

(No Model.)

M. H. POOR.
TOOL.

No. 599,194.

Patented Feb. 15, 1898.

Fig. 1

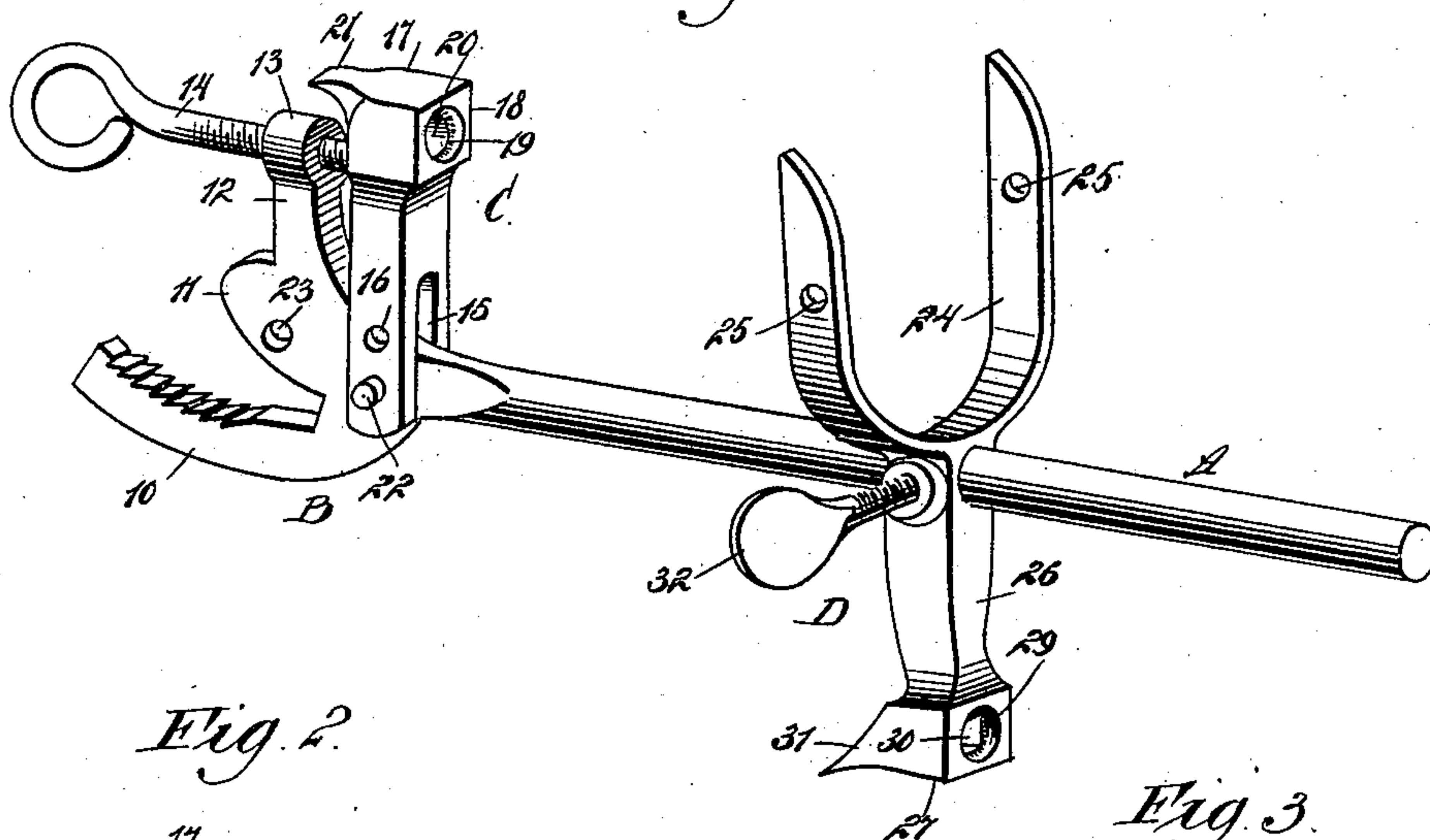


Fig. 2.

