

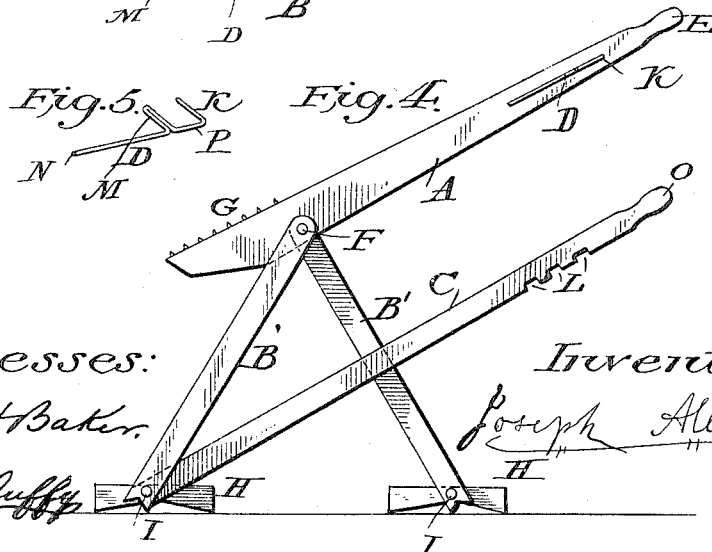
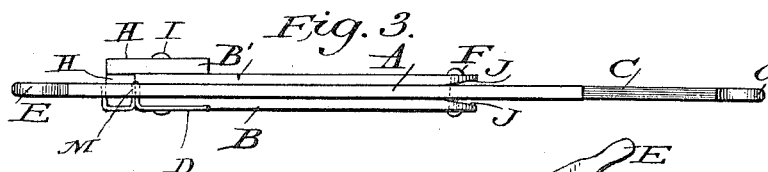
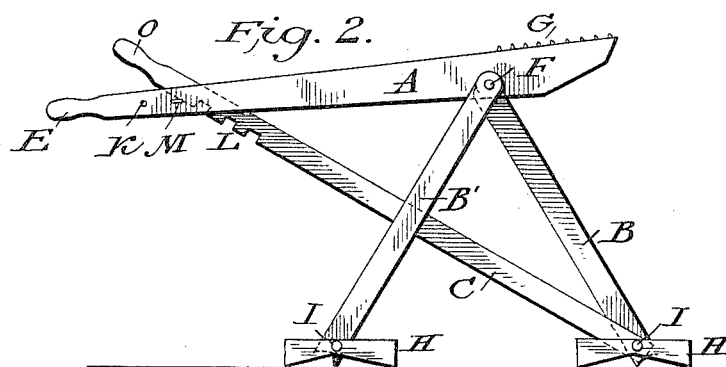
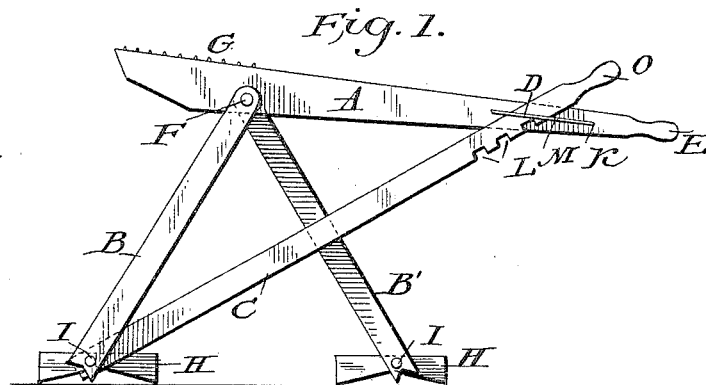
No. 649,895.

Patented May 22, 1900.

J. ALLEN.
WAGON JACK.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WAGON-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,895, dated May 22, 1900.

Application filed March 21, 1900. Serial No. 9,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ALLEN, of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wagon-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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in wagon-jacks, the object being to provide a wagon-jack that shall be constructed of few parts and of great strength and durability and adapted to be supplied to the trade at small cost.

My invention further consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are views in side elevation of the opposite sides of my improved wagon-jack. Fig. 3 is a view of the same when folded up for shipment. Fig. 4 shows the jack when about to be placed beneath an axle or other object to be raised. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the catch D.

A represents the lifting-lever, pivoted near the lifting end between the upper ends of the standards B B' by means of a bolt or rivet F. The short end of the lever is nailed with headless nails G to prevent the axletree from slipping on the lifting-lever when the latter is operated to raise an axle, and these nails are less liable to pull out when coming in contact with the axletree on account of being without heads.

C is an adjustable locking-bar one end of which is pivoted to the lower portion of the standard B by means of a bolt or rivet I, which forms a pivot also for an adjustable foot H, and the opposite or free end of the bar is provided with a handle O. Near the free end is a series of three or more notches L on the lower edge which are adapted to engage with the catch D, which is attached near the handle end of the lifting-lever A. The catch D is made of wire, one end K being bent at right angles to the body-section P in order that it may pass through the lever

near the handle, and thus make the first point of fastening. At the other end of the body-section P is formed a loop M, which lies at right angles to part P, and is hence parallel to end K. It is of equal length with K and is also intended to pass through the lever and form another fastening-point for the catch. These two points of fastening attach the catch firmly to the lever; but the catch is so held that the body does not touch the lever, allowing a space for a purpose stated below. Beyond the loop the catch is extended in the same straight line with the body portion P to form an open end N, which is spaced away from the lever, as above stated. This permits the insertion of the end of the locking-bar which carries the notches, so that they may engage with the loop M to hold the lifting-lever in any desired position within the range determined upon in the placing of the notches.

The adjustable feet are arched in the form shown in the drawings in order that they may readily adapt themselves to varying conditions of surface upon which the jack may be placed and at the same time afford a considerable surface of contact, so as to avoid sinking in soft soil. The lower ends of the parts B B' are also arched, as shown, so that they may be used upon a hard surface instead of feet H. The upper ends of the standards B B' are beveled, as shown, so that they may have a lateral movement relative to each other and also to the lifting-lever. This throws the feet out of line and makes the device more staple, as will be readily understood.

The forwardly-projecting extension N of the catch prevents side motion of the locking-bar, and at the same time it does not interfere with the free insertion of said bar when so desired for use or the subsequent withdrawal of the same when it is desired to fold the device for shipment or storage in the form shown in Fig. 3, where A is shown upside down, and B B' are shown swung to the left.

The top of the lifting-bar is unobstructed, except for the slight projection of the nails shown, so that it may be passed under the object to be lifted until the latter is almost over the pivot-point whenever the weight to be lifted is great and the distance through which it is to be raised is small.

What I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wagon-jack the combination of a lifting-lever, a supporting-frame, a locking-bar pivoted at one end to said frame and having notches near its other end, and a catch upon the side of the lifting-lever, said catch having a forwardly-projecting open end to admit the notched end of the locking-bar and prevent side motion thereof, substantially as described.

2. In a wagon-jack the combination of a support, a lifting-lever pivotally mounted thereon, a foot pivoted to the bottom of the support, and a locking-bar pivotally attached to said support and foot by their common pivot and engaging the lifting-lever, substantially as described.

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