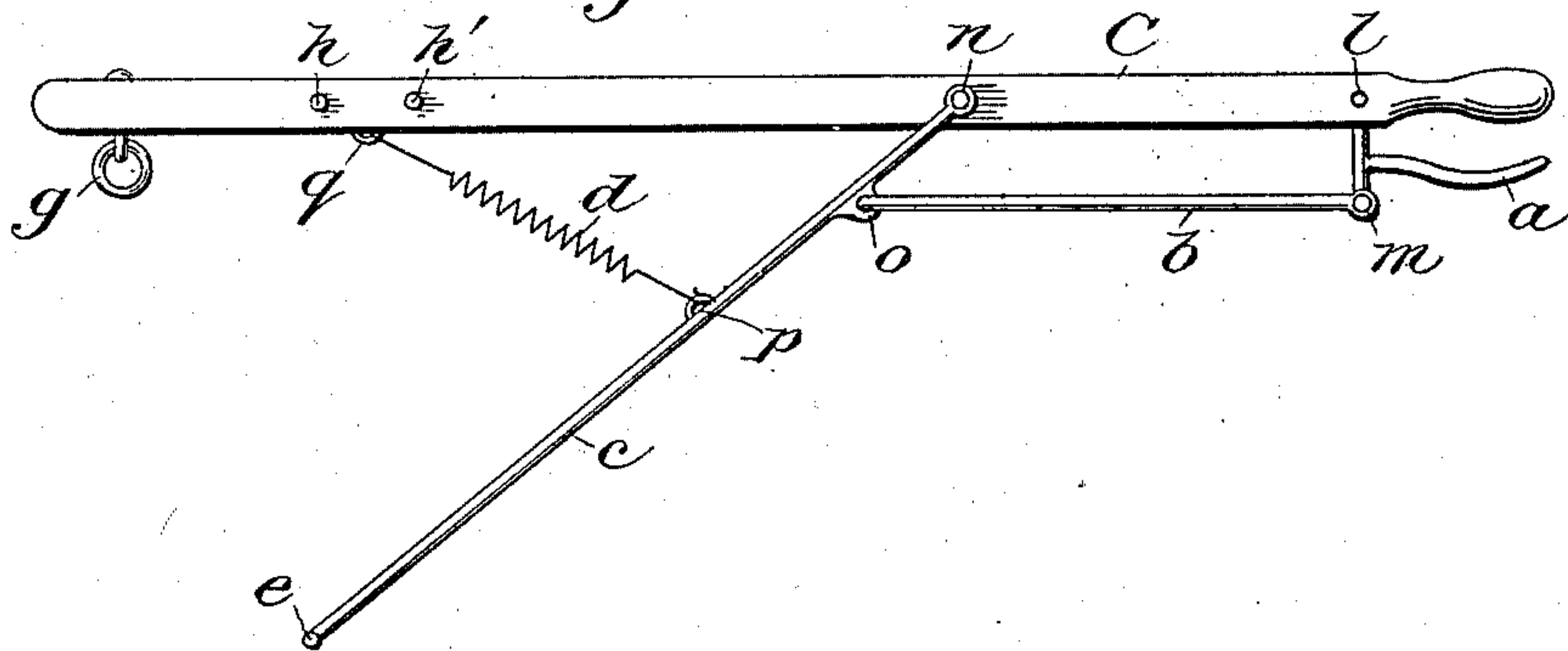
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUMAN C. KIMBERLY, OF CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

## LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,287, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed June 1, 1903. Serial No. 159,473. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LUMAN C. KIMBERLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Circleville, in the county of Pickaway, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lifting-jacks in which a horizontal lever operates as a pry by the use of perpendiculars as a fulcrum; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a convenient lifting-jack for buggies, carriages, wagons, and vehicles generally, and, secondly, to provide a convenient and useful post-puller and lifter generally. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the entire lifting-jack viewed from an angle to the left fore front; Fig. 2, a side view of the lever and its attachment.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout both views.

In Fig. 1, B is the foot or base of the lifting-jack, to which are detachably secured, the one on each side, the two perpendiculars A A. *f f* are opposite notches arranged in pairs on the edges of the perpendiculars A A opposite to the handle end of the lever C, said notches having their upper and outer parts turning slightly downward for the purpose of securely engaging the cross-head *e* when in use. Each perpendicular has an elongated slot *i*, running lengthwise of said perpendicular, said slots being directly opposite to each other in said perpendiculars. Each slot has recesses *j j* arranged in pairs, one in each pair being opposite the other in each perpendicular, each pair being alternately located on each side of each slot for the purpose of raising or lowering the lever C by engaging its cross-pins *h h'* in any pair of said recesses by sliding the pin up or down the slots to the desired pair of recesses. *h h'* are reinforcing-plates attached to the sides of the perpendiculars A A for the purpose of strengthening them when necessary.

