

Feb. 14, 1933.

C. O. JONES

1,897,700

TOOL

Filed Nov. 10, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

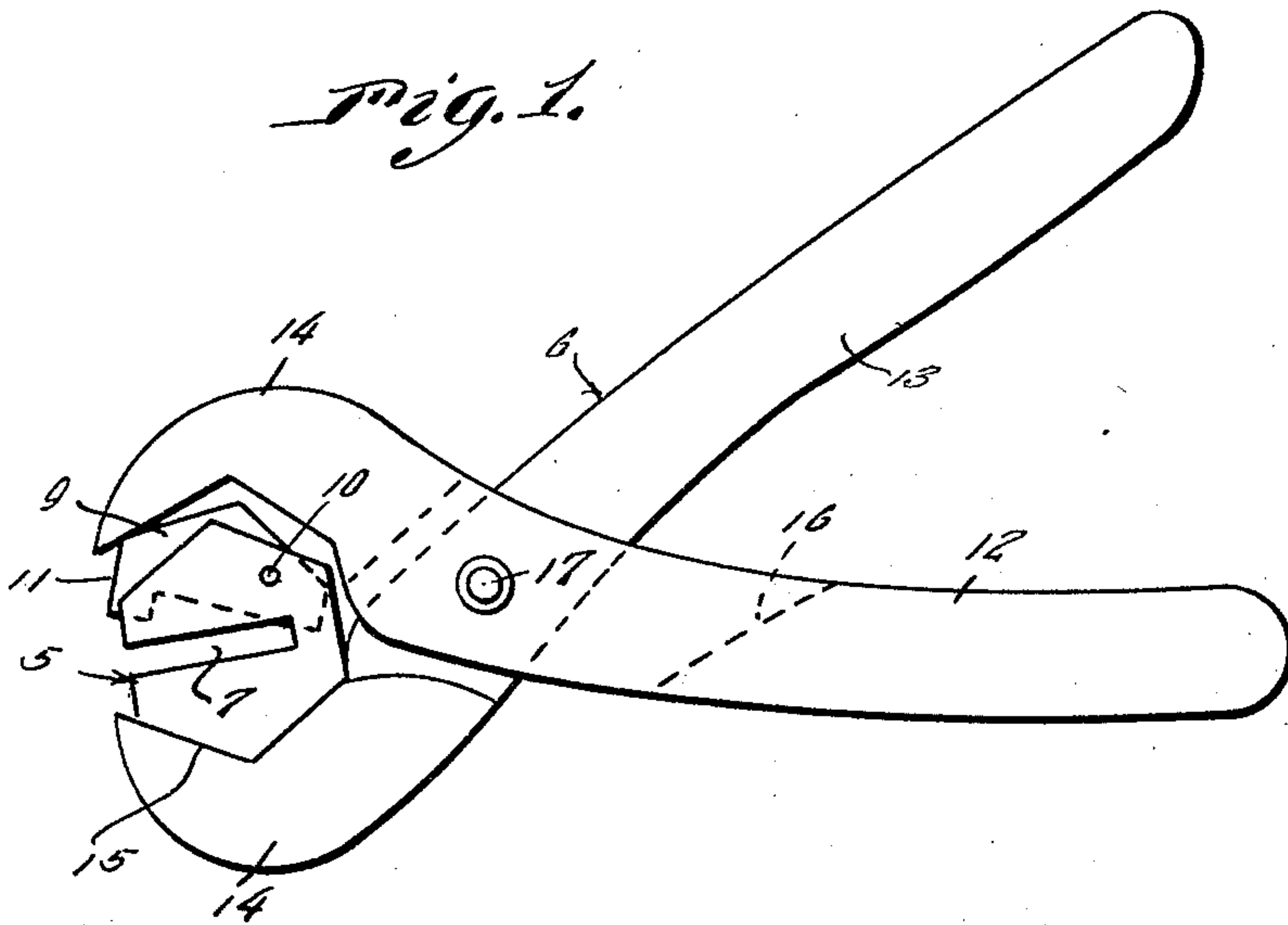


Fig. 2.

