No. 693,868. Patented Feb. 25, 1902.

E. O. JOLLEY.

TOOL.

(Application filed May 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

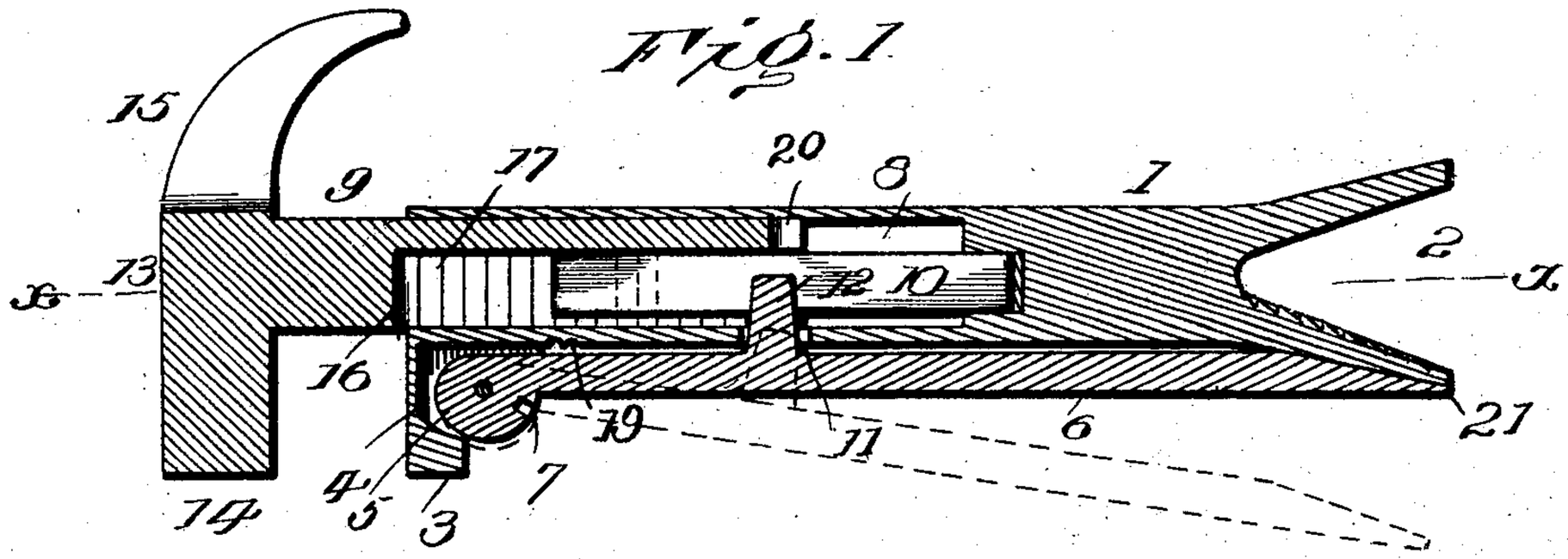

Fig. 2

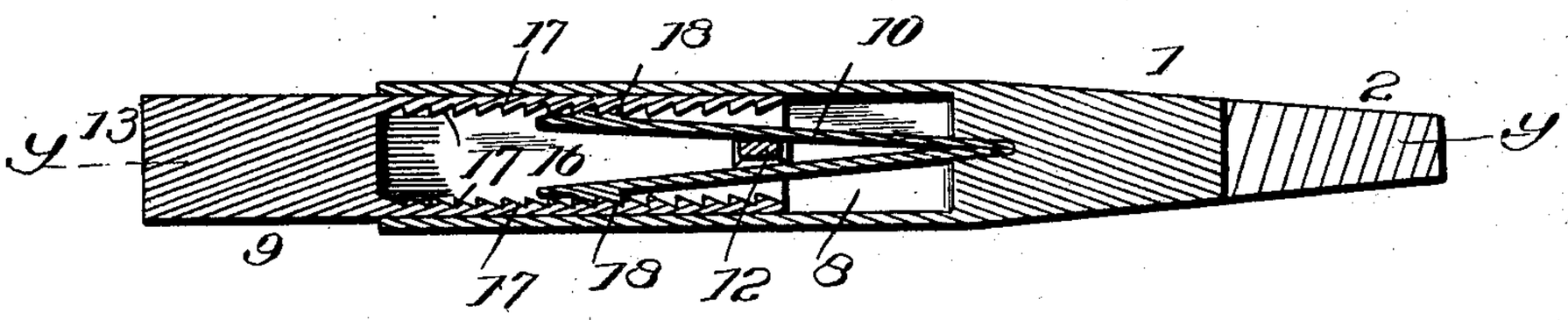

Fig. 3

