

J. CORBITT.

JACK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1909.

953,596.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

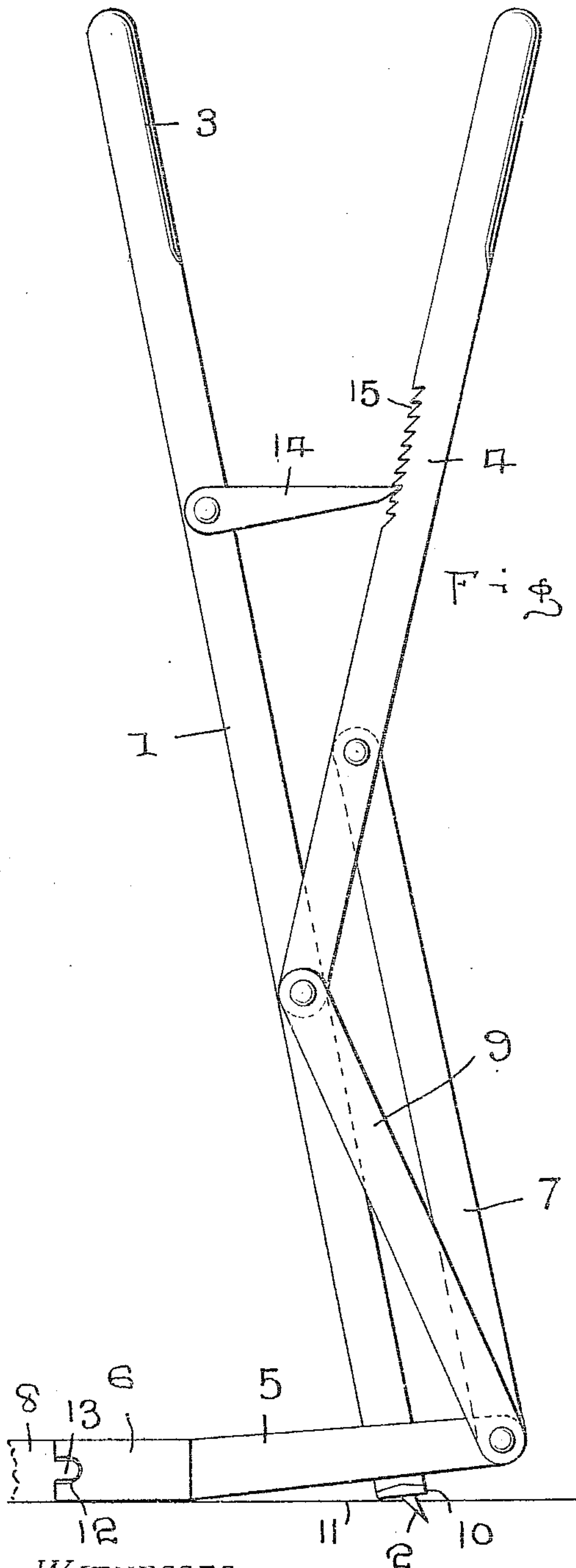


Fig. 1.

