

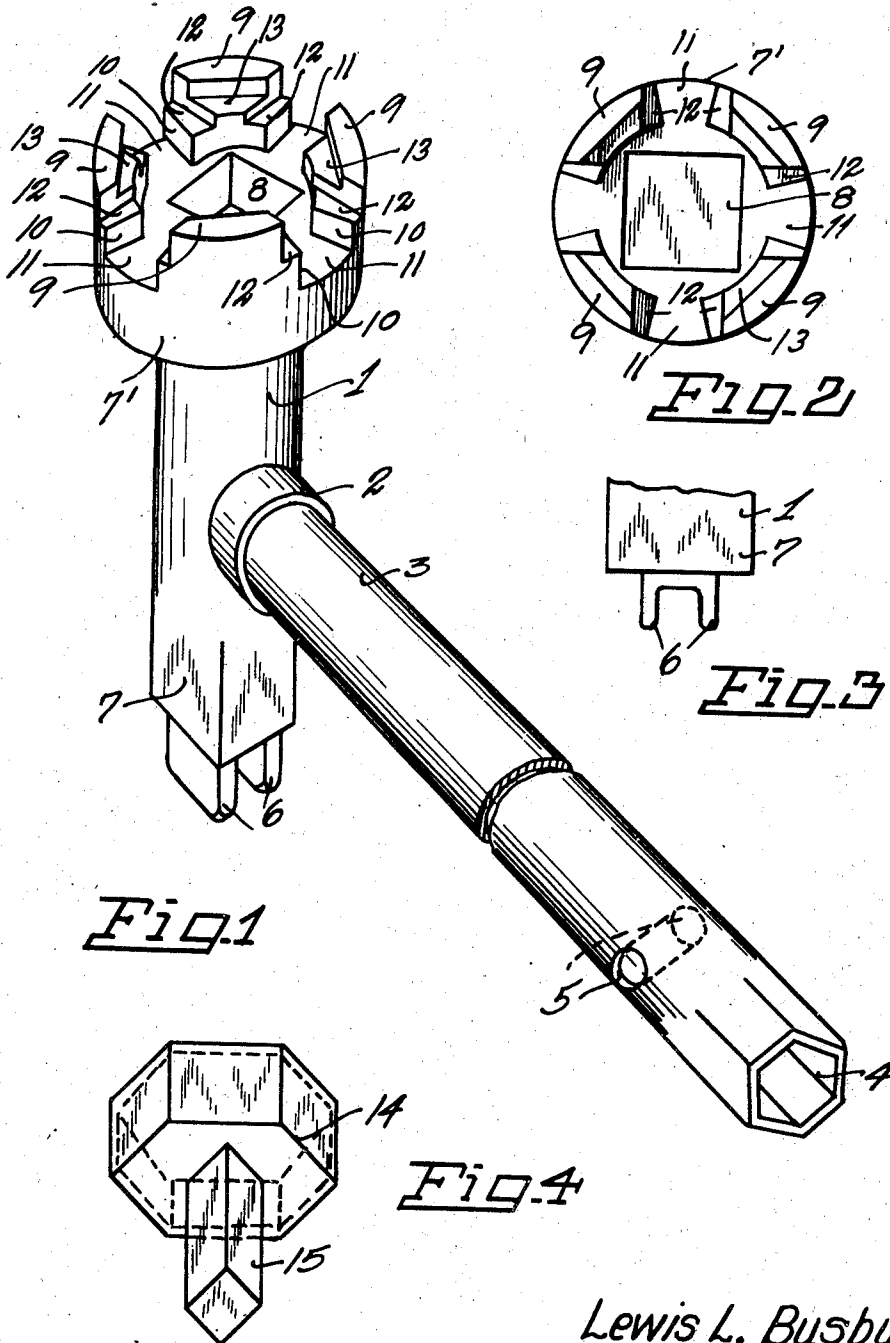
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L. L. BUSBY

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RIGID JAW WRENCH WITH INSERTABLE AUXILIARY SOCKET

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Lewis L. Busby
INVENTOR

BY *Wm. L. Fish*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RIGID JAW WRENCH WITH INSERTABLE
AUXILIARY SOCKET

Lewis L. Busby, Cheney, Wash.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 81—121)

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This invention relates to a bung remover and it is one object to provide a device of this character which may be used for removing bungs from large drums in which oil and gasoline is stored while in storage or while being shipped from one place to another.

