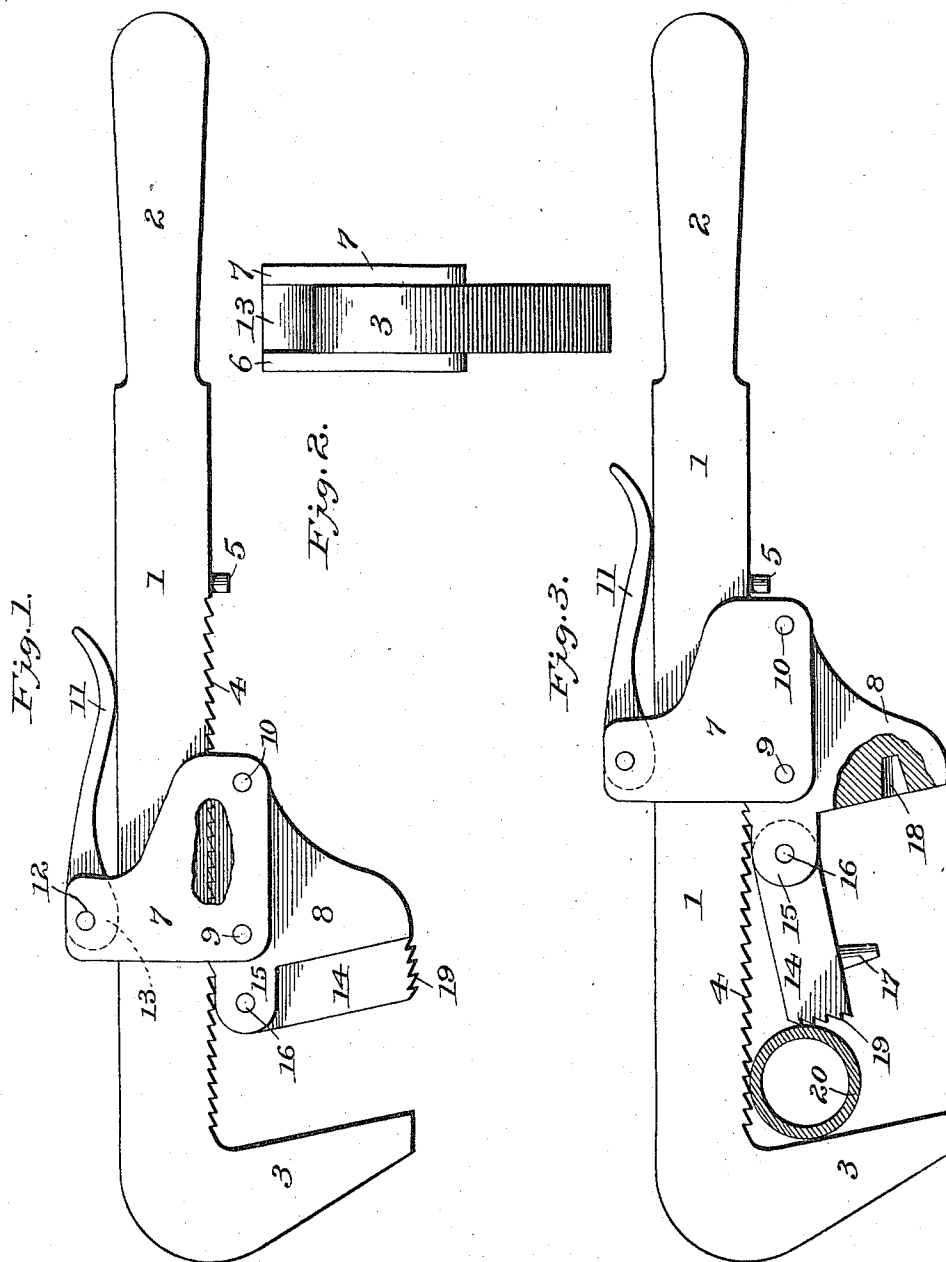


(No Model.)

J. & T. W. LEASK.
WRENCH.

No. 580,412.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEASK AND THOMAS WM. LEASK, OF GORE BAY, CANADA.

WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,412, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed July 8, 1896. Serial No. 598,476. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN LEASK and THOMAS WM. LEASK, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Gore Bay, Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrenches; and we 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.

