

I. CRESSEY.
PIPE-WRENCH.

No. 174,354.

Patented March 7, 1876.

Fig. 1.

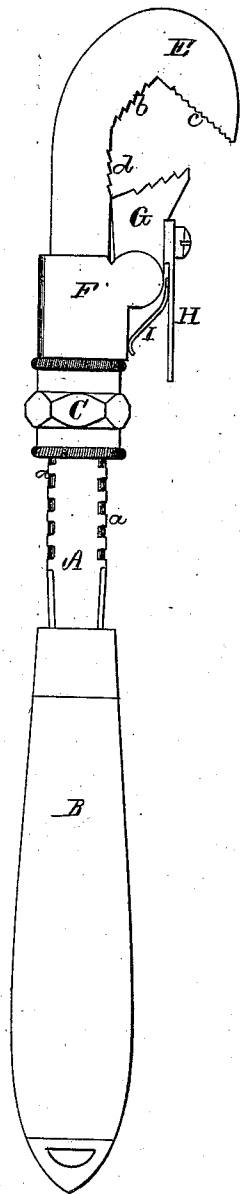
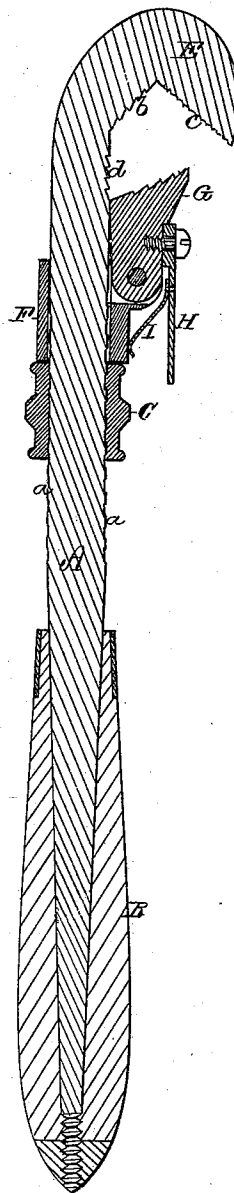


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

S. W. Piper.

L. O. Holden

Isaiah Cressey.

by his attorney

R. H. Gaddy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAIAH CRESSEY, OF GLOUCESTER, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND FRANK G. HALE, OF ROCKPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-WRENCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 174,354, dated March 7, 1876; application filed April 2, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAIAH CRESSEY, of Gloucester, of the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pipe-Wrenches; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, of a wrench provided with my invention, which consists, first, in a movable jaw pivoted to a slide on the shank of the hooked jaw, and provided with a spring, or with such spring and a handle; second, in the shank as provided with serrations or ranges of teeth, to co-operate with one of the two ranges of the hook-jaw, when a pipe may be of too great a diameter to bear against both ranges of the hook-jaw; third, in the shank provided with a screw and a hook-jaw, in combination with a nut to turn on said screw, and with a slide separate from said nut, and to encompass the shank, and with a movable jaw pivoted to the slide and provided with a spring, or such and a handle, all being as hereinafter explained.

In this wrench the shank A, provided with a handle, B, has a male screw, *a a*, to receive a nut, C, which encircles the shank. This shank, at its upper part, terminates in a hook-jaw, E, whose inner surfaces are serrated or provided with two ranges of teeth, as shown at *b* and *c*, other serrations or teeth *d* being made on the shank near its junction with the jaw. The serrations on the shank act with the outer serrations *c* of the hook-jaw, and with those of the movable jaw, when a pipe is so large that it will not come in contact with the serrations *p* of the hook-jaw. On and encompassing the shank is a slide, F, having pivoted to it a movable and serrated or toothed jaw, G, having a handle, H, extending down from it, in manner as shown. To the inner side of said handle a spring, I, is fastened near its upper end, such spring, at or near its lower end, bearing directly against the slide F. The spring allows the movable jaw to readily slip on a pipe, while the wrench may be in the act of being turned back thereon; and, furthermore, the handle, with the spring, enables a person to readily move back the

movable jaw to fit it on a pipe over the end thereof. The spring keeps the jaw close up to the pipe, especially when the pipe may be more or less uneven on its outer surface.

By having the nut detached from the slider the latter may be moved up to a pipe (when in the hook-jaw) quickly and independently of the nut, and will be held in position or from falling back by the spring, which will force the movable jaw close up to the shank. The movable jaw having thus been set independently of the nut, the latter may be rapidly run up to and against the slide, so as to force the jaw closer up to the pipe.

I do not claim, in the pipe-wrench, the movable jaw-slide and its operative nut, so connected that one cannot be moved lengthwise or on the shank independently of the other, such being as shown in the United States Patents No. 6,002 and 32,453; nor do I claim the movable jaw provided with a spring arranged as shown in either of said patents, nor with the handle or thumb-piece H. In my wrench the spring I is fastened directly to the thumb-piece H, and consequently readily accessible for being cleaned or oiled. Having the nut C disconnected with the slide F, so that the latter may be moved on the shank A independently of the nut, is productive of advantage in using the wrench, as it enables the adjustment of the movable jaw to be made much quicker than it can when connected with the nut, and it does away with the connection, and thus effects a saving in the cost of construction of the wrench.

In the described pipe-wrench, I claim—

1. The serrations *d* on the shank, in combination with those, *b c*, of the hook-jaw.
2. The shank A, provided with the screw *a a* and the hook-jaw E, in combination with the nut C, and with the slide F, separate from the said nut, and with the movable jaw G, pivoted or hinged to the slide, and provided with the spring I, or such spring and the handle H, all being arranged in the manner substantially as specified.

ISAIAH CRESSEY.

Witnesses:

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