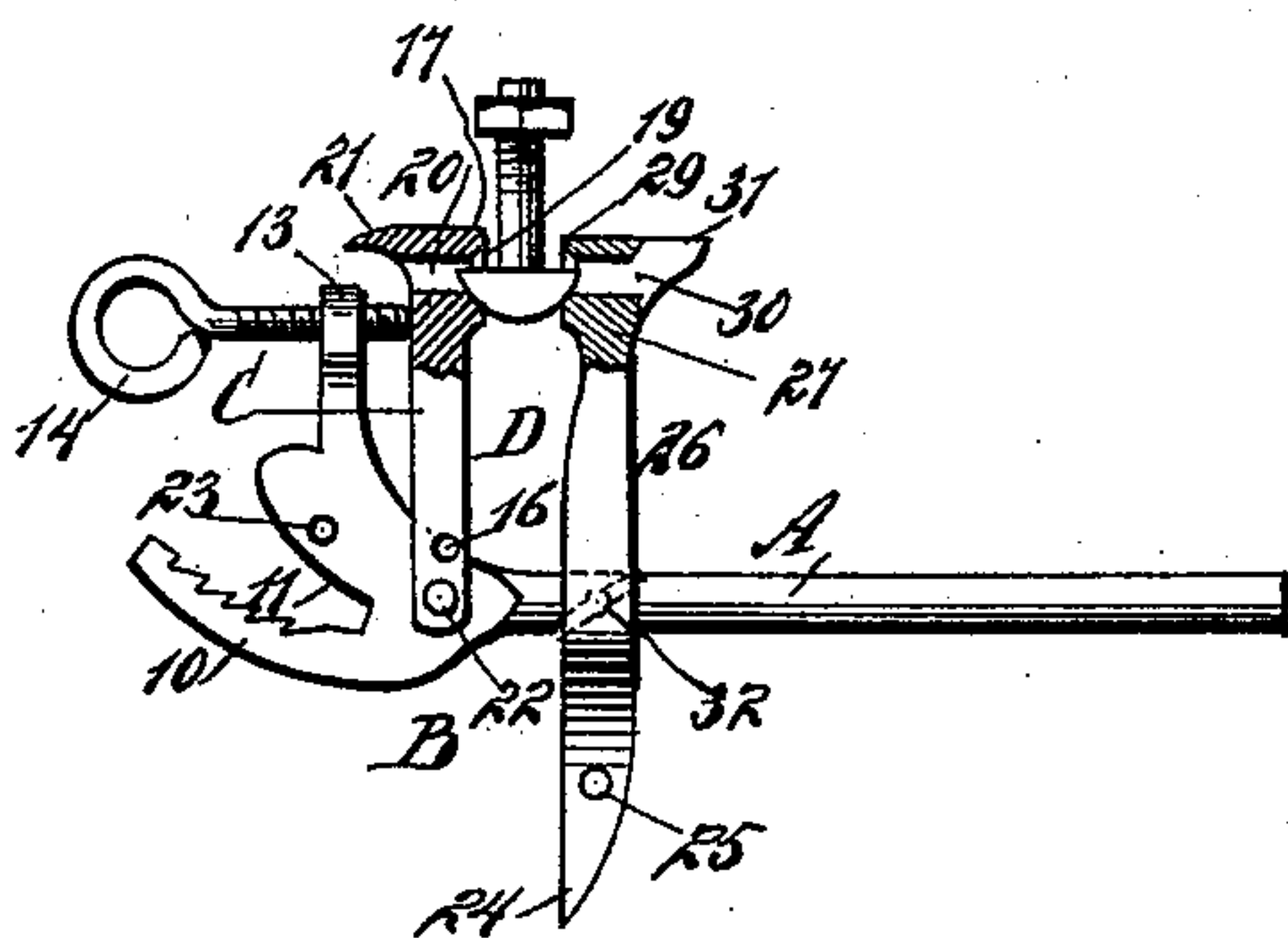


Fig. 3.

