

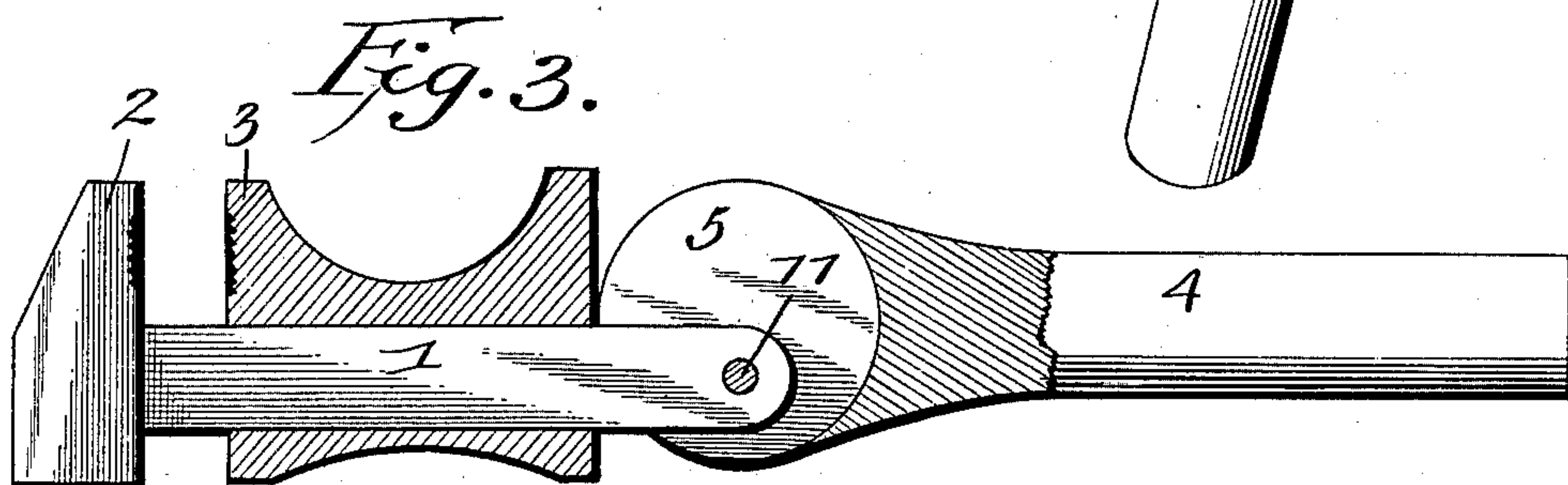
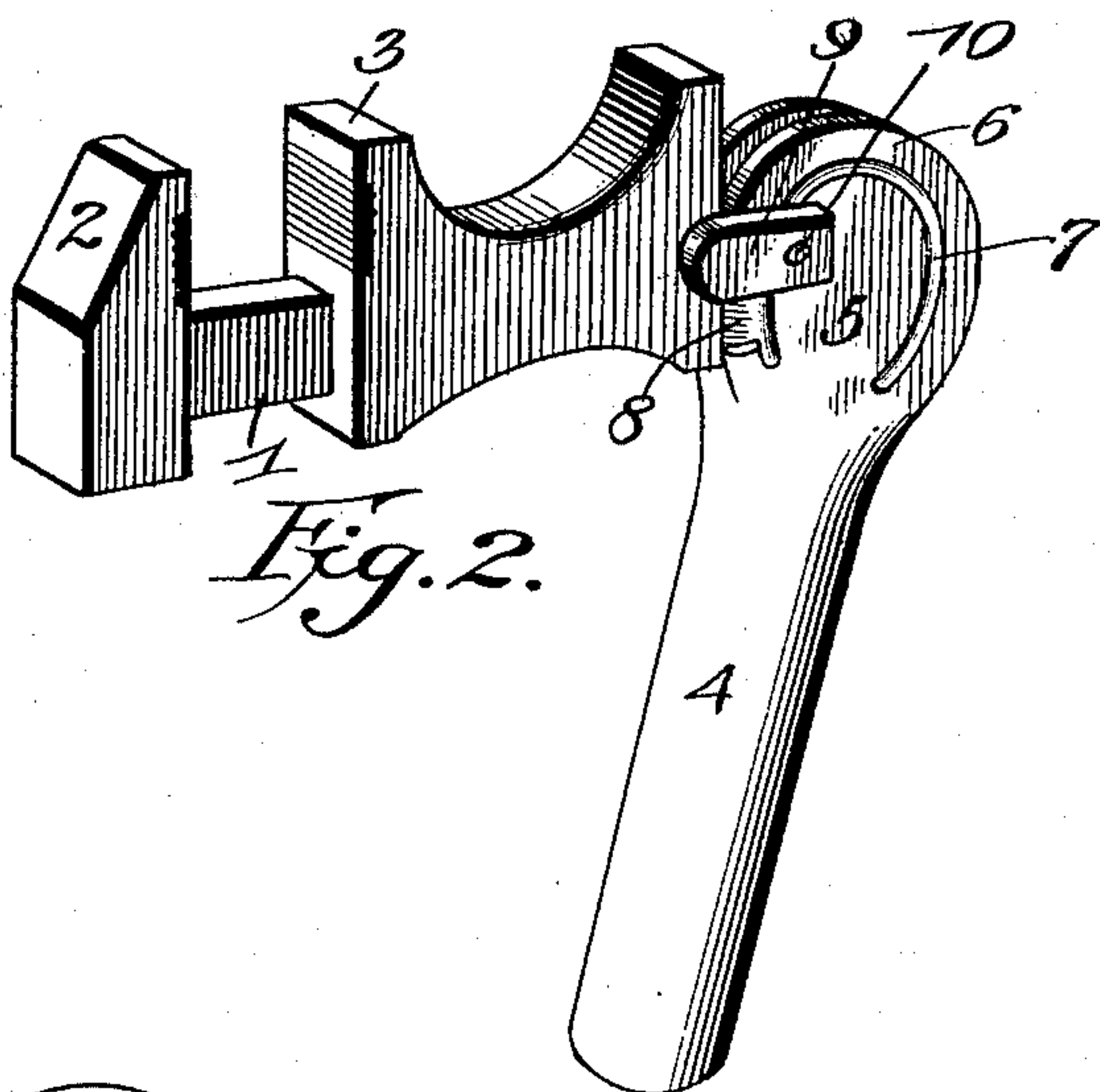