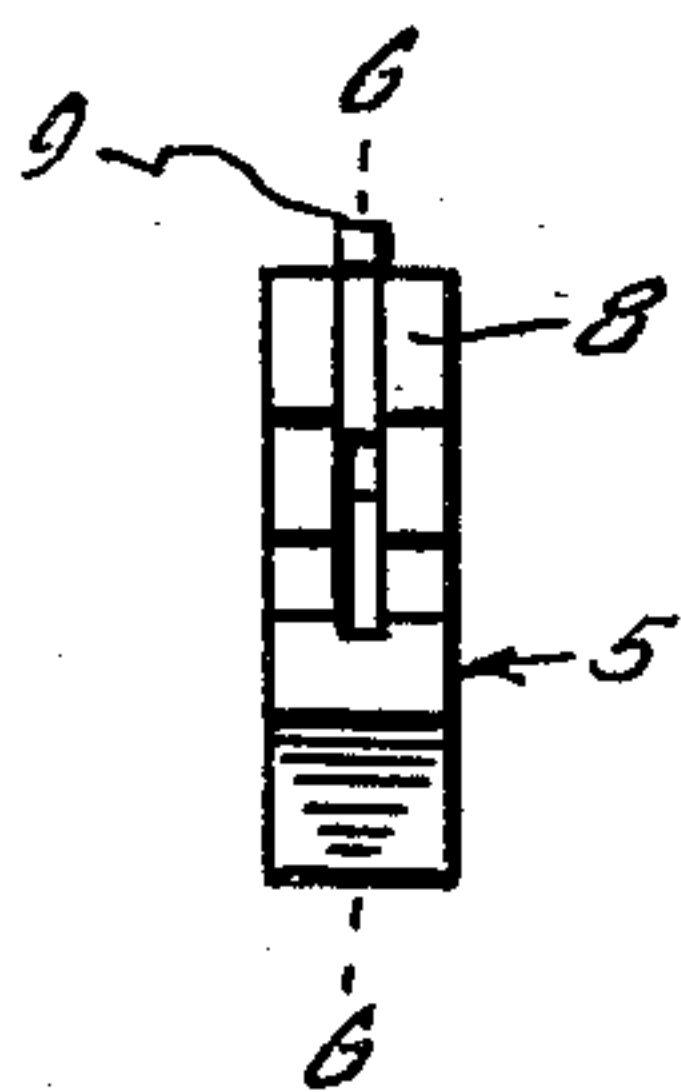
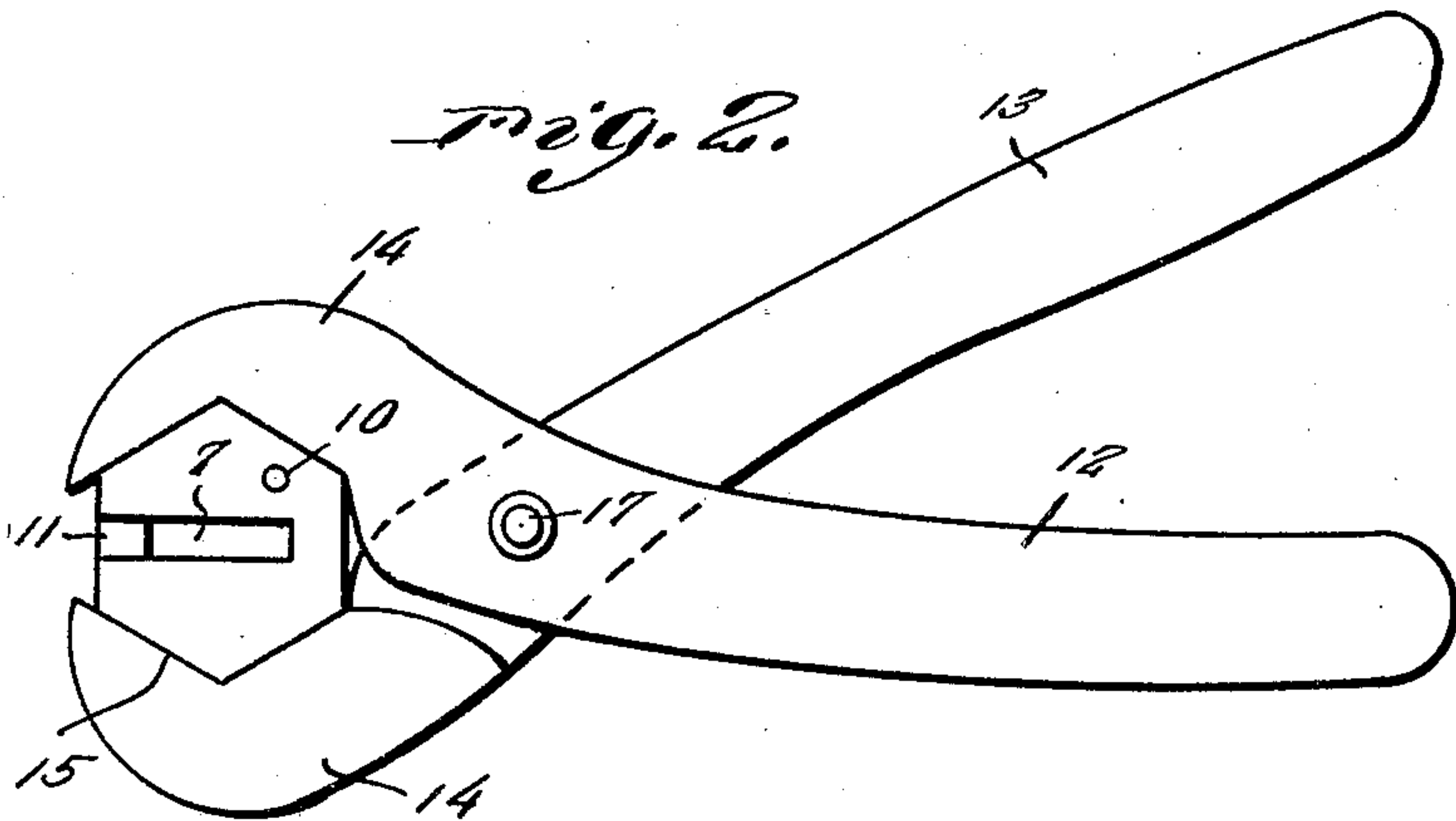


