

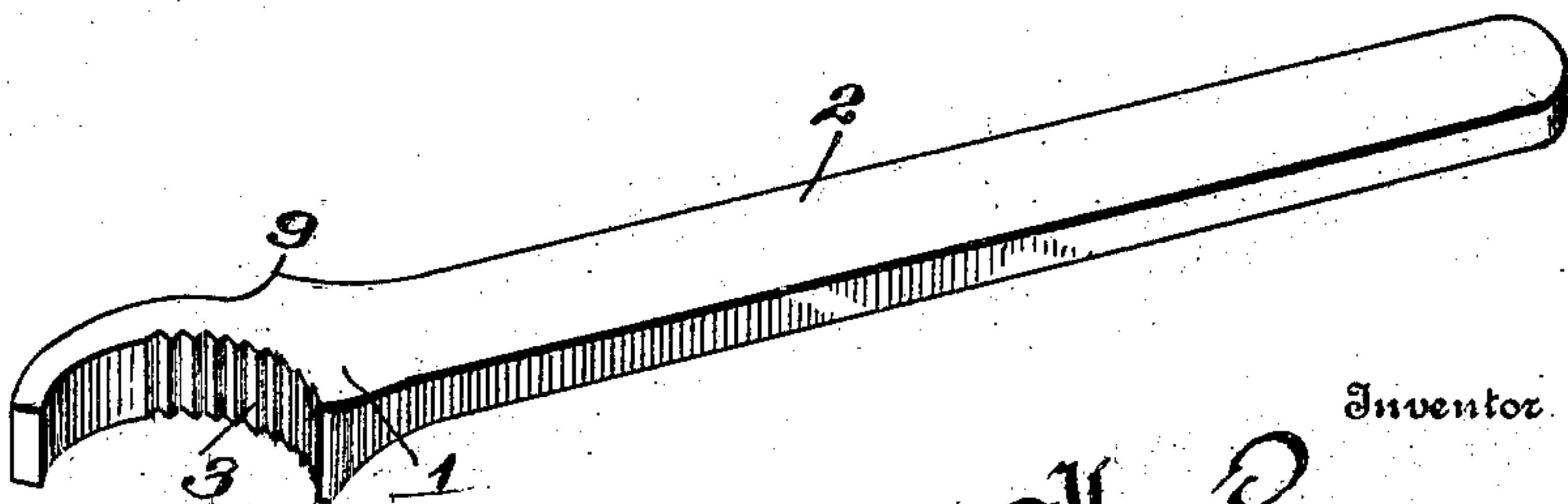
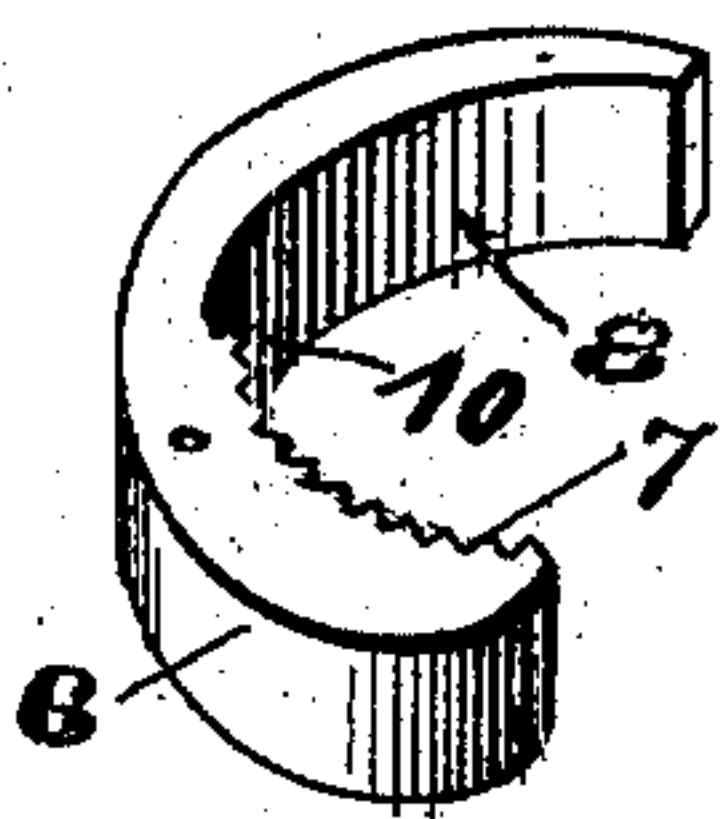
