

I. J. BASKEN.

WRENCH.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1909.

948,035.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

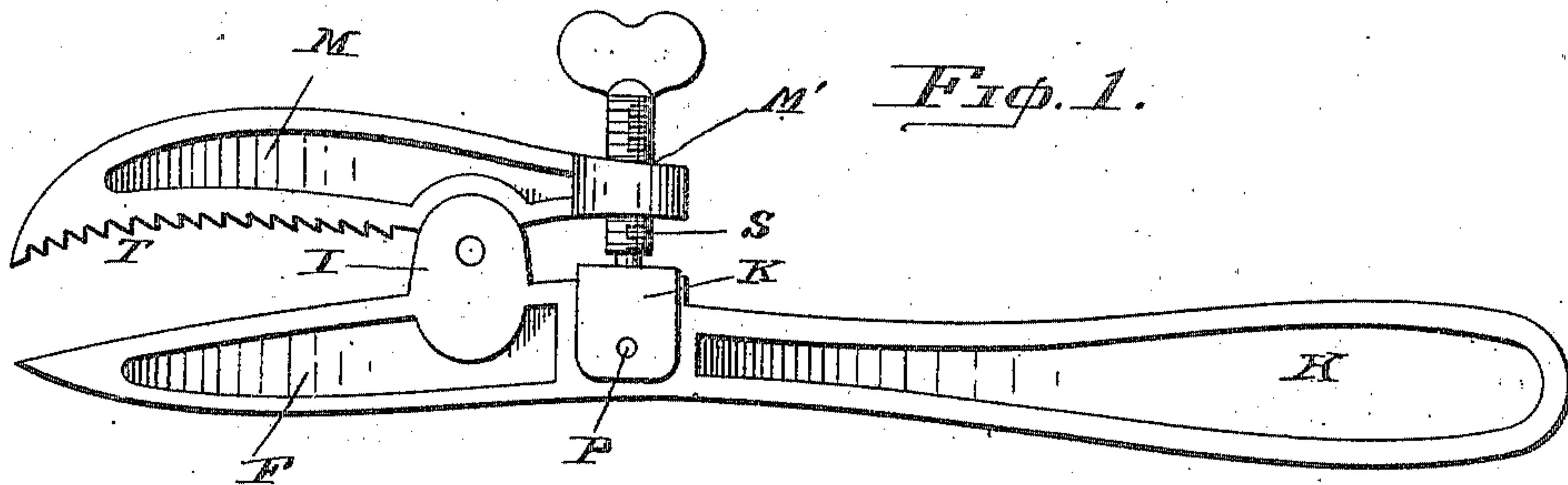


Fig. 2.

