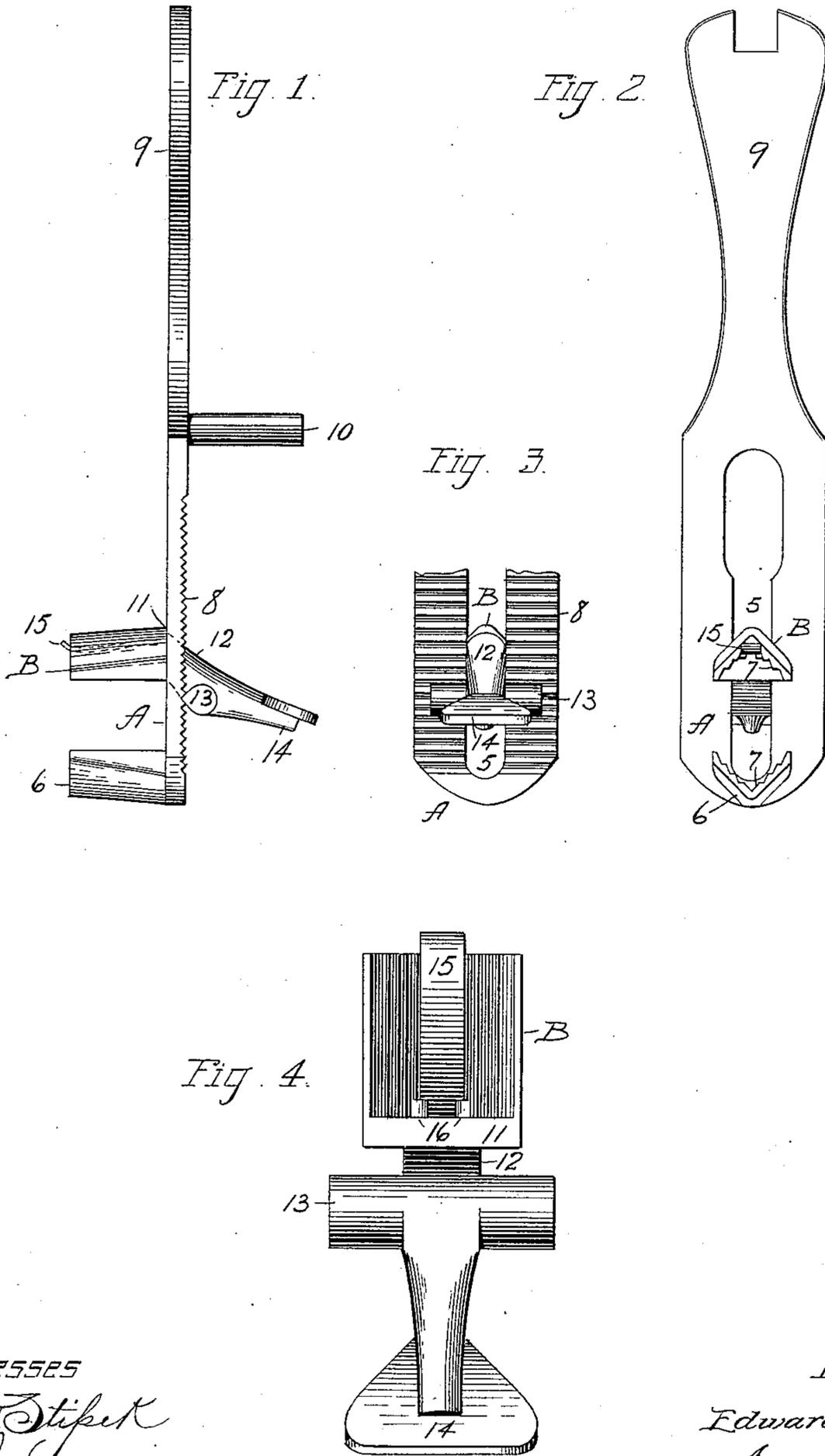


(No Model.)

E. P. CONWAY.
AXLE NUT WRENCH.

No. 606,047.

Patented June 21, 1898.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. CONWAY, OF SOUTHTON, CONNECTICUT.

