July 3, 1934. F. W. CARLSON 1,965,487

WRENCH

Filed Jan. 30, 1934

Fig. 1.

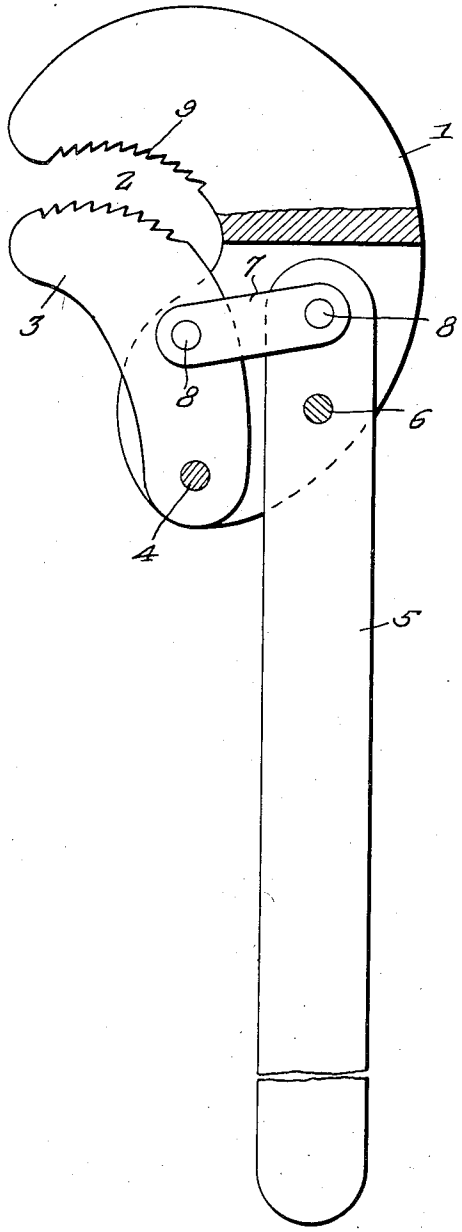
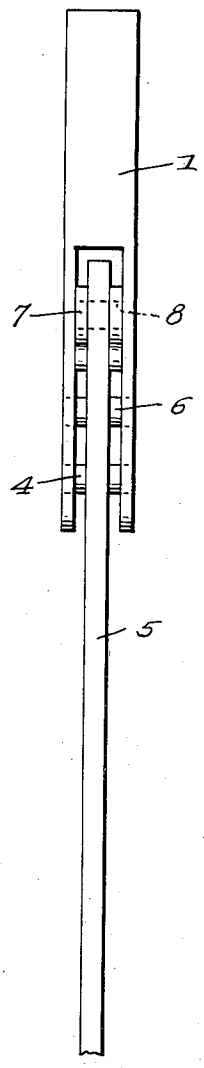


Fig. 2.



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WRENCH

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Application January 30, 1934, Serial No. 709,003

1 Claim. (Cl. 81—91)

This invention relates to a wrench, the general object of the invention being to provide a simple form of wrench, the jaws of which can be readily adjusted toward and away from each other by a simple swinging movement of the handle of the wrench.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a side view of the improved wrench, with parts broken away and parts in section.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the wrench.

In these views, the numeral 1 indicates the main or upper jaw which is of substantially semi-circular shape to provide the recess 2 in one edge thereof and the lower part of this jaw is of forked construction. The lower jaw is shown at 3 and is of arcuate shape, with its lower part extending into the space formed by the prongs of the forked part of the jaw 1, with the lower end of this jaw 3 pivoted to the lower ends of the prongs of the jaw 1 by the pin 4. A handle 5 is pivoted in the space between the prongs of the jaw 1 by a pin 6 which is passed through the handle an appreciable distance from the upper end thereof and links 7 connect the upper end of the handle to an intermediate part of the jaw 3, the links being pivoted to the handle and jaw 3 by the pins 8. As will be seen, the operative part of the jaw 3 is located in the recess 2 and the operative edges of the two jaws are curved and these edges may be formed with the teeth 9, if desired, or such edges can be left smooth.

It will thus be seen that by moving the handle 5 to the left in Figure 1, the links 7 will cause the jaw 3 to move toward the jaw 1 and that by moving the handle 5 in the opposite direction, the two jaws will be separated.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a simple form of wrench which is self-adjusting and in which the jaws can be moved into gripping relation or separated by a simple rocking movement of the handle 5.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:—

A wrench of the class described comprising a substantially semi-circular jaw, the upper part of the concave edge of which forms the gripping portion of the jaw, the lower part of the jaw being forked, a handle member having a straight upper part fitting in the outer portion of the space formed by the prongs of the fork, a pivot pin passing through said prongs and through said upper part of the handle an appreciable distance from the upper end of the handle member, an arcuate shaped second jaw having its convex edge facing the concave edge of the first jaw with the lower portion of the second jaw located in the space between the two prongs, a pivot pin passing through the lower ends of the prongs and through the lower end of the second jaw, said last mentioned pivot pin being located below the horizontal plane of the first pivot, a link pivoted to the upper end of the handle member above the pivot pin of said handle member and said link being pivoted to an intermediate part of the second jaw an appreciable distance above the pivot pin of said second jaw, said link being located in the space formed by the prongs, and the upper part of the convex edge of the second jaw forming the gripping face of said second jaw and said upper part of the second jaw extending into the space formed by the concaved edge of the first jaw

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