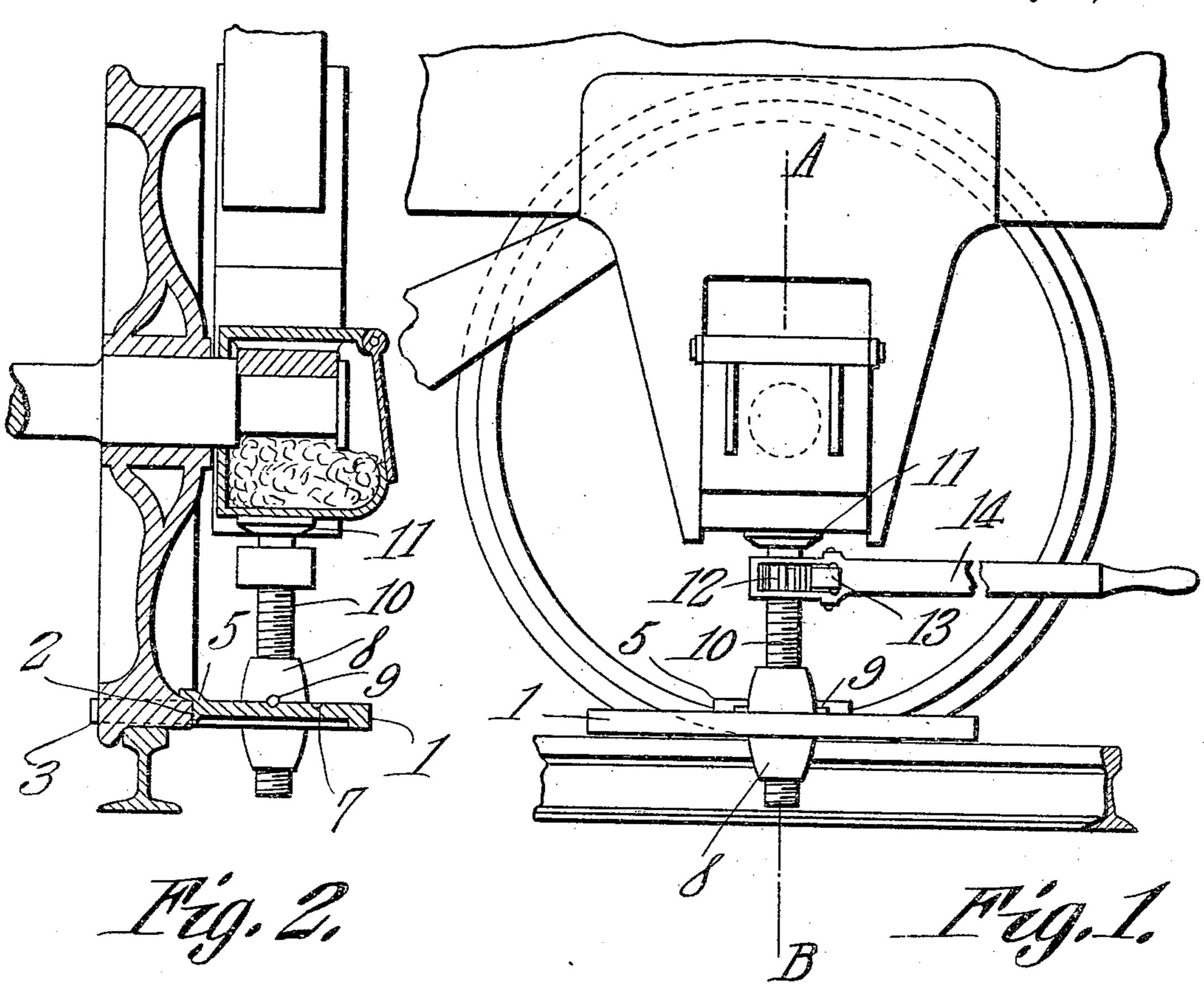
