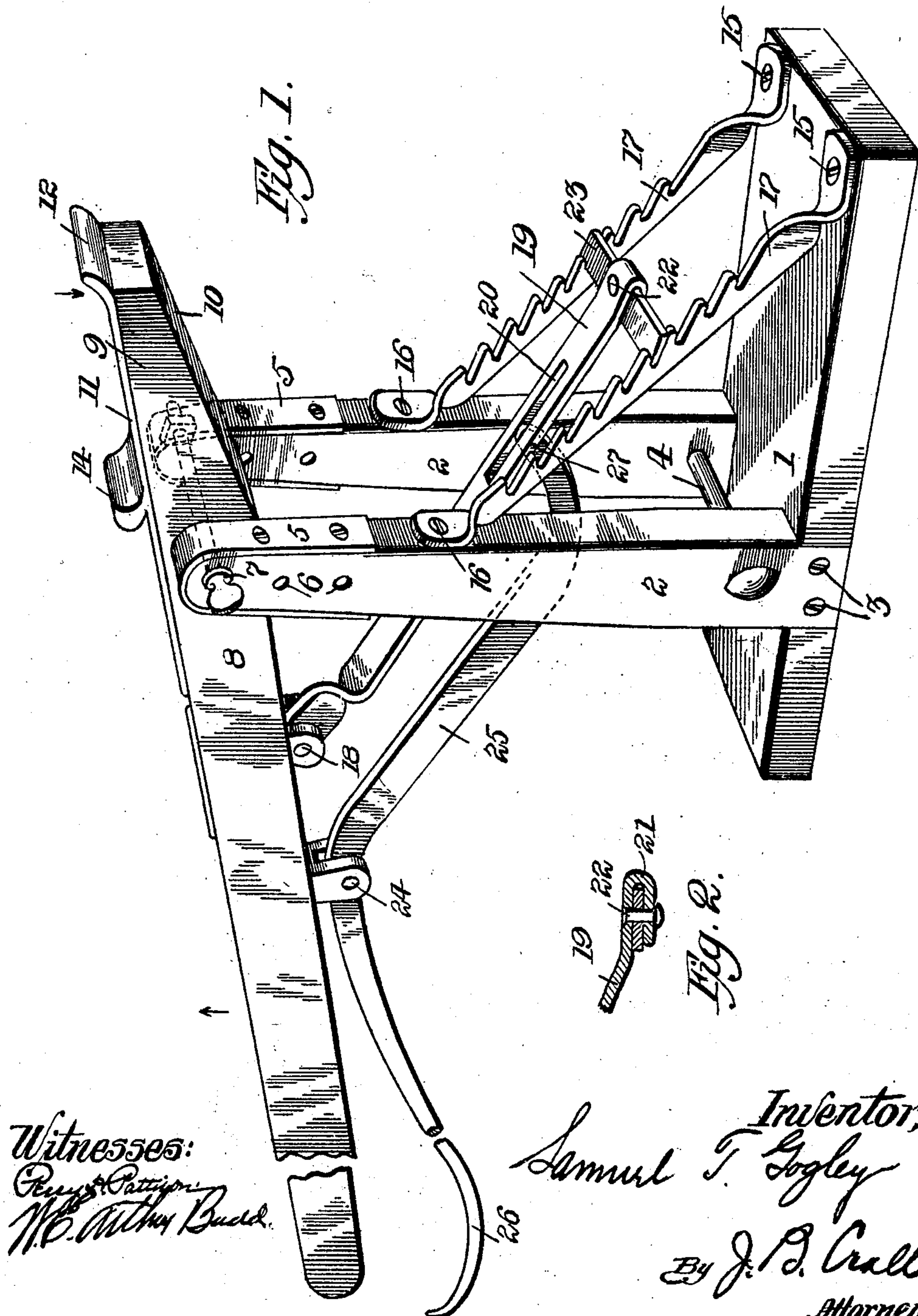


No. 819,539.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

S. T. GOGLEY.
LIFTING JACK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. GOGLEY, OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

LIFTING-JACK.

No. 819,539.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed December 27, 1905. Serial No. 293,493.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL T. GOGLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cumberland, in the county of Allegany and State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in lifting-jacks; and the invention relates more particularly to a jack employed for elevating the ends of an axle or spindle, such as the axle of a wagon or carriage.

The primary object of this invention is to provide novel means in connection with the lifting-jack for sustaining a weight in an elevated position.

