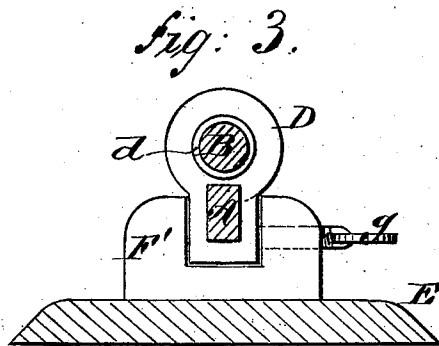
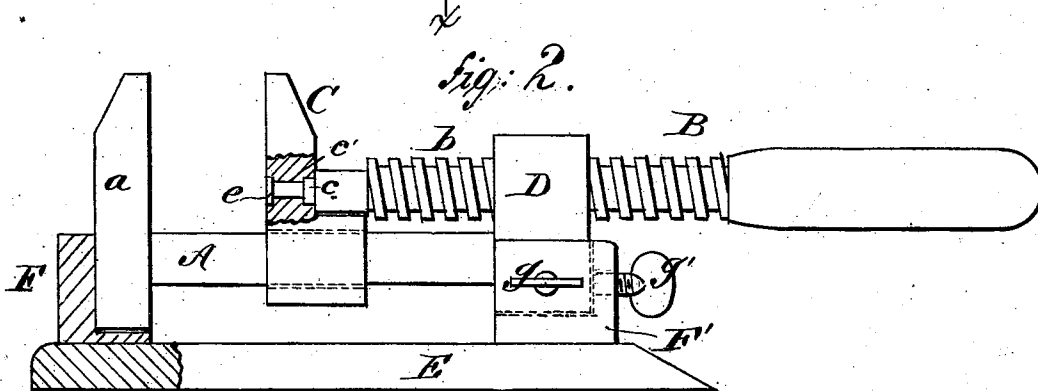
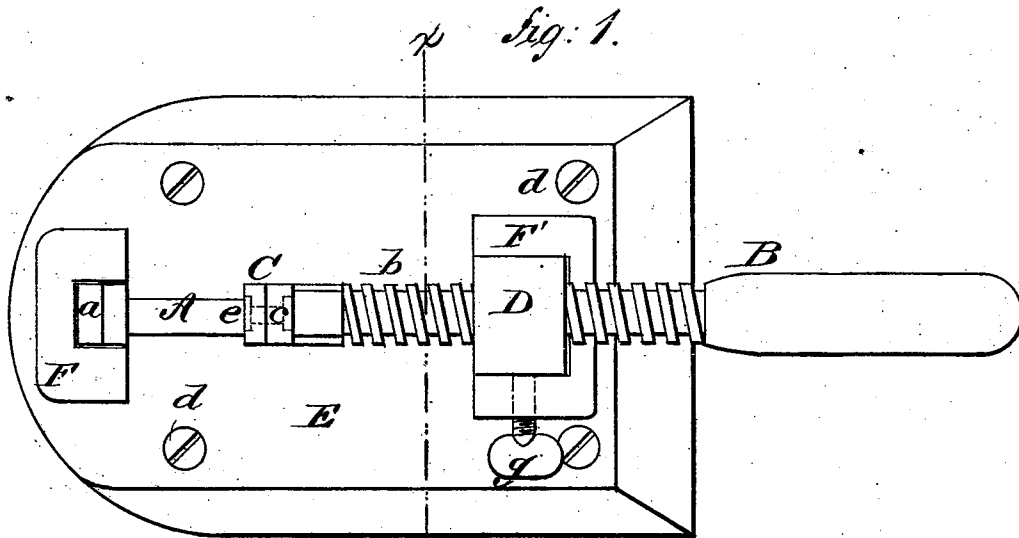


(No Model.)

W. H. LOVE.  
Monkey Wrench.

No. 243,277.

Patented June 21, 1881.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

W. H. Love  
BY  
Munn & Co.  
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. LOVE, OF LOVE'S STATION, MISSISSIPPI.

## MONKEY-WRENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,277, dated June 21, 1881.

Application filed April 21, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. LOVE, of Love's Station, in the county of De Soto and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and Improved Monkey-Wrench, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists in combining and constructing certain parts of a monkey-wrench, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the bar, which is preferably square, and provided with the rigid foot *a*, and C represents the sliding jaw. The end of the bar A is secured in or formed with the yoke or arm D, which is formed with the screw-threaded opening *d* through it parallel with the bed, in and through which the threaded portion *b* of the handle or lever B passes for moving or sliding upon the bar the jaw C, to which it is attached a short distance in front of the bar, as shown in Fig. 2, preferably by means of the reduced end *c* of the lever entering the countersunk opening *c'* formed through the jaw. This opening is also countersunk at the face of the jaw to admit the washer *e*, which is secured to the end of the reduced portion *c* of the lever, as shown:

Thus constructed, it will be perceived that the end of the lever or handle supports the jaw at the top and holds it firmly to its work, and relieves its bearing upon the bar of much strain, and also that the length of the wrench, and consequently the length of leverage, increases and diminishes according to the sizes of the nuts. For large nuts, where great power is needed, the leverage is much greater than that of wrenches of ordinary construction,

while for ordinary purposes the wrench is not much, if any, larger than ordinary wrenches of this class.

It will also be perceived that the construction is much simplified, since the screw-nut, bolt, or similar device and separate connection for moving the sliding jaw are dispensed with.

In using the wrench as a vise the bed-plate E, which is of cast metal, is secured to the table or counter by the screws or bolts *d d*. The top of the plate is provided with the projections F F', which are chambered out, so as to receive and hold the foot or rigid jaw *a* and the yoke D of the wrench, as shown best in Fig. 2, in which position the handle or lever B is free to be turned for moving the sliding jaw C, for clasping and holding any object, the same as in a vise. The projection F' is provided with the screw-in key *g*, which enters a corresponding hole in or through the yoke D of the wrench, and serves to hold the wrench in the bed-plate while being used as a vise. The projection F' is also provided with the screw *g'*, placed under and parallel with the handle of the wrench, so as to press the rigid foot of the wrench firmly against the other projection, F, when used as a vise. The screw passes through a hole in the projection F' into a corresponding hole in the yoke D.

I am aware that it is not new to operate the sliding jaw by a screw-rod; but

What I claim as new and of my invention is—

The bed-plate E, having chambered projections F F', in combination with a wrench having the rigid jaw *a* and the yoke D, as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM H. LOVE.

Witnesses:

JUNIUS G. SLOCUMB, Sr.,  
PHILIP W. MOSBY.