

(No Model.)

E. P. CONWAY.
AXLE NUT WRENCH.

No. 606,047.

Patented June 21, 1898.

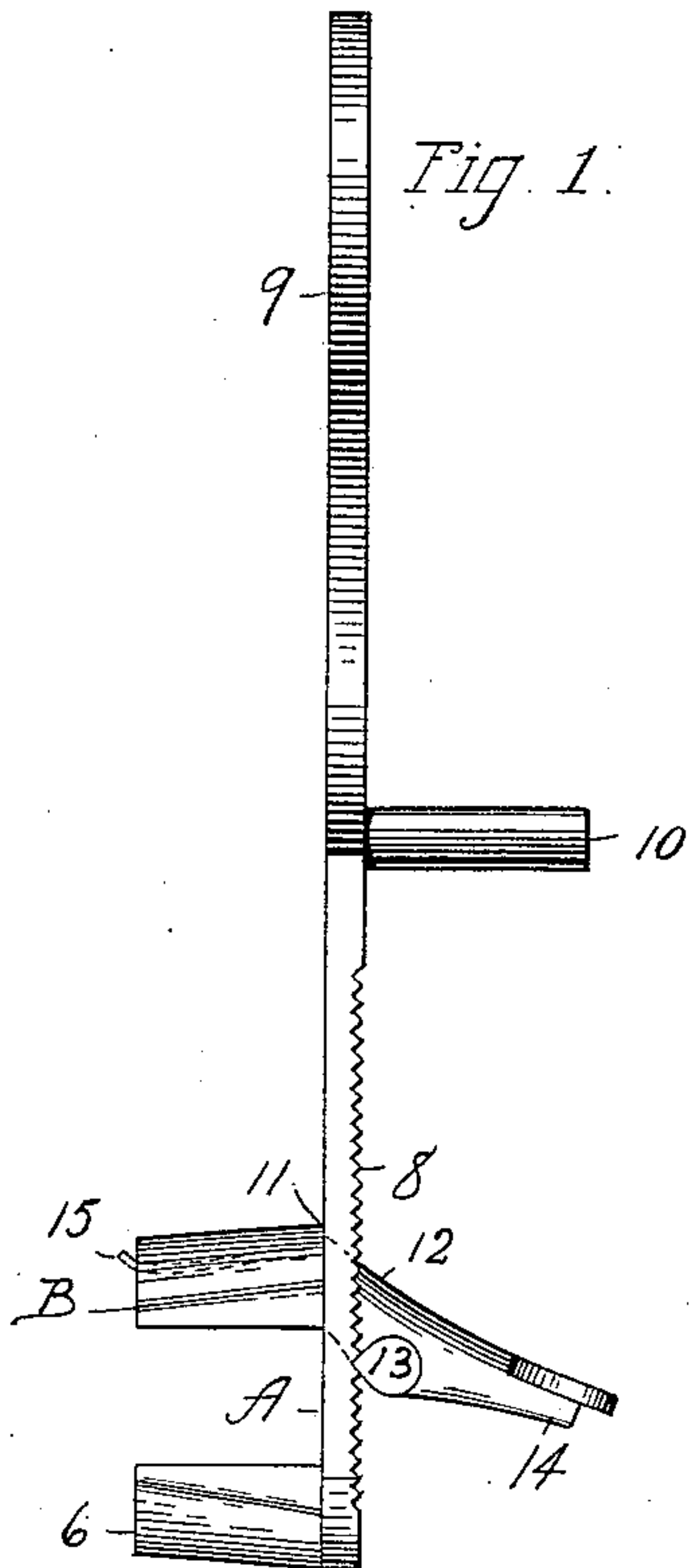


Fig. 2.

