

A. W. PINGREY.

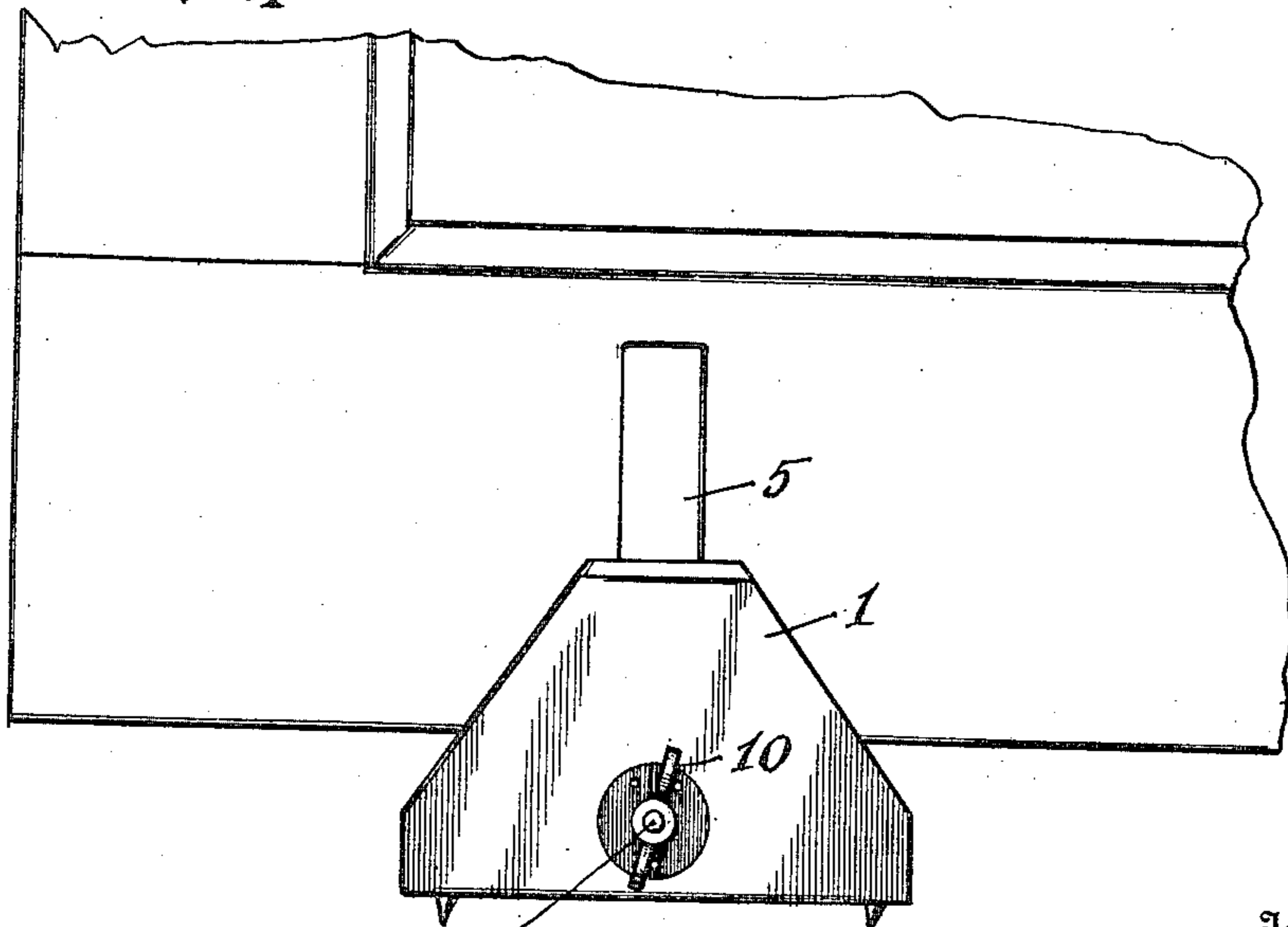
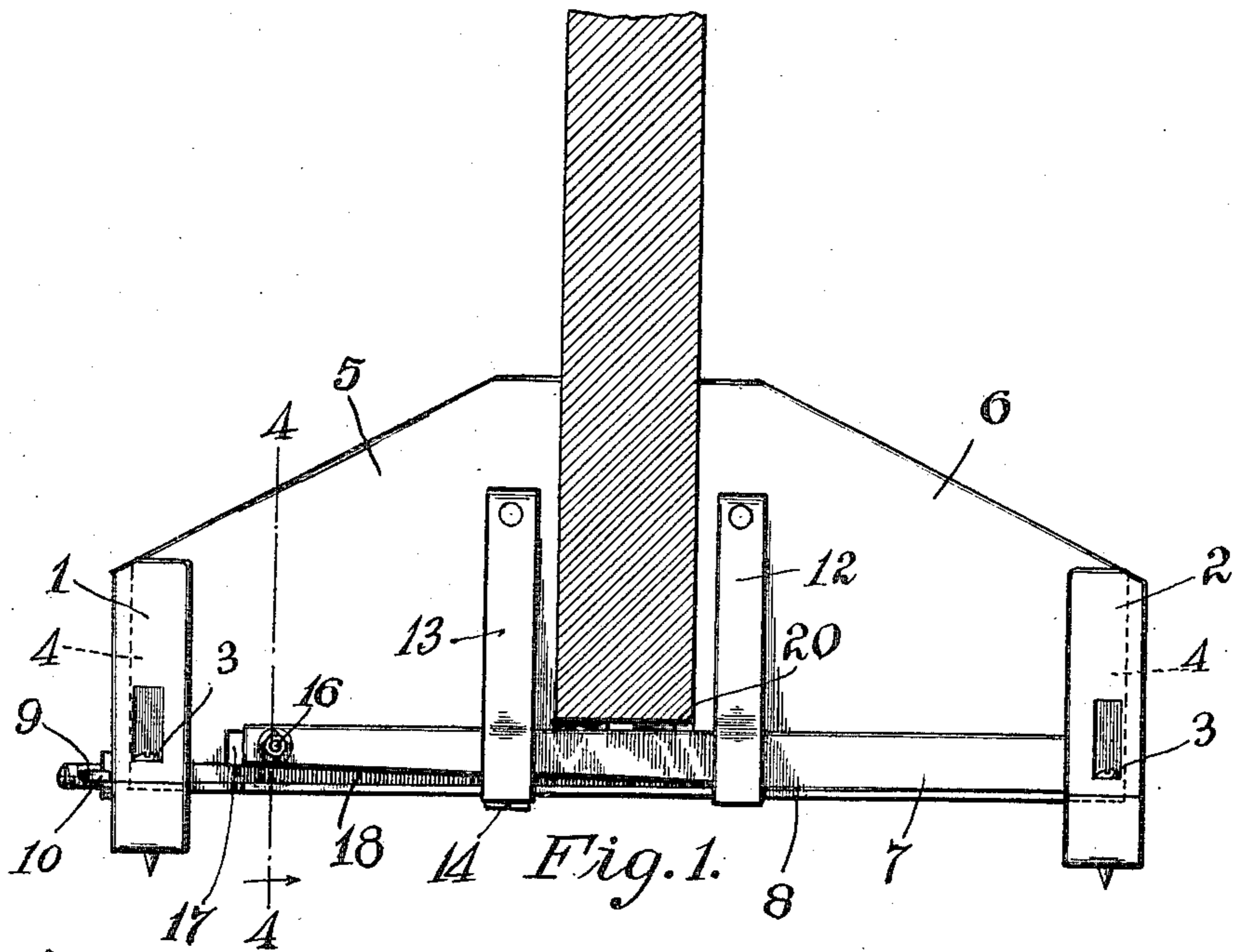
DOOR JACK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1910.

