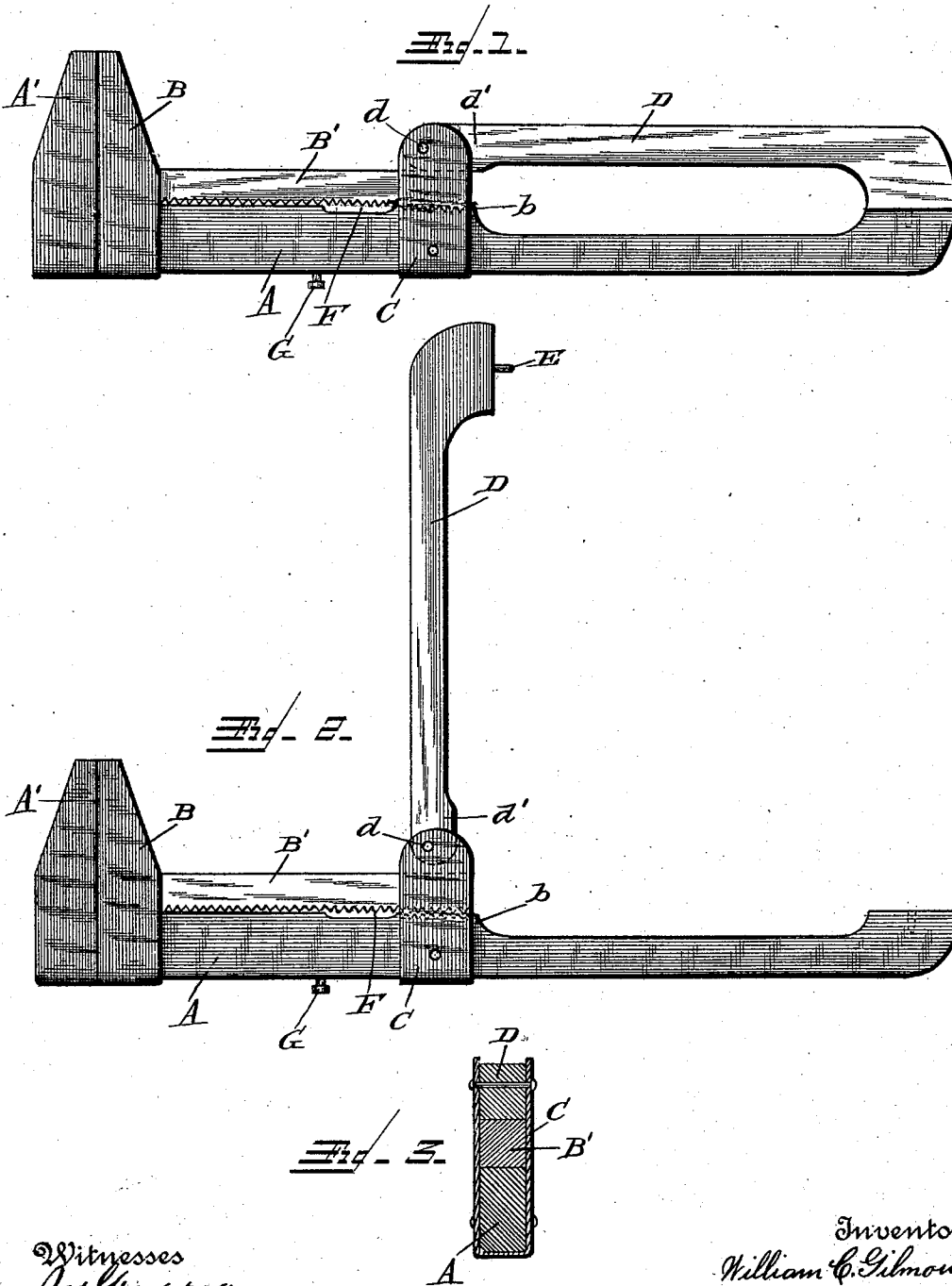


(No Model.)

W. C. GILMOUR.
WRENCH.

No. 576,109.

Patented Feb. 2, 1897.



Witnesses
Jos. Gregory
R. A. Han.

Inventor
William C. Gilmour.
By *John Hedderburn*
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. GILMOUR, OF OAKLAND, OREGON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
J. C. HUNT, OF SAME PLACE.

WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,109, dated February 2, 1897.

Application filed January 27, 1896. Serial No. 577,045. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. GILMOUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrenches; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it

appertains to make and use the same. This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wrenches; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a simple and cheap wrench so constructed as to be capable of quick and easy adjustment and the movable jaw not liable to get gummed up or rusted, so as to render the same useless or inoperative. The movable jaw is carried by a shank which is toothed or serrated and engages teeth or serrations upon the shank of the fixed jaw, being held in its adjusted position by means of a movable arm bearing there-against.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

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. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the pivoted arm moved away from engagement with the shank of the movable jaw. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the pivot of the movable arm.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the shank, carrying the jaw A', which may be of any preferred form of construction.

B is the movable jaw, having a portion embracing the shank of the fixed jaw and designed to move thereon. This movable jaw has a shank B', which is toothed or serrated upon its inner face and is adapted to move between the parallel arms C, secured to the shank of the fixed jaw, and the adjacent face of this shank of the fixed jaw is toothed or

serrated, as seen at *b*, to engage the teeth of the shank of the movable jaw.

D is an arm pivotally mounted, as at *d*, on a pin or pivotally held in the ends of the parallel bars C, and near its pivot it has an enlargement *d'* upon its inner face, adapted to bear against the shank of the movable jaw and hold it in engagement with the teeth or serrations on the shank of the fixed jaw. The free end of this arm or lever is provided with a pin E, adapted to engage with an opening in the end of the shank of the fixed jaw, as shown, and when this arm or lever is closed, as seen in Fig. 1, a space F is provided between the same and the shank of the fixed jaw in which the shank of the movable jaw is received.

A pin G may be provided on the back of the shank of the fixed jaw to limit the movement of the shank of the movable jaw.

In practice the arm or lever D is turned on its pivot, so as to disengage it from the shank of the movable jaw and the latter then moved to the desired position, when, by turning down the arm or lever, the enlargement or projection thereof will bear against the shank of the movable jaw opposite the serrations or teeth of the shank of the fixed jaw and hold it in place.

It is deemed important that the parts be so constructed and arranged that when the lever D is thrown into the position in which it is seen in Fig. 2 the teeth on the shank B' move away from the teeth on the bar A, so that the movable jaw may be moved into any desired position without danger of injury to the teeth by engagement of those on the one part with those on the other.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with a fixed jaw and its shank having teeth on a lower plane than the upper face of the shank near the parallel arms with a portion of said bar cut out upon its inner face adjacent to said teeth, of the parallel arms extending at right angles from the shank, a movable jaw having a toothed shank adapted to slide between said arms and the lever pivotally mounted in and between the outer ends of said arms and having an enlargement upon its pivot adapted to bear

against the shank of the movable jaw and
press the same against the teeth of the shank
of the fixed jaw, the parts being constructed
and arranged substantially as described,
5 whereby when said lever is in a position at
right angles to the shank, the teeth on the
shank of the movable jaw will spring away
from the teeth on the shank of the fixed jaw
and when the said lever is brought parallel
10 with the shank of the fixed jaw, the free end
of the toothed shank of the movable jaw is

sprung into engagement with the teeth on the
shank of the fixed jaw, substantially as set
forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 15
specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

WILLIAM C. GILMOUR.

Witnesses:

R. L. STEPHENS,
C. H. MEDLEY.