AXLE-NUT WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,047, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed September 4, 1897. Serial No. 650,582. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. CONWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at South-
ington, in the county of Hartford and State of
5 Connecticut, have invented certain new and
useful Improvements in Axle-Nut Wrenches,
of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in
axle-nut wrenches; and the objects of my im-
10 provement are simplicity and economy in con-
struction and convenience and efficiency in
operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
a front elevation of my wrench. Fig. 2 is a
15 side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear ele-
vation of the lower end of the same, and Fig.
4 is a detached face view of the movable jaw.

The wrench-bar A is slotted longitudinally,
as at 5, and provided with the fixed jaw 6 at
20 its lower end. Said fixed jaw has an angular
or V-shaped inner face 7, that is adapted to
receive one corner of the axle-nut. The said
wrench-bar is also provided with a series of
holding-teeth 8 on that face which is opposite
25 the jaws. The upper end of the wrench-bar
may be provided with any suitable form of
handle or handles. I prefer to provide the
same with the main handle 9 in continuation
of the wrench-bar and a supplemental handle
30 10, that extends at right angles to the bar, as
shown, to permit of the wrench being opera-
ted as a crank to turn the nut on or off.

The movable or sliding jaw B is provided
with an angular or V-shaped inner face 7, the
35 same as that of the fixed jaw. The base 11
of the movable jaw is wide enough to rest
upon the face of the wrench-bar at the sides
of its slot 5, and extending from said base is
a shank 12 of a width that will readily pass
40 longitudinally through the said slot 5. The
said shank is provided with a cross-arm 13,
one edge or face of which is made to enter
the space between the teeth of the wrench-
bar. The shank is offset, so as to bring the
45 cross-arm 13 inside of the inner face of the
movable jaw, as best shown in Fig. 1. From
the cross-arm 13 the shank may extend out-
wardly away from the wrench-bar in the form
of any convenient handle 14. The slot 5 at
50 or near its upper end is wide enough to let
the handle and cross-arm of the shank 12
pass through it and then be twisted around

and slipped along into the position shown.
One of the jaws, preferably the movable jaw,
is provided with a spring 15 in the angle of 55
its inner face. This spring can be secured in
place in any proper manner—as, for example,
by lugs 16, Fig. 4, bent over its edges at its
inner end. It should have its free end pro-
60 ject into the space designed to receive the
nut, so that it will press against one corner
of a nut when the wrench is applied thereto.

In use the wrench-jaws are slipped over the
axle-nut, and if they are not close enough to
each other to properly hold the nut the mov- 65
able jaw is rocked inwardly a little on its
base to withdraw the engaging face of the
cross-arm 13 from the teeth on the wrench-
bar. The said movable jaw is forced closely
70 against the nut with sufficient force to com-
press the spring 15, in case said spring is em-
ployed. The nut and spring will hold the
jaws in the position shown, with the cross-arm
13 in engagement with the teeth of the wrench-
bar. The spring will serve to pinch the nut 75
sufficiently to prevent the wrench from acci-
dently falling off the nut, so that the user
may take hold of the supplemental handle 10
and turn the wrench as a crank to screw the
nut on or off. In order to move the sliding 80
jaw away from the fixed jaw, it is only nec-
essary to press downwardly on the handle 14
of the shank 12 to tip the said jaw and shank
sufficiently to disengage the cross-arm from
the teeth on the wrench-bar and then slide 85
the said jaw upwardly or back away from the
fixed jaw when the cross-arm is disengaged.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the slotted wrench-
bar having the fixed jaw on one side thereof 90
and the toothed face on the opposite side of
said wrench-bar, with the movable jaw having
the offset shank 12 extending through the slot
in the wrench-bar, the cross-arm 13 extending
95 from said shank inside of the inner face of
said jaw and having an edge for engaging the
teeth of the bar, said shank having also a pro-
jecting handle portion, the said cross-arm and
handle being on that side of the wrench-bar
which is opposite the said movable jaw, sub- 100
stantially as described.

2. The combination of the slotted wrench-
bar having a toothed face and the fixed jaw
with a V-shaped inner face, the movable jaw

having a like V-shaped inner face and the off-
set shank extending through the slot in the
wrench-bar, the cross-arm 13 having a thin
edge for engaging the teeth of the wrench-
5 bar, and a spring set in the apex of the inner
face of one of the jaws and acting in connec-
tion with the nut held in the wrench to hold

the edge of the cross-bar in engagement with
the teeth of the wrench-bar, substantially as
described.

EDWARD P. CONWAY.

Witnesses:

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
HIAL S. DE NEEFE.