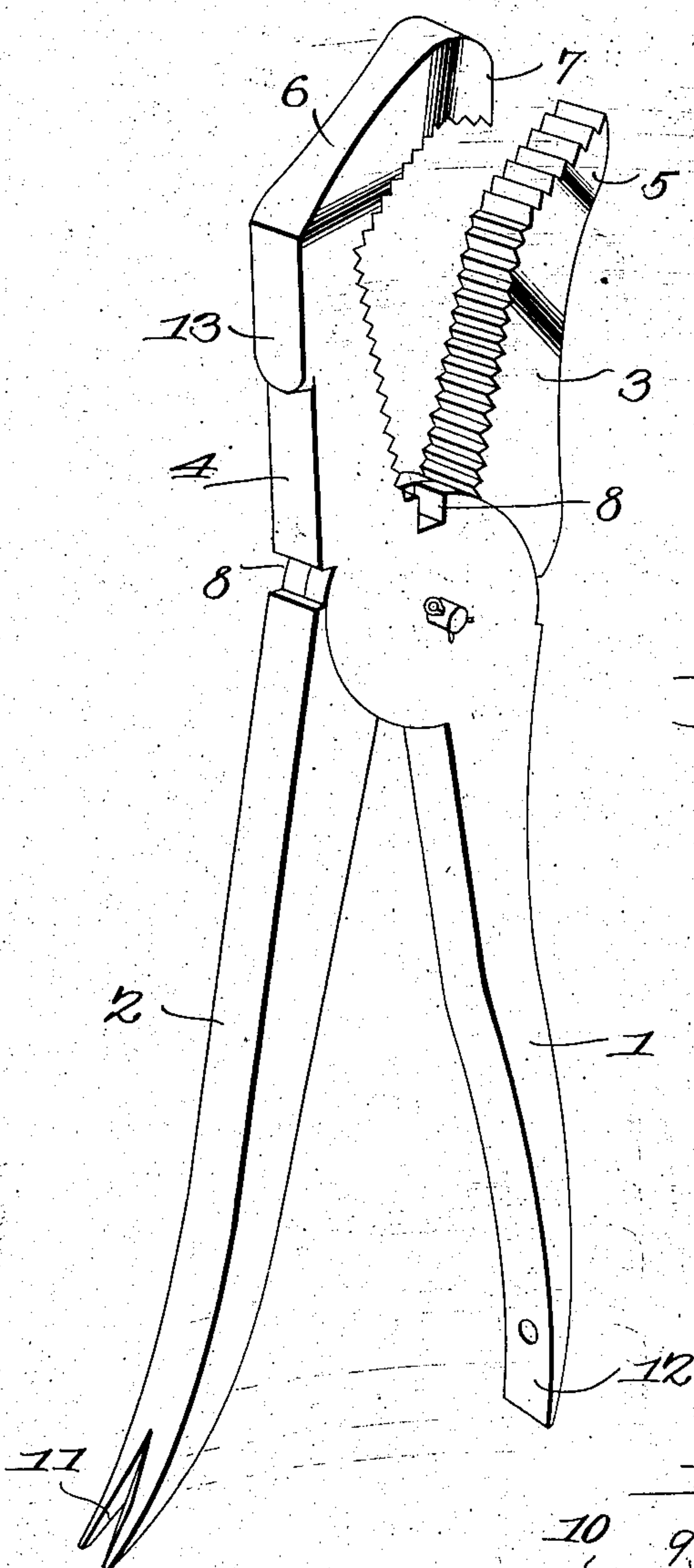


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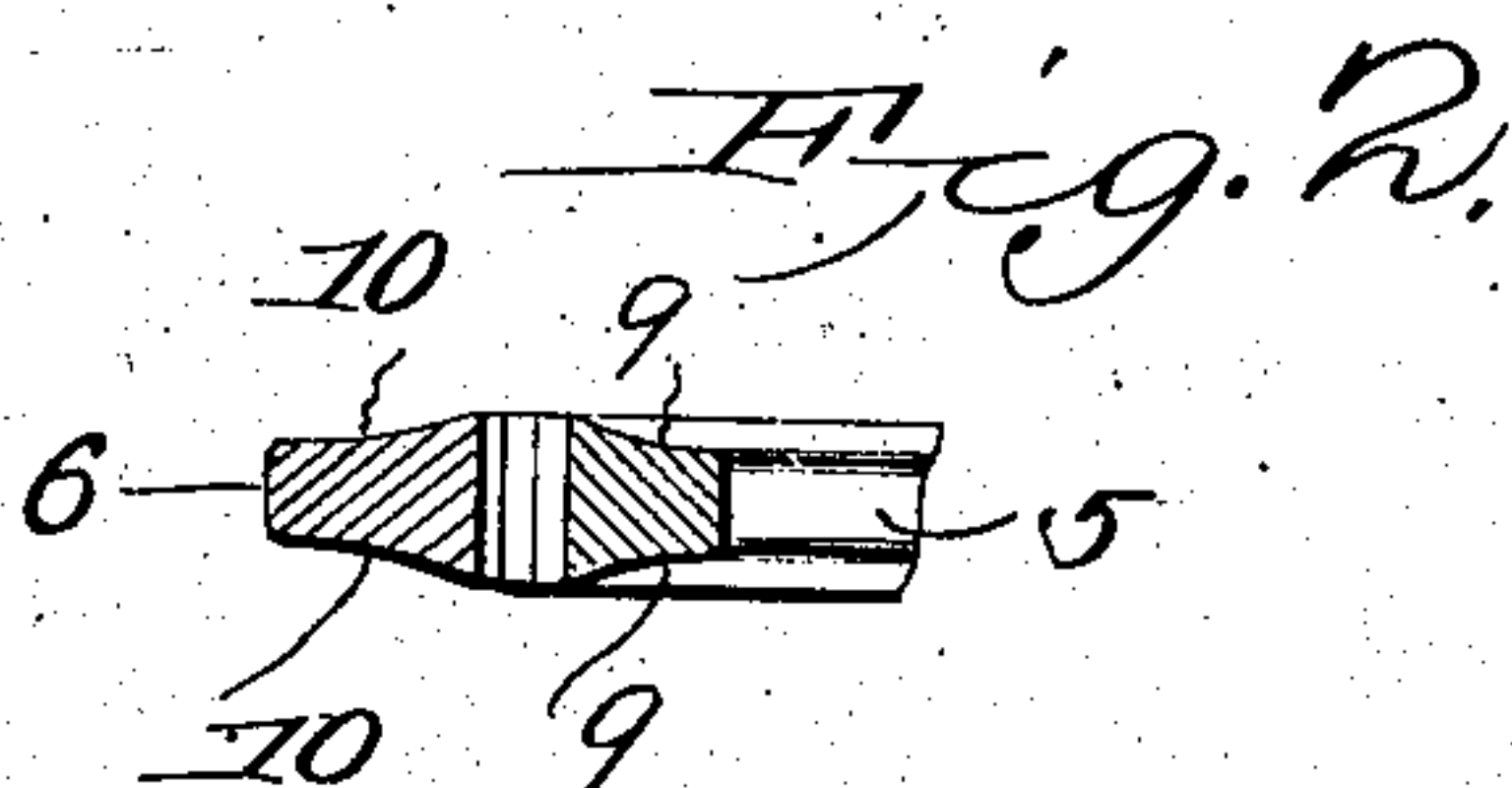
PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

