DESIGN.
F. L. COES.
WRENCH.
No. 27,470. Patented Aug. 3, 1897.

Witnesses.
Charles Schon
Ella O. Blume

Inventor
Frederic L. Coes
By Chas. H. Burleigh
Attorney
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC L. COES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented and produced a new, useful, and original Design for a Wrench, of which the following, together with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My design in the shape or configuration for a wrench is illustrated in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wrench, showing my design. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the movable part removed from the sheath. Fig. 3 shows the configuration in cross-section at line Y, and Fig. 4 shows the configuration in cross-section at line X.

As shown in the drawings, the leading features of my design consist in the representation of the bar of a wrench having longitudinally straight parallel lines at its front and rear angles, a straight flat rear edge, a front edge flat at the upper and lower portions and its central portion indented, with the usual teeth to receive the threads of the actuating worm or screw, and having the forwardly-projecting jaw portion curved and rounded on its top edge, and with a plane under surface or working face, and having flat sides on the jaw and upper part and longitudinal channels or depressions in each side with narrow fillets along the front and rear angles on a portion of the bar, also, in the representation of a handle-piece with fixed jaw having configuratively, a long body of rectangular cross-section with flat sides and approximately flat parallel front and rear edges slightly rounded on the exterior and internally hollow and embracing the bar as a sheath with its angles parallel thereto, and having the forwardly-projecting portions with the worm-space between them shaped with semicylindrical front edges and an upward outwardly-inclined jaw projection with a plain top surface and flat side surfaces offset at the top line of the body and laterally in plane with the sides of the bar, the sides of the handle-piece provided with openings or panels.

To the bar as the usual working surface.

The letter A indicates the movable bar of the wrench, having in its configuration the straight parallel angle-lines and straight flat rear edge 2 and the straight front edge indented along its central part 3.

Numerals 4 represents the top edge of the bar with its projecting jaw A' as rounded and curved, the curve starting tangent to the rear edge 2, and thene arching upward on a circle and descending in a gradual curve or incline along the forward projection to the extremity thereof, which has a flat end a, the under surface 8 of the projection A' being the usual jaw-face on a plane perpendicular to the front edge of the bar.

Letter c represents the longitudinal depressions or channels in the sides at the lower portion of the bar, and b the narrow flat fillets along the front and rear angles, and the numeral 7 represents the plain flat-side surface on the upper part of the bar and its jaw-head.

The handle-piece, having the lower or fixed jaw thereon, is represented as a long body D, extending below the end of the bar A and approximately of rectangular cross-section, internally hollow, and matching over the bar as a sheath with its angle-lines parallel therewith.

Numerals 8 represents the external longitudinally straight flat sides, and 9 the parallel back and front edges, each slightly rounded on the exterior.

d and d' represent forward projections on its upper portion, having the space 10 for the worm F between their said projections, being formed semicylindrical on their front faces 11, and with sides that merge flush with the flat side surfaces. The forwardly-projecting jaw portion D', which extends longitudinally beyond the upper end of the rectangular part D, has a straight outwardly-inclined lateral 9.

ally-rounded front edge 12 and a flat external extremity a', similar to the extremity a, and said projecting part D', above an offset in line with that end of the body, is of the same thickness as the bar and its surfaces in plane flush with the surfaces 7, while its upper end surface 15 is formed on a plane perpendicular to the bar as the usual working surface.

Numerals 16 represents panels or openings in the side faces 8 of the handle-piece D.

By reason of the configuration and apportionment of form in design, as shown and described, a very neat, effective, and desirable appearance is imparted to a wrench.

I claim—

The design for a wrench substantially as shown and described.

Witness my hand this 24th day of August, 1894.

FREDERIC L. COES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. BURLEIGH,
ELLA P. BLENER.