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Siwy

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[54] NUT REMOVAL DEVICE

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

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A device is disclosed for removing a nut frozen in place regardless of the degree to which the corners of the nut have been rounded by a prior attempt to remove such nut by an ordinary wrench. The device is formed with an opening, which is sized to receive the nut and formed with a plurality of teeth preferably arranged such that a leading or cutting edge of each tooth engages approximately with a midpoint of a flat of the nut. The front and rear faces of each tooth form an angle of less than 90° and a gullet between teeth, which is defined by a rear face of one tooth and a front face of a next adjacent tooth, is sized to freely receive the corner(s) between the flats with which the leading edges of an adjacent pair of teeth engage. The gullet is shaped and sized to permit the formation of a chip upon penetration of a leading edge into a flat of a nut, which is operable to lock the nut for rotation with the device.

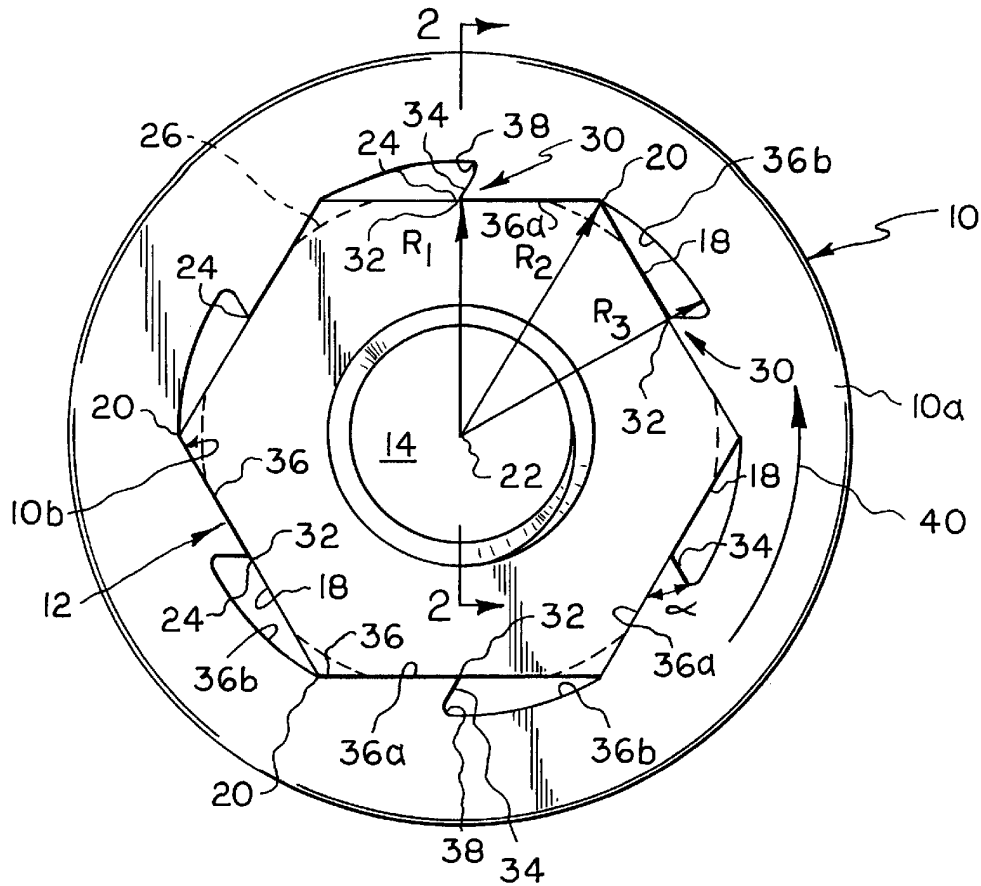
[58] Field of Search 81/53.2, 119, 121.1, 81/186

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9 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



NUT REMOVAL DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is oftentimes found that nuts become frozen on a bolt due to the build-up of rust on their mounting threads and/or due to the improper threading of the nut onto the bolt. The resultant tight fit makes it extremely difficult to remove the nut by manual manipulations of a conventional wrench with the result that the nut, which is typically formed of relatively soft metal as compared to the wrench, has its corners rounded off due to slippage of the wrench. When this occurs, a wrench is no longer able to effectively grip the nut and a saw, torch or special cutting tool is required to be employed to remove the damaged nut.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a device adapted to facilitate removal of a nut from a bolt even when such nut is severely damaged by having its corners rounded off incident to prior unsuccessful removal attempts to a degree that the nut can no longer be properly engaged by a conventional wrench or the like.

More particularly, the present device includes at least one pair of facing teeth, each tooth having a cutting edge arranged to operatively engage with a midportion of one of a pair of parallel, oppositely facing flats of a conventional square or hexagon nut for which the device is designed for use. Each of the teeth is bounded by front and rear tooth faces or surfaces extending from the cutting edge and forming an angle of less than 90° and a concave surface joined to the front face remotely of its adjacent cutting edge.

The cutting edge of each tooth is arranged to engage adjacent a mid-portion of one of the flats of the nut, and its associated rear tooth face preferably includes a first part arranged to extend from adjacent such mid-portion to a corner defined by such flat and an adjacent flat, and a second part arranged to extend from the first part to the concave surface serving to join the rear tooth face to the front tooth face of an adjacent tooth. The second parts of the rear faces of a pair of facing teeth preferably lay along a circle whose diameter is equal to the distance between the junctures of the first and second parts of the rear faces of the pair of facing teeth.