Fig. 8.

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Fig. 3.

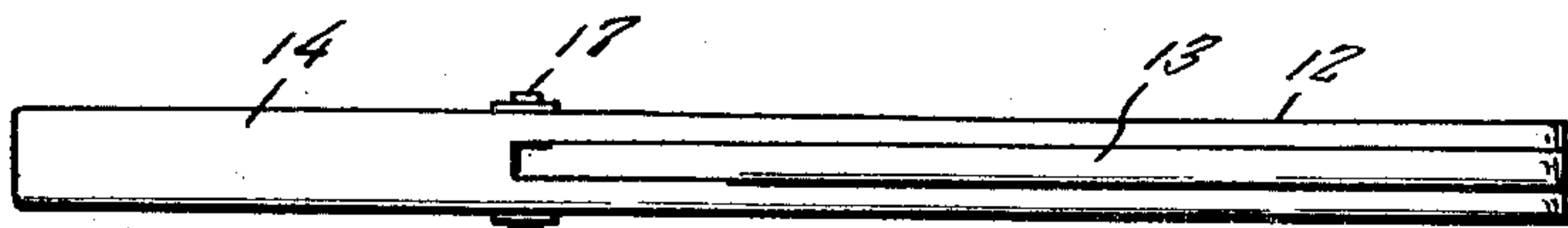


Fig. 4.

