

WHAT IS A CO-OP?

THERE IS A WAY TO GET THE THINGS THAT POOR PEOPLE NEED. THERE IS A WAY FOR ALL OF THEM TO OWN A BUSINESS.

THEY CAN START A BUSINESS OF THEIR OWN TO GET THE THINGS THEY NEED.

A BUSINESS LIKE THIS IS CALLED A CO-OP, OR COOPERATIVE.

A CO-OP IS A BUSINESS WHICH IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PEOPLE.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF A CO-OP IS TO SERVE ITS MEMBERS AND TO RETURN THE PROFITS TO THEM.

THERE ARE THREE MAIN KINDS OF CO-OPS:

- 1. MARKETING CO-OPS**—Selling the products of its members together through the Co-op, thus getting a better price.
- 2. PURCHASING CO-OPS**—Purchasing in quantities such items as food, fertilizer, clothing, and so on, and selling them at a profit. At the end of the year the savings are returned to the members.
- 3. SERVICE CO-OPS**—Furnishing services to its members such as insurance, credit, health care, and so on.

CO-OPS ARE NOT SOMETHING NEW—THEY HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS. SOME OF THE CO-OPS STARTED BY POOR PEOPLE MANY YEARS AGO ARE NOW DOING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF BUSINESS A YEAR. THEY ARE VERY SUCCESSFUL—AND THE PEOPLE IN THESE CO-OPS ARE NOT POOR ANY MORE.

CO-OP BOARD

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INTEREST:

Under the loan guaranty and participation plans, interest rates are set by the bank, but may not exceed 8 percent. Interest rates on SBA's portion of immediate participation as well as direct loans, may not exceed 5½ percent.

COLLATERAL:

Security for a loan may consist of one or more of these: a mortgage on land, a building and/or equipment; assignment of warehouse receipts for marketable merchandise; a mortgage on chattels; guarantees or personal endorsements, and in some instances, assignment of current receivables. A pledge or mortgage on inventories usually is not satisfactory collateral unless the inventories are stored in a bonded or otherwise acceptable warehouse.

INELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS:

Because it is a public agency using taxpayer's funds, SBA has an unusual responsibility as a lender. It therefore will not make loans:

1. If the funds are otherwise available on reasonable terms.
2. If the loan is to (a) pay off a creditor or creditors of the applicant who are inadequately secured and in a position to sustain loss, (b) provide funds for distribution or payment to the principals of the applicant, or (c) replenish funds previously used for such purposes.
3. If the loan allows speculation in any kind of property.
4. If the applicant is a non-profit enterprise.
5. If the loan finances recreational or amusement facilities, unless the facilities contribute to the health or general well-being of the public.
6. If the applicant is a newspaper, magazine, book publishing company, radio broadcasting company, or similar enterprise.
7. If 50 percent or more of the net sales of the applicant is derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages.
8. If any of the gross income of the applicant (or of any of its principal owners) is derived from gambling activities.
9. If the loan provides funds to an enterprise primarily engaged in lending or investments.
10. If the loan finances real property that is, or is to be, held for sale or investment.
11. If the loan encourages monopoly or is inconsistent with the accepted standards of the American system of free competitive enterprise.
12. If the loan is used to relocate a business for other than sound business purposes.
13. If the purpose in applying for a loan is to effect a change in ownership of the business; however, loans may be authorized for this purpose if the result would be to aid in the sound development of a small business or to keep it in operation.

APPLYING FOR A LOAN:

If your bank is interested in making a loan to you under the guaranty or participation plans, it will provide or obtain the SBA loan forms.

Manufacturing - small if average employment in the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed 250, including employees of any affiliates; large if average employment was more than 1,000. If employment exceeded 250 but not 1,000 SBA bases its determination on a specific size standard for the particular industry.

Wholesaling - small if yearly sales are not over \$5 million.

Retailing and Service - small if annual sales or receipts are not over \$1 million.

In some instances, SBA uses other standards. Ask the nearest SBA field office what standard applies to your type of business.

GENERAL CREDIT REQUIREMENTS:

A loan applicant must:

- a. Be of good character.
- b. Show ability to operate his business successfully.
- c. Have enough capital in the business so that, with an SBA loan, he can operate on a sound financial basis.
- d. Show the proposed loan is of sound value.
- e. Show that the past earnings record and future prospects of the firm indicate ability to repay the loan and other fixed debt, if any, out of income.
- f. If the venture is a new business, be able to provide from his own resources approximately half of the total required funds.

