

R. C. SHOWALTER.
WRENCH.

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1,032,305.

Patented July 9, 1912.

Fig. 1.

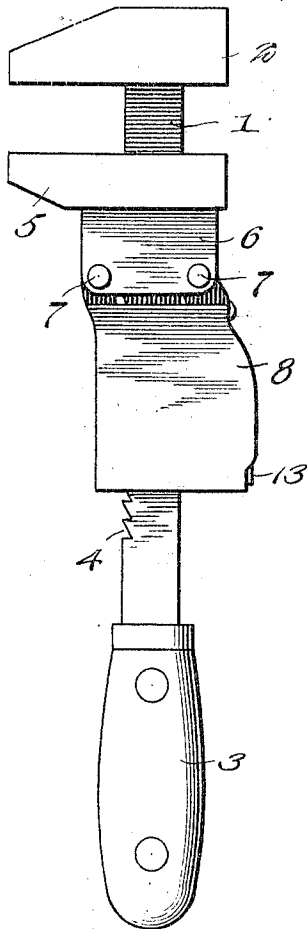


Fig. 2.

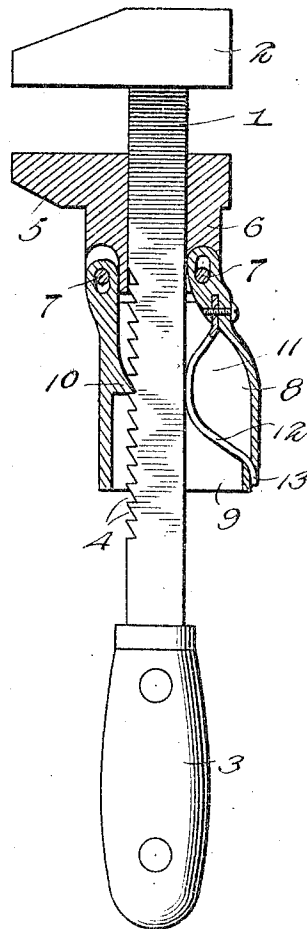
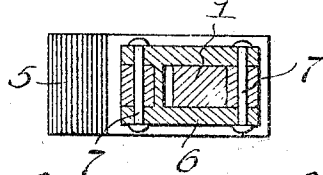


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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WRENCH.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROY C. SHOWALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wrenches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain novel and useful improvements in wrenches and has particular application to quick-acting monkey wrenches.

In carrying out my invention, it is my purpose to provide a wrench embracing a stationary jaw and a sliding jaw mounted upon the shank or stock of the wrench, and means for readily and quickly manipulating the sliding jaw to shift the same to a predetermined point along the shank, provision being also made for firmly and securely holding the sliding jaw in the desired position of adjustment.

I also aim to provide a monkey wrench which will embody in its construction the desired features of simplicity, durability, strength and efficiency.

With the above-recited objects, and others of a similar nature in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, set forth in and falling within the scope of the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a wrench embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the wrench. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view.

Referring now to the accompanying drawing in detail, the numeral 1 indicates the shank or stock of the wrench carrying a stationary jaw head 2 at one end while the opposite end forms the handle section 3. The front longitudinal edge of the stock is provided with a series of notches or indentations 4 forming a rack for the purpose hereinafter described. Slidably mounted upon the shank is the movable jaw 5 formed integral with short tubular shank sections 6 through which passes the stock or shank of the wrench, the tubular sections 6 being hinged or pivotally connected as at 7 to the sleeve 8. It will be noted that where the ends of the tubular shank 6 and the sleeve 8 are connected, I employ two hinges or pivots, one above and one below the stock 1. The tubular section 6 of the sliding jaw fits snugly over the stock, so that while it may slide freely therealong, it is incapable

of lateral play upon the stock. The sleeve 8 is provided with a relatively large longitudinal opening 9 therethrough, so that the sleeve is capable of a certain amount of lateral movement relative to the stock. Projecting inward at an angle from the bottom face of the sleeve is a stationary pawl adapted to normally lie in locking engagement with the rack on the stock when the sliding jaw is to be held stationary. In order to release the pawl to permit the movement of the sliding jaw, I fasten within the recess 11 in the upper portion of the sleeve a curved leaf spring 12, which is adapted to bear against the adjacent face of the shank, the end 13 of said spring extending through a slot in the adjacent wall of the sleeve.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and manner of operating my improved wrench will be readily apparent. The sliding jaw is normally held locked and stationary by the pawl engaging with the rack and being held in such position by the action of the leaf spring, the pressure of said spring being sufficient to overcome any tendency which said pawl might have from disengaging said rack by reason of the inward pressure of the rear pivot pin 7 during the turning of a nut. To release the jaw from locking engagement, pressure is placed upon the sleeve directly over the leaf spring which depresses and tends to flatten the latter, thus moving the sleeve laterally and bringing the pawl out of engagement with the rack. By pressing the sleeve forward or backward along the stock, the sliding jaw carried by the tubular shank 6 may be shifted. When the jaw has been brought to the desired position, pressure upon the spring is released, and the latter springing back into its normal position draws the pawl into engagement with the rack, thus locking the sliding jaw. It will be seen that while the tubular shank connected to the sliding jaw prevents any shifting or lateral play of the latter, such shank section being jointed or hinged to the depressible sleeve, may be moved readily along the shank with the latter.

I claim:—

A wrench comprising a shank having a rack on one face thereof, a stationary jaw carried by said shank, a sliding jaw mounted on said shank and having a tubular por-

tion encircling said shank, pivot means carried by said tubular portion on each side of said shank, a sleeve pivotally connected to said pivot means, said sleeve being provided
5 with an enlarged recess portion and a slot in one wall thereof, a pawl carried by said sleeve and adapted to engage said rack, and a leaf spring having one end secured in said enlarged recess and its free end projecting

through said slot, said sleeve being adapted to bear against said shank to hold said pawl in engagement with said rack.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROY C. SHOWALTER.

Witnesses:

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