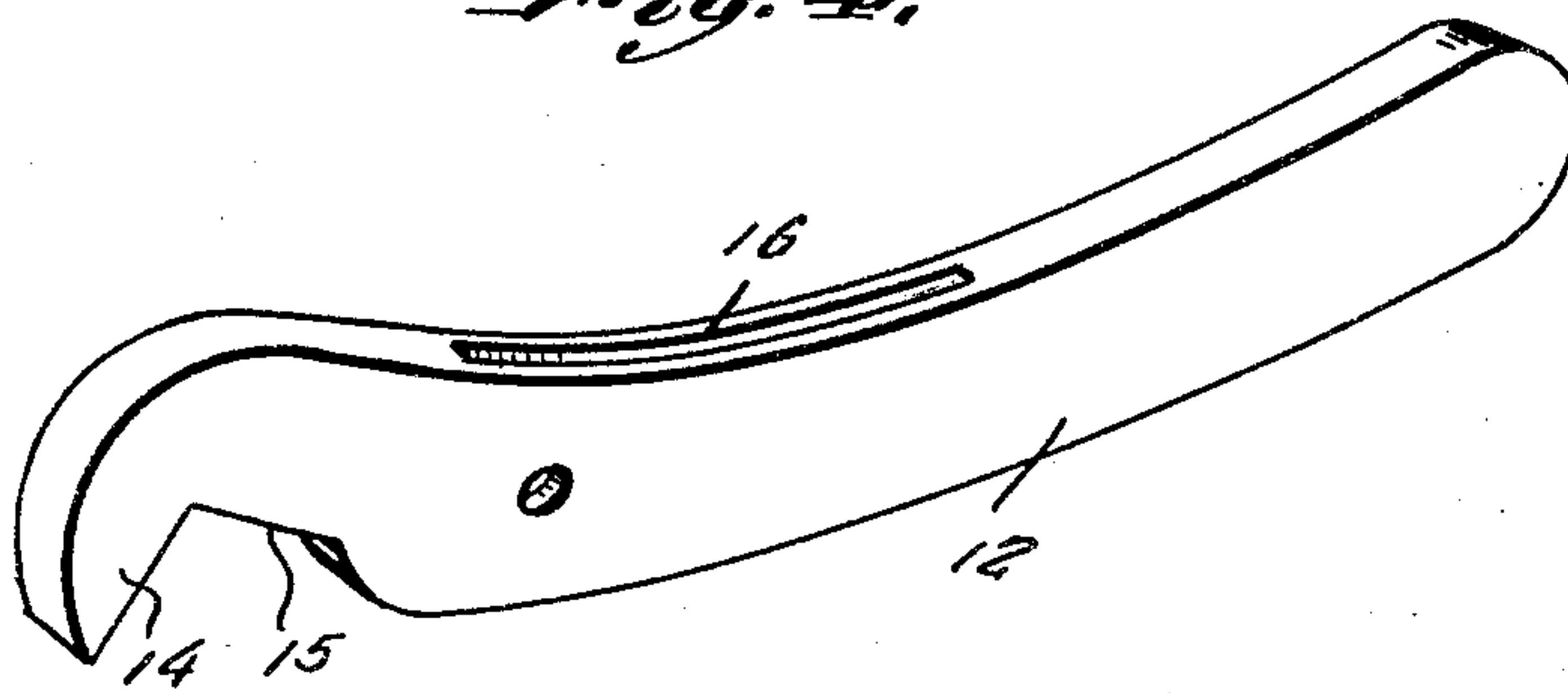