AMOUNTS AND TERMS OF LOANS:

Small firms must try to obtain the financing they need from banks or other private lenders before seeking an SBA loan. The private lender--not the Government--should be a business concern's first line of credit. In fact, SBA encourages private financing by guaranteeing bank loans to small firms. SBA guarantees up to 90 percent or \$350,000 of the loan, whichever is less.

If the small firm is unable to obtain either a direct or an SBA guaranteed loan, SBA will consider participating with a bank to make the loan. If that is not feasible SBA will consider a direct loan.

The Agency's share of a participation loan may not at the present time exceed \$150,000. Direct loans may not exceed \$100,000.

MATURITY:

Most SBA loans may be for as long as 10 years. However, working capital loans are usually limited to 6 years.

SBA BUSINESS LOANS

SBA BUSINESS LOANS:

Small Business Administration business loans have helped thousands of small firms get started, expand, grow and prosper.

Small manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, service concerns and other businesses may borrow from the agency to construct, expand, or convert facilities, purchase buildings, equipment, or materials, or obtain working capital.

One important restriction applies to all SBA loans. By law, the Agency may not make a loan if a business can obtain funds from a bank or other private source. You therefore must first seek private financing before applying to SBA. This means that you must apply for a loan to your local bank; if you live in a larger city--one with more than 200,000 people--you must apply to two banks.

Applicants for direct or immediate participation loans must agree to comply with SBA regulations that there will be no discrimination in employment or services to the public, based on race, color, or national origin.

LENDING OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of the Small Business Administration lending program is to make sound loans with high investment returns that meet certain national or local objectives.

SBA makes loans it deems in the public interest. They are based on local needs and are designed to help strengthen local economies by providing needed services, products, facilities or new business or employment opportunities. To meet its objectives, SBA may make direct or immediate participation loans to eligible:

Businesses in designated unemployment areas.

Firms which help reduce the balance of payments deficit through export sales.

Businesses that help achieve precise national goals, such as firms necessary to government procurement activities, or those that help reduce air or water pollution, or contribute to the development of Federally-owned recreational lands.

WHAT IS A SMALL BUSINESS?

For business loan purposes, SBA defines a small business as one that is independently owned and operated, nondominant in its field, and meets employment or sales standards developed by the agency. For most industries, these standards are as follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
908 SOUTH 20TH STREET
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, 35205

① Enclosed is literature outlining the policies and procedures of
this Administration for granting financial assistance to small business firms. ②

At the present time, we can accept direct loans up to \$100,000 and immediate participation loans when SBA's share is not more than \$150,000. We can accept guaranteed loans when SBA's share is not more than \$350,000 with much less restrictions.

The funds we have available for loans are limited; consequently we will not be able to accept every loan application. We must utilize these limited funds to the best possible advantage to the general public interest, as well as concentrating loan approval on those applications where past operations clearly have demonstrated ability to repay the loan from profits of the business.

We will not be permitted to accept applications in excess of our currently available funds since it might be a considerable length of time before a waiting backlog of accumulated applications can be funded. A long waiting period would not be fair to loan applicants.

We realize that time, and some expense, is involved in submitting a loan application. However, for the reasons stated above, we cannot promise that we will be able to accept your loan application if submitted. Nevertheless, if you feel your loan request would qualify under the above criteria and you desire to take the risk of our not being able to accept it, you may submit your application for our review. Application forms are available upon request.

As stated above, there is no restriction against acceptance of loan applications under our bank guaranty plan. Accordingly, if you can get a bank to make you the loan subject to SBA's guarantee of up to 90%, we can assure you prompt consideration of such an application.