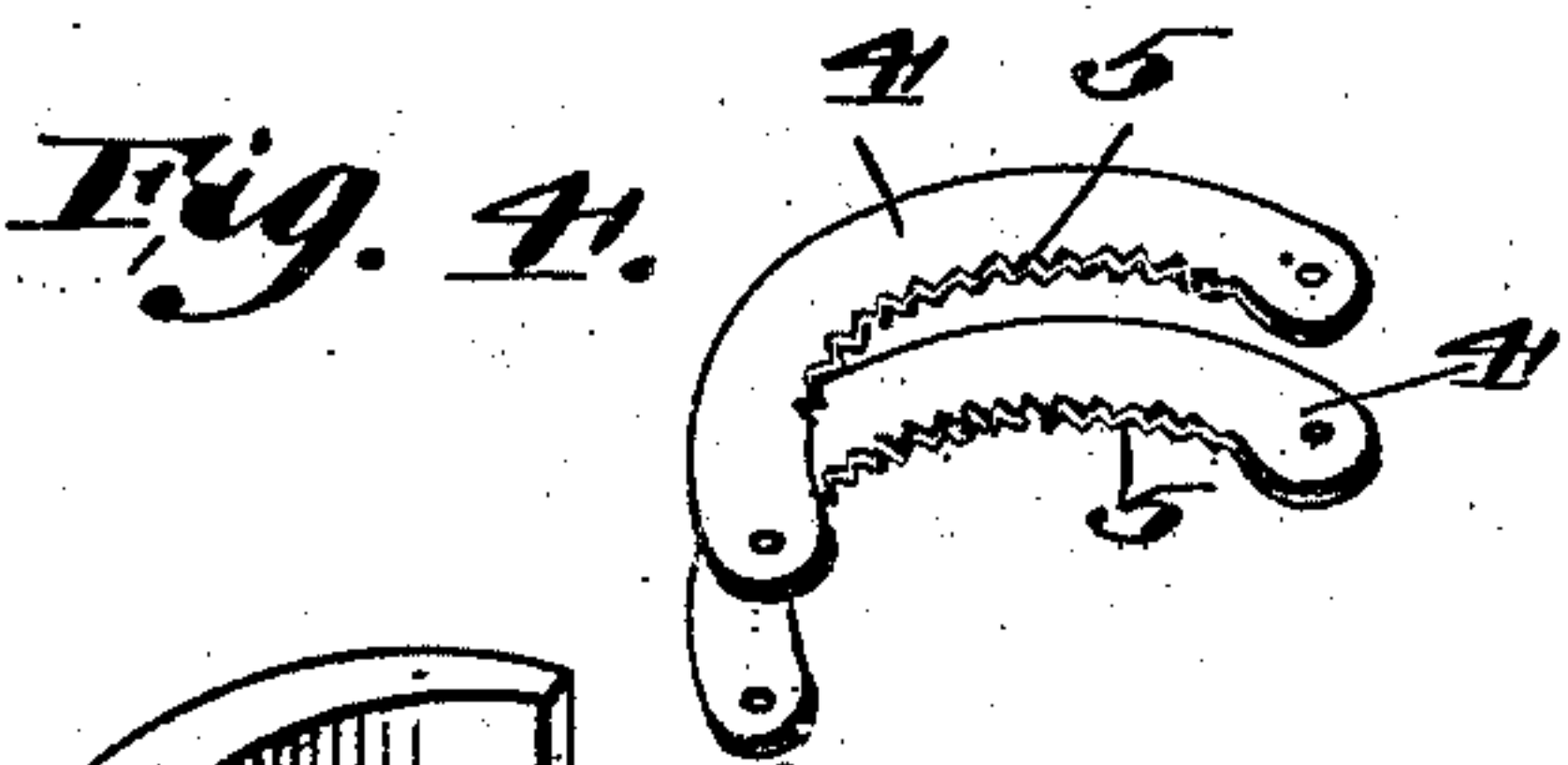