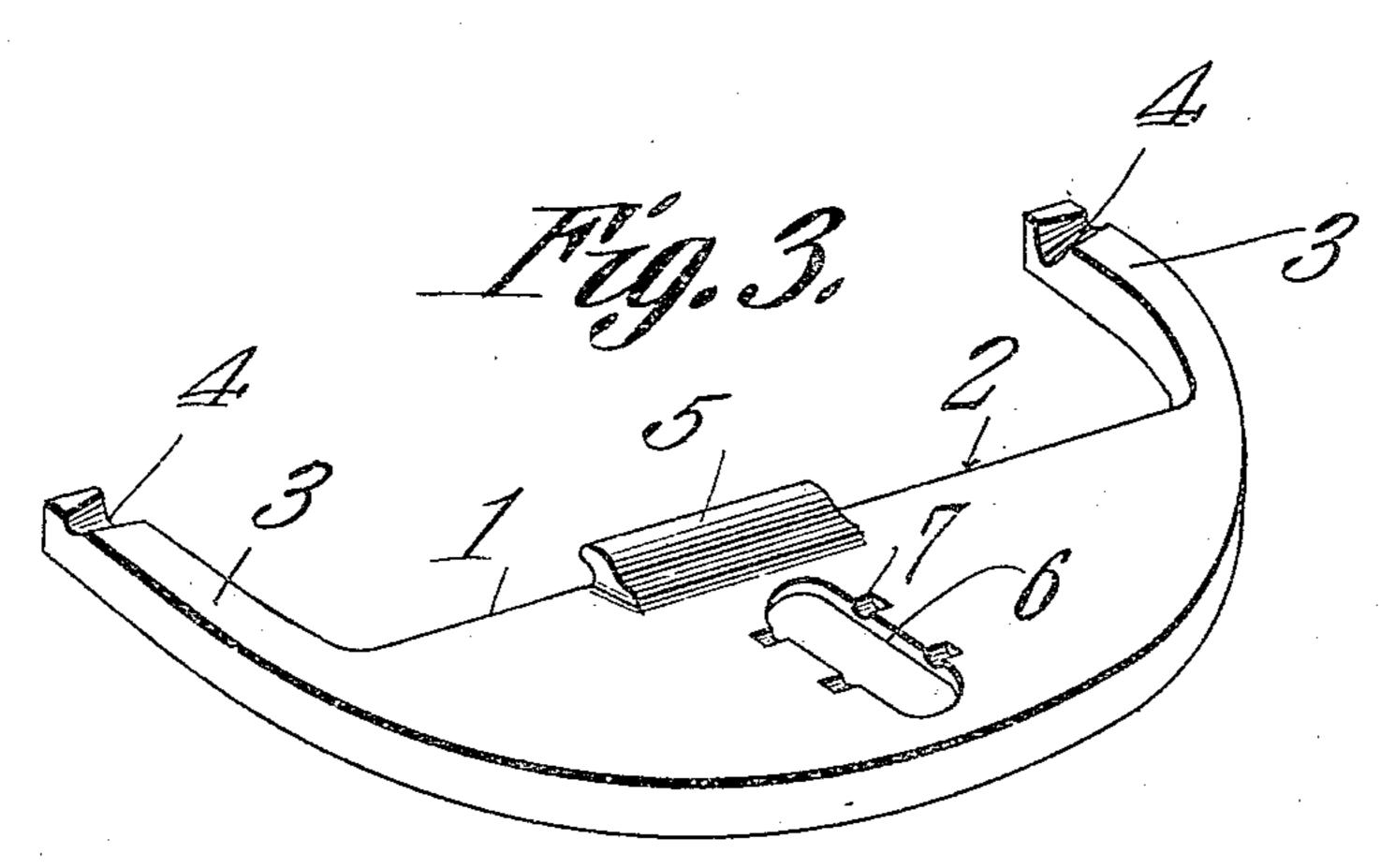
DE FORREST CHAMPEON.