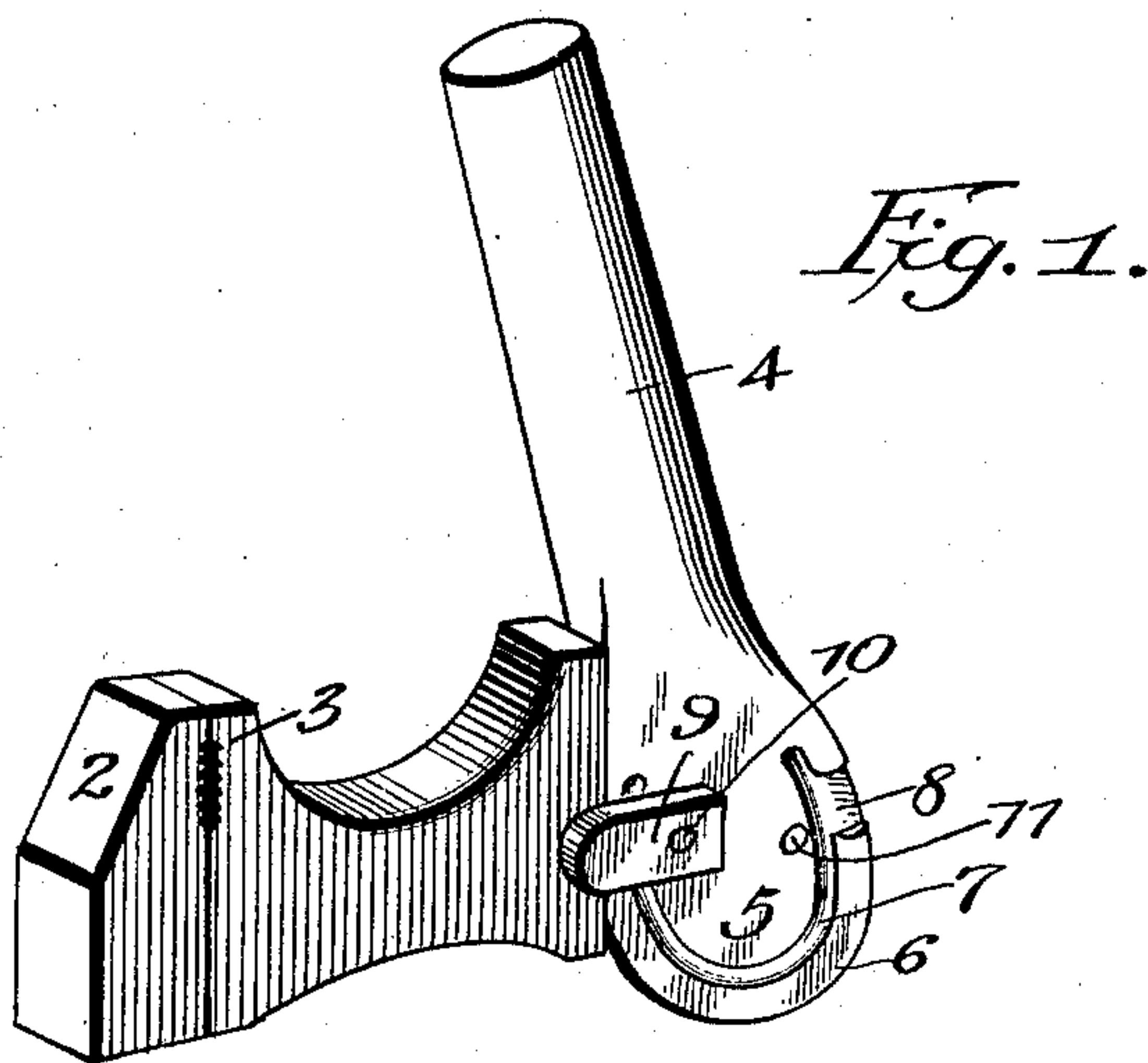
No. 637,921.