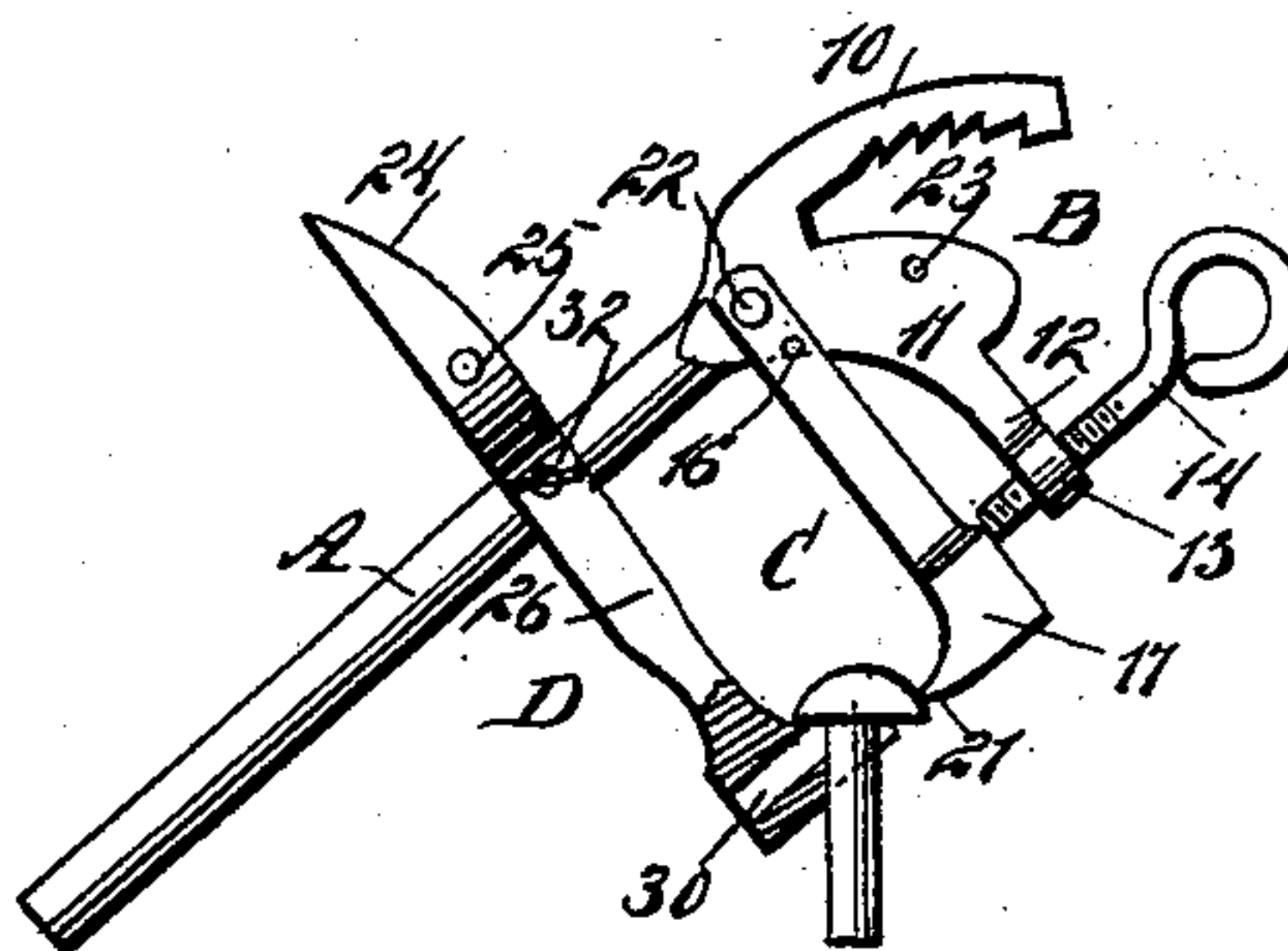


Fig 5

