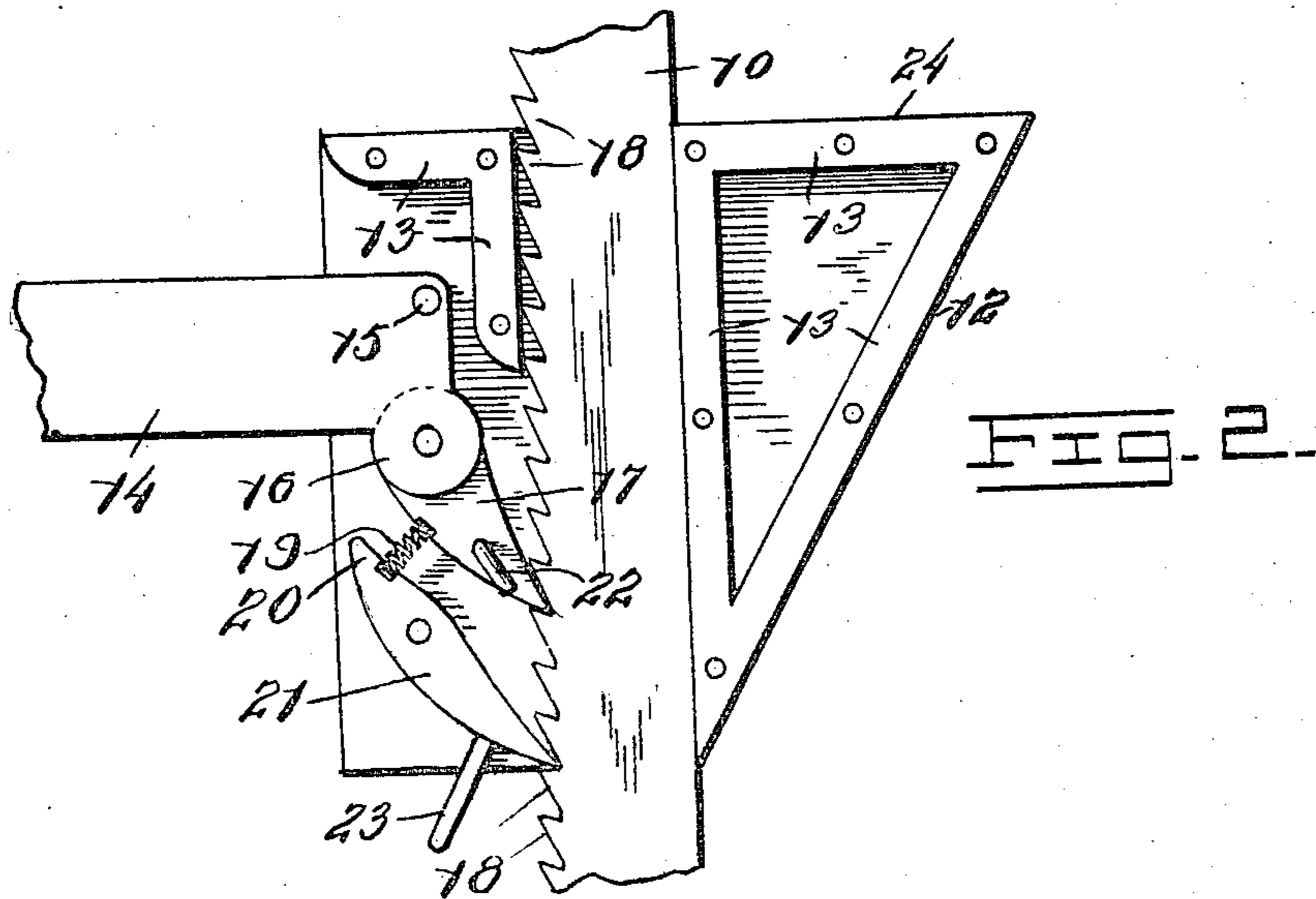
