No. 869,211. PATENTED OCT. 22, 1907.

J. H. MILLS.

WRENCH.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1907.

FIG. 1.

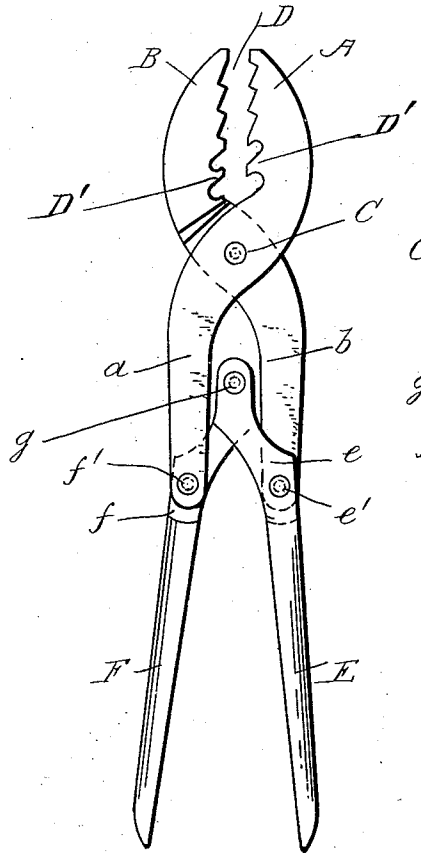
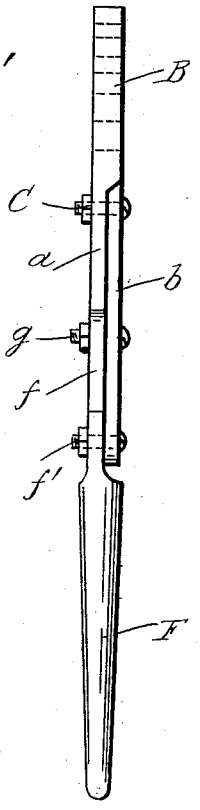


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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WRENCH.

No. 869,211. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 22, 1907.

Application filed January 15, 1907. Serial No. 352,443.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. MILLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pawpaw, in the county of Lee and State of Illinois, 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 wrenches for removing calks from horseshoes; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the wrench. Fig. 2 is a side view of the wrench.

A and B are two opposed jaws, provided with shanks *a* and *b* respectively, which are crossed.

C is a pivot pin which connects the two shanks *a* and *b* together.

D are serrations in the faces of the jaws. These serrations are inclined so as to enable them to engage with the calk to the best advantage.

This wrench is specially constructed for removing calks from horse-shoes, and the teeth D nearest the points of the jaws are angular ratchet-shaped teeth. The jaws are also provided with inclined teeth D′ nearer the pivot C, and the teeth D′ are larger and deeper than the teeth D and have rounded bottoms. All the teeth D and D′ are arranged upon straight lines. The teeth D′ are for engaging with the calk when fast in the shoe so that it may be started, and they are placed near the pivot C so that a very powerful grip on the calk may be had. The teeth D are used to unscrew the calk after it has been started from its screwed-up position, and when a very firm grip is not essential.

E and F are two handles having inclined and offset portions *e* and *f* respectively at their upper ends. The upper end portions of the parts *e* and *f* are pivoted together by a pivot *g* and are arranged in the fork formed between the lower parts of the two shanks *a* and *b*. The lower end portions of the parts *e* and *f* are pivoted to the lower end portions of the shanks *a* and *b* by pins *e′* and *f′* respectively.

The wrench is used after the manner of an ordinary pair of pincers, but the pivoted handle portions afford greater facility and power than when the handles are formed on the ends of the shanks of the jaws.

What I claim is:

A wrench for horse-shoe calks, comprising a pair of pivoted jaws provided with compound levers for increasing the power of the grip, the opposed faces of the said jaws being provided with angular ratchet-shaped teeth near their points and having inclined round-bottomed teeth near their pivot, the last said teeth being larger and deeper than the aforesaid teeth, and all the said teeth being arranged in straight lines which are substantially radial of the said pivot.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. MILLS.

Witnesses:
J. B. DAUGHERTY,
W. M. AVERY.