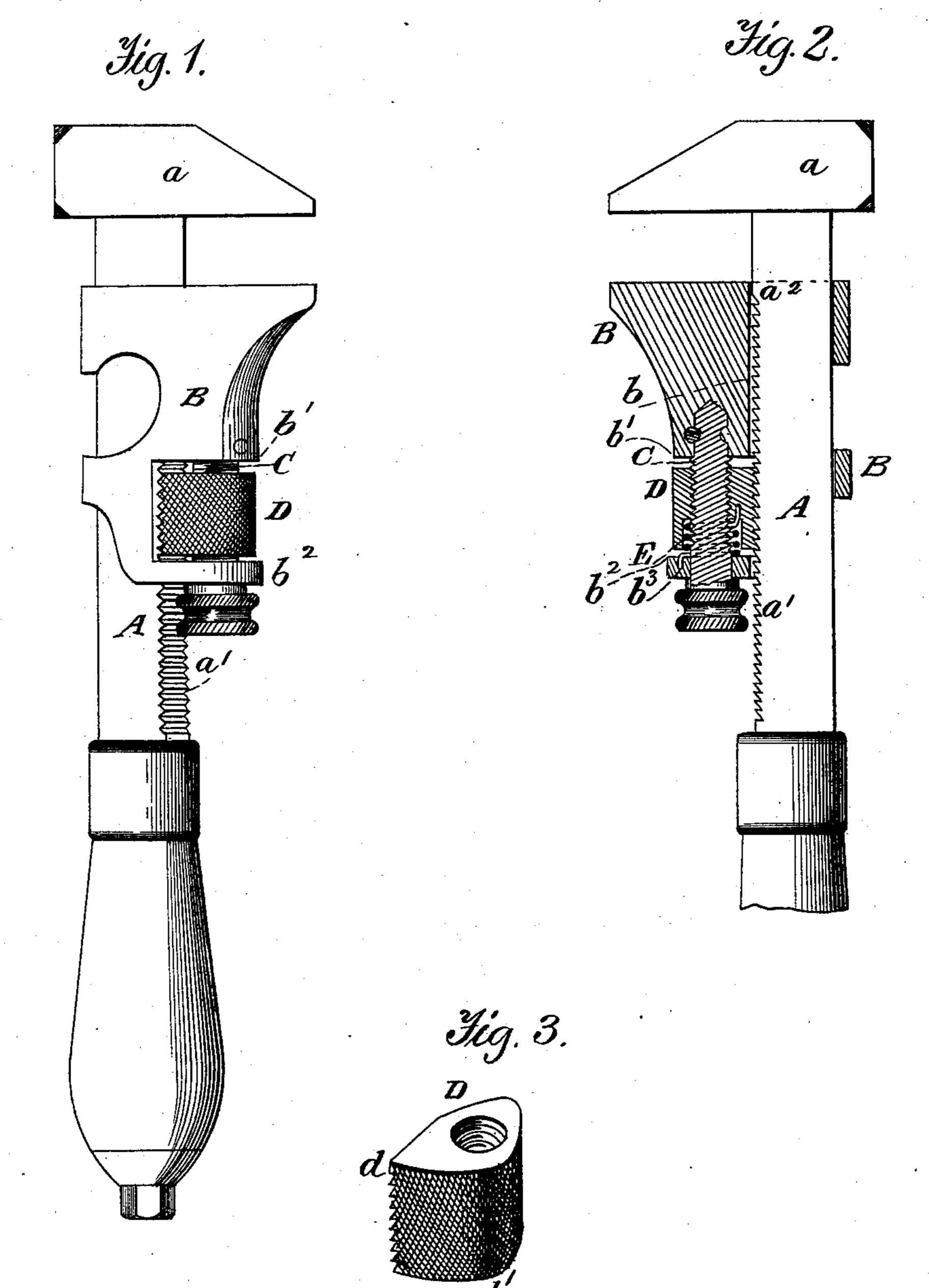
## S. HOOKEY & N. J. REITER.

WRENCH.

No. 361,287.

Patented Apr. 19, 1887.



Witnesses. A. Auppert Ellis Inventor: Samuel Hosokey?, N. V. Reiter, Per Monnas P. Simpson atty

## United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL HOOKEY AND NICHOLAS J. REITER, OF NATRONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,287, dated April 19, 1887.

Application filed January 10, 1887. Serial No. 223,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Samuel Hookey and Nicholas J. Reiter, citizens of the United States, residing at Natrona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Monkey-Wrenches; and we do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The special object of the invention is to make a monkey-wrench so that the sliding jaw may be held in the left hand, adjusted with the right, and locked automatically, as hereinafter

described.

We will first describe our improvements in connection with the drawings, and then point out our invention in the claim.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of my improved monkey-wrench; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section thereof, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of the nut-latch.

In the drawings, A represents the ordinary wrench-bar, with the fixed jaw a and the rack

a', made oblique to the top  $a^2$ .

B is the movable jaw, whose shank b is made hollow, so as to slide on bar A, and provided with the swiveled screw C. On the latter we place the traveling nut D, so that when a fine adjustment of the jaws is desired it may be placed at any suitable point on the screw between the points b' b² of the jaw B. We make this nut in the form of an eccentric or lever, whose long arm d is provided with suitable teeth on its under side to engage those on the bar A, the teeth on the latter being preferably on a slant or at an oblique angle to the top of

bar A. Under any circumstances the toothfaces of the nut and the bar must be in such local relation to each other that the teeth of one will fit between the teeth of the other. 45 The short arm d' is roughened on the outer end where the pressure is to be given by the thumb.

To the inside of the nut-latch D we make fast one end of a spring, E, which is then coiled 50 around the screw C, and the other end made

fast at  $b^3$  to the jaw B.

By holding the handle in the left hand, pressing with the thumb on the outer end of arm d', and placing the forefinger under jaw 55 B, the latter may be moved up on the bar A until it grasps the nut, which is to be turned on or off its screw.

We are aware that the hollow sliding jaw of a wrench has been so combined with a rack 60 and dog as to require said jaw to be raised in order to disengage the dog from the rack; but

What we claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, is--

The combination, with a hollow sliding 65 wrench-jaw, rack-bar, and longitudinal pivot, of a latch, D, arranged to turn transversely on or with said pivot, having the subjacently-toothed arm d and thumb-arm d', and provided with a retracting spiral spring on said 70 pivot, whereby the latch may be unfastened by a lateral movement and held from the rack by the thumb of the hand which moves the sliding jaw, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures 75 in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL HOOKEY. NICHOLAS J. REITER.

Witnesses:

John Long, Alison Mitchell.