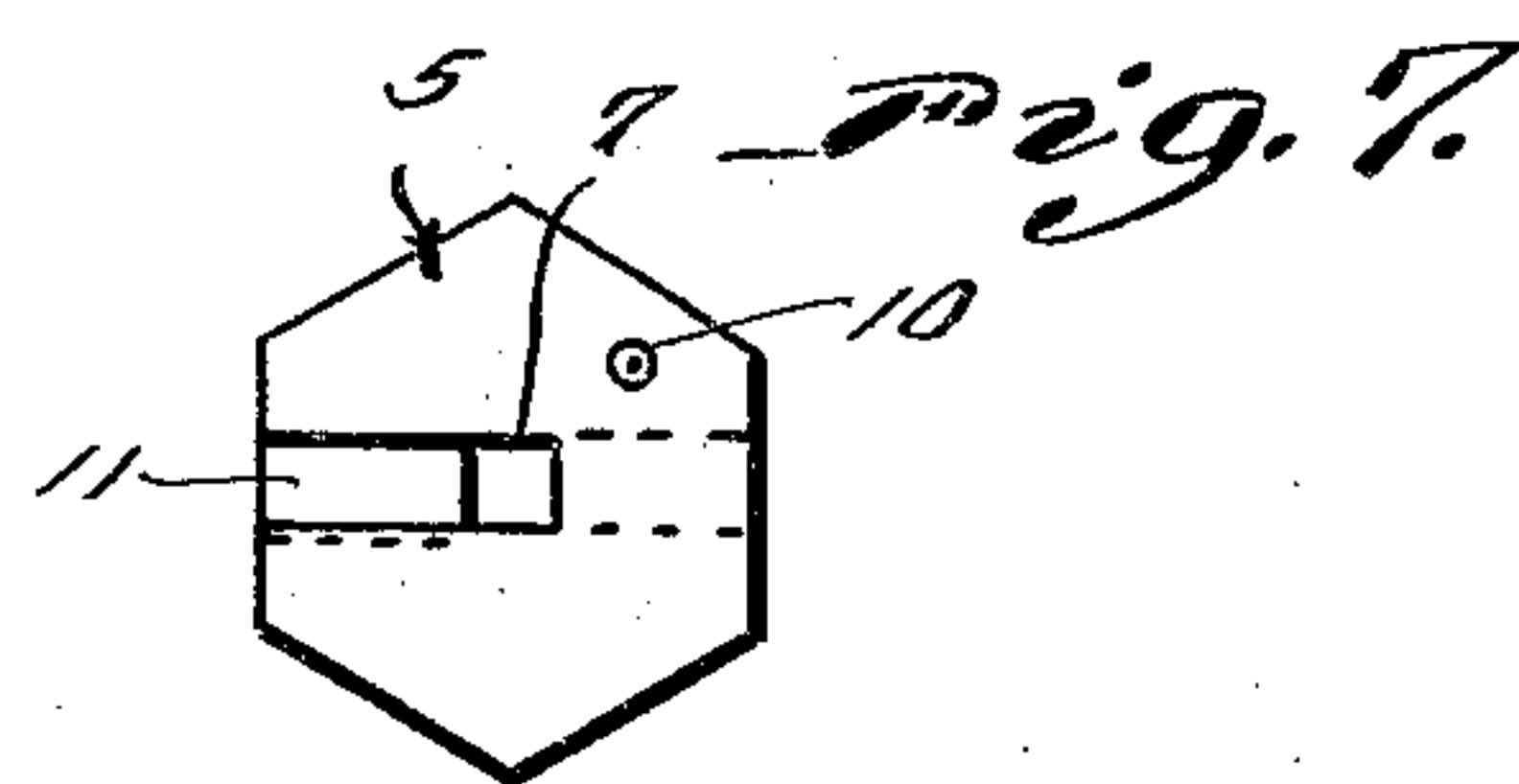
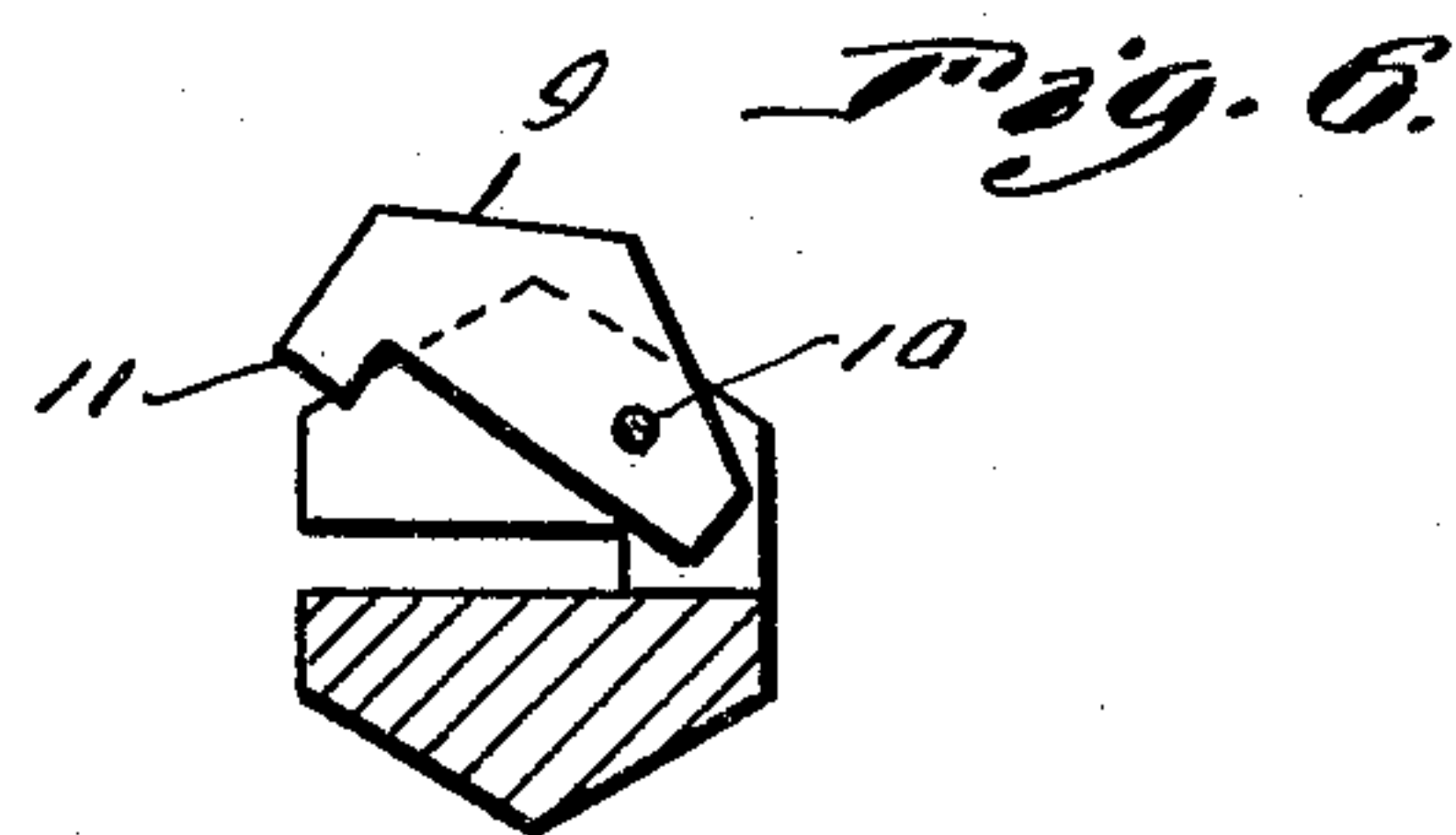