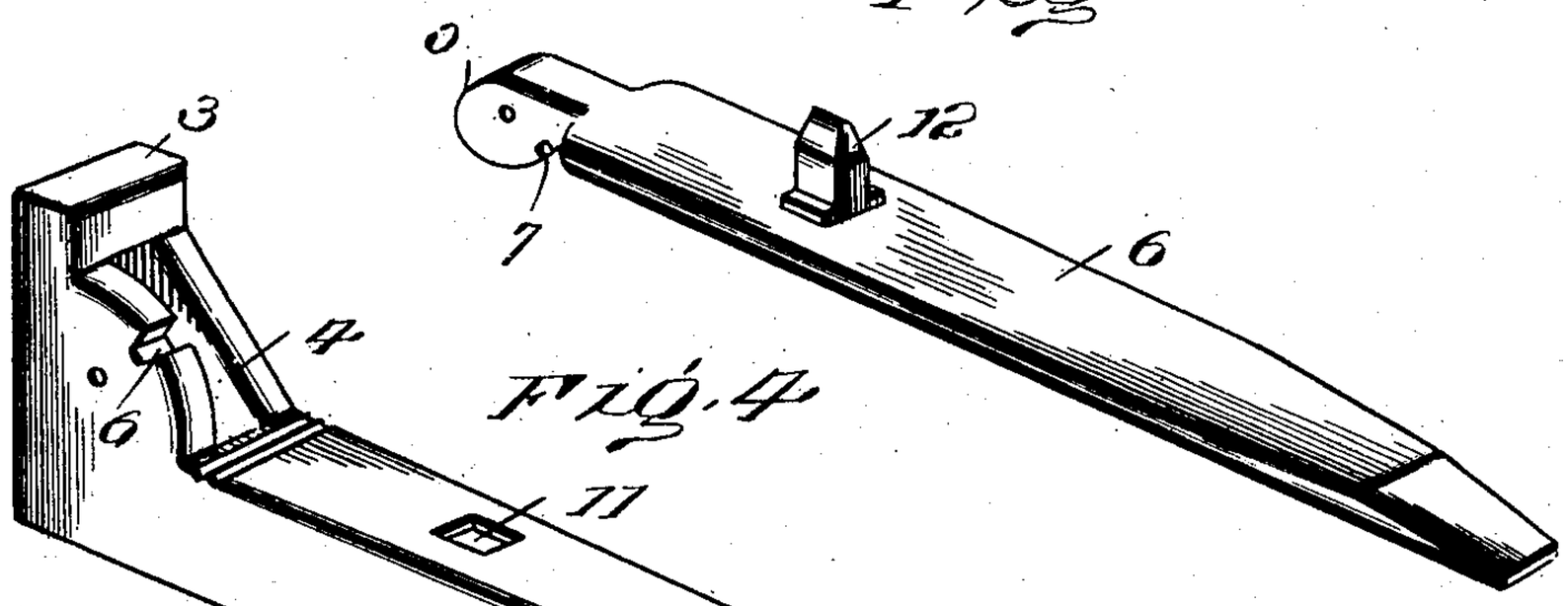

Fig. 4

Witnesses

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EDGAR O. JOLLEY, OF ALMENA, KANSAS.

TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,868, dated February 25, 1902.