Very truly yours,

modifications of the example of the invention herein chosen for the purpose of the disclosure which do not constitute departures from the spirit and scope of the invention set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A jack comprising, in combination:
 - (a) a support;
 - (b) a threaded spindle having an axis and mounted on said support for rotation about said axis, said spindle extending away from said support;
 - (c) a reversible electric motor having an output shaft;
 - (d) a socket member on said output shaft formed with an axially open recess;
 - (e) gear means on said support for connecting said motor to said spindle, and for rotating the spindle when said motor is energized.
 - (1) said gear means including a coupling member shaped for being conformingly received in said recess;
 - (2) said recess being of noncircular cross section transversely of the axis of said output shaft;
 - (f) guide means on said support movably engaging said motor for movement of the motor toward and away from a position in which said coupling member is conformingly received in said recess;
 - (g) lock means for securing the motor in said position;
 - (h) handle means on said motor for withdrawing the same from said position thereof;
 - (i) elongated conductor means, one end of said conductor means being connected to said motor;
 - (j) plug means on the other end of said conductor means for connecting the motor with a source of electric current; and
 - (k) a bracket assembly threadedly engaging a portion of said spindle axially remote from said support.

2. A jack as set forth in claim 1, wherein said support includes a hollow base member, having an open end dimensioned for passing said motor, said guide means including a first guide member mounted in said hollow base member, a second guide member on said motor slidably

engaging said first guide member during said movement of said motor, and releasable from said first guide member by said movement of the motor away from said position, said open end being spaced from said coupling member in the direction of said movement; and said lock means including a cover mounted on said base member for movement toward and away from a locking position in which the cover member closes the open end of said base member and locks the motor in the same.

3. A jack as set forth in claim 1, wherein said support includes a bottom plate normally horizontal in the operative position of said jack, and a thrust bearing on said plate coaxial with said spindle for supporting the spindle in a normal operating position in which the axis of the spindle is upright, said gear means including a first bevel gear on said spindle upwardly offset from said thrust bearing, and a second bevel gear mounted on said support for rotation about a normally horizontal axis, said second bevel gear being upwardly offset from said first bevel gear.
4. A jack as set forth in claim 1, wherein said bracket assembly includes a sleeve member internally threaded and threadedly engaging said spindle, a bracket member formed with an opening and slidably receiving said sleeve member in said opening, and locking means for securing said bracket member and said sleeve member to each other against relative movement.

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3,392,959
 BUMPER JACK
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 Filed Feb. 17, 1967, Ser. No. 616,890
 4 Claims. (Cl. 254—103)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A bumper jack for a motor car has a normally upright threaded spindle journaled in a base and rotated by a reversible electric motor releasably mounted in the base. An internally threaded sleeve on the spindle carries a bumper-engaging bracket. The motor is connected to the spindle by a coupling having a polygonal input member and a mating socket member on the motor dimensioned for turning the polygonal head screws which fasten the wheels of a motor car to the axle. The motor is energized by the battery of the motor car through the cigarette lighter outlet in the dashboard.

Background of the invention

This invention relates to jacks for lifting the weight of a motor car from one of its wheels so that the wheel may be replaced, and particularly to a screw jack.

Conventional automotive jacks are hand-operated, and the force of the operator is transmitted to a load carrying bracket of the jack through levers, screws, or a hydraulic system to provide the necessary mechanical advantage. Still, the force required for operating a conventional jack is substantial, and the jack cannot be operated by many women nor by persons in ill health.

Summary of the invention

The jack of this invention is electrically operated and draws operating power from the car battery. It has a base on which a reversible electric motor is mounted and in which a spindle is journaled for rotation about an axis which is upright in the operative condition of the jack. The motor is connected to the spindle by gearing and is provided with a conductor and a plug on the conductor for receiving power from an outlet on the car.

A bracket assembly is threadedly mounted on the spindle and travels axially along the spindle when it is prevented from rotating by engagement with the bumper of the car while the spindle turns about its axis.

Other features and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following description of a preferred embodiment when considered in connection with the attached drawing.

Brief description of the drawing

The sole figure of the drawing shows a bumper jack of the invention in side elevation, and partly in section.

Description of the preferred embodiment

The jack includes a hollow base 1 which has a flat bottom plate 2 and supports the other elements of the jack. The smooth cylindrical end of a spindle 3 is vertically mounted in the base 1 by means of a thrust bearing 4 on the bottom plate 2 and by a guide bearing 5 in the top plate 6 of the base 1. The spindle 3 carries a fixedly fastened bevel gear 7 which meshes with a bevel gear 8 on one end of a short horizontal shaft 9 journaled in a partition 10 in the base 1. The other end of the shaft 9 has a hexagonal head 11. The gear 8 is offset from the gear 7 in a normally upward direction and thereby axially secures the spindle 3 in the base 1.

