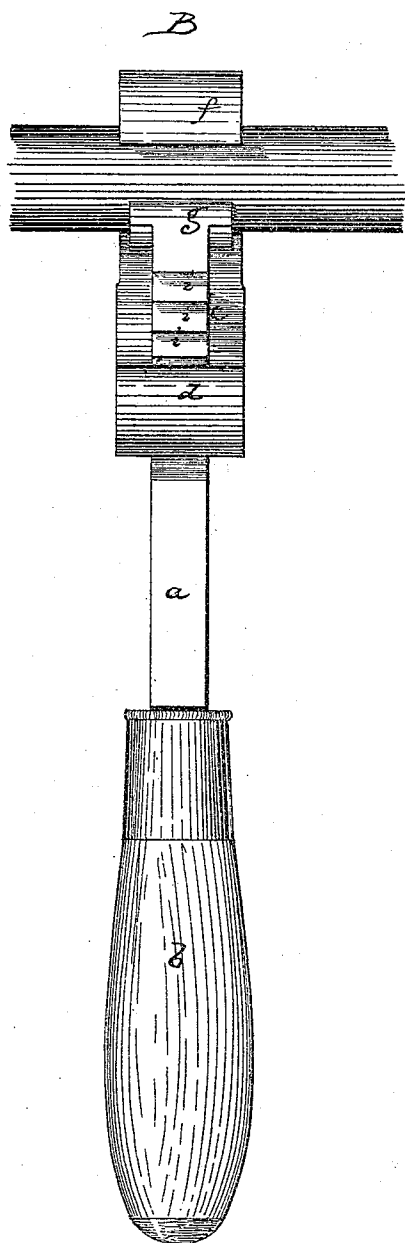


D. E. EATON.

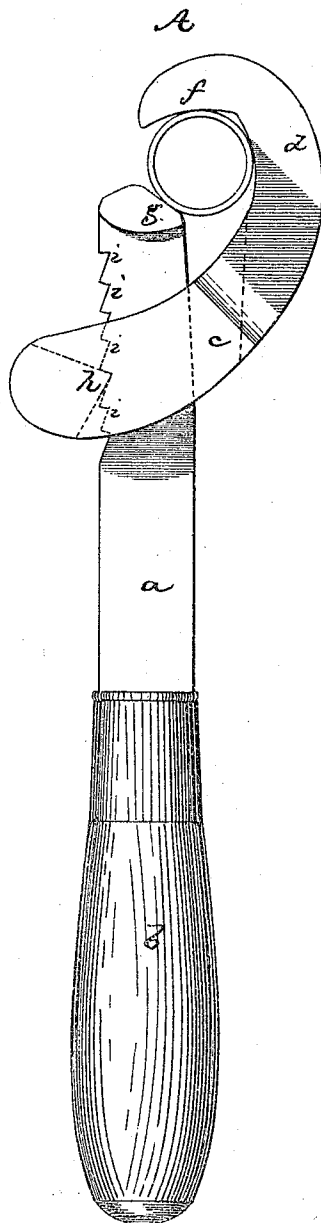
Improvement in Pipe-Wrench.

No. 132,819.

Patented Nov. 5, 1872.



Witnesses.
H. W. Frothingham.
L. H. Catimer.



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Daniel E. Eaton,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL E. EATON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-WRENCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,819, dated November 5, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL E. EATON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Pipe-Wrench; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawing which accompanies and forms part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention relates to a new construction of a pipe-wrench, designed to furnish a very cheap, simple, and effective tool, having no screw-shank and no pivotal pin. In my invention I use a hooked jaw, having opposite to the hook a slot through which extends a shank or bar having at its end a head that forms the griper-jaw, this bar having on its outer edge a series of ratchet-notches, with some one of which a pivot-tooth at the end of the slot engages, the pivot being a fulcrum upon which the bar works to gripe the pipe between its head and the jaw of the hook. It is in this construction that the invention consists.

The drawing represents a pipe-wrench embodying the invention.

A shows a side elevation; B, an edge view. *a* denotes the lever-bar, having at its outer end the handle *b*. The bar or shank *a* extends through a slot, *c*, in the hook *d*, the upper end of this hook forming the jaw *f*, between which and the head *g* of the bar *a* the pipe is griped.

At one end of this slot is the tooth or pivot *h*, against which as a fulcrum the bar *a* works, the bar being made with notches *i* for entrance of the tooth, as seen at A.

To seize or gripe the pipe for turning it the jaw *f* is passed under the pipe, and the bar *a* is then slid in until the head *g* comes into contact with the pipe; then by pressing the handle *b* forward the pipe will be tightly griped between the jaw *f* and head *g*; the gripe increases as the strain upon the handle is increased, so that the pipe will be turned (to screw or unscrew it from another section of pipe) more effectively than with pipe-wrenches as usually made. When the handle is pressed back for a new hold the gripe is released, but without disengagement of the bar *a* and tooth *h*.

It will be obvious that this construction is very inexpensive, and that the wrench is easily operated, and is simple and enduring.

Pipes of any kind and round bars or rods may be griped with the same facility.

I claim—

The improved pipe-wrench having the hook *d* with its jaw *f*, slot *c*, and pivot or tooth *h*, and the lever-bar *a* with its notches *i* and head *g*, all constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described.

D. E. EATON.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
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