In Fig. 2, C represents the lever used for prying when the machine is used for vehicles and pulling when it is used for posts and

stumps. *g* is the ring in which a chain is fastened for pulling posts and stumps, whereas the top of the lever directly over *g* is placed under the axle of the vehicle when it is used for lifting. *h h'* are the two pins detachably passing through holes in the lever C. Only *h* is used in prying; but in pulling *h'* is first placed in a pair of recesses *j*, and the whole at *h* is then pried up to the pair of recesses on the opposite side of the slot next above *h'*, when the pin *h* is then inserted through the hole and recesses. *h'* is then withdrawn, and its aperture is then raised to the next pair of recesses on the same side of the slot, when *h'* is again inserted through the hole of the lever and recesses. *h* is again raised to the next pair of recesses on the same side of the slot and the lever pinned there. Then *h'* is again raised to the next pair of recesses on the same side of the slot and the lever pinned there, and so on until the desired height is reached. *a* is a handle having a cross-head, one end of which is hinged to C at *l*. To the other end of cross-head is hinged a rod *b* at *n*. The other end of the rod *b* is hinged to the rod *c* at *o*. The rod *c* is hinged to the under side of the lever C at *n*. On the other end of the rod *c* is the cross-head *e*. *d* is a coil-spring having one end hinged to the under side of the lever C at *q* and the other end hinged near the middle of the rod *c* at *p*. When the handle end of the lever C is borne down to lift or pull a weight at the other end of said lever, the handle *a* is pressed toward C, which draws the cross-head *e* down and engages it in a pair of notches *f f*, which holds the weight in place as long as desired. *e* is then disengaged by pressing down the lever C, when the spring *d* draws it up toward *q* and prevents it from again engaging, and thus allows the weight to be lowered.

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

1. In a lifting-jack; a foot or base, having two perpendiculars detachably secured to it, one near the middle of each side, at right angles to said foot, said perpendiculars having their broad sides parallel, and each perpendicular having a slot in the one directly opposite



the slot in the other, said slots running lengthwise of said perpendiculars and each slot having opposite recesses arranged in pairs, one in each pair being in each perpendicular, each successive pair being located, higher and lower, and alternately in the opposite sides of the slots, substantially as described.

2. In a lifting-jack, a foot or base, having two perpendiculars detachably secured to it, one near the middle of each side, at right angles to said foot said perpendiculars having their broad sides parallel, and each perpendicular having a slot in the one directly opposite the slot in the other said slots running lengthwise of said perpendiculars and each slot having opposite recesses arranged in pairs one in each pair being in each perpendicular, each successive pair being located, higher or lower, and alternately in the opposite sides of the slots; and each perpendicular being provided with opposite notches or recesses arranged in pairs, one of each pair being opposite the other on the edge of each perpendicular which recesses engage the cross-head of the rod holding the lever in position when holding a weight, substantially as described.

3. In a lifting-jack, the combination with a foot and perpendiculars attached to each side of it as herein described, of a lever, one end of which passes between said perpendiculars, having two holes in which pins are removably placed which pins may be engaged in any pair of recesses in the slots of said perpendiculars; said lever having a T-shaped lever or handle, hinged with one end of its cross-head to its under side near the end opposite the perpendiculars, the other end of the cross-head being hinged to a rod which extends along the lower side of the lever and hinges at its other end to a rod having a cross-head which hinges with one end near the middle of the lever then passes down below the lever and between the perpendiculars to their recessed edges where its cross-head may be engaged in any pair of said recesses, substantially as described.

4. In a lifting-jack, the combination with a foot and perpendiculars attached to each side of it a lever one end of which passes between said perpendiculars, having two holes in said end in which pins are engaged and having a T-shaped handle for lever hinged with one end of its cross-head to its lower edge, near the end opposite the perpendiculars, the other end of the cross-head being hinged to a rod which extends along the lower side of the lever and hinges at the other end to a cross-head rod which hinges with one end to near the middle of the lever and then passes below the lever between the perpendiculars, of a coil-spring

attached with one end to the last described rod near its middle and passing obliquely upward attaching at its other end to the lever near the pins, substantially as described.

5. In a lifting-jack, the combination with a foot and perpendicular attached to each side of it, a lever one end of which passes between said perpendiculars, having two holes in said end in which pins are engaged and having a T-shaped handle for lever hinged with one end of its cross-head to the lower edge of said lever, near the end opposite the perpendiculars, the other end of said cross-head being hinged to a rod which extends along the lower side of the prying-lever and hinges at the other end to a rod which hinges with one end to near the middle of said lever, and then passes below the lever between the perpendiculars, a spiral spring attached with one end to the last described rod near its middle and passing obliquely upward and attaching at its other end to said lever near the pins, of a ring, secured to the lower side of said lever near its lifting end and close to the perpendiculars, substantially as described.

6. In a lifting-jack, the combination with a foot and perpendicular attached to each side of it, a prying-lever one end of which passes between said perpendiculars, having two holes in said end in which pins are engaged and having a T-shaped handle for lever hinged with one end of its cross-head to the lower edge of said lever, near the end opposite the perpendiculars, the other end of said cross-head being hinged to a rod which extends along the lower side of the prying-lever and hinges at the other end to a rod which hinges with one end to near the middle of said lever, and then passes below the lever between the perpendiculars, a coil-spring attached with one end to the last described rod near its middle and passing obliquely upward and attaching at its other end to said lever near the pins, of a reinforcing-plate attached to the side of each perpendicular, substantially as described.

7. In a lifting-jack, the combination of a base, two reinforced perpendiculars, each of said perpendiculars having one of its edges recessed, and having a recessed slot, a lever with pins having a ring attached to its under side, a T-shaped lever connected with a rod to a rod with a cross-head, each attached to the lower side of said prying-lever, a coil-spring connecting said cross-head rod with said prying-lever, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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