(No Model.)

W. K. MOTTRAM & J. A. MUNDY.

LIFTING JACK.

No. 306,943. Patented Oct. 21, 1884.

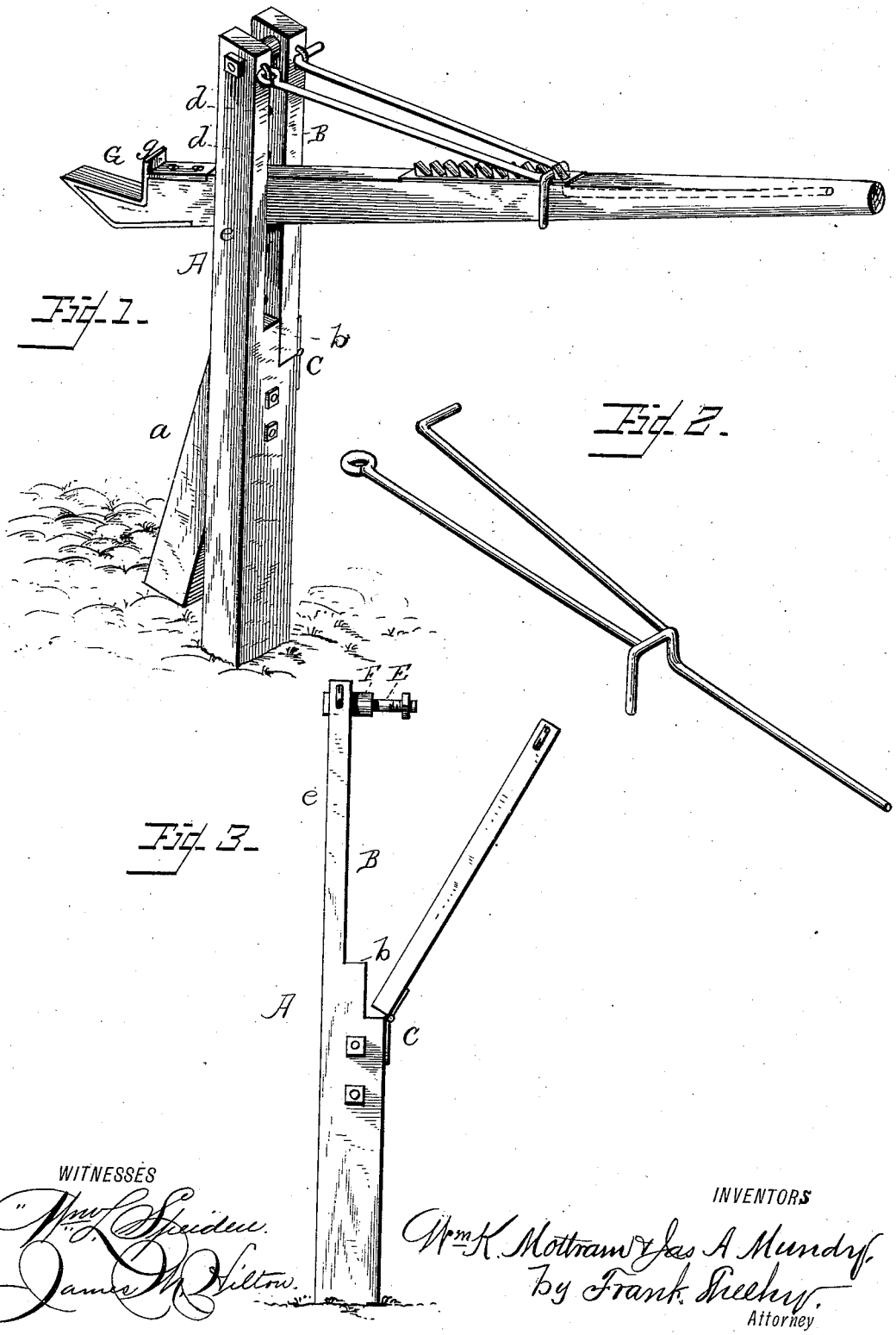

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

Wm. L. Spriden.