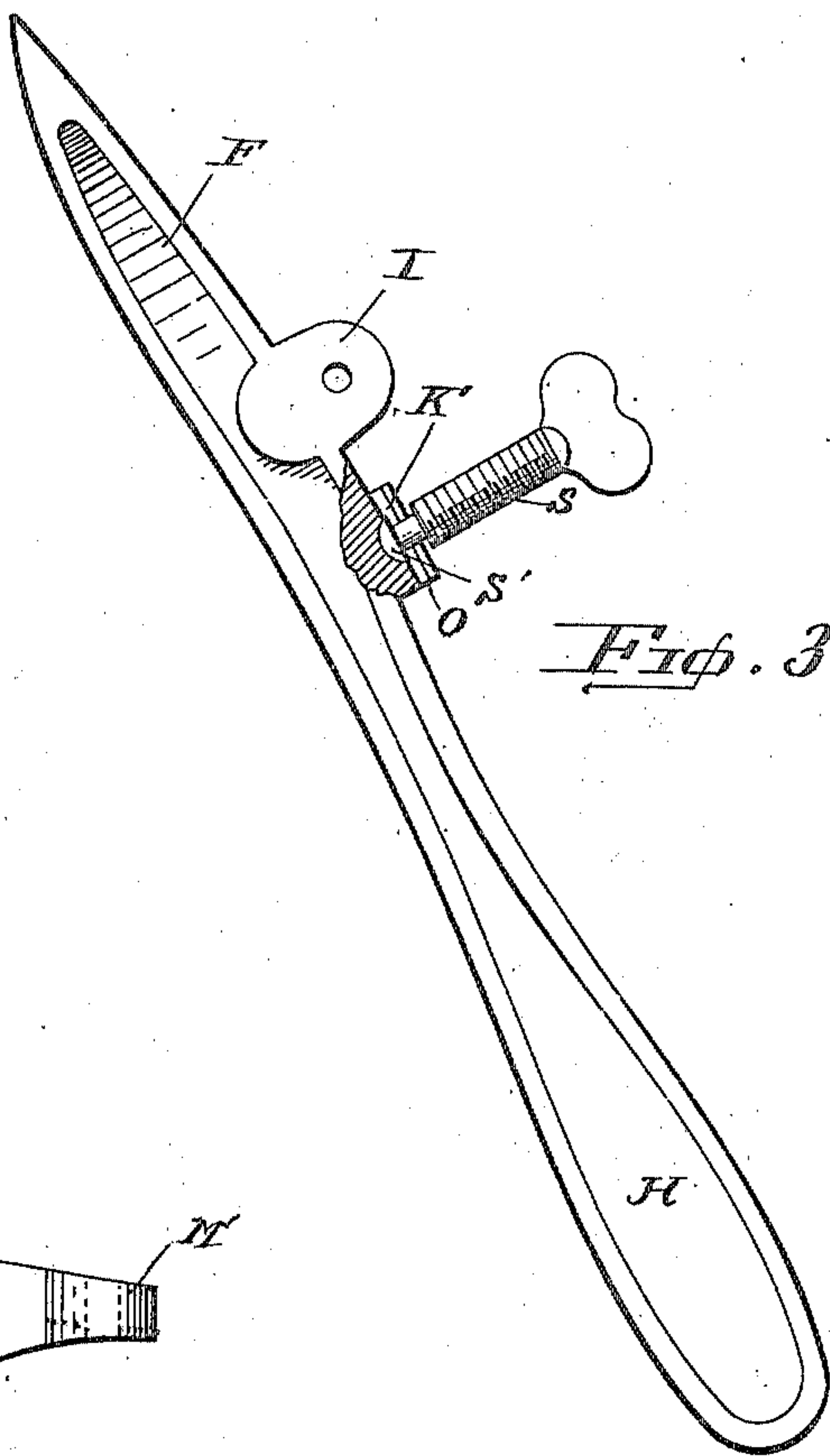
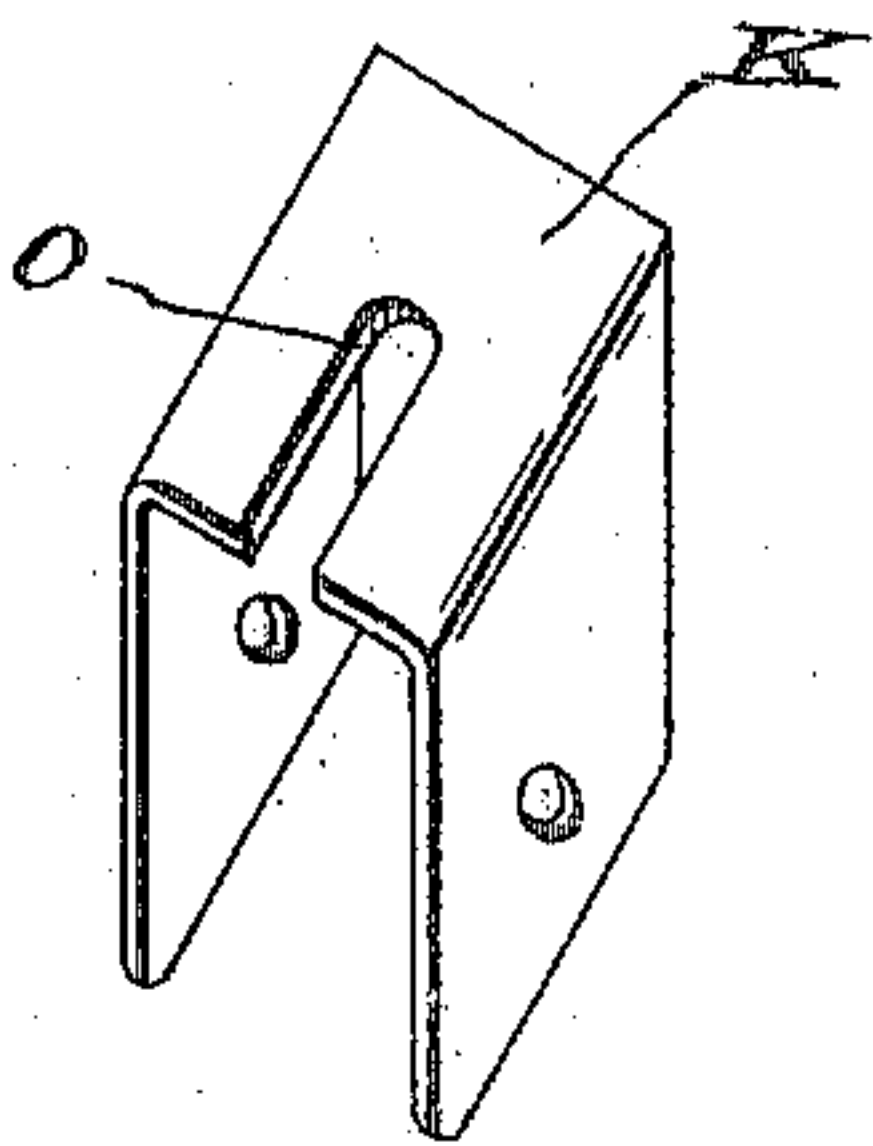
