(No Model.)

H. REBER.

WRENCH.

No. 305,961. Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1

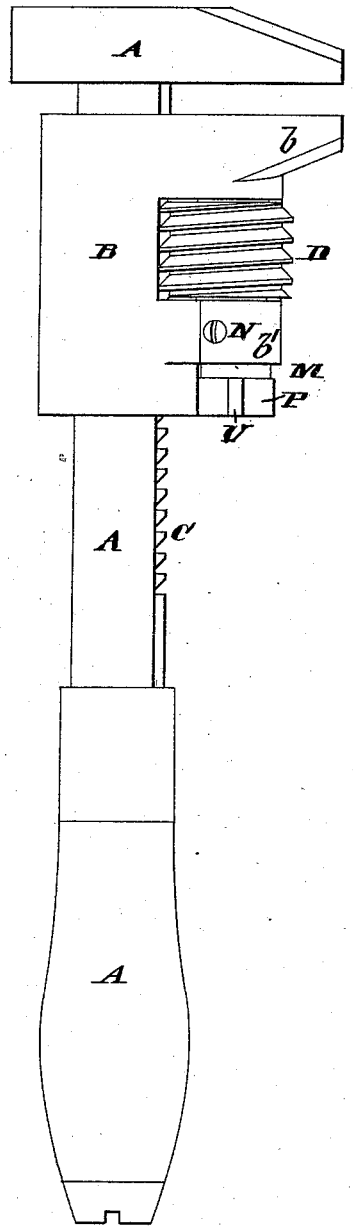


Fig. 2.

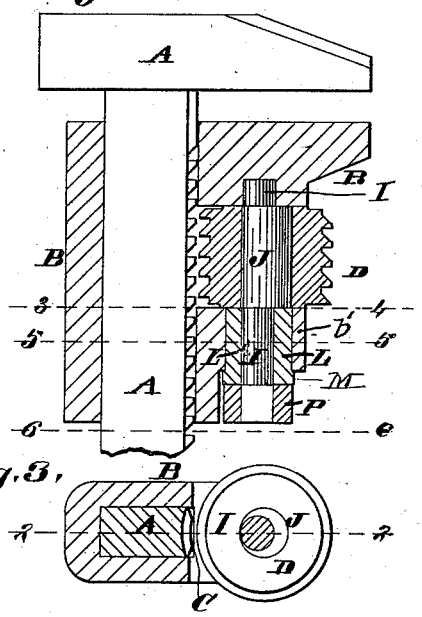


Fig. 3,

Fig 4,

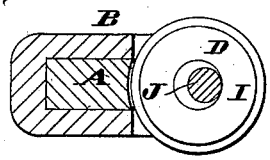


Fig. 5.

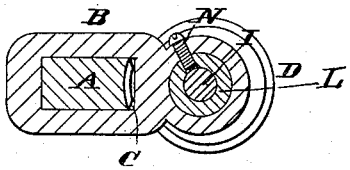
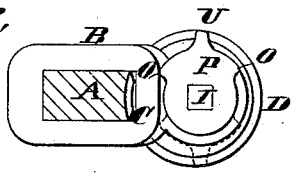


Fig. 6,



Attest:
Charles Pickles
Geo. L. Wheelock.

Inventor:
Henry Reber
By Knight Bros
attys

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY REBER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM EDENBORN, OF SAME PLACE.

WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,961, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed March 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY REBER, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wrenches, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view. Fig. 2 is part in side view and part in longitudinal section taken on line 2 2, Fig. 3. Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sections taken on lines 3 4, Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are transverse sections taken, respectively, on lines 5 5 and 6 6, Fig. 2.

My invention relates to an improvement in monkey-wrenches; and it consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body, and B the slide, of the wrench. The slide has projections *b b'*. The body has a screw-thread, C, and the slide a screw-threaded disk, D, as usual.

When it is desired to move the slide by means of the disk, it is done in the ordinary way, by simply turning the disk while in contact with the body. My way of making this disk or wheel movable is to secure it to the projections of the slide by means of a shaft, I, which has an eccentric, J, that fits within the disk. The shaft is inserted by making the back opening in the projections *b'* of the slide larger than the diameter of the shaft and eccentric, and then placing a bushing, L, in the opening which surrounds the shaft. (See Fig. 2.) The bushing preferably has a shoulder or flange, M, on its outer end, and it may be kept from turning with the shaft by a set-screw, N, (see Figs. 1 and 5,) which also prevents end movement of the shaft. On the outer end of the shaft is a lever, P, of any desired shape or form, by which the shaft can be turned to throw the disk out of and into engagement with the body, as stated. I prefer the form of lever shown in Fig. 6, which consists of a segment with a socket to receive the end of the shaft, and two projections or points, O, to come against the slide when the shaft is turned to its extreme positions. Thus, when the lever is in the position shown in full lines, Fig. 6, the wheel or disk is thrown out of engagement with the screw, and when the lever is in the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 6, the wheel or disk is thrown into engagement with the screw.

In Fig. 3 the wheel or disk is shown thrown out of engagement with the screw, and in Fig. 4 it is shown thrown into engagement with the screw.

The lever has a projection, U, to form a finger-hold to turn it by. (See Figs. 1 and 6.)

I claim as my invention—

In a sliding-jaw wrench, the combination, with a body having a thread, of a sliding jaw, B, having projections *b b'*, threaded disk D, cam-shaft I J, bushing L, securing the outer portion of the shaft in the rear projection, set-screw N, and the lever P, having projections O, as set forth.

HENRY REBER.

In presence of—
GEO. H. KNIGHT,
SAML. KNIGHT.