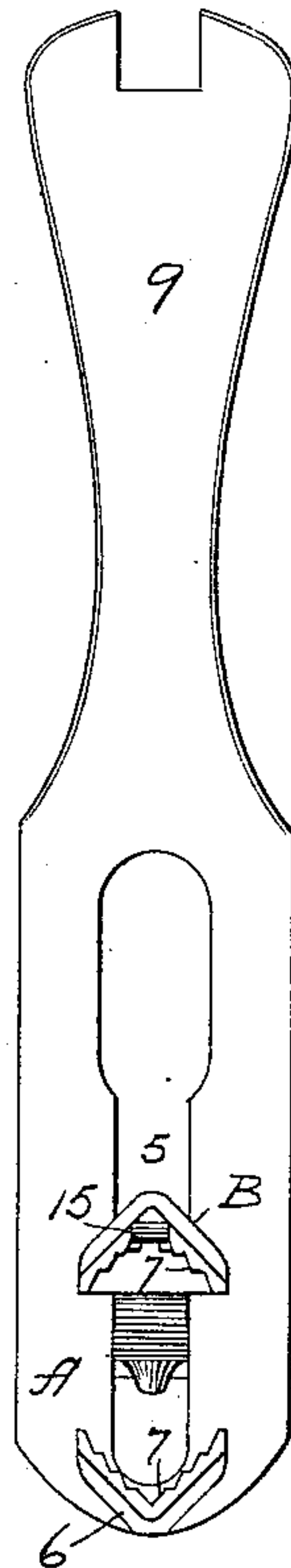


Fig. 3.