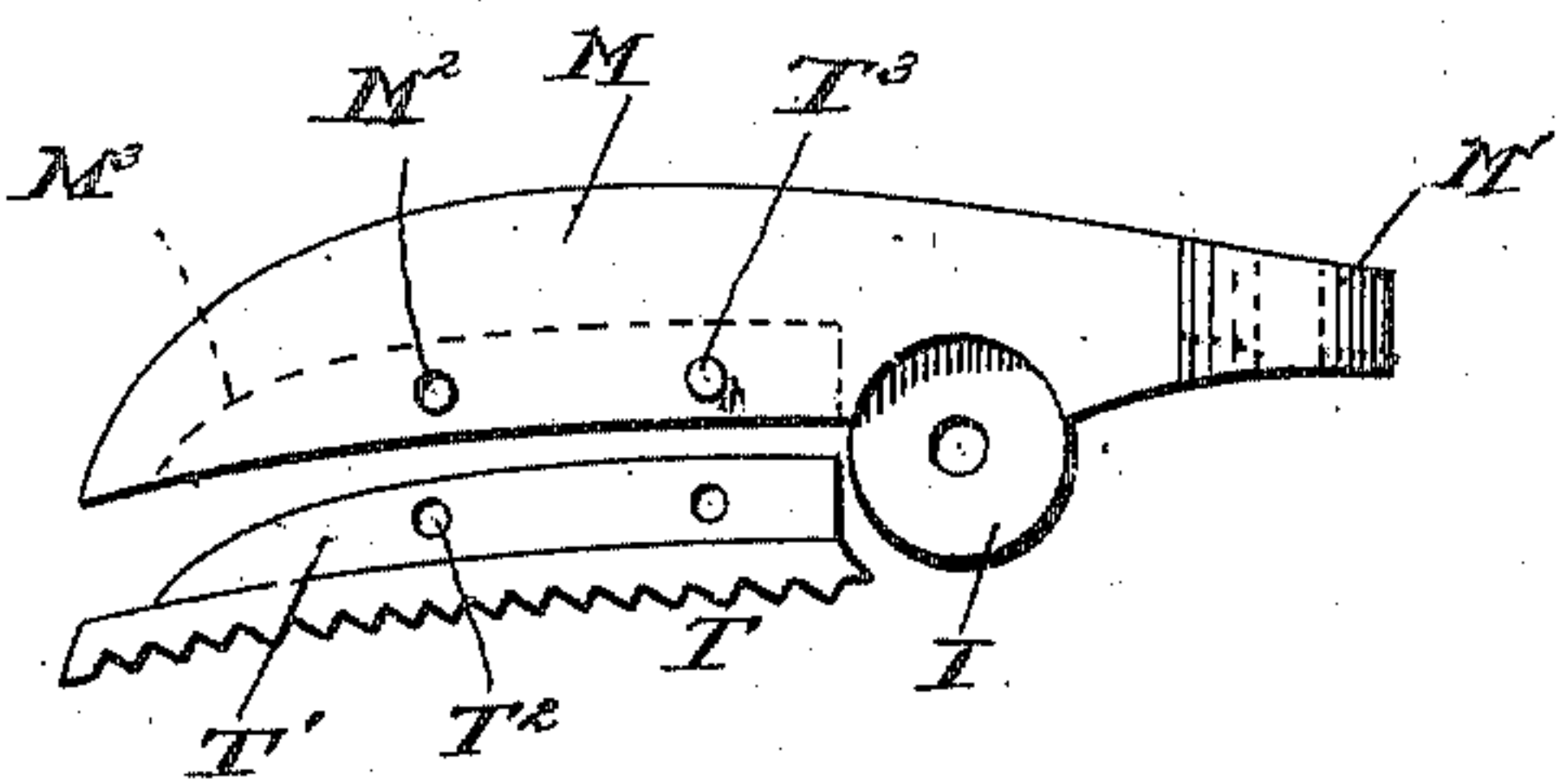


