

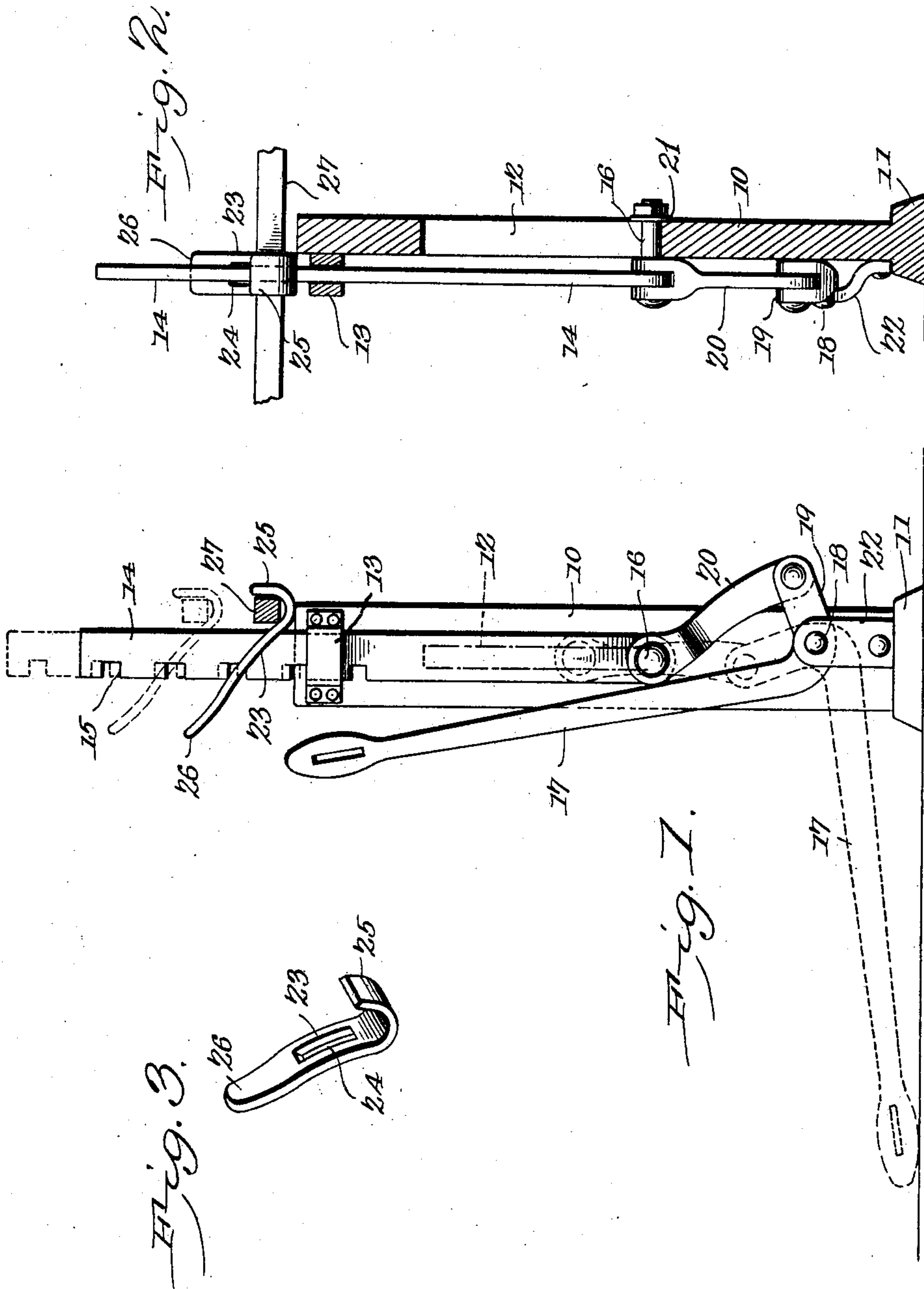
No. 762,276.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

W. T. BUNN.
LIFTING JACK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
C. E. Stewart
C. H. Woodward

William T. Bunn,
Inventor.
by C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BUNN, OF HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,276, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed January 30, 1904. Serial No. 191,380. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. BUNN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Lifting-Jack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lifting-jacks employed for elevating the running-gears of vehicles when lubricating the wheels and for similar purposes, and has for its object to improve the construction and produce a device of this character which may be cheaply constructed, easily applied and operated, and adjusted to fit any sized vehicle.

With this and other objects in view, the nature of which will appear as the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter shown and described, and specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation; but it will be understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereby, as various changes may be made as to size, proportion, and general assemblage of parts without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages, and the right is therefore reserved of making all changes and modifications which may fairly fall within the scopes of the invention and the claims made therefor.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the axle-engaging bracket detached.