985,630.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
Thos. F. Knox,  
Clauson

Inventor  
Fig. 2. Albert W. Pingrey.

By Victor J. Evans  
Attorney

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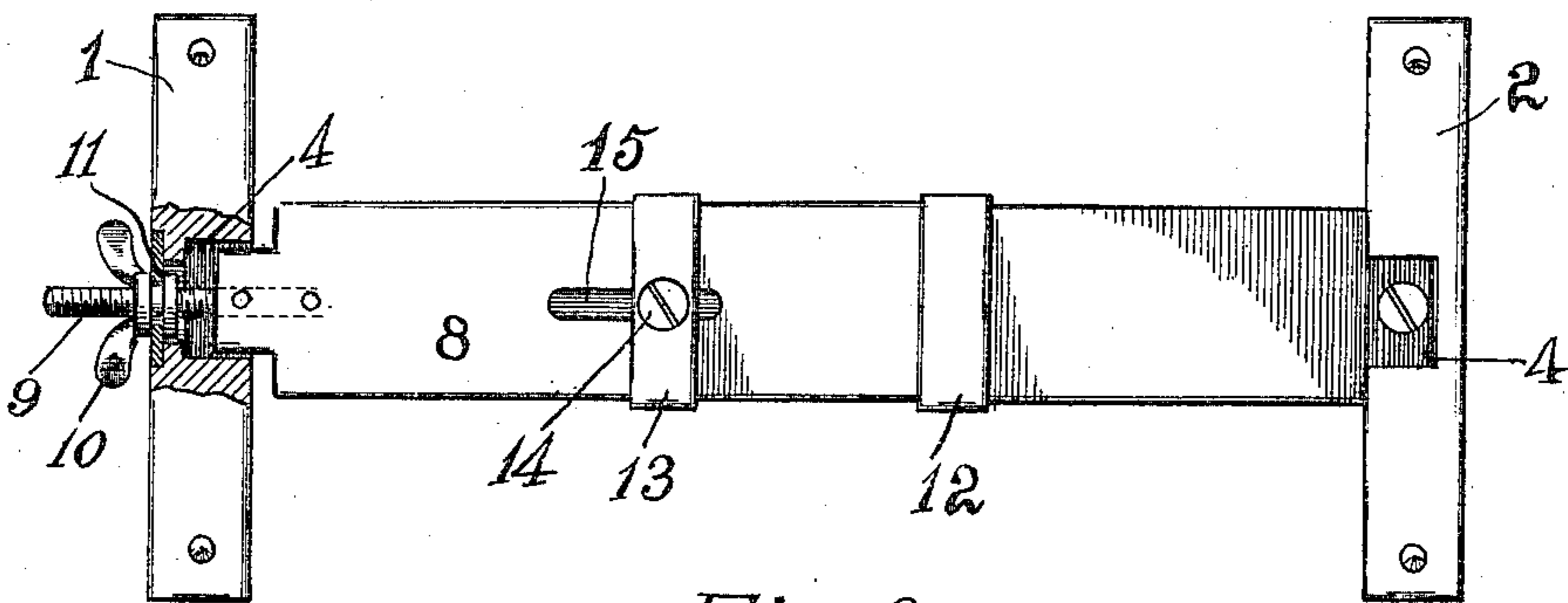


Fig. 3.