The drums now in use are of various sizes and the bungs are screwed into place and provided at their outer ends with heads or lugs of various shapes. This variation in the size and shape of the lugs or heads makes it difficult to remove them as a wrench which will fit one type of bung will not fit other types and it is therefore another object of the invention to provide a bung remover so formed that it will fit various types of bungs and allow them to be easily loosened and unscrewed from the drums.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bung remover which is of such shape that it has a head provided with a handle extending laterally from the head substantially midway the length thereof, the handle not only serving as a handle but also serving as a bung-engaging element turned by grasping the head as a turning member.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bung remover having a head so formed that an auxiliary socket may be applied to it for removing bungs of a certain formation.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved bung remover.

Fig. 2 is a view looking at one end of the head of the bung remover.

Fig. 3 is a side view of the other end of the head.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an auxiliary socket adapted to be applied to the head of the bung remover.

This improved bung remover has a head 1 formed of strong metal and provided with a laterally extending extension or socket 2 from which projects a handle 3. The handle is of tubular formation and its rear end portion is shaped to form a socket 4 having flat walls so that a lug projecting from a bung may be engaged in this socket and unscrewed from a drum or screwed tightly into place for closing the drum. While the socket has been shown with six walls to accommodate a hexagonal shaped lug of a bung it will be understood that it may be of any predetermined shape. Aligned openings 5 are formed in the handle in spaced relation to the socket 4 so that a metal rod or bar may be passed

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through the openings and portions of the rod projecting from opposite sides of the handle grasped for turning the handle in the socket. Instead of passing a rod through the openings the head 1 may be grasped by portions projecting from opposite sides of the handle and used as means for turning the handle after a lug of a bung has been engaged in the socket.

The head 1 is formed at one end with lugs or blades 6 projecting from a block 7 so that the lugs may be engaged in spaced recesses formed in a bung and a bung of this type unscrewed from a drum. At its other end the head is enlarged to form a collar providing the head with an enlarged end portion 7', and centrally of this enlarged end portion is formed a socket 8 which is preferably square, as shown in Figure 2, but may be other non-circular shapes. Blocks 9 project from the enlarged end portion 7' of the head 1 and these blocks are spaced from each other circumferentially of the head and are formed with flat side faces 10 forming walls of recesses 11. Since four blocks are provided the recesses are disposed in opposed relation to each other and arms of a cross-shaped extension of a bung may be engaged in the recesses when a bung of this type is to be removed from a drum. Some bungs have single bars or cross-shaped extensions which are large and have wider arms than those engageable in the recesses and in order to accommodate them the blocks have opposite end portions formed with recesses 12 which cause the recesses or seats 11 to have widened end portions. In addition the blocks are formed across their inner side portions with transversely extending recesses 13. These recesses cooperate to form a socket having flat walls and of such shape that it will accommodate a bung having a wrench-engaging extension which is square or of octagonal shape. Certain bungs have a wrench-engaging extension which is not large enough to fit snugly in a socket formed by the recesses 13 or hexagonal and too large to fit in the socket 4. In order to accommodate such a bung the auxiliary socket shown in Figure 4 is used. This socket 14 may be of such external size that it will fit snugly in the socket 13 or smaller and has a shank 15 which is square in cross section and fits snugly in the socket 8. A number of these sockets of various sizes and shapes may be provided as a set and an appropriate one applied when it is to be used. I have therefore provided a wrench or bung remover so formed that it may be used for removing bungs

of various sizes and provided with wrench-engaging portions of different shapes.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A bung remover comprising a body having an enlarged end portion forming a head of greater diameter than the body, blocks projecting outwardly from the peripheral portion of the head longitudinally of the body, said blocks having inner side portions formed with transverse recesses of less depth than the blocks constituting portions of a socket formed by all of the blocks, said body being formed with a socket leading from its headed end and located centrally of the head, and an auxiliary socket of an external diameter adapting it to fit snugly within the socket formed by the blocks, said auxiliary socket having a shank of dimensions adapting it to fit into the socket leading from the head and removably mount the auxiliary socket.

LEWIS L. BUSBY.

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