D. Fasig,

Lifting Jack.

No. 54,706. Patented May 15, 1866.

Fig. 2.

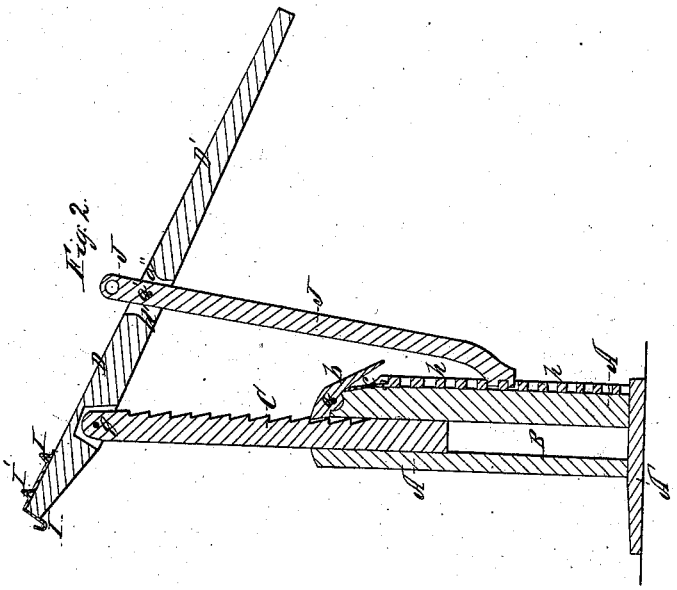
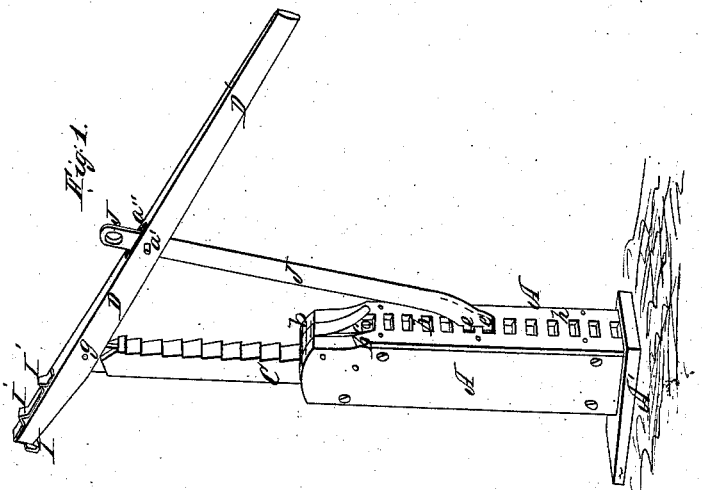


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL FASIG, OF ROWSBURG, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIFTING-JACKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **54,706**, dated May 15, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL FASIG, of Rowsburg, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the jack. Fig. 2 is a vertical section.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the views.

My improvement relates to a lifting-jack, as hereinafter described.

A is the body or standard of the jack secured on a platform, A′. The standard is hollow on the inside, as shown at B in Fig. 2, in which a sliding rack, C, moves up and down. The slide is notched on one side, as represented, so that a dog or pawl, *b*, pivoted at *a* to the standard, works in it. Underneath the pawl is a spring, *c*, that retains the pawl up in the notches of the slide. In one side of the standard there is a rectangular toothed rack, *h*, that an adjustable arm and brace, J, with square teeth *e*, projecting at the lower end, fits into. The upper end of this standard is connected to a lever, D, at *a′*, the arm passing through a slot in the lever, as seen at *a″*. The lever is pivoted to the top of the slide C at *g*.

I is a hook on the end of the lever upon which anything can be hung; and the same plate of which the hook is formed extends along on top of the lever, and is bent up at I′ I′, forming points or projections to retain anything on the end of the lever.

The manner in which this lifting-jack, as constructed, operates is as follows: By pressing on the lower end of the pawl *b* it is disengaged from the notches in the slide, so that the sliding rack can descend any distance required for adjusting the lever underneath the object to be elevated or to suspend anything on the hook. The weight is then raised by pressing or moving down the end D′ of the lever; and when the weight is elevated as high as the position of the lever will admit of, the adjustable arm J is placed in the rack *h*, so as to raise the end D′ of the lever, that the fulcrum of the lever will be in this arm, when the slide and weight can be moved up higher. The arm J can be adjusted up still higher in the rack, and so on until the weight is elevated the desired distance. When the pressure or power is removed from the lever the pawl *b* will hold the slide C up, and the square teeth *e*, fitting horizontally into the rack *h*, hold the standard J firm, retaining the lever and weight in the position to which they have been elevated until the arm J is moved up by hand from place to place in the rack, as may be required in elevating the weight.

The adjustable standard J performs two functions. The lower end, being adjusted into the rack, as before stated, retains the lever and weight in the position to which they are raised when the power is removed, and acts also as a fulcrum for the lever in raising the weight, as before described. The square teeth *e* fitting into rectangular notches in the rack, there is no liability of the standard slipping either when retaining the lever and weight in a certain position or when the standard acts as the fulcrum of the lever.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination of the standard A with the sliding rack-bar C, lever D, and adjustable arm J, when the latter acts as a fulcrum and detent, its teeth *e e* engaging in corresponding recesses *h* in said frame A, all co-operating and constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

DANIEL FASIG.

Witnesses:
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