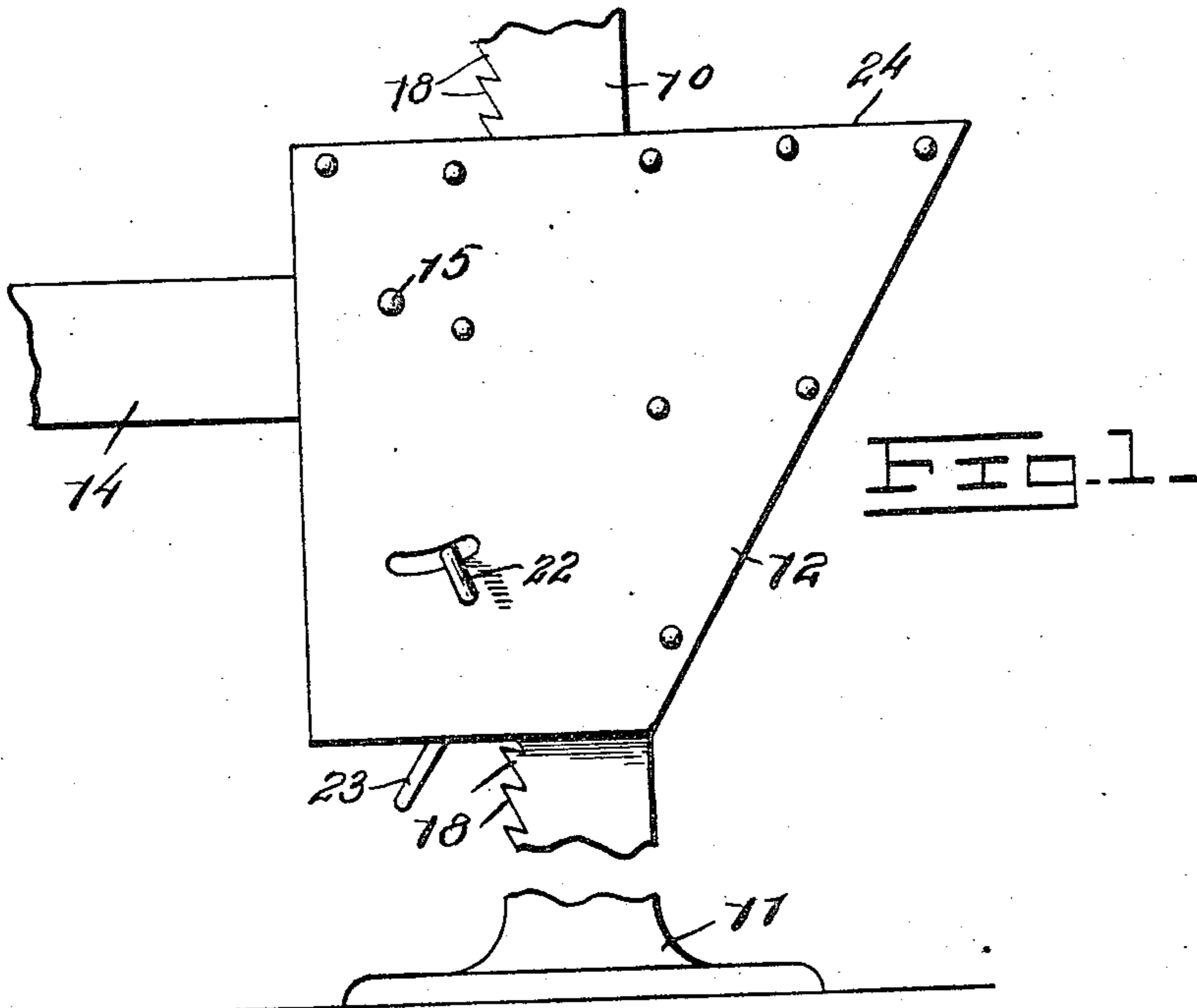