A reversible electric motor 12 mounted in the base 1 and having a built-in overload clutch is provided with two axially elongated rails 13 of which only one is seen in the drawing. The rails 13 engage guide channels 14 on the upright inner walls of the base 1. The open end of the base 1 adjacent the motor 12 is normally closed by a cover 15 mounted on a hinge 16, and secured in the closed position by a latch 17. When the cover is closed, the motor 12 is secured axially on the channels 14 by an abutment 18 on the cover 15. The motor has a handle 30 to which access can be had by opening the cover 15.

The output shaft 19 of the motor 12 projects from the latter in a direction away from the cover 15, and carries a socket 20 which matingly receives the head 11 on the shaft 9. Power may be supplied to the motor 12 through a cable 21 which passes through a reversing switch 22 and terminates in a plug 23 shaped and dimensioned for engagement with the cigarette lighter socket on the dashboard of the nonillustrated car which the jack is intended to lift.

The portion of the spindle 3 which projects from the base 1 is provided with square threads 24 which engage mating internal threads in a sleeve 25. The sleeve 25 is guided in an upright passage of a bumper engaging bracket 26 which may be locked to the sleeve 25 by a cam 27 equipped with an operating arm 28.

The jack is operated as follows:

The base 1 is positioned on the ground near the bumper 30 to be engaged. The plug 23 is inserted into the nonillustrated cigarette lighter socket of the car, and the motor 12 is energized to turn the spindle 3 in a direction to lift the sleeve 25 while the latter is manually held against rotation. When the sleeve is on an adequate level, the motor is stopped, the cam 27 is released from the sleeve 25 by the handle 28, and the bracket 26 is raised manually until it abuts against the nonillustrated bumper. The bracket is then locked to the sleeve 25 by the cam 27. When the motor 12 is started again to raise the sleeve 25, rotation of the latter is prevented by the engagement of the bracket 26 with the bumper, and the latter is lifted by the power of the motor 12. When the load of the car is lifted from the wheel which it is intended to replace, the latch 17 is opened, the cover 15 is swung upward, and the motor 12 is withdrawn from the base 1 by means of the handle 30 through the open end of the base 1 which is dimensioned for passage of the motor.

The screws which fasten the wheel to the axle of the car are selected to have heads fitting the socket 20 on the output shaft 19. The socket is slipped over the heads of the wheel screws, and the screws are removed one after another by rotation of the output shaft 19 under the power of the motor 12.

After replacement of the wheel, the screws are again tightened by the power of the motor 12, and the built-in overload clutch of the motor prevents stripping of the screw threads. The pitch of the square threads 24 is small enough to prevent spontaneous lowering of the bracket 26 during the wheel change. The motor 12 is returned to the base 1, and its output shaft 19 is rotated to lower the engaged bumper until the newly mounted wheel takes the load. The motor 12 may then be stopped, and the bracket 26 may be lowered further by unlocking the cam 27. The plug 23 is withdrawn from the cigarette lighter socket, and the jack may be stored in the car in the usual manner. If it is inconvenient to handle the jack with its motor because of its weight, the motor may be removed and stored separately.

It should be understood, of course, that the foregoing disclosure relates only to a preferred embodiment of the invention, and that it is intended to cover all changes and



