

(No Model.)

E. COOK.
PIPE WRENCH.

No. 420,039.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

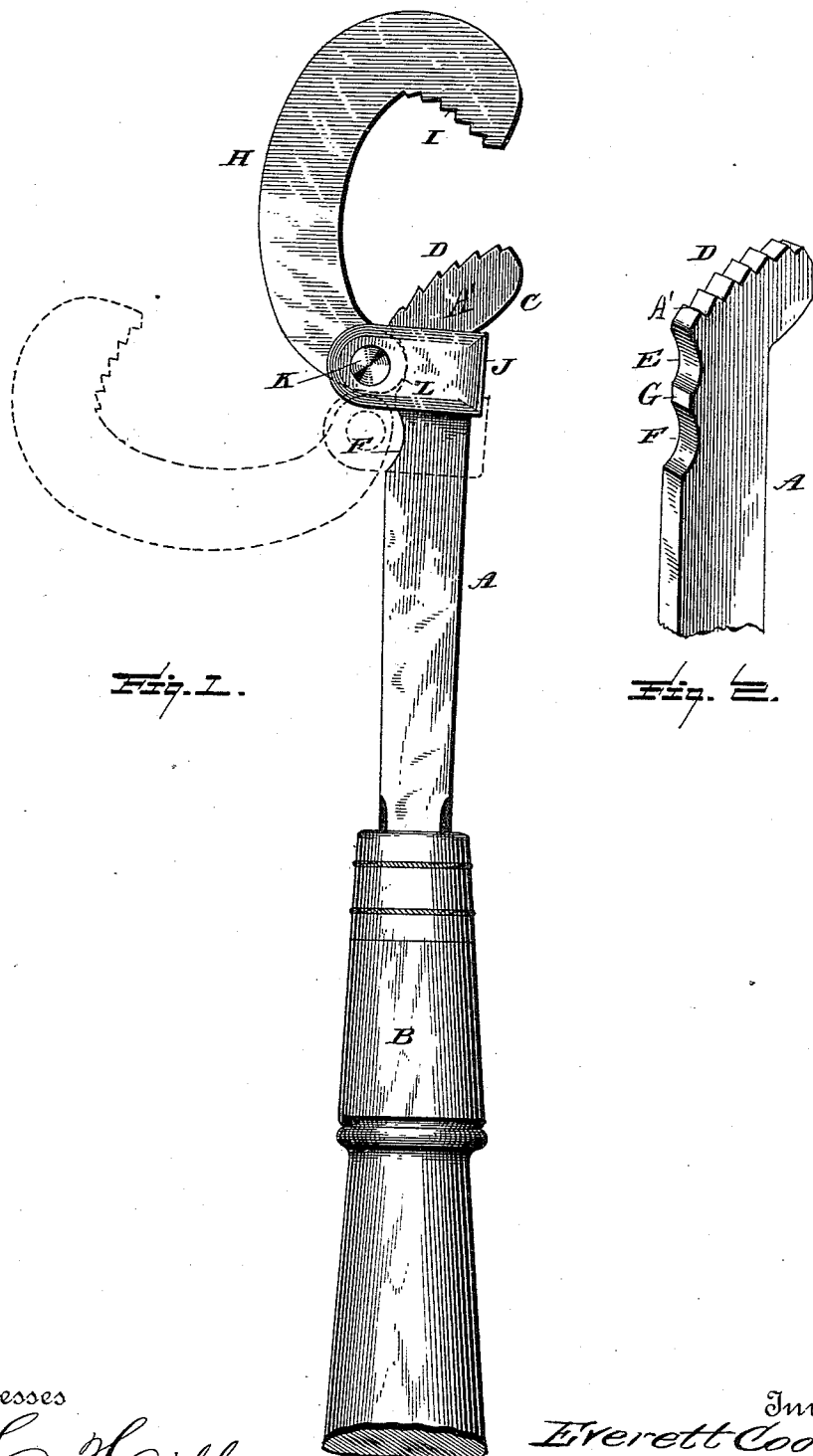


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
L. C. Hills.
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EVERETT COOK, OF LIVERMORE FALLS, MAINE.

PIPE-WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,039, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed October 14, 1889. Serial No. 326,913. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVERETT COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Livermore Falls, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Wrenches; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wrenches; and it has for its object to provide a simple and cheap device of this character that shall be composed of a minimum number of parts, yet providing ready adjustment of the movable jaw in relation to the fixed jaw, in order to adapt the wrench to pipes of different sizes.

The invention consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved wrench, the movable jaw being shown in one position by full lines, and the said jaw and its connection with the fixed part being shown in its other position by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the upper end of the fixed jaw on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A' designates the stationary or fixed jaw, provided with a suitable shank A, by which it is secured in a suitable handle, as B. The upper or, rather, the end of this jaw farthest from its attachment to the handle is formed with a curved portion C, the upper face of which is formed with rack-teeth D, and in close proximity to these teeth the face of this stationary jaw is formed with two curved cavities or seats E and F, as

shown clearly in Fig. 2. These two seats are separated by means of a bridge or portion G of the said stationary jaw. The under face of the curved portion C extends beyond the edge of the stationary jaw, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and extends at an angle thereto, as shown, and serves as a stop to limit the motion in this direction of the saddle-piece, which serves to connect the movable jaw to the said stationary jaw, as shown in Fig. 1.

H is the movable jaw, curved as shown, and provided with serrated end portion I, as shown in Fig. 1. This movable jaw is pivoted to a saddle-piece or clamp J by means of a transverse pin or pivot K, held in the free ends of the saddle-piece; the bend of the saddle-piece embracing the stationary jaw, with its free ends extending beyond the opposite edge thereof. The end of the movable jaw at its pivot is formed cam-shaped, as shown at L, and when the parts are thrown into the position in which they are shown in full lines in Fig. 1 the cam binds in the seat on the fixed jaw and holds the pipe between the serrated portions of the two jaws. By moving the saddle-piece and its attached jaw so that the cam end of the movable jaw will engage either the one or the other of the seats the wrench can be made to grasp pipes of different sizes. The engagement of the cam end of the movable jaw prevents the saddle-piece from falling below the position in which it is shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The bridge-piece G serves the same purpose when the saddle-piece is in the position in which it is shown by full lines in the same figure.

The device is simple, of few parts, and in practice has proved very efficient.

What I claim as new is—

1. A wrench consisting of a stationary jaw, its shank provided with a concave seat, and a movable jaw connected with the stationary jaw and formed with a rounded cam portion to engage said seat, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the stationary jaw, its shank formed with two concave seats separated by a bridge, of the saddle-piece

embracing the shank of the stationary jaw,
and a movable jaw pivotally connected with
a transverse pin held in the free ends of the
saddle-piece and formed with a rounded cam
5 end, substantially as herein shown and de-
scribed, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence
of two witnesses.

EVERETT COOK.

Witnesses:

R. C. BOOTHBY,
H. NEWMAN.