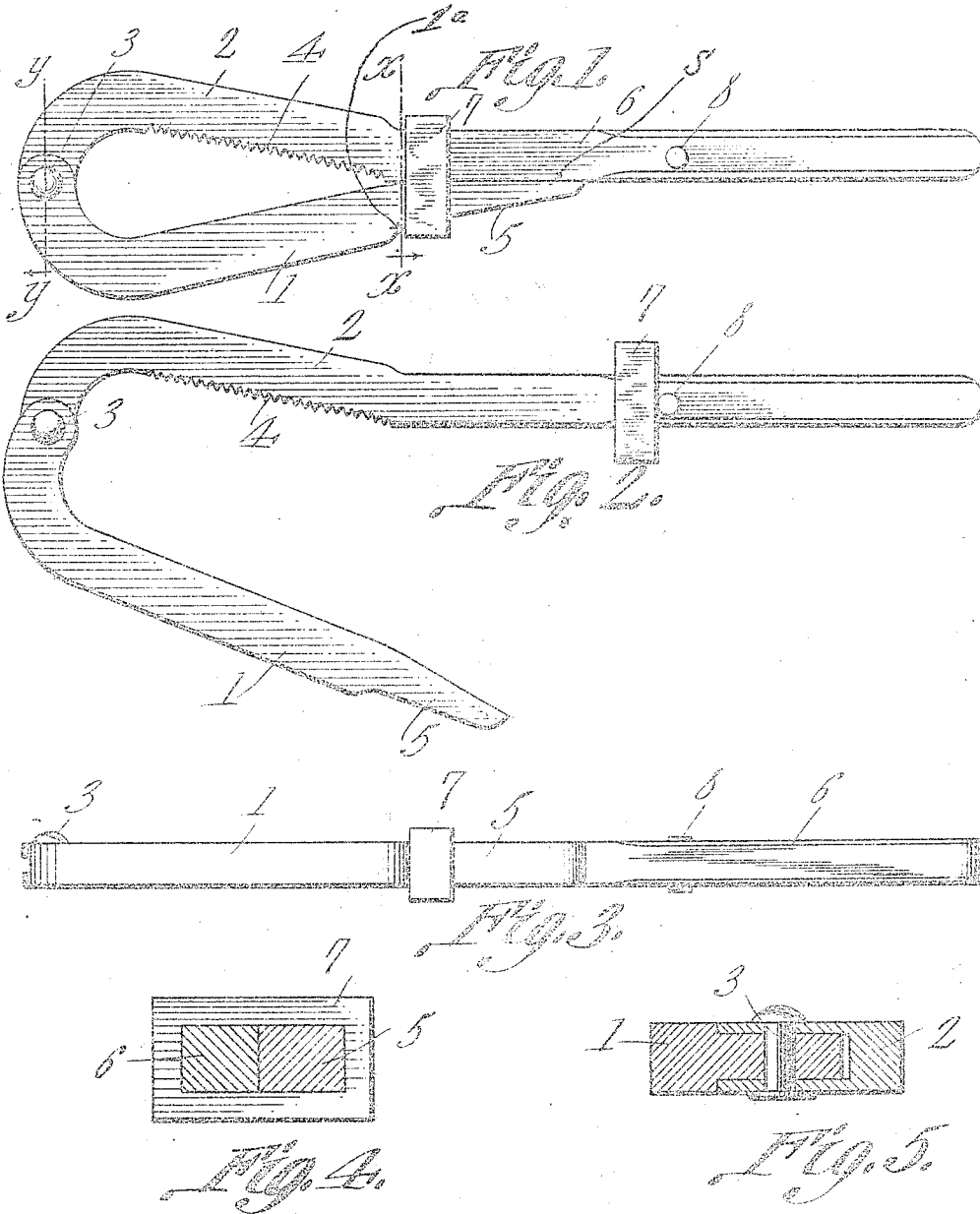


C. GOELZ.
WRENCH.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1912.

1,060,752.

Patented May 6, 1913.



Charles Goetz,

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GOELZ, OF MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN

WRENCH.

1,060,752.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

Application filed July 6, 1912. Serial No. 708,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GOELZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Wrench, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide novel means for effecting a compression of the jaws of a wrench and to provide novel means whereby the movement of the jaw compressing element is limited.

Figure 1 is a side view of the wrench. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same in open position. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof. Figs. 4 and 5 are transverse sectional views taken on the lines $x-x$ and $y-y$ of Fig. 1, respectively.

In carrying out my invention, I form the wrench of two jaw-members 1 and 2, which are pivotally connected at their forward ends, as at 3, said ends being so shaped as to conjointly have an arcuate outline, the jaw members converging rearwardly, the inner surface of one jaw being armed with gripping teeth 4. The rearwardly converging portions of the wrench jaws 1 and 2 are brought together with flat meeting surfaces S, said jaws being continued beyond their said converging surfaces, one, so as to form a short extension 5 and the other so as to form a handle 6 for the manipulation of the wrench.

A sleeve or clip 7 of such conformation as to inclose the parts 5 and 6 closely, is slidable thereon for effecting the holding of the jaw-members 1 and 2 in firmly clamped position upon the pipe-section. The sleeve or clip 7 is limited in its movement, as it is

slid off the part 5, by means of a stud or stop 8 projecting from the handle 6, to guard against the casual displacement of the sleeve from the part 6. A shoulder 1^a on the jaw 1 prevents the sleeve 7 from becoming wedged when the surfaces S are in abutment.

It will be noted that the wrench is adapted for application to pipes, or like cylindrical bodies, of different diameters, since the short extension 5 of the jaw 1 is tapered rearwardly, its lateral surface being inclined toward the handle, whereby by sliding the sleeve 7, forwardly or rearwardly, upon the short extension 5, the jaws 1 and 2 may be adjusted nearer together or farther apart according to the diameter of the pipe-section.

What I claim is:—

In a wrench, a primary jaw provided with a handle; a secondary jaw pivoted at one end to the primary jaw and provided at its free end with a tapered extension adapted to abut against the handle; a ring slidably inclosing the extension and the handle, the ring being movable away from the free end of the handle and toward the pivotal connection between the jaws to effect a compression of the jaws; the secondary jaw having a shoulder directly engageable by the ring to prevent a wedging of the ring upon the secondary jaw.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES GOELZ.

Witnesses:

J. B. REYNOLDS.

JOHN B. PITZ.