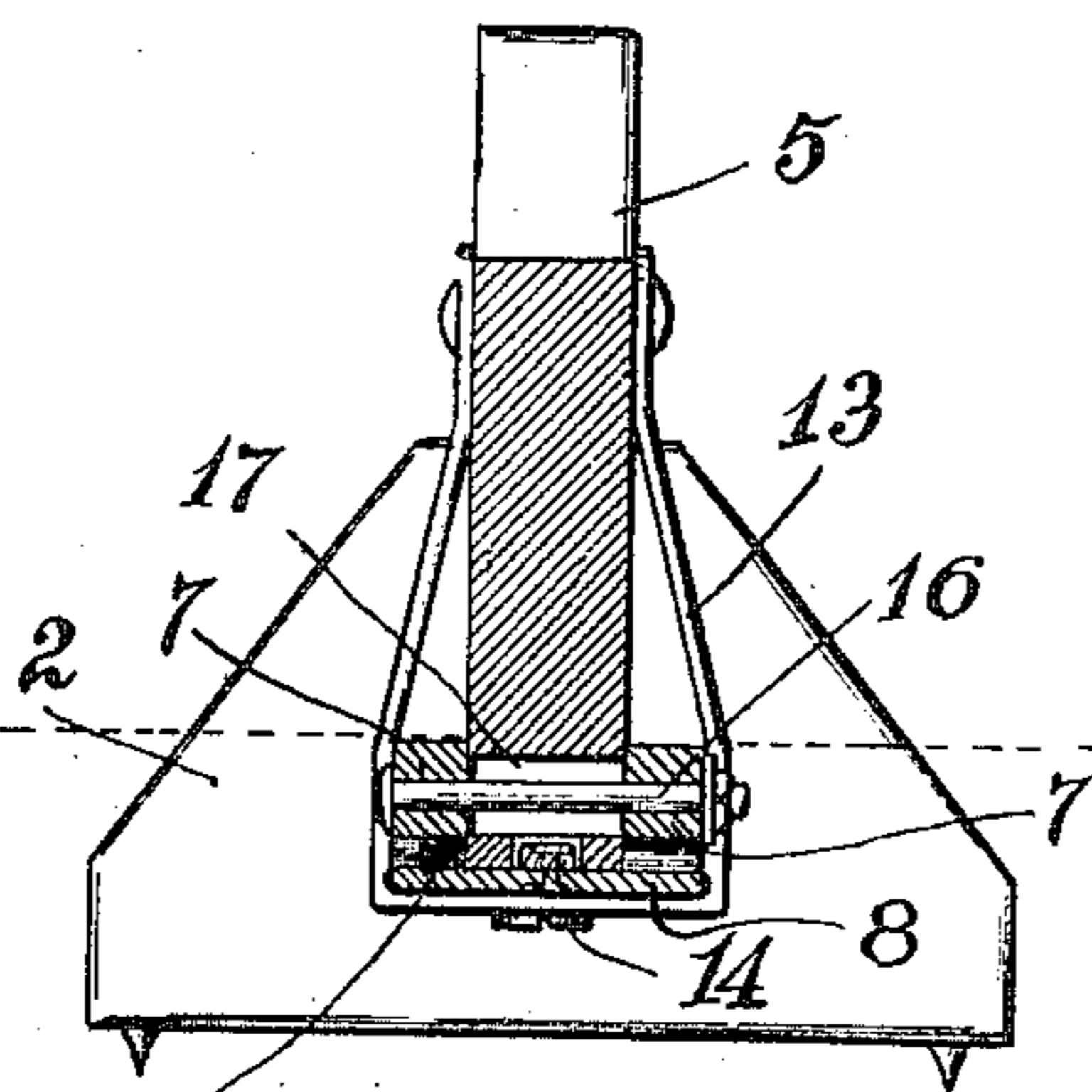


Fig. 4. Inventor  
Albert W. Pingrey

Witnesses  
Thos. F. Knox,

*Edw. J. Evans*

By *Victor J. Evans*

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. PINGREY, OF CHICO, CALIFORNIA.

## DOOR-JACK.

985,630.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Application filed June 3, 1910. Serial No. 564,867.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. PINGREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chico, in the county of Butte and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door jacks.

The object of the invention is the provision of a conveniently operated simple and comparatively inexpensive jack which will clamp the door or sash being operated upon when the weight of said door or sash is applied thereto.

A still further object of this invention is the provision of a novel check of this character which may be adjusted for different sized doors or sashes so that an even grip may be maintained on the article being worked upon irrespective of its thickness.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the specific description which follows is read in connection with the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view partly in section, and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Referring more especially to the drawings 1 and 2 represent the end supporting members which are notched and apertured on either side thereof to receive the screws 3. These screws pass through the ends and project beyond the bottom of the supports where they are sharpened to provide four engaging points. The screws are adjustably mounted within the supports so that when worn off they may be projected and sharpened to obtain the proper grip on the floor. The supporting members are mortised at 4 to receive the jaw members 5 and 6, the latter of which has secured to its lower edge, the parallel guiding arms 7 which extend forwardly and embrace the sides of the jaw 5. Immediately beneath the guiding arms 7 is secured a spring plate 8 which extends throughout the length of said arms and is connected at its free end to an adjusting screw 9 which passes through the support 1 where it is connected with a thumb screw 10 journaled in a bearing 11 mounted in the support. The plate 8 has no connection with the jaw 5 so that this

jaw slides freely thereover and in order to prevent displacement of the parts to cause the door to move evenly toward and away from the jaw 6, I provide strap guides 12 and 13. The latter guide has a screw 14 passing therethrough into engagement with the jaw 5, said screw passing through a slot 15 formed in the plate 8.

The free ends of the guiding arms 7 are connected by a bolt 16 which passes through a suitable slot 17 in the jaw 5 and whose diameter is considerably greater than the diameter of the bolt so as to allow vertical play of the arms 7. In order to accomplish this vertical play I shear the underneath side of the arms as at 18 so that the jaw 6 practically fulcrums at a point immediately beneath its engaging edge. The plate 8 is made of resilient material so that when the weight is released from the jack, the jaws will spring apart and release the article held therein. Each jaw has immediately below its engaging face a limiting stop 20 which is adapted to engage and prevent the jaws from coming too close together. These projections or limiting stops act as anvils to receive the door or sash which is being worked upon.

When the door is placed in position upon the projections or limiting stops 20, the thumb screw 10 is adjusted to bring the jaws into substantial engagement with the article being worked upon so that the entire face of the jaws will engage the same loosely. The weight of the article is then allowed to rest upon the limiting stops 20 which will cause them to be depressed and as the arms 7 are sheared off on their under side at their free ends, and as the slot 17 is of sufficient width to permit vertical play of the bolt 16, the jaws are brought together to clamp the article being worked upon securely in position. Having thus described the invention what is claimed, is—

In a device of the class described, the combination with end supporting members, means carried by the said members for preventing them from slipping, jaws mounted on said members, a spring adjusting plate carried by one of said jaws, a connection carried by the other jaw for operating said jaws to adjust their relative position, a pair of guiding arms carried by one of said jaws, and arranged to embrace the opposite jaw, a

connecting bolt bridging the free ends of  
said guiding members, and passing through  
the opposite jaw, said guiding members be-  
ing sheared off on their under side and  
5 adapted to limit the movement of the jaws  
by engagement with the adjusting member,  
and means carried by the jaws and operated  
by the weight of the article to be acted upon

by said jaws for clamping the jaws upon the  
article.

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

ALBERT W. PINGREY.

Witnesses:

IVAN A. MASTERSON,  
MINNIE C. ALLEN.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington, D. C."

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