W. C. LOTT.  
WRENCH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1905.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND LOTT, OF NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## WRENCH.

No. 815,446.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed April 4, 1905. Serial No. 253,825.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CLEVELAND LOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Chicago, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Wrench, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wrenches.

The object is to combine in a practical and convenient manner a pipe-wrench, a hammer, a pair of wire-cutters, a staple and a nail puller, and to have these different implements so disposed relatively to each other as to permit either to be used without interference from the other.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a tool of the character described, as will hereinafter be fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the tool as it appears when adapted for use as a pipe or monkey wrench, a wire-cutter, or a staple and nail puller. Fig. 2 is a view in transverse section through the upper portion of the wrench-jaws.

The tool embodies a pair of crossed and pivotally-connected handle members 1 and 2, the corresponding short terminals of which are formed into jaws 3 and 4. Both jaws are serrated upon their inner faces and are disposed in parallelism for the greater portion of their length, and at its upper end the jaw 3 terminates in a short angular serrated member 5, while the jaw 4 terminates in an angularly-disposed offset 6, the free end of which is deflected to form a downturned offset 7, the opposed faces of the offsets 5 and 6 being serrated. The working face of the offset 5 is convex and that of the offset 6 concave, and by the coöperation between the oppositely-curved faces a firmer grip can be taken upon a pipe than would be possible if these faces were straight. Further, where the tool is employed for removing nuts the two gripping-surfaces formed by the offsets 5 and 6 will afford an extended range of usefulness to adapt the tool to take firm purchase upon multifaced nuts. The offset 7 has its inner face serrated and forms, in conjunction with

the rounded end of the offset 5, a crotch, which will operate positively to hold a pipe or other circular object against turning when gripped by the jaws. The serrated faces from the joints of the jaws out to the beginning of the offsets are employed in gripping small articles, such as round nails, small bars of iron or the like. On the forward side of each joint is arranged a recess 8, the two recesses coöperating to form a wire or nail cutter.

To adapt the wrench portion comprised between the angular offsets for working against curved or interior surfaces, the outer face of both sides of the offsets 5 and 6 are reversely inclined, as shown at 9 and 10, respectively, Fig. 2, and this will be found of peculiar advantage in positioning or removing nuts from rounded surfaces, such as those on the inner face of the rim of a buggy or other vehicle wheel, the raised parts formed by the inclines 9 and 10, preventing the contact of the tool with the rim, which would be liable to mar the same and also prevent the proper seating of the nut.

The handle member 2 is longer than the member 1 and is provided at its free extremity with a claw 11, which will be used in withdrawing staples or in pulling nails, the handle being outwardly curved for this purpose. In order to brace the member 2 when employed as an extractor, the free end of the member 1, which is shorter than the member 2, is curved outward and then inward, and its terminal 12 engages the inner side of the claw 11 adjacent to the inner terminal of the crotch thereof, and thus not only serves to brace the claw against any tendency to yield, but also presents a fulcrum which will give added leverage to the tool.

The outer side of the jaw 3 adjacent to the offset 6 has a flattened surface 13, which, as herein shown, extends throughout the greater length of the jaw proper and is designed to be used as a hammer for driving nails or for any other purpose for which it may be found convenient.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A tool of the class described comprising a pair of pivotally-connected members, the corresponding short terminals of which are formed into jaws straight for a portion of their length and thence deflected laterally by



angular offsets, and one of the jaws terminating in a downturned offset, the opposed faces of the straight portions of the jaws being serrated and the like faces of the angularly-disposed portions being serrated on concentric curved lines, and the sides of the angularly-disposed portions being inclined in opposite directions, at 9 and 10.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WM. CLEVELAND LOTT.

Witnesses:

WALTER P. NAPIER,  
W. H. LIPSCOMB.