Patented Nov. 28, 1899.

M. O. CARTER.
WRENCH.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)



M. O. Carter, Inventor.

by

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW O. CARTER, OF BATSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,921, dated November 28, 1899.

Application filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,967. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW O. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Batson, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrenches; and I 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.

The invention has relation to wrenches; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, durable, and inexpensive wrench which may be quickly adjusted to suit pipes or nuts of different sizes.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the wrench, showing the jaws closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the jaws open, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view.

In the drawings, 1 denotes the wrench-shank, 2 the stationary jaw, and 3 the sliding jaw.

4 denotes a handle provided with a circular bifurcated head 5, one member 6 of which is provided with a groove 7 and a slot 8, leading into said groove.

9 denotes a lug extending rearwardly of the sliding jaw 3 and provided with a downwardly-projecting pin 10 to engage the circular groove 7.

10 denotes a pivot which is passed eccentrically through the head and through the inner end of the shank 1.

In assembling the parts the shank 1 is passed through the sliding jaw 3, and the inner end of the shank is placed in the recess formed by the bifurcated head, and the pin

of the lug 9 is passed through the slot 8 and led into the circular groove 7. The shank 1 is now pivoted to the head.

In operating the device it will be seen that when the handle is at right angles to the shank and turned downward the jaws are at their greatest limit of separation and when the handle is turned upward and is at right angles to the shank the jaws are brought together. This is due entirely to the eccentric pivoting of the shank to the circular head. The handle is moved in an upward direction to clamp the jaws about a pipe or nut or other object to be acted upon, while a downward movement will separate the jaws. This is due to the pin of the lug 9 engaging the circular groove of the head.

It will of course be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

In a wrench, the combination with the stationary jaw provided with a shank and a movable jaw mounted on said shank and provided with a lug having an inwardly-projecting pin, and a handle having a circular head eccentrically pivoted to said shank and provided with a groove into which the pin projects, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MATTHEW O. CARTER.

Witnesses:

A. M. RUNION,
J. E. WATSON.