The invention in its broadest aspect is intended to be used by wheelwrights or the like artisans for elevating the axle of a vehicle to permit of the wheel of said vehicle being removed to repair the same or lubricate the spindle of the axle. To this end I have devised positive and reliable means for retaining the lifting-lever of my improved jack in a fixed position when sustaining a weight, at the same time permitting of it being further elevated, should it be so desired.

The above construction will be hereinafter more fully described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and referring to the drawings accompanying this application like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout both the views, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved lifting-jack, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a swiveled contact-bar.

To put my invention into practice, I construct my improved jack of a base 1, which is preferably made of wood or the like durable material. The base 1 has its sides provided with vertical standards 2 2, which in the present instance taper upwardly, as clearly shown in the accompanying drawings. The standards are secured to the base 1 by screws 3 3 and are also braced by a tie-bolt 4. The upper ends of the standards are provided with straps 5 5 and with a plurality of alining openings 6 6. In the uppermost openings is detachably mounted a pin or bolt 7, upon which is journaled a lifting-lever 8. The shorter end 9 of the lever has its underneath face cut away, as at 10, while a metallic plate 11 is mounted upon its upper face, said plate being formed with an upturned end 12 and a

transverse lug 14, the object of which will be hereinafter described.

Connected to the base, as at 15 15, and to the standards, as at 16 16, are angularly-disposed metallic rack-bars 17 17. Pivotally connected, as at 18, to the underneath face of the lifting-lever 8 is a bar 19, having a longitudinally-disposed slot 20 formed therein. The end of the bar is bent upon itself, as at 21, and swiveled to said end by a rivet or screw 22 is a contact-bar 23, said bar being adapted to engage the rack-bars 17 17 of the jack.

Pivotally connected to the lever 8, as at 24, is a curved operating-rod 25, having a handle 26. The opposite end of the bar is pivotally mounted by a pin 27 in the slot 20 of the bar 19.

In operation the rod 25 is employed for throwing the contact-bar 23 out of and into engagement with the rack-bars 17, and the shorter end 9 of the lever 8 is adapted to support the axle or weight to be elevated. In practice the jack is placed beneath the axle, the lever having been adjusted to the height of said axle in order that when the shorter end 9 is placed beneath the axle and the opposite end of the lever depressed the axle will be elevated. The openings 6 6 of the standards 2 2 permit of the lever being adjusted to conform to the height of the axle from the base of said jack, while the peculiar formation of the plate 11 prevents the axle from slipping from the shorter end 9 of the lever during the operation of elevating the same. When pressure is brought to bear upon the shorter end 9 of the lever 8, as indicated by the arrow of said figure, it will be impossible for the handle end of the lever 8 to rise, owing to the fact that the contact-bar 23 is engaging the teeth of the rack-bar 17. To release the contact-bar, it is only necessary to press downwardly upon the operating-rod 26, at which time the contact-bar 23 will be thrown out of engagement with the teeth of the rack-bars, owing to the curvature of the operating-rod 25 and its pivotal connection with the lever 8.

The swiveled contact-bar 23 is adapted to equalize the pressure against the teeth of the bars 17 17 when a weight is being sustained by the shorter end 9 of the lifting-lever 8.

My invention particularly resides in employing the rack-bars 17 together with the bar 19 and the operating-lever 25, these elements being combined to form a positive lock

for sustaining a pressure or weight upon the elevating end of the lifting-lever 8.

I do not care to confine myself to any particular material from which the jack may be made, and such changes in the construction and operation as are permissible by the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

10 What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lifting-jack, the combination, with a base, standards carried by said base, a lifting-lever adjustably mounted between said standards, of angularly-disposed rack-bars supported by said base and said standards a slotted bar pivotally connected to said lifting-lever, a contact-bar swiveled upon said bar and adapted to contact with the teeth of
20 said rack-bars, an operating-lever pivotally connected to said lifting-lever and to said slotted bar, substantially as described.

2. A device of the type set forth, comprising a base having standards, a lever pivotally supported from the standards, rack-bars con-

nected by their ends to said base and standards, a bar pivoted to the under side of said lever and carrying a transverse contact-bar at its free end engaging said rack-bars, and an operating-lever pivoted to the under side of said lever and to the rear of said bar, and having its free end pivotally connected to said bar.

3. A device of the type set forth, comprising a base having standards, a lever supported between said standards, rack-bars supported by said standards and base, a bar pivoted to said lever and carrying a contact part to engage said racks, and an operating-lever pivoted to said first-named lever and having its front end curved downwardly to approach said pivoted bar from the rear thereof and being pivotally secured to said pivoted bar.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL T. GOGLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. DAWSON,
JAS. A. BUCKEY.