James M. Hilton.

INVENTORS

Wm K. Mottram & Jas A Mundy.

by Frank Steeley.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM K. MOTTRAM AND JAMES A. MUNDY, OF OTTAWA, KANSAS.

LIFTING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,943, dated October 21, 1884.

Application filed August 30, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM K MOTTRAM and JAMES A. MUNDY, citizens of the United States, residing at Ottawa, in the county of Franklin and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Jacks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to lifting jacks, and is designed as an improvement upon the invention described in the Letters Patent granted to us April 1, 1884.

The improvement consists in so arranging or hinging one of the branches of the standard as to permit a quick and easy removal of the power-lever and adjustment of the same with relation to the standard, and, in combination with the said hinged branch, of means for locking the same at the upper end of the stan ard when the power-lever has been adjusted, and in other details of construction, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, to which similar letters of reference are made indicating corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a representation of our improved lifting-jack in a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the loop-dog removed from the jack; and Fig. 3 is a view of the standard, showing the hinged branch let down for the adjustment of the lifting or power lever.

Referring to the said drawings by letter, A indicates the standard, having the brace *a* and the upper portion bifurcated, as shown at B. One of the branches of the bifurcation (preferably the right-hand one) is cut off a short distance below the base *b* of the opposite branch, and is hinged to the vertical side of the standard, as at C, the portion *b* serving as an engagement or stop for the said hinged branch, and both the fixed and hinged branch are provided on their inner sides with opposite recesses *d*, to receive the laterally-projecting pin of the hand-lever. The upper end of the fixed branch *e* of the standard is provided with a transverse bolt, E, carrying a jam-block, F, of sufficient thickness to permit a free and easy movement of the hand-lever between the branches. This bolt E may be also threaded at its opposite end, and is designed to pass through a transverse perforation at the upper end of the hinged branch, where it may be connected by a nut or other suitable fastening device.

While we have shown a bolt and nut for connecting the hinged branch to the fixed one, it is obvious that various devices—such as a band or clamp—may be used without departing from the spirit of our invention.

While the loop-dog is of a construction substantially similar to the one shown in our patent above referred to, we desire to attach the arms to the rear upper side of the standard branches by means of staples or the like, and the right-hand branch of the loop, or that one which connects with the hinged branch of the standard, is hooked at its forward end, as shown, so that the same may be readily connected to and disconnected from the said hinged branch during the operation of adjusting the hand-lever. Thus it will be perceived that the operation may be both rapid and effective, as it is only necessary, after loosening the bolt at the top of the standard, to pull the hook-arm of the loop-dog from the staple in the hinged branch of the standard, after which the said branch may be let down upon its hinge and the lever raised or lowered to the desired recessed bearings. The hinged branch is then thrown up, the loop-dog attached, and the nut applied to the top bolt when the jack is again ready for use. The forward recessed end of the power-lever is faced with metal, (shown at at G,) having its vertical portion *g* extending slightly above the upper longitudinal surface of the said lever, to prevent a vehicle or other device, when engaged thereby, from sliding rearwardly thereon.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lifting-jack having a hinged branch adapted to co-operate with a fixed branch to support a power-lever, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the standard having a vertical branch or extension provided on its inner side with recessed bearings, of the parallel hinged branch having similar recesses

to receive the lateral pin of the power-lever, and means for connecting the respective branches at their upper ends, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with the standard, constructed as described, of the hinged branch having its upper end transversely perforated, and the bolt at the upper end of the fixed branch carrying a jam block and nut, substantially as shown and specified.

4. The combination, with the standard having the hinged branch, and means for connecting the same to the fixed branch, of the loop-dog having its forward ends connected to the upper end of the respective branches of the standard, the arm of the loop connecting with the hinged branch being adapted to disconnect readily in adjusting the power-lever, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of witnesses.

WILLIAM K. MOTTRAM.
JAMES A. MUNDY.

Witnesses:
JOHN P. LAIRD,
S. DEVON,
JOHN P. LAIRD, Jr.