Oct. 13, 1931. A. JACQUESSON 1,827,363

CLAW CROWBAR

Filed Dec. 9, 1930

Fig. 1

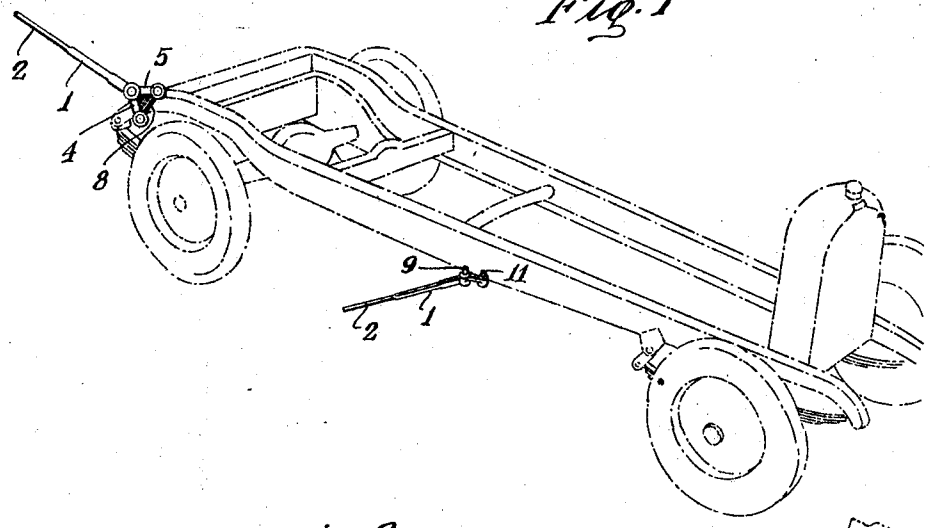


Fig. 2

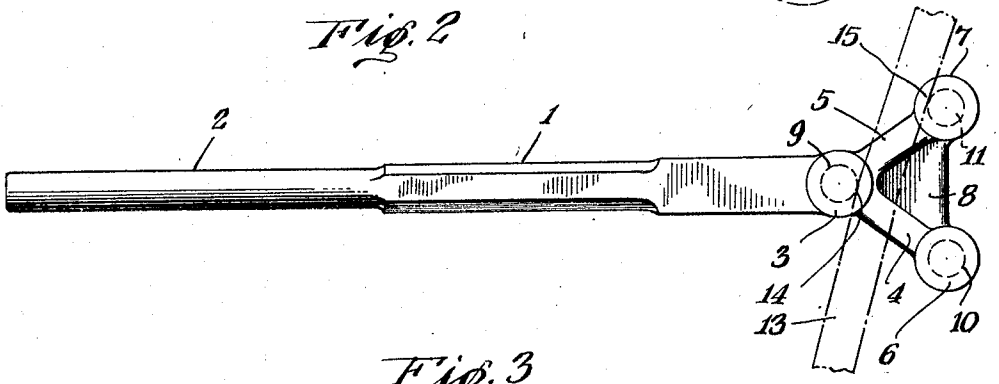
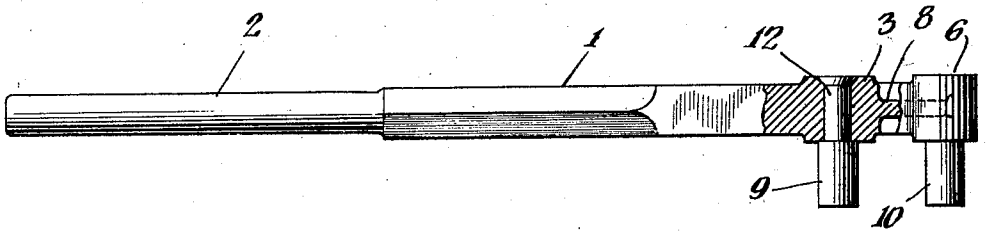


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ANDRE JACQUESSON, OF MORRIS COVE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT & MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN ARTHUR NEWMAN, OF MORRIS COVE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, AND ONE-HALF TO MORRIS GRAHAM JENKINS, OF MORRIS COVE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

CLAW CROWBAR

Application filed December 9, 1930. Serial No. 501,002.

This invention relates to tools such as are used for bending or straightening metal parts and objects and my improvement is directed to a crow bar or lever having a handle portion at one end, and at its other end a group of three lugs or teeth that project laterally from a triangular base which is extended axially from the other end of said bar.

The reason for employing a triangular base for the lugs is that thereby each apex of the base may carry one of the three lugs, whereby the group of lugs has a spaced, triangular arrangement that enables any two of the lugs to engage, between respective opposite sides thereof, a metal part or object which requires to be bent or straightened.

Other features and advantages of my invention will hereinafter appear.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an automobile chassis showing some of the uses to which my improved tool may be put.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the tool, and,

Fig. 3 is a side view thereof, partly broken away.

In said figures let 1 indicate the shank of the tool and 2 the handle portion thereof.

At the free end of the shank there is formed an extending boss 3, and from said boss there extend diverging arms 4, 5, which respectively terminate in the bosses 6, 7. A reinforcing web 8 connects the arms 4, 5, and said arms and web together constitute a base from which the lugs 9, 10, 11 project at one side of the tool. The lugs have stems 12 by which they are respectively engaged in holes provided in the bosses 3, 6, 7, in which they are riveted.

By reason of the triangular, spaced relation of the three lugs, it will be apparent that each lug has four points of bearing that coact respectively with oppositely disposed bearing points on each of the other lugs for the gripping engagement of an object or metal part, whereby a bending or straightening operation may be performed, by using the tool as a lever. Hence there are six different angles or attitudes in which an object may be engaged by the tool when held in any given position for the convenient engagement of fixed metal parts, thereby according the tool an unusually wide range of usefulness.

For example, the tool may be applied to the straightening of a bent chassis angle bar, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 there will be seen a bent (fixed or held) bar 13 that is engaged between the opposed points 14, 15 of lugs 9, 11, for straightening by leverage action of the tool when its handle is pressed downwardly.

Variations within the spirit and scope of my invention are equally comprehended by the foregoing disclosure.

I claim:

1. A tool comprising a bar having at one end a boss, arms diverging from said boss and terminating each in a boss, and respective lugs projecting laterally from all said bosses, said lugs being arranged in spaced, triangular relation.

2. A tool comprising a bar having at one end a boss, arms diverging from said boss and terminating each in a boss, respective lugs projecting laterally from all said bosses, said lugs being arranged in spaced, triangular relation, and a reinforcing web connecting said arms.

New York, N. Y., December 4, 1930.

ANDRÉ JACQUESSON.