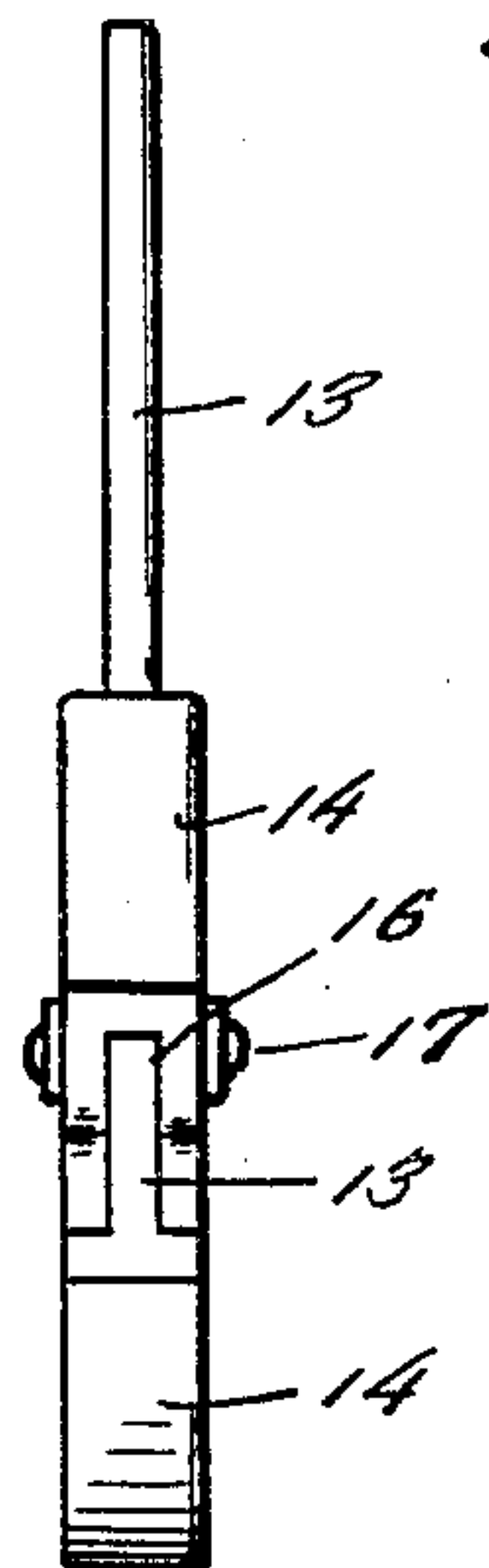