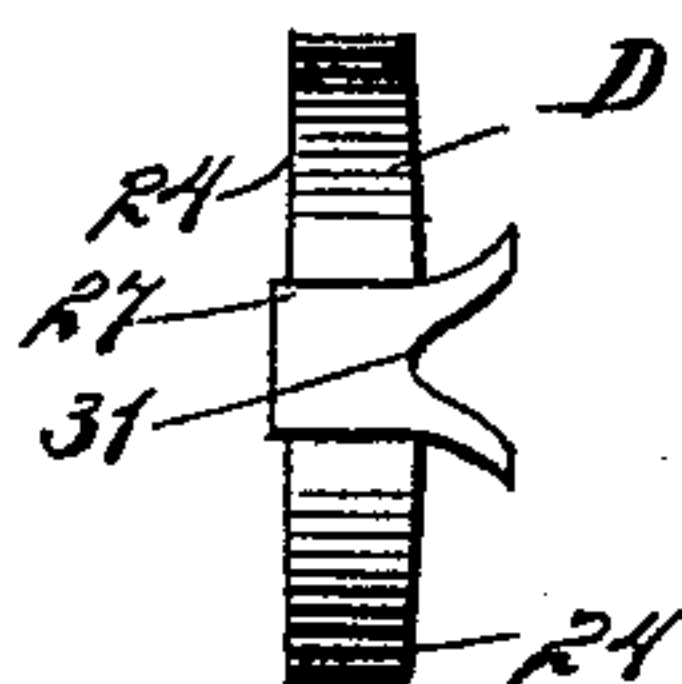
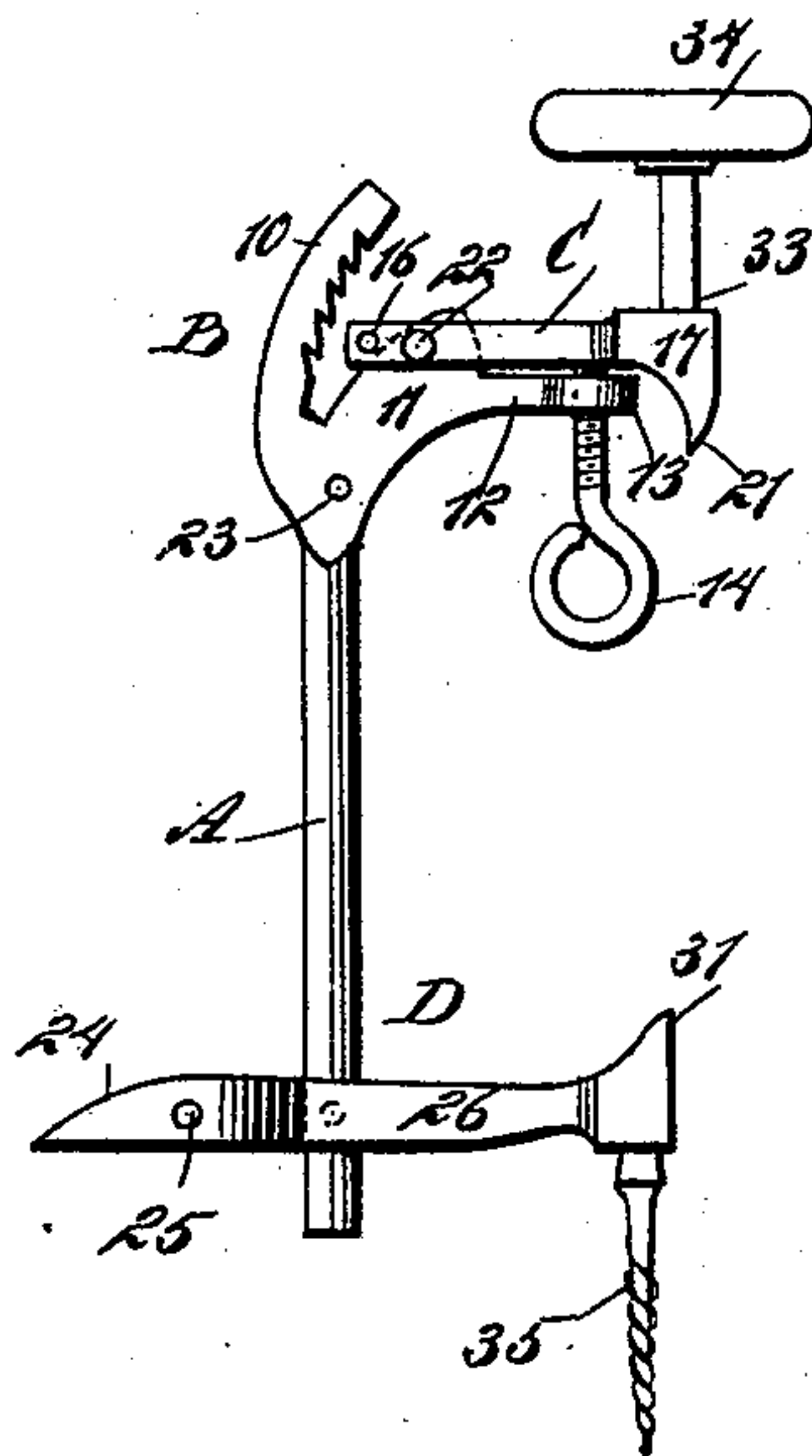


