H. W. HEWET.

Nut Wrench.

No. 1,301. Patented Aug. 24, 1839.

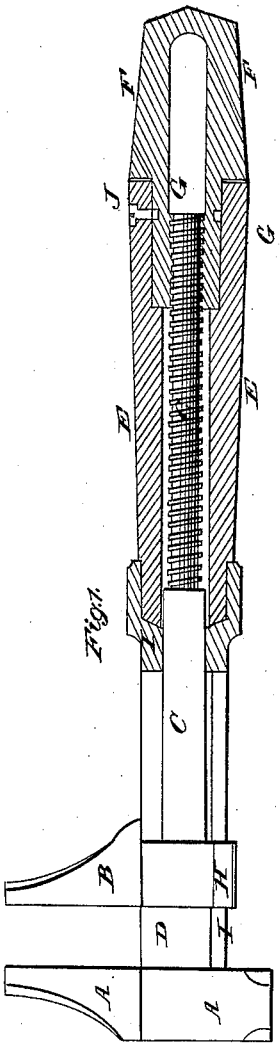

Fig. 1.

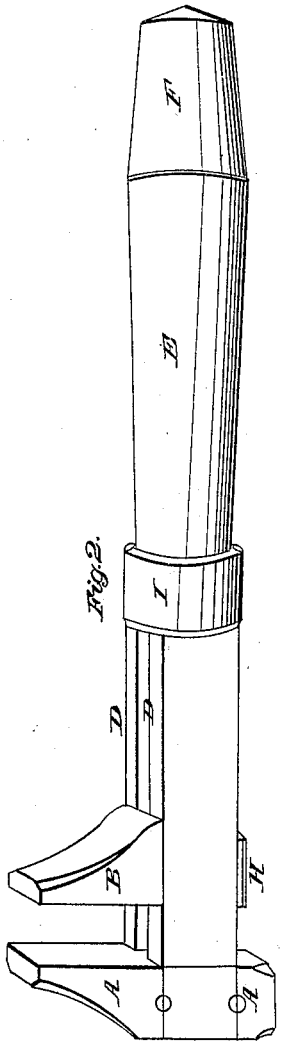

Fig. 2.

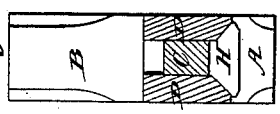

Fig. 3.

Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. HEWET, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

SCREW-WRENCH.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,301, dated August 24, 1839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY WHEATON HEWET, of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Screw-Wrench for the Use of Engineers, Machinists, Coach-Makers, and all other Professions Requiring the Use of the Same; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

A A, Figure 1, represents a longitudinal section, and A A, Fig. 2, a perspective elevation of the fixed jaw and hammer of the wrench, and A, Fig. 3, is a transverse section of the hammer of the fixed jaw D. Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section of one of the parallel bars with its bevel edge I.

D D, Fig. 3, gives a transverse section of the parallel bars with their bevel edges.

D D, Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the parallel bars.

I, Fig. 1, is a longitudinal section of the socket into which the handle E E, F F is fixed.

I, Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the same into which the handle E F is fixed.

E E, Fig. 1, is a longitudinal section of the fixed part of the handle. E, Fig. 2, is a perspective elevation of the same.

F F, Fig. 1, is a longitudinal section of the nut which forms a part of the handle, and F, Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the same.

B H, Fig. 1, is a longitudinal section of the movable jaw.

B C H, Fig. 3, is a transverse section of the same, and B H, Fig. 2, give a perspective view of it.

C C, Fig. 1, represents the stem of the movable jaw with a screw on one end of it.

C, Fig. 3, is the location of the stem on the back of the movable jaw.

G G, Fig. 1, represents the groove in the nut, and J in the same figure is the screw which keeps the nut in its place.

The parallel bars terminate at one end into a socket into which the handle is fixed, and the other ends are riveted by two rivets to the side of the fixed jaw. The handle which is of cast-iron is permanently fixed in the socket. The nut forms the outer end of the handle and is kept in its place by means of a screw which is screwed through the side of the fixed part of the handle into a groove in the nut. The nut is hollow, with a female screw in that part of it which is in the socket of the handle. The movable jaw is fitted to work between the parallel bars and is retained between them by having its under side H beveled so as to fit to and have a bearing on the bevel edges of the parallel bars as represented in the transverse section, and it is also retained in its place by its stem, one part of which has a bearing in the socket I, while the other part has a bearing in the nut, which gives also strength to the handle. Said movable jaw is adjusted to any dimensions to which the longitudinal opening between the parallel bars will admit by turning the nut either to the right or left.

The advantage of the parallel bars as a substitute for a single bar to hold the jaws of the wrench is that the former, besides their parallel arrangement, have more material in them than the latter, and thereby are rendered more inflexible, which (parallel bars) impart therefore more strength and permanence to both the fixed and movable jaws than it is possible for the single bar to do in wrenches of the same size but of the different constructions.

The advantage of having the adjusting nut in the outer end of the handle in preference to any other place is, 1st, that it can be used when any other wrench with its adjusting nut or spring-catch between the handle and the jaws could not wherever the use of a wrench is required in a narrow space, where the adjusting nut or spring-catch could not be got at by the hand if it were in any other place between the handle and jaws than where it is. 2d, it is preferable to the wrench the nut of which forms the whole handle in the following respect: if the nut forms the whole handle the joint of connection between it and the other part of the wrench would after being used a short time become loose and therefore in a great or less degree unfit for use.

I do not claim as my invention the sliding jaw moved by a screw and nut as this has been known; but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The employment of the parallel bars with

the lower faces beveled for the purpose of embracing the sliding jaw of the form above described and also the arrangement of the handle nut and screw on the outer end of the handle and passing the stem and screw of the sliding jaw between the parallel bars and through the handle and nut thereby strengthening the handle, all as herein described.

HENRY WHEATON HEWET.

Witnesses:
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