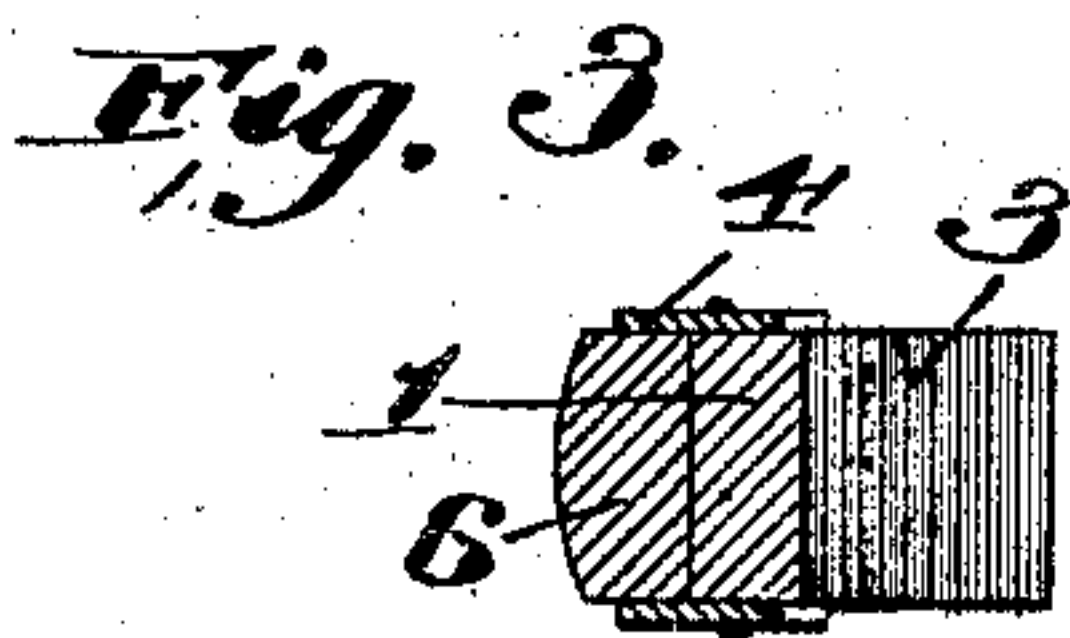
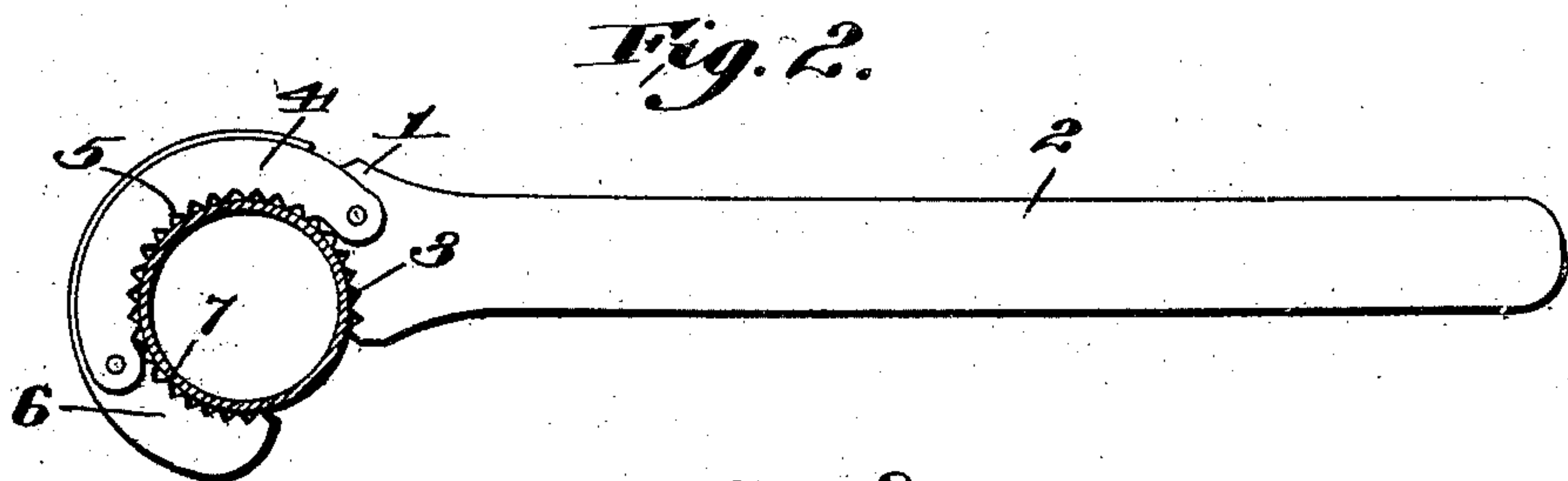