Fig 4



WITNESSES :

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MORRILL HART POOR, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,194, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed August 20, 1897. Serial No. 648,931. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRILL HART POOR, of San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a tool which will be capable of various uses, being especially adapted as a clamp, vise, brace or drill-stock, or wrench; and a further object of the invention is to construct a tool of the character above set forth in a simple, durable, and economic manner and so that its various parts may be expeditiously and conveniently changed to suit the character of the work at hand.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved tool. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the tool, parts being in section, illustrating its parts in one position and as employed as a vise. Fig. 3 is also a side elevation, partly in section, illustrating the parts used as a vise, but the parts are in a different position than shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the tool, illustrating its application as a brace or drill-stock; and Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of one of the adjustable arms of the device.

A body-bar A is employed, which is preferably round in cross-section, and at one end of this body-bar a pipe-wrench B is formed, which may constitute an integral portion of the body-bar or be attached thereto. In the drawings the pipe-wrench is shown as forming a continuation of the body-bar and embraces a curved jaw 10, having its inner face toothed, and a second jaw 11. From the second jaw 11 a standard 12 is projected, substantially at a right angle to the body-bar, and at the front end of this standard an eye 13 is formed, interiorly threaded to receive a set-screw 14, which may be entered into the eye from either side. An arm C is used in connection with the wrench end of the body-

bar, which end is flattened, and said arm C is bifurcated at one end, its members 15 being made to straddle the flattened portion of the body-bar. The members 15 of the arm C are provided with apertures 16, and at the opposite end of said arm C the arm is enlarged to form a head 17, which is shown as of substantially rectangular shape. What may be termed the "inner" face 18 of the said head 17, or that end which faces the handle end of the body-bar, is provided with a countersink 19 and a circular opening 20, which extends from the countersink through to the opposite face of the said head, and at the opposite or outer face of the head a sharp flat point 21 is projected therefrom, the top of the point being usually in a plane with the top portion of the head, as shown in Fig. 1. The surface around the countersink 19 is serrated or otherwise roughened, and this serrated and countersunk surface constitutes a vise-jaw.

The arm C is adjustably attached to the body-bar A by passing a pin 22 through one of a series of apertures 23, made in the flattened portion of the bar. It will thus be observed that the arm C is adjustably attached to the body-bar, and the set-screw 14 is arranged for engagement with one face of the head of said bar. A second arm D is employed, which arm comprises a forked section 24, having apertures 25 therein, and a body-section 26, terminating in a head 27, and in one side face of this head a countersink 29 is produced, the surface around the countersink being roughened, and a square or polygonal opening 30 is made in the head 27, extending from the countersink to the opposite side, the said square opening being adapted to receive the shank of a boring-bit or similar tool. At the opposite side of the head 27 to that in which the countersink is made a split jaw 31 is formed, as shown in Fig. 5, and a set-screw 32 is made to pass through the body into an opening made in the said body of dimensions and shape necessary to receive the body-bar A. The arm D is held upon the body-bar in any position in which it may be placed through the medium of the said set-screw 32.