CAR WHEEL JACK STAND.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1909.

958,364.

Patented May 17, 1910.





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Witnesses

Herbert Lawron

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DE FORREST CHAMPEON, OF HOULTON, MAINE.

CAR-WHEEL JACK-STAND.

958,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed July 6, 1909. Serial No. 506,175.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, De Forrest Champeon, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Car-Wheel Jack-Stand, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to jack stands for use in connection with a jack to remove weight from car journals while renewing interchangeable bearings or "brasses".

Heretofore it has been necessary to mount the stand either upon the ties or upon the rails, and, when a jack has been placed upon one of them and one end of an axle elevated, the wheel upon the axle has had a tendency to tilt, and thus bear with sufficient pressure upon the brass to make it difficult to remove the same.

The object of the present invention is to provide a stand which is very simple in construction, can be applied to any form of wheel and on either side of the car and is not dependent on the relative positions of the wheel to the rail, but is held in place solely by the wheel.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which has no parts likely to get out of order and which can be readily applied to a wheel without the use of any special tools.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a front ele-40 vation of a stand and jack embodying the present improvements, the same being shown applied to a wheel. Fig. 2 is a section on line A—B Fig. 1, the jack being shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of 45 the jack stand detached.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates a substantially semicircular platform or body having a straight edge 2, from the ends of which extend arms 3, provided in their upper faces with notches 4 located adjacent the free ends of the arms and of sufficient size to readily receive the flange of a car-wheel. A lip 5 is formed upon the platform or body 1 along the cen-

ter portion of the straight edge 2, said lip 55 projecting beyond said straight edge as shown. A slot 6 is formed in the middle portion of the platform or body and extends at right angles to the edge 2, the said body being provided at opposite sides of the slot 60 with notches 7 arranged in pairs as shown. The arms 3 and lip 5 are so disposed relative to each other that said lip can be placed upon the face of the rim of the wheel, as shown in Fig. 2, and the arms 3 will then extend un- 65 der the rim. By then swinging said arms upwardly with the lip 5 as a fulcrum, the flange of the wheel can be seated within the notches 4. The arms and lip will thus tightly grip upon the wheel, the gripping 70 action increasing in proportion to the weight applied to the body 1. Obviously therefore as long as any downward pressure is exerted upon said platform or body 1 the stand will not become detached from the wheel, and the 75 wheel will operate to positively support said stand in position below the journal box.

It is of course to be understood that various forms of jacks may be used in connection with the stand, but it is preferred to use a 80 device such as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. This jack consists of a tubular base member which is interiorly screw-threaded, said member being indicated at 8. This member has trunnions 9 designed to bear within op- 85 posed notches 7, the member 8 being of such size as to project into the slot 6. A screw 10 projects into and engages the member 8 and carries a head 11 at its upper end, there being a ratchet 12 upon the screw and engaged 90 by a dog 13 carried by a lever 14, which is designed to oscillate upon the screw. By utilizing this form of jack the same can be adjusted any desired distance toward or from the wheel, the trunnions and notches 95 serving to hold it positively in position. Moreover, it becomes possible for the jack to rock to any necessary extent during the elevation of the journal box.

Importance is attached to the fact that the 100 device herein described is absolutely independent of the rail on which the wheel is mounted, can be applied at either side of the car and can be used in connection with wheels of different types. There are no 105 parts to get out of order, the entire stand being formed in a single piece of metal.

Obviously various changes may be made

in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

2

1. A jack stand including a jack supporting platform, intermediate means extending from one side of the platform for engaging the outer portion of the wheel rim and bearing downwardly upon said rim, and means extending from said side of the platform at the ends thereof for projecting under and engaging the flange of the wheel, said intermediate and end means coöperating to engage the wheel when the platform is subjected to downward pressure so as to hold the platform extended laterally beyond one face of the wheel.

2. A jack stand including a jack supporting platform, spaced means extending from one side of said platform for engaging and 20 bearing upwardly upon the flange of a wheel, and intermediate means upon said side of the platform for bearing downwardly upon the rim of the wheel to hold said platform extended beyond one face of the wheel when 25 subjected to pressure in one direction.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature

in the presence of two witnesses.

DE FORREST CHAMPEON.

Witnesses:

J. Hutchinson, C. H. Knight.