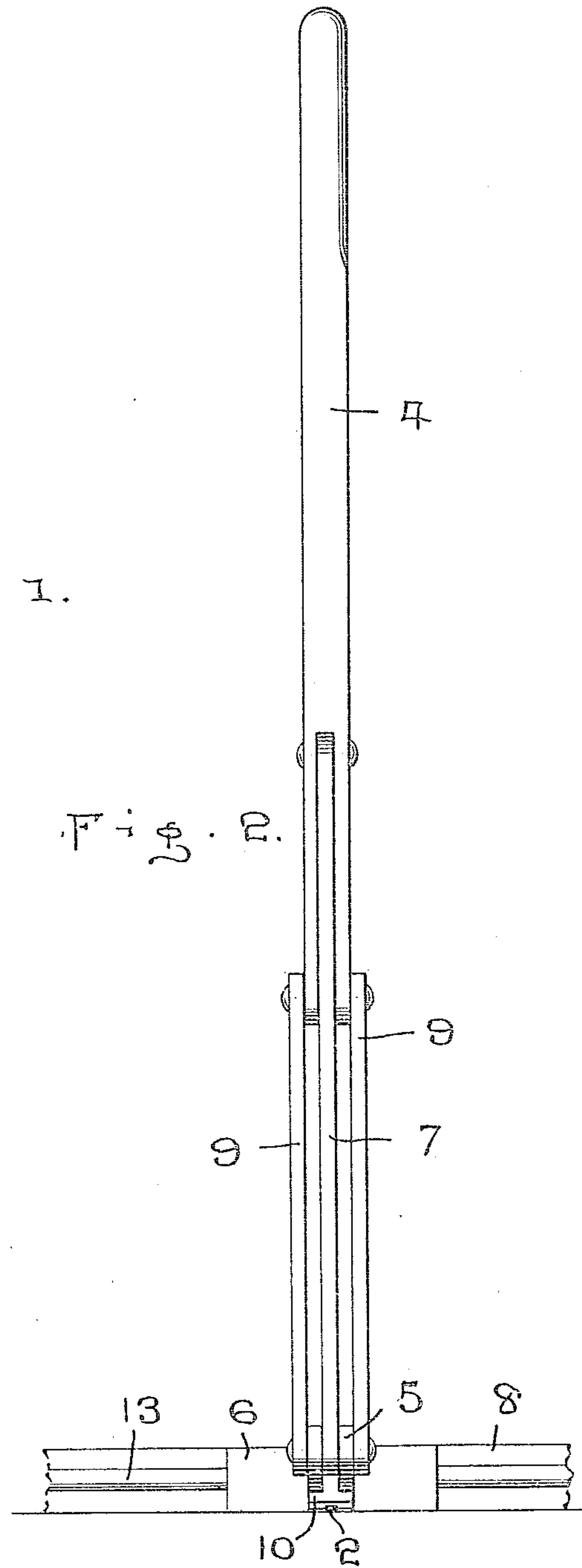


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Thomas Riley
M. H. Newcomb

INVENTOR
J. Corbitt

BY
W. J. Fitzgerald
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CORBITT, OF RILEY, FLORIDA.

JACK.

953,596.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

Application filed August 10, 1909. Serial No. 512,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CORBITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riley, in the county of Manatee and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in jacks and more particularly to that class adapted to be used for laying flooring, or the like, and my object is to provide a device of this class whereby the sections of the flooring may be forced into engagement with each other and the tongues thereon entered into the grooves of the next succeeding section.

A further object is to provide a suitable leverage for operating the jack and a still further object is to provide means for holding the board in its adjusted position until such time as it can be secured by nailing or otherwise.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the jack as applied to use, and, Fig. 2 is an edge elevation thereof.

Referring to the drawings in which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates the main bar of my improved jack, to the lower end of which is attached a spike or prong 2, while the upper end thereof terminates in a handle section 3, whereby the bar may be readily operated.

Pivotaly attached to the bar 1 at a point between its longitudinal center and its lower end, is a lever 4, which lever is attached to the shank 5 of the clamping head 6 through the medium of a pitman 7, the lower end of the pitman being pivotaly attached to the free end of the shank 5, while the upper end thereof is pivotaly secured to the lever 4 at a point above the pivotal connection of the lever 4 with the bar 1 and in order to cause the pitman to move the clamping head and shank lengthwise and against the section of flooring 8, links 9 are extended from the pivoted end of the lever 4 to the pivotal connection of the pitman with the shank, thereby holding the pitman in fixed relation with the

lever 4, this form of construction forming a rigid connection between the lever and shank.

The shank 5 is bifurcated to receive the bar 1 and said shank is prevented from casually leaving the bar by placing shoulders 10 at the lower end of the bar and extending the same outwardly therefrom and below the shank 5 thus supporting the shank when not in use.

In applying the jack to use, the spike 2 is forced into the joist or sill 11 and the bar 1 held substantially vertical, when the recess 12 of the head 6 is engaged with the tongue 13 of the flooring 8 and the lever 4 then swung on its pivot, moving the upper end thereof away from the bar 1, this operation giving a forward thrust to the clamping head and moving the section of flooring into proper position when by engaging a latch 14 pivoted to the bar 1 with notches 15 on the lever 4, the head will be securely held against the section of flooring, whereby the attendant can release his hold on the lever and bar and secure the section of flooring by nailing or otherwise. As soon as the section of flooring has been properly secured, the latch 14 is released and the lever 4 swings toward the bar 1, which will result in moving the clamping head from engagement with the flooring, when the bar is to be moved along the sill the proper distance to engage the next succeeding section of flooring and the spike 2 then forced into the sill, when the clamping operation may be repeated.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a very economical form of jack and one that can be quickly applied to use. It will further be seen that a very strong leverage may be obtained by attaching the lever to the clamping head in the manner shown and further that the section of flooring may be positively held in its adjusted position until such time as the flooring can be secured in position.

What I claim is:

1. A jack comprising a bar having anchoring means at its lower end, a lever pivoted to said bar, a clamping head, a shank on said clamping head, a pitman connecting the shank to the lever and links connecting the pivotal end of said lever to the end of said shank.

2. A jack of the class described, comprising the combination with a bar having a latch pivotaly mounted thereon; of a lever

pivoted to said bar, a clamping head, a bifurcated shank on said head, through which the bar extends, means to anchor the lower end of the bar and additional means
5 to attach the shank to said lever.

3. A jack of the class described, comprising a bar having shank supporting shoulders and a downwardly extending spike at the lower end thereof, a lever pivoted to said
10 bar, a clamping head, a bifurcated shank on

said head through which the bar extends and means to hold the lever in fixed position with respect to the bar.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES CORBITT.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. BRYANT,
D. R. POPE.