The face of the arm D in which the countersink 29 is made is virtually a vise-jaw, and the serrated and countersink surfaces of the faces of the two arms D and C serve to hold

firmly any objects that may be received between them.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated the vise-jaws of the two arms D and C as being opposite each other and as holding between them the head of a bolt from which the nut is to be removed, the set-screw 14 serving to hold the jaw C in position, while the set-screw 32 performs the same function for the jaw D.

The tool when used as shown in Fig. 2 constitutes practically a vise and may be secured to any objects its forks may straddle by passing screws through the openings 25, or the points of the vise may be driven into any object capable of receiving them.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated the tool used also as a vise, but the parts are in a position to hold an object, which they could not do when in the position shown in Fig. 2. In said Fig. 2 the flat point of the arm C is placed opposite the claw or split jaw of the arm D.

In Fig. 4 the device is shown in use as a drill-stock. The jaw of the arm D is made to face the point 21 of the arm C, and in the opening 20 in the head of the arm C the shank 33 of a disk handle or a wheel 34 is entered, and a boring-bit or a drill 35 is made to enter the polygonal opening 30 in the head of the arm D. In boring wood the body-bar is grasped, and by exerting pressure on the top of the tool and turning the body-bar in a like manner as the crank of an ordinary brace the bit 35 will be driven into the material and may be drawn out therefrom. When metal is to be drilled, the handle 34 may be placed against any convenient support and braced against the same through the medium of the set-screw 14.

When the device is used as a brace or as a drill-stock, it may be brought into action in places where the ordinary brace or drill-stock could not be used, since the space between the two arms may be decreased by moving said arms toward each other.

The tool is capable of being employed in many other ways, which is not thought necessary to be mentioned or illustrated; but one other application may be stated—namely, with reference to the use of the device for turning or holding bolts for the purpose of removing nuts. Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, by reversing the positions of the point 21 and face 18 the point 21 may be brought to bear upon the head of a bolt that turns and from which a rusted or tightened nut is to be removed, while the fork 24 will be on the opposite side of the article through which the bolt passes. By operating the set-screw 14 the point 21 cuts into the bolt-head

and prevents it turning, while the nut that projects between the member of the fork can be easily removed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tool consisting of a body-bar, an arm pivoted on the said body-bar, provided at one side with a point and at the opposite side with a vise-jaw, and a second arm adjustable to and from the first-named arm, being likewise adjustable on the said body-bar, the second arm being provided with a split jaw at one side and a vise-jaw at the opposite side, for the purpose described.

2. A tool consisting of a body-bar, an arm pivoted on the body-bar, having a vise-jaw formed at one side of one end and a point at the opposite side of the same end, a second arm adjustable on the body-bar, provided with a fork at one end, a vise-jaw at one side of the opposite end, and a split jaw opposite the vise-jaw, and an adjusting-screw for the pivoted arm, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with a body-bar and a set-screw carried thereby, of an arm adjustably pivoted on the body-bar, adapted for engagement with the set-screw, and provided with a head having one of its faces roughened and its opposite face provided with a point, a second jaw loosely mounted on the body-arm and provided with a head at one end, having one face roughened and an opposite face provided with a split jaw, and means for locking the latter arm on the body-bar, for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with a body-bar, a set-screw carried by the body-bar, an arm pivoted on the body-bar, adapted to be engaged by the set-screw and provided with a head having an opening extending through it, a countersink at one end of the said opening, surrounded by a roughened surface, the opposite face of the head being provided with a projecting point, of an arm held to slide on the body-bar, terminating at one end in a fork and at the opposite end in a head, the head being provided with a polygonal slot extending through it, and a roughened countersink at one end of the said slot, the opposite side of the head being provided with a split jaw, and means for locking the sliding arm on the said body-bar, for the purpose specified.

MORRILL HART POOR.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. KLOCK,
CHAS. BAKER.