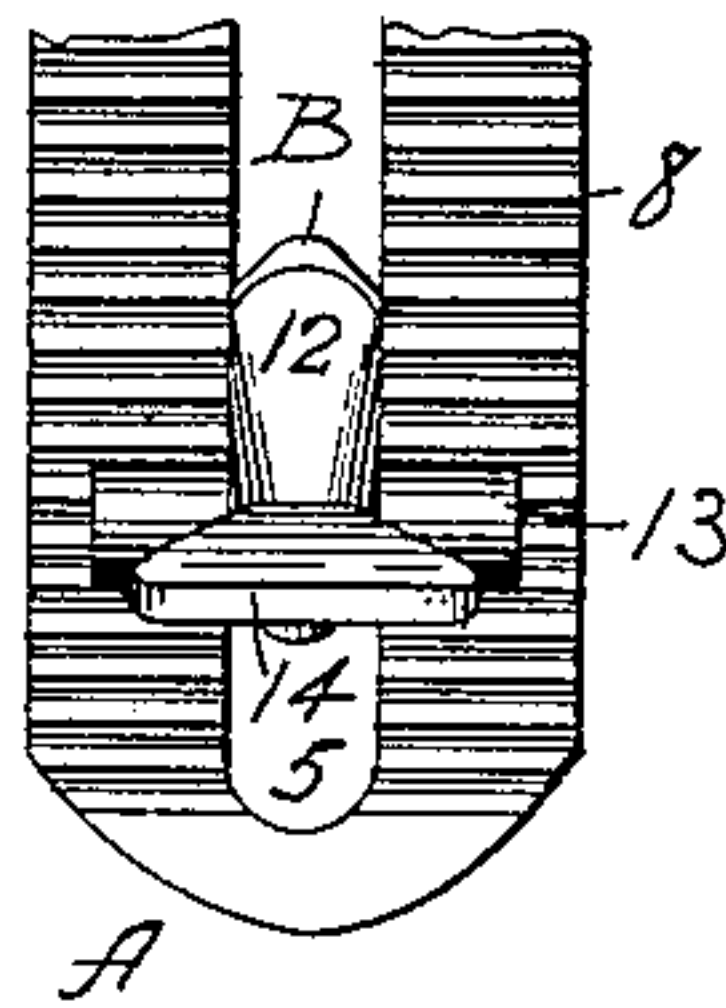
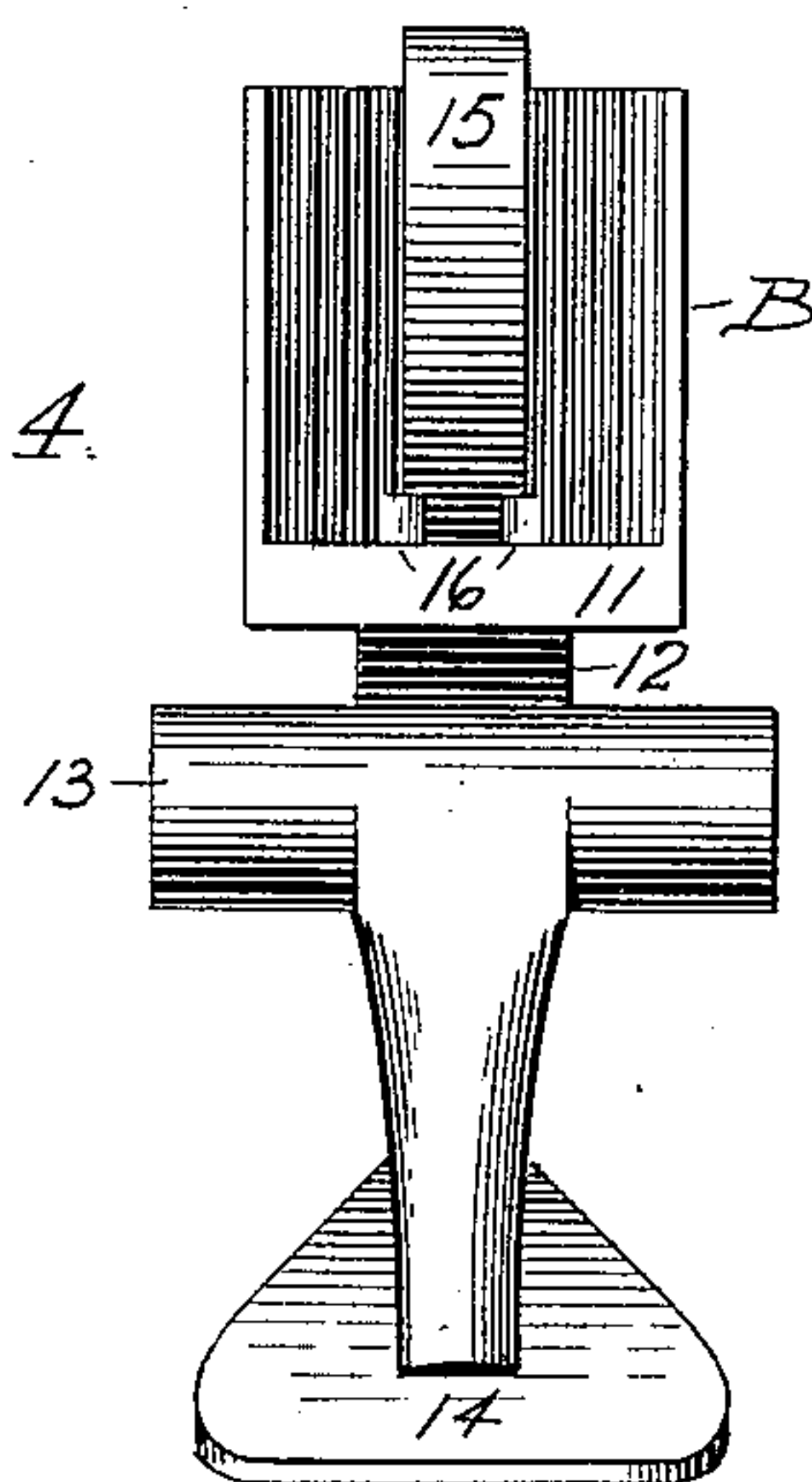


Fig. 4.



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 Southington, in the county of Hartford and State of 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 improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and convenience and efficiency in operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my wrench. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation 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 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 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 10, that extends at right angles to the bar, as shown, to permit of the wrench being operated 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 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 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 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 outwardly away from the wrench-bar in the form of any convenient handle 14. The slot 5 at 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 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 project 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 movable 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 against the nut with sufficient force to compress the spring 15, in case said spring is employed. 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 sufficiently to prevent the wrench from accidentally 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 jaw away from the fixed jaw, it is only necessary 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 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 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 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 projecting handle portion, the said cross-arm and handle being on that side of the wrench-bar which is opposite the said movable jaw, substantially 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.