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Wm. E. Vaek Jr.
Charles Crawford.

Inventor:
Isadore J. Basken.
By
Collamer & Co., Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IZADORE J. BASKEN, OF PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO
CHARLES ATKINSON, OF PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA.

WRENCH.

948,035.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Application filed August 6, 1909. Serial No. 511,615.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IZADORE J. BASKEN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Pembina, Pembina county, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrenches; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to tools such as are known as wrenches, more especially those having a pivoted side jaw with a transverse screw clamp; and the object of the same is to simplify the construction of wrenches of this character while leaving their parts separable and to an extent interchangeable.

To this end the invention consists broadly in the use of a screw through the rear arm of the movable jaw and a slotted keeper in or carried by the handle or shank in rear of the main pivot, and it consists specifically in details of construction by which this general idea is carried out—all as described below and shown in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of this wrench, showing a pivoted keeper, and Fig. 2 is a detail of the keeper detached and in perspective; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the shank and fixed jaw alone, showing the keeper as part of the same and the screw in position; Fig. 4 is a detail of another form of movable jaw showing its toothed face slightly removed.

Referring to the drawings by letter, H designates the handle or shank which is here cast or formed integral with the fixed jaw F, two ears I being formed at a proper point to receive between them a single ear on the movable jaw M whereby the main pivot is provided, as well understood in this type of wrenches. The rear arm of the movable jaw is threaded as at M' for the passage of a transverse screw S whose inner end is headed as at S' and whose outer end has an ordinary thumb-piece as common with these screws. Said head takes into a slot O in the keeper which slot is open at its rear end so that the parts of the wrench may be conveniently assembled or disconnected and so that as the movable jaw M turns on the main pivot and the screw swings in addition to turning, its head may travel along the slot O. The latter is formed in the keeper which may be a separate member K pivoted to the handle as

at P as shown in Fig. 1 in which case it will turn slightly on its pivot so as to stand always in line with the screw, or the keeper may be cast integral with the handle H as shown at K' in Fig. 3, in which case the slot O may have to be somewhat larger than the screw head S' so that the latter will not bind in it when the screw stands at an angle. In any case, however, the parts are assembled by first inserting the screw through the nut M' of the movable jaw, then inserting its head in the slot O of the keeper from its rear open end, then moving the jaw forward until the three ears I engage each other, and finally inserting the main pivot. In use, the jaws are approximated by turning up the screw or are separated by a reverse movement, and during such motions of the screw its head travels along the slot in the keeper as will be understood and the keeper K rocks if it is employed.

By preference one or both faces of the jaws may be toothed as shown at T and possibly curved as illustrated. By preference also the toothed face may be made removable as shown in Fig. 4, for the insertion of a face of other shape if desired. Herein the jaw has a recess M³ pierced with transverse holes M², and the face of the jaw has a web T' also pierced with holes T². When in place the web fits the recess, and pins, bolts, or rivets T³ hold the jaw-face temporarily in place. If this detail be employed on one or both the jaws, it is obvious that the utility and adaptability of the wrench will be greatly enhanced without in the least affecting the successful operation of the peculiar pivot above described—in fact, such pivot is useful in this case because the jaws will have to be disconnected when any change in the jaw-faces is made.

The size, proportions, and materials are not material; and changes in details may be made within the scope of the general idea.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a wrench the combination with a handle, a fixed jaw rigid therewith, and a movable jaw pivoted thereto; of a transverse screw threaded through the rear arm of the movable jaw and having a head at its inner end, and a keeper pivoted to the handle in rear of the main pivot and having a slot for said head open at its rear end.

2. In a wrench the combination with fixed and movable jaws pivoted to each other and

extending in rear of their main pivot, and a
handle rigid with the fixed jaw; of a trans-
verse screw threaded through the rear arm
of one jaw toward the other and having a
5 head at its inner end, and a keeper pivoted
to the other jaw opposite the screw and hav-
ing a slot for said head open at its rear end.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
scribed my signature this the 30th day of
July, A. D. 1909.

IZADORE J. BASKEN.

Witnesses:

G. G. THOMPSON,
FRANK H. ANDERSON.