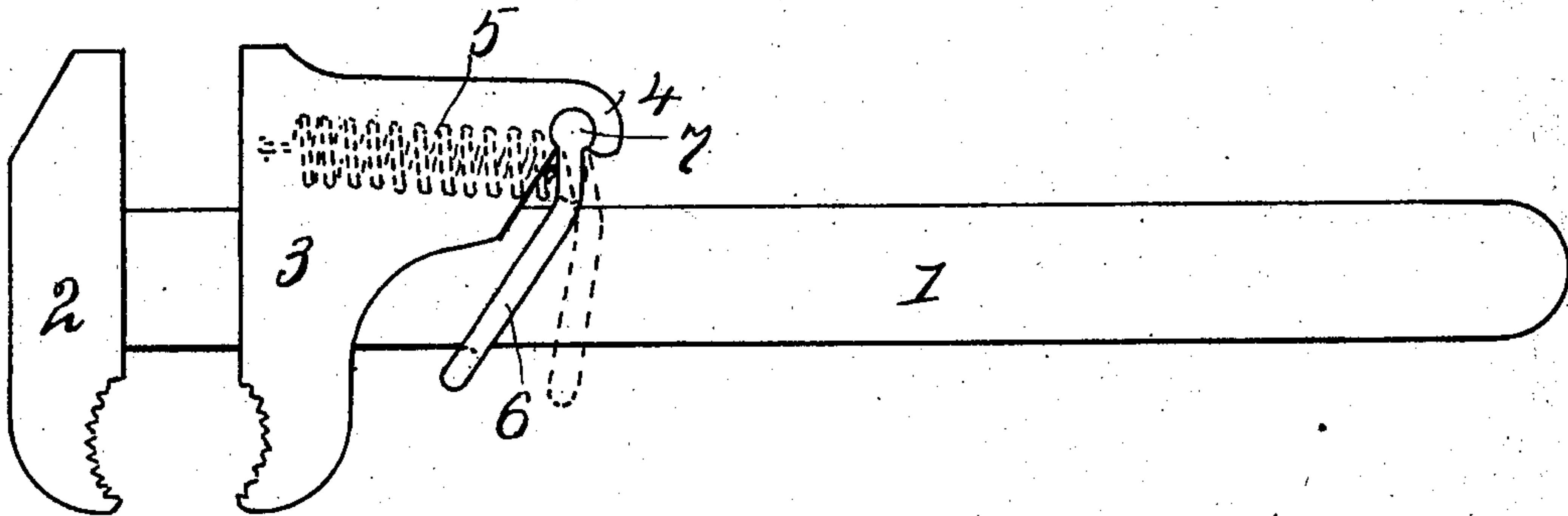


No. 753,837.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

L. C. BARCUS.
MONKEY WRENCH.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.

Nora Graham.

Ana C. Graham.

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his attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER C. BARCUS, OF SIDNEY, ILLINOIS.

MONKEY-WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,837, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 174,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER C. BARCUS, of the town of Sidney, county of Champaign, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Monkey-Wrenches, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and effective monkey-wrench the movable jaw of which may be instantaneously adjusted and firmly held without the use of a screw-thread or ratchet-bar.

The invention is exemplified in the structure hereinafter described, and it is defined in the appended claim.

In the drawing forming part of this specification a wrench embodying my invention is shown in side elevation.

The handle-bar of the wrench is shown at 1, and at 2 is represented the immovable head of the handle-bar. The movable jaw 3 is slotted to slide loosely on the handle-bar 1 and is recessed above the handle-bar to receive a spiral spring 5. A hooked extension 4 of the slidable jaw forms a rounded bearing for the cross-bar 7 of a clamp-link 6. The clamp-link is shaped to fit over the handle-bar somewhat loosely, and its rounded cross-bar 7 is adapted to slide sidewise to place in the movable jaw. The slot through the clamp-link is somewhat longer than the width of the handle-bar, and the link is made to clamp the handle-bar by swinging it obliquely across the bar, as shown in solid lines in the drawing. The clamp may be effected by hand; but it is pref-

erable to use spring 5, which is attached at one end to jaw 3 and at the other end to the clamp-link.

The parts are assembled by sliding the clamp-link into position in a slidable jaw, securing the spring 5 to the link and to the jaw, and then sliding the jaw and the link onto the handle-bar 1. The movable jaw may be slid toward the stationary jaw without obstruction. As soon as the slidable jaw is at rest the spring pulls the clamp-link obliquely across the handle-bar, and stress tending to separate the jaws increases the pinch of the clamp-link onto the handle-bar and holds the movable jaw firmly in place. When it is desired to shift the movable jaw away from the stationary jaw, the clamp-link is swung by finger-pressure into the position shown by dotted lines in the drawing.

I claim—

In a monkey-wrench, the combination of a handle-bar having a stationary jaw-head, a slidable jaw on the handle-bar having a hooked extension and a clamp-link having a rounded cross-bar adapted to slide sidewise into the bearing formed by the hooked extension of the slidable jaw.

In testimony whereof I sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LUTHER C. BARCUS.

Witnesses:

NEWT JOHNSON,
S. HARDYMAN.