The improved device consists of a standard 10 of any suitable material having a supporting-foot 11 and with a transverse longitudinal slot 12. Attached to the member 10 at the upper end at one side is a keeper 13, in which a lifting-bar 14 is vertically movable, the lifting-bar having spaced lateral notches 15 in one side. The lower end of the lifting-bar is provided with a stud 16, extending through the slot 12 and forming a guiding means for

the lower end of the bar as the latter is operated.

An operating-lever 17 is pivoted at 18 to the standard near the lower end of the latter and upon the same side as the lifting-bar 14, the pivot 18 being preferably positioned slightly to one side of the vertical plane of the slot 12, the object to be hereinafter explained.

The lever 17 is provided with an integral lateral arm or extension 19 from its lower end, the free end of this arm being preferably forked and connected by a link 20 to the stud 16, the upper end of the link being also preferably forked, as shown.

The stud 16 is provided with a laterally-extended washer 21, bearing against the surface of the standard 10 and preventing displacement of the stud.

A brace 22 is attached to the standard 10 for supporting the pivot 18.

Adjustably attached to the lifting-bar 14 is a supporting-bracket for the load to be elevated consisting of a plate 23, having a slot 24 to enable it to be moved vertically over the bar and thin enough to enter the notches 15.

The bracket is extended into a hook 25 at one end and a handle 26 at the other end. The bracket is thus readily adjustable vertically upon the lifting-bar and attachable thereto at any of the notches 15, as will be obvious, and will thus securely support the axle 27 at any desired point.

In operating the device the lever member 17 will be elevated to its highest point and the bracket 23 adjusted with the hooked end engaging the axle at the nearest notch 15. The lever is then depressed, which will elevate the lifting-bar, carrying the load with it, and the movement continued until the free end of the arm 19 is carried past the vertical line of the stud 16, when the lifting-bar will be locked in its upward position as long as desired. By this arrangement of parts the lifting-bar is very firmly supported and effectually prevented from lateral movement in any direction by the coaction between the keeper 13, slot 12, stud 16, and bearing-washer 21, as will be obvious. Moreover, by locating the lever, the link, and the lifting-bar all in the same vertical plane at one and the same

side of the standard there are no lateral strains upon the several pivotal connections, and the guide projection 16 is thereby prevented from binding within the slot 12, where-
5 by an easy operation of the device is insured. By this means a strong, durable, and cheaply-constructed device is produced which is admirably adapted for the purposes described.

Having thus described the invention, what
10 is claimed is—

1. In a lifting-jack, a standard having an intermediate longitudinal guideway, a keeper upon one side of the standard above and in alinement with the guideway, a vertically-
15 movable lifting-bar working through the keeper and having a projection working in the guideway, a lever fulcrumed upon the same side of the standard with the lifting-bar, and a link connecting the lever and the bar.

20 2. In a lifting-jack, a standard having an intermediate longitudinal slot, a keeper carried by one side of the standard above and in alinement with the slot, a vertically-movable lifting-bar working through the keeper and
25 having a lateral projection working in the slot, an angle-lever fulcrumed upon the same side of the standard with the lever and at one side of the vertical path of the latter, one arm of the lever being longer than the other to
30 constitute a handle, and a link connecting the short arm of the lever with the lower end of the lifting-bar, the lifting-bar, the link and the lever all working in the same vertical plane.

35 3. In a lifting-jack, a supporting-standard,

a lifting-bar supported for longitudinal movement relative to said standard and having spaced transverse notches, means for forcibly moving said lifting-bar, and a bracket formed
40 of a plate having an aperture for adjustable engagement with said lifting-bar notches and with one end extended into a load-engaging hook.

4. In a lifting-jack, a supporting-standard, a lifting-bar supported for longitudinal move-
45 ment relative to said standard and having spaced transverse notches, means for forcibly moving said lifting-bar, and a bracket formed of a plate having an aperture for adjustable engagement with said lifting-bar notches and
50 with one end extended into a load-engaging hook, and the other end extended into a handle.

5. In a lifting-jack, a supporting-standard, a lifting-bar supported for longitudinal movement relative to said standard and having
55 spaced transverse notches, means for forcibly moving said lifting-bar, and a bracket formed of a plate having a longitudinal slot movably engaging said bar and adjustably coupled thereto by causing the outer end of the slot
60 to enter one of said notches, and with a terminal load-engaging hook.

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

WILLIAM T. BUNN.

Witnesses:

H. N. JOHNSON,
J. W. BRADY.