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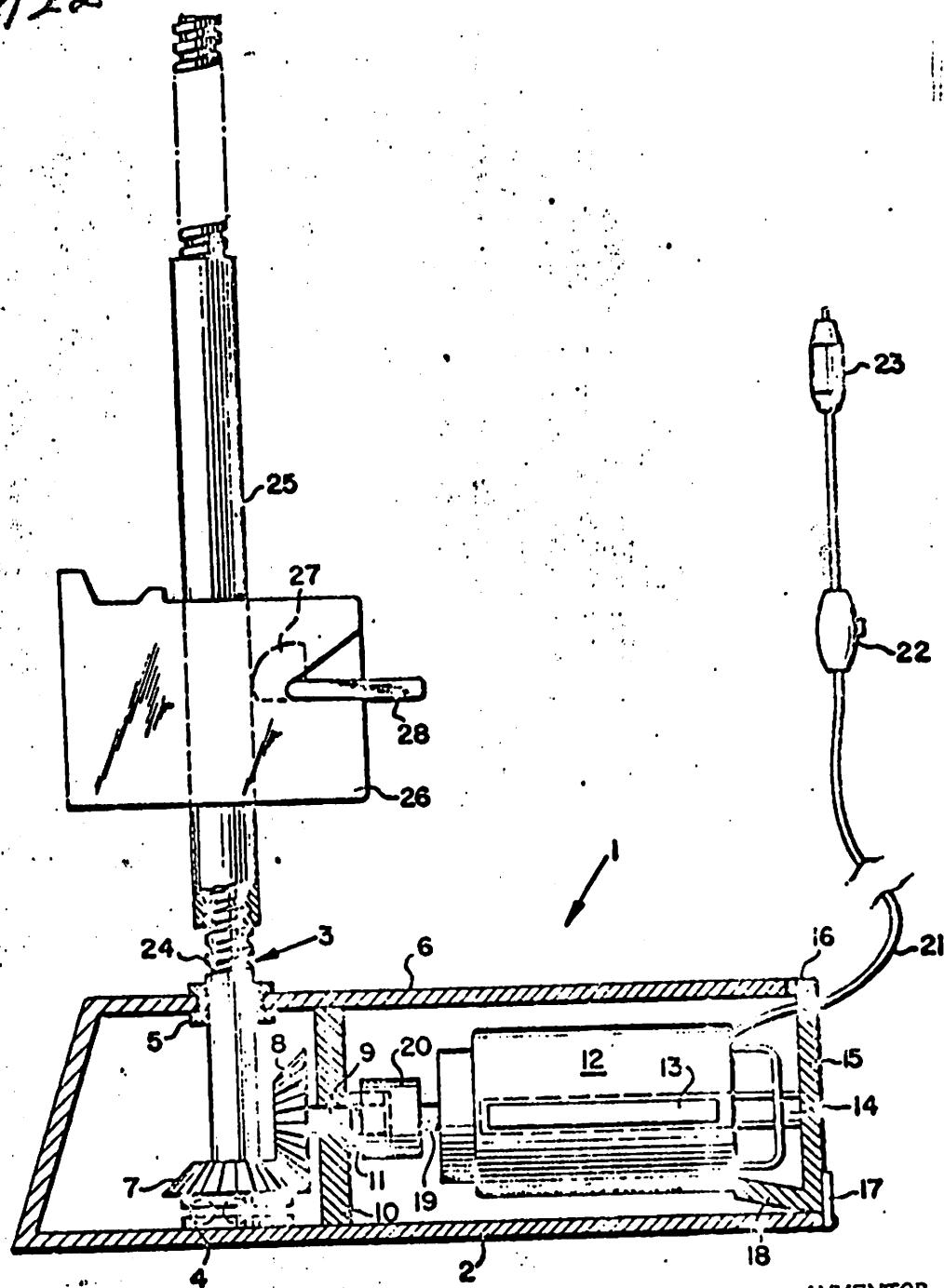
S. LEWIS

3,392,959

BUMPER JACK

Filed Feb. 17, 1967

516-487-1722



INVENTOR
SAMUEL LEWIS

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AGENTS

THE UNITED STATES

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

Whereas, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE
Commissioner of Patents

A PETITION PRAYING FOR THE GRANT OF LETTERS PATENT FOR AN ALLEGED
NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION THE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CON-
TAINED IN THE SPECIFICATION OF WHICH A COPY IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND
MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES
MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS,
FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PATENT OFFICE IN THE CLAIMANT(S) INDICATED
IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID
CLAIMANT(S) IS(ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A PATENT UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THESE PRESENTS ARE TO GRANT UNTO
THE SAID CLAIMANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID
CLAIMANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF SEVENTEEN YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS
GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF ISSUE FEES AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE
RIGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM MAKING, USING OR SELLING THE SAID INVENTION
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office
to be affixed at the City of Washington
the sixteenth day of July,
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine
hundred and sixty-eight, and of the
Independence of the United States of America
the one hundred and ninety-third.

Attest:

Edward J. Berney
Register of Patents

Edward J. Berney
Commissioner of Patents