

(No Model.)

S. A. ROUSE.

PIPE WRENCH.

No. 344,406.

Patented June 29, 1886.

Fig. 2.

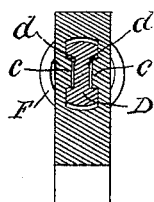


Fig. 3.

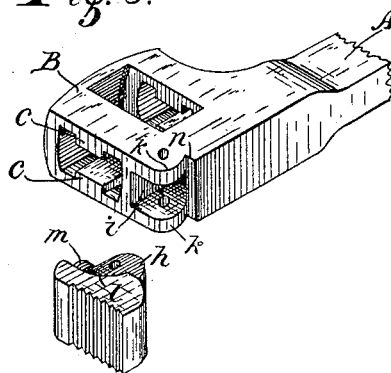
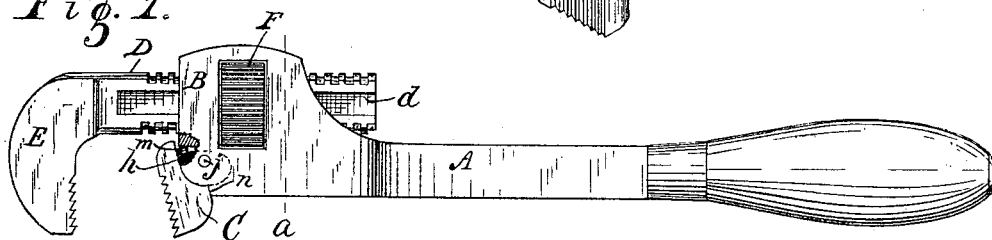


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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By his Attorney H. P. Hood.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SEYMOUR A. ROUSE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO THE GLOBE TOOL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## PIPE-WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,406, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed April 12, 1886. Serial No. 198,539. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SEYMOUR A. ROUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pipe-Wrenches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of pipe-wrenches in which one of the pipe-grasping jaws is pivoted to the end of the handle-bar opposite the handle, and the opposed jaw is formed on a screw-threaded bar arranged to slide in a socket formed integral with the handle-bar.

15 The objects of my improvement are to control the movement of the pivoted jaw and to prevent unnecessary wearing of the screw-threads on the sliding bar, all as hereinafter fully described.

20 The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation; Fig. 2, a section at *a*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a perspective view showing the handle-bar and pivoted jaw separated.

25 A is the handle-bar, having the socket B formed integral therewith. On the opposite sides of the inner surface of the socket B are a pair of ribs, *c c*, which engage corresponding grooves, *d d*, in the sides of the sliding bar D, on which is formed the jaw E. The purpose of ribs *c c* and grooves *d d* is to provide bearings on which bar D may slide, instead of allowing the screw-threaded edges of the bar to rest against the socket, as has heretofore been the practice in this class of wrenches. Bar D is propelled, for the adjusting of jaw E, by means of a cylindrical nut, F, engaging the screw-threaded portion of the bar and resting in a mortise in the socket B, in the usual well-known manner.

C is a serrated steel jaw, having a lug, *h*,

which fits into a recess, *i*, in bar A, and is retained therein by a pin, *j*, passing through the bar and lug *h*. A portion of the edges of each of the sides of recess *i* are made concentric with pin *j*, as at *k*, and correspondingly-shaped shoulders *l* are formed on the jaw C, the arrangement being such, when the parts are together, that the pressure against jaw C when the tool is applied to a pipe is borne by the shoulders *l* and the edges *k*, instead of coming on the pin *j*. Jaw C is held normally outward, with its serrated surface diverging from jaw E, by a spiral spring, *m*. The outward movement of the jaw is limited by a projecting shoulder, *n*, on bar A. Said shoulder forms a solid stop, which can be easily fitted to the jaw by cutting away more or less of the shoulder, so as to hold it at just the right angle of divergence from jaw E to engage the pipe readily and hold it securely. This is found in practice to be a point requiring nice adjustment in this class of wrenches, and I believe that it has not before been attained in so convenient a manner.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a pipe-wrench, the handle-bar having the recess *i* and shoulder *n*, socket B, formed integral with said bar and having ribs *c c*, bar D, having jaw E and grooves *d d*, arranged to engage and slide upon said ribs, pivoted jaw C, and spring *m*, all combined in the manner specified.

2. In a pipe-wrench, the handle-bar, socket B, having ribs *c c*, and bar D, having grooves *d d*, arranged to engage and slide upon said ribs, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

SEYMOUR A. ROUSE.

Witnesses:

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