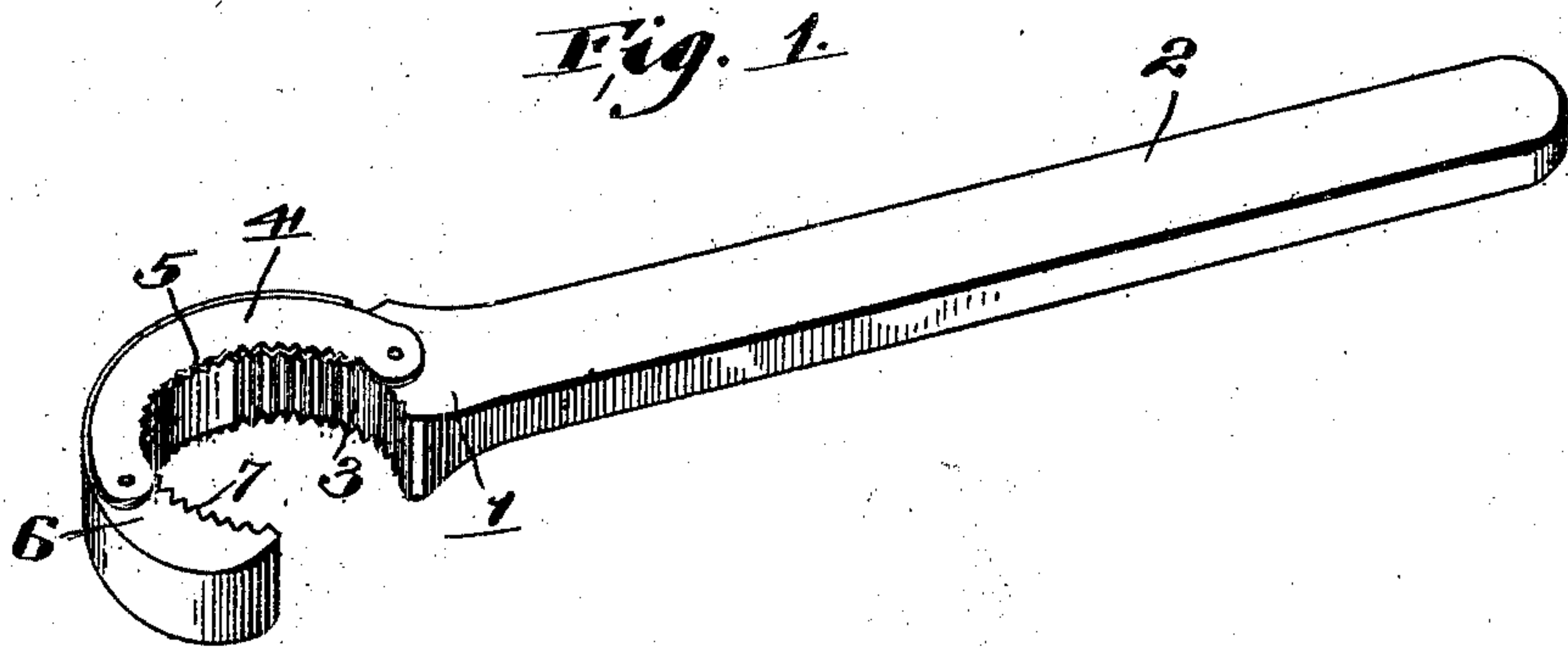
No. 705,128.