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CLARENCE O. JONES, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

TOOL

Application filed November 10, 1931. Serial No. 574,184.

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in tools, and more particularly to a wrench particularly adapted for use in twisting wires, cables and for operating turn buckles and similar devices.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a tool which can be engaged with cables, turn buckles, and other elements requiring a twisting action without possibility of the same easily becoming displaced unintentionally.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a tool of simple construction, capable of easy and convenient manipulation and which can be manufactured and retailed at a low price.

These and other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of the tool with the jaws thereof only partly closed against the block.

Fig. 2 represents a side elevational view of the tool with the jaws contracted against the block element.

Fig. 3 represents an edge elevational view of the tool.

Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of one section of the gripping device.

Fig. 5 represents a front elevational view of the tool assembled.

Fig. 6 represents a sectional view taken substantially on line 6—6 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 7 represents a side elevational view of the block element in closed position.

Fig. 8 represents an edge elevational view of the block element.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 generally refers to the block element for engaging the work, while numeral 6 generally refers to the gripping device for the block element 5.

The block element 5 is of polygonal shape and in general respects simulates a nut, excepting that it does not have the threaded bore therethrough. In place of the bore, this block element has a diametrically dis-

posed slot 7 therein extending inwardly from the edge of the block to terminate inwardly of the opposite edge portion of the same.

The block 5 is bifurcated as at 8 to provide a channel for receiving the detent 9, this detent being in the form of a swingable plate, swingably supported by the pin 10 and having a lug 11 at its free end which is adapted to close the outer end of the slot 7 in the manner shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 also shows the slot closed, and the block as shown in Fig. 7 has its detent 9 equipped with a wider lug 11 obviously to restrict the remaining open part of the slot 7, as when it is desired to handle rods, or cables of polygonal cross section.

The tripping device 6 for the block element 5 consists of a pair of longitudinally curved handles 12—13, each provided with a jaw 14 having an angular cut-out 15 therein, affording angularly disposed contact surfaces for engagement with the corresponding edges of the block element 5. As is apparent in Fig. 3, the handle 13 is of less width than the handle 12, with the handle 12 provided with a slot 16 therein, through which the handle 13 extends.

Numerals 17 represents a suitable pivot pin or the like for pivotally connecting the handles 12 and 13 together. When it is desired that the work be engaged, the proper block element 5 is engaged between the jaws 14—14 of the device 6, there being various sizes of these blocks for accommodating different size cables or other work. The block is now engaged with the work, so that the work, for instance a cable or wire is residing within the slot 7 of the nut element 5 when the handles 12—13 are contracted. This results in the contraction of the jaws 14—14 to the position shown in Fig. 2, obviously swinging the plate detent 9 inwardly so that the lug 11 obstructs the outer end of the slot 7 thus preventing displacement of the work from the slot of the block 5.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to

without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new is:—

- 5 A twisting block for twisting tools comprising a polygonal-shaped body having a slot extending diametrically therein and opening at one end at the perimeter of the body, this body being provided with a slot
10 therein on a plane at right angles to the first-mentioned slot, a swingable keeper in the second-mentioned slot, said keeper being provided with a lug at the peripheral end of the slot for closing this end of the slot when the
15 keeper is in retracted position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
CLARENCE O. JONES.

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