Application filed May 6, 1901. Serial No. 58,999. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR O. JOLLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Almena, in the county of Norton and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tools; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to the type of tools embodying in their organization fixed and sliding jaws between which an object to be turned can be grasped, an essential feature of the invention being the means more particularly set forth hereinafter and claimed for securing the sliding jaw in an adjusted position and admitting of its quick movement when adapting the jaws to grip an object within the range of adjustment of the tool.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of the tool about on the line Y Y of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pivoted member. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the fixed member.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The fixed part 1 is provided at one end with a crotch or fork 2, which is toothed upon the inner side of one of the fork members to make positive engagement with a pipe, rod, or other object to be turned. The opposite end of the part 1 is formed with an offstanding part 3, constituting a fixed jaw, and the angular filling between the parts 1 and 3 is recessed, as shown at 4, to receive the head 5 of the pivot member 6. One wall of the recess 4 has its outer edge curved and provided with a notch 6 to provide a wire-cutting member, the head 5 having a corresponding notch 7 to form the other member of the wire-cutter. An opening 8 is formed in the part 1 and extends therein from the end 3 and is adapted to receive the shank 9 of the sliding member, together with the spring-dogs 10. The part 1 constitutes the handle or stock and has an opening 11 in its lower side for the reception of a wedge 12, attached to the pivoted member 6 and movable therewith.

The sliding member comprises a shank 9 and a cross-piece 13, an end portion of which, as 14, constitutes the movable jaw and pole of a hammer, and the opposite end 15 of which forms a claw for extracting nails. The shank 9 is slidable in the opening 8 of the part 1 and is formed with a longitudinal recess 16 in a side for the reception of the dogs 10, by means of which the parts 3 and 14 are held in the required adjusted position. The opposite walls of the recess 16 are formed with ratchet-teeth 17 for coöperation with ratchet-teeth 18 of the parts 10, so as to secure the part 14 against outward displacement. These ratchet-teeth admit of the inward movement of the sliding member, but prevent outward movement thereof when the free ends of the parts 10 are thrust outward.

When the outer end of the pivoted member 6 is moved away from the part 1, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the wedge 12 is withdrawn from between the parts 10 and the latter come together at their free ends, so as to withdraw the teeth 18 out of the path of the teeth 17, thereby admitting of the sliding member being freely moved in or out of the opening 8. When the outer end of the member 6 is moved inward to the position shown by the full lines in Fig. 1, the wedge 12 is forced between the parts 10 and presses their toothed ends outward into position to interlock with the teeth 17 when the slidable member is placed in position, thereby preventing outward movement thereof. The part 6 lies snug against the part 1, so as to be grasped by the hand when using the tool either as a hammer, nail-extractor, pry, or pipe-wrench. When it is required to slide the part 14 outward, it is necessary to with-

draw the wedge 12 from between the parts 10, and this is effected by an outward movement of the member 6 at its free end.

The parts 10 are spring elements and are secured to the part 1 at the inner end of the opening 8. In the preferable construction the parts 10 are formed by doubling the spring-bar upon itself and securing the folded end in a socket formed at the inner end of the opening 8. The outer toothed ends 18 of the spring-dogs normally stand away from the plane of the teeth 17 and are pressed outward into the path of the teeth 17 by the wedge 12 in the manner stated.

The tool can be used as a screw-driver and wire-splicer. For the latter purpose the fixed member or part 1 has transverse grooves or seats 19 adjacent to the angular filling to receive the overlapped end portions of the wires to be spliced and which are clamped between the parts 1 and 6. The terminal portions of the wires at the sides of the tool are bent about at a right angle and are twisted around the main wire in the usual way. The bent ends of the wires are inserted one at a time in the recess 16 of the sliding member, the latter being withdrawn from the part 1, and said member is rotated about the main wire, the latter being fitted in a notch 20 in the end of the shank, so as to center and fix the position of the member during its rotation. The end of the member 6 is flattened and otherwise formed to provide a screw-driver.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A tool comprising a fixed member having an opening extending therein from one end, a sliding member having a shank movable within the opening of the fixed member and having oppositely-toothed portions, dogs secured to the fixed member and extending into the opening thereof and adapted to interlock with the toothed parts of the sliding member, and a pivoted member having a wedge for coöperation with the said dogs to effect a lateral movement of their toothed portions, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR O. JOLLEY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. M. PRATT,
T. R. CASEY.