Our invention relates to a combined nut and pipe wrench.

Our object is to provide a more simple, cheap, and strong wrench which can be used either as a nut-wrench or as a pipe-wrench.

A further object is to provide an improved wrench which can be quickly and easily adjusted, and when so adjusted instantly locked in a superior manner.

Having these objects in view, our invention consists in combination, with an adjustment-bar and a jaw, of a sliding jaw and novel mechanism for locking the sliding jaw on the adjustment-bar.

The invention further consists in combination, with an adjustment-bar and a jaw connected thereto, of a second jaw slidable on the adjustment-bar, an auxiliary jaw pivoted to the sliding jaw, and mechanism of novel construction for locking the sliding jaw in position.

The invention still further consists of certain other novel features and combinations appearing more fully hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved wrench when adjusted for use as a nut-wrench; Fig. 2, an end view thereof; and Fig. 3, a like view as Fig. 1, but showing the auxiliary jaw raised as when the wrench is being used as a pipe-wrench.

The numeral 1 designates the adjustment-bar, which is extended to form an integral handle 2, and is provided on its upper end with a downwardly-inclined jaw 3. One edge of the adjustment-bar is provided with a rack 4, while 5 designates an integral limit pin or stop.

A runner composed of plates 6 and 7 is provided. The numeral 8 designates a sliding jaw which has a rack on its inner edge adapt-

ed for engagement with the rack 4 of the adjustment-bar, and the upper face of this jaw is inclined so as to be parallel with the inclined face of the fixed jaw 3. The sliding jaw is received between plates 6 and 7, and is rigidly connected thereto by fastening devices 9 and 10. The means for locking the runner and sliding jaw in position consists of a locking-lever 11, having an end received between rearwardly-projecting portions of the runner and pivoted thereto on the fastening-bolt 12. The head of this lever is formed into a curved cam 13, which binds firmly on the adjustment-bar when the lever is in the position shown in the drawings, thereby drawing the sliding jaw toward the adjustment-bar, so that the teeth of the sliding jaw and bar will engage and the jaw be firmly locked.

Referring now to Fig. 3, the numeral 14 designates our improved auxiliary jaw which has parallel sides or faces, and is pivotally connected to an ear 15, formed integral with the sliding jaw, by means of a pin or screw 16. This auxiliary jaw is provided with a tapering lug 17, which is adapted to wedge itself into a tapering pocket 18 in the sliding jaw when the said auxiliary jaw is in the position shown in Fig. 1. The free end of the auxiliary jaw is arc-shaped and provided with gripping-teeth 19.

The numeral 20 designates a section of pipe which is shown in the drawings to disclose the manner in which the auxiliary jaw operates when the device is used as a pipe-wrench.

Ordinarily the auxiliary jaw is down against the sliding jaw, and the lug is firmly wedged in the pocket in the latter. The device is then adapted for use as a nut-wrench. When, however, it is desirable to use the wrench in connection with pipes, the sliding jaw is adjusted, and when the wrench is applied to the pipe and turned the auxiliary jaw is lifted and its teeth are wedged firmly against the pipe.

It is obvious that slight and immaterial changes might be resorted to by one skilled in the art to which our invention appertains without departing from its spirit and scope, and hence we consider ourselves entitled to all such variations as properly come within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

- 5 1. In a combined nut and pipe wrench, the combination with an adjustment - bar provided with a jaw, of a second jaw slidable on the adjustment-bar and provided with a tapering pocket, an auxiliary jaw pivotally connected to the sliding jaw, being provided with
10 teeth and having a tapering lug normally adapted to enter the pocket of the sliding jaw, said auxiliary jaw normally resting against the sliding jaw, and means for locking the sliding jaw in position.
- 15 2. In a combined nut and pipe wrench, the combination with an adjustment - bar pro-

vided with a rack and having a jaw, of a second jaw slidable on the adjustment-bar and provided with teeth and a pocket, an auxiliary jaw pivotally connected to the sliding jaw 20 and provided with a lug adapted to enter the pocket of the latter, said auxiliary jaw being provided with teeth, and a locking-lever having a cam and pivoted to the sliding jaw.

In testimony whereof we have signed this 25 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN LEASK.

THOS. WM. LEASK.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. THORBURN,

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