No. 848,499.

PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

A. E. SCHOCKE.
LIFTING JACK.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1906.



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AUGUST E. SCHOCKE, OF WILLIAMS, NEBRASKA.

LIFTING-JACK.

No. 848,499.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed September 13, 1906. Serial No. 334,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST E. SCHOCKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williams, in the county of Thayer, State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to so-called "lifting-jacks," though the improvements in the present case are adapted for extensive use outside of the strict realm of lifting.

It is the object of the invention to provide an exceedingly simple and at the same time thoroughly efficient jack that may be employed in pulling posts, stretching wire or woven fencing, laying flooring, setting up machinery, and in doing any kind of work where force or power is required and it is possible to bring the jack into requisition and apply it.

The invention consists of a bar or standard provided with ratchet-teeth and a lever pivoted in the jack proper, which is adapted to be moved longitudinally on the bar by the operation of the lever, that in turn actuates dogs or pawls that coöperate with the said ratchet-teeth.

The improvements are clearly shown in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, in view of which drawings the invention will first be described in detail and then be pointed out in the subjoined claim.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the invention, a part of the operating-lever and parts of the standard or bar being represented as broken off. Fig. 2 is also a side elevation of the invention with the front plate of the jack proper removed.

Similar numerals of reference designate similar parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In the drawings, 10 designates a vertical standard or bar provided with a foot 11 of suitable size and form.

12 designates the jack proper, consisting of two plates of steel or other metal arranged on opposite sides of the standard and having spacing and strengthening strips 13 of metal secured to one plate along the inner margins and on opposite sides of the bar 10, so that a continuous surface may be formed on the operating-faces of the jack in addition to

strengthening the latter and also so that a guideway may be made for the movement of the jack on the bar or standard and for creating a space between the two plates in which the dogs and the inner end of the operating-lever may be disposed or placed, all as will still more clearly appear from the description to follow.

14 designates the operating-lever that at its inner end extends between the plates 12 on one side and is pivoted therein, as at 15. On the lower side of the inner end the said lever is provided with an ear 16, on which the upper end of a dog 17 is pivoted. The free end of the said dog engages the ratchet-teeth 18 on one side of the bar 10 and is maintained in engagement with the said teeth by a compression-spring 19, that bears thereon at one of its ends, the other end of the spring bearing upon the tail 20 of a dog or pawl 21, that is pivoted to one of the side plates and at its efficient free end also engages the teeth of the bar or standard 10. The pawl or dog 17 is provided with a trigger 22, that may extend through a slot in the face-plate to enable it to be operated to disengage the dog from the ratchet-teeth 18 when it is necessary to do so, and the lower dog 21 is provided with a trigger 23 for a purpose similar to trigger 22, the trigger 23 having its free end extended down between and slightly beyond the lower edge of the plates 12 in order that it may be reached to be operated.

The load will ordinarily rest upon the upper face 24 of the jack, which face is on the side of the bar or standard 10 opposite to that on which the operating-lever is pivoted.

With the standard in upright position to lift a load it is only necessary to bring it to bear on the jack and then to work the lever 14 up and down, which will have the effect of raising the lifting-pawl 17 tooth by tooth on the standard 10 and have the holding-pawl 21 operated in a similar manner.

To lower a load on the jack, the operator will press down on the lever, raising the jack so that the lower or holding pawl 23 may be tripped out of engagement with the tooth 18 of the ratchet that it then has hold of in order that it may take in the tooth next below by the gradual raising of the lever. After this is done the upper dog 17 may be disengaged from the tooth of the ratchet upon which it was pressing by pushing upon trigger 22 and allowing the latter dog to also take the next lower tooth, and by successive

operations of this kind, with the hands on the lever and the toe of the boot in engagement with the triggers 23 and 22, respectively, a load can be let down easily and steadily or the jack quickly let down from a higher to a lower position.

If the load should be very heavy, of course care will be exercised in letting it down, as also in raising it.

10 It is obvious that the device may be used in an inclined or horizontal position for use in connections more numerous than is necessary to mention at this point, enough having already been cited to guide and give understanding to those skilled in the art as to the construction and various ways of employing the invention.

It is recognized that changes may be made in the form and arrangement constituting the invention without departing from its general nature or spirit.

What is claimed as the invention is—

A lifting-jack comprising a rack-standard, a jack proper consisting of side plates and

spacing bars or strips between them, and between certain of which the standard is adapted to pass, an operating-lever fulcrumed in the jack, a lifting-pawl pivoted on the operating-lever and adapted at its free end to engage the teeth of the standard, a laterally-extended trigger connected with said pawl, a holding-pawl pivoted in the jack and also adapted to engage the teeth of the standard, a spring between the pawl of the lever and the tail of the holding-pawl to keep said pawls in engagement with the teeth of the standard, and a trigger connected with the holding-pawl and extending downward below the plates of the jack, to enable said trigger to be readily engaged by the toe of the boot and operated.

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

AUGUST E. SCHOCKE.

Witnesses:

J. E. CONKLIN,
J. K. ROBINSON.