Patented July 22, 1902.

H. PEASE.
PIPE WRENCH.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

G. H. Walmsley,
Charles Shaw,

Inventor

By *H. Pease*
Emery & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON PEASE, OF GILES, NEBRASKA.

PIPE-WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,128, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed November 12, 1901. Serial No. 82,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRISON PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Giles, in the county of Brown and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Pipe-Wrench, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a pipe-wrench, and has for its object to produce a device of this kind which will be simple, strong, and efficient; and it consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement of parts of a wrench, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views in which they occur, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved wrench. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing it in use. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the parts detached.

In constructing my improved pipe-wrench I form the rigid jaw 1 at one end of a handle 2 and provide its inner curved surface with teeth 3 or corrugations 3. Pivotaly secured to the rigid jaw substantially where it projects from the end of the handle are two curved plates 4, the inner edge of each of which is notched to form teeth 5. Pivotaly secured between the outer ends of said plates is a movable jaw 6, the outer end of which is curved to correspond with the curvature of the rigid jaw and is preferably provided with teeth 7. The rear end of the movable jaw is recessed upon its inner surface, as shown at 8, to fit upon the outer curved surface of the rigid jaw, which is preferably recessed or cut away to correspond with the recessed portion of the movable jaw. The recess of the rigid jaw terminates in a shoulder 9, which will permit of the point of the movable jaw being swung back to clip over the article with which it is to engage, and the forward end of the recess 8 terminates in a shoulder 10, behind which the point of the rigid jaw is located when the parts are in their operative position.

In using my improved pipe-wrench the movable jaw, if desired, is swung to the rear to permit of its tip passing over the article to be engaged by the wrench. The movable jaw and the two side plates are then swung into engagement with the article and power

applied to the handle with sufficient force to turn the article being grasped. The movement of the lever will cause the parts to engage with the object with great strength and pressure, as the tendency of the tip of the rigid jaw will be to move along upon the inner surface of the movable jaw, and thereby act as a lever for forcing the gripping portion of the movable jaw into engagement with the article, the plates acting as a fulcrum for the movable jaw. To release the wrench, the handle is moved in the opposite direction, which will permit of the parts being taken from the object as easily as they were applied.

As above described, it will be seen that my improved wrench can be cheaply manufactured, as the jaws and plates can readily be stamped from suitable material, and two pivots through the plates and the respective jaws will secure the parts together. The jaws and plates engage with nearly the entire circumference of the article, and thereby prevent the liability of damaging the article—as, for instance, by crushing the pipes to which the wrench may be applied. There are no springs connected with it, and it can be quickly applied and removed and will never stick or hang to the pipe when it is desired to release it. Its operation is entirely automatic, as by drawing forward upon the handle after the movable jaw has been engaged with the article and simultaneously swinging the handle in the proper direction will cause the jaws and plates to firmly grip the article, after which the application of pressure to the handle will cause the parts to grip the tighter.

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

1. In a pipe-wrench, a handle, one end of which is provided with a rigid jaw, the outer surface of the jaw being cut away, a movable jaw, the outer end of which is curved to correspond with the rigid jaw and the rear end is recessed to fit upon the back of the rigid jaw, and two plates pivotaly secured at their ends to said jaws, substantially as described.

2. A pipe-wrench comprising a shank, a fixed jaw, said fixed jaw being serrated and provided with a curved extension, a movable jaw provided with serrations, and also having a curved extension adapted to overlap and

rest upon the curved extension of the fixed jaw, and the curved plates connecting the fixed and movable jaws, as set forth.

3. A pipe-wrench comprising a shank, a
5 fixed jaw, said fixed jaw being serrated and provided with a curved extension, a movable jaw provided with serrations and also having a curved extension adapted to overlap and

rest upon the curved extension of the fixed jaw, and the curved plates connecting the
fixed and movable jaws, said curved plates
having their inner edges serrated, as set forth. 10

HARRISON PEASE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM P. WILSON,
HENRY KELLEY.