The first parts of the rear faces of a pair of facing teeth of the present device are preferably parallel and, together with their adjacent cutting edges, are spaced apart through a distance which has a value equal to about the maximum design distance between a pair of oppositely facing flats of a given size nut plus 0.000 inch and minus 0.003 inch. The distance between the junctures of the first and second parts of the rear faces of a pair of facing teeth, together with the distance between such second parts or the diameter of the circle they describe, preferably corresponds to a value equal to about the maximum design distance between a pair of opposite corners of such given size nut plus 0.000 inch and minus 0.010 inch.

With the above construction, the teeth of the present device are adapted to firmly engage against the flats of a nut for purposes of exerting an unthreading force, as an incident to exertion of counterclockwise-directed force to the device for the case of a right hand nut. If the nut does not immediately begin to move in a counterclockwise direction relative to the bolt on which it is threaded, the cutting edges of the teeth bite into the side faces to eventually form chips whose sizes increase as the device rotates relative to the nut until the chips effectively fill cavities of the device defined

by the front face of each tooth and the second part of the rear tooth face of an adjacent tooth leading in the direction of rotation. When this occurs, the device and nut become positively locked together for counterclockwise-directed movement, for the case of a right hand nut, and the nut will either begin to loosen relative to its supporting bolt, or that portion of the bolt frozen to the nut will be twisted off.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The nature and mode of operation of the present invention will now be more fully described in the following detailed description taken with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a nut removal device formed in accordance with the present invention shown in association with a nut of hexagonal configuration;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken generally along the line 2—2 in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of an alternative form of the device shown in association with a nut of square configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference is first made to FIGS. 1 and 2 wherein a nut removal device formed in accordance with the present invention is generally designated as **10** and shown in association with a conventional nut **12** of hexagonal configuration threadably mounted on a bolt **14**.

To facilitate understanding of the present invention, nut **12** will first be generally described as having a centrally-disposed threaded opening **16** for threadably receiving bolt **14**, and six (6) like sized flats **18** joined to adjacent flats at corners **20**. Radius R_1 represents the maximum design distance for a given size nut, as measured between an axis **22** of opening **16** to the mid-portion or center **24** of each of flats **18**, and R_2 represents the maximum design distance for such nut, as measured between axis **22** and each of corners **20**. Typically, the size of any given nominal size of nut will vary between a known minimum design value and a known maximum design value, as a result of manufacturing tolerances, which are readily available by consulting standard engineering handbooks.

Broken lines **26** are employed to indicate the rounding off of corners **20**, which commonly occurs when a conventional wrench or socket, not shown, slips or rotates relative to nut **12** during an attempted removal operation performed on such nut after it has become frozen in place on bolt **14**, due for example to rust present between their associated threads or the improper threading of the nut onto the bolt. Present nut removal device **10** permits removal of nuts, which have become deformed by initial use of a conventional wrench. However, it will be understood that the present device may also be employed to remove nondeformed nuts, whether or not same are frozen in place on a bolt.

Again referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, it will be understood that device **10** is shown for example as being in the form of a conventional socket having a body portion **10a** formed with an opening **10b** sized to receive nut **12**. Opening **10b** is modified in accordance with the present invention to define a plurality of like teeth **30** arranged one for engagement with each of flats **18** adjacent its midpoint **24**. Each of teeth **30** includes a relatively sharp cutting edge **32**, a front face **34** and a rear face **36**, wherein the front and rear faces are arranged at an angle of less than 90° and cooperate to define the cutting edge. As formed, the cutting edges of teeth **30** are parallel and have like lengths preferably equal to or

greater than the thickness of nut **12**, as measured lengthwise of axis **22** and shown in FIG. 2. Preferably, rear face **36** of one tooth is connected by a concave surface **38** to front face **34** of an adjacent tooth, which trails relative to the direction of nut removal rotation of device **10** shown by arrow **40**.

Rear face **36** is shown as having first and second parts **36a** and **36b**, wherein first part **36a** extends from cutting edge **32**, and second part **36b** extends between first part **36a** and concave surface **38** of a trailing tooth. Preferably, first parts **36a** of oppositely disposed teeth **30** are parallel, and each has a length equal to about one-half the length of a flat **18**, as measured between its midportion **24** and one of its corners **20**, and second parts **36b** lie along arcs of a common circle, whose radius R_3 is such that second parts **36b** are adapted to bridge aligned corners **20**, as device **10** rotates relative to nut **14** in the direction of arrow **40**.

As with conventional sockets, devices **10** would preferably be provided in sets having a plurality of nominal sizes corresponding to the nominal sizes of nuts with which they are desired to be employed. In all cases, a given size device would have the distance between its facing pairs of first portions **36a** and **36a**, and between the junctures of such first parts with their adjacent second parts **36b**, sized to receive a given size nut having a maximum design distance between its opposite flats and corners.

Specifically, it is contemplated that each device will be formed such that the first parts **36a** of its facing teeth **30** are spaced apart through a distance equal to the maximum design distance between a pair of oppositely facing flats of a given size nut (i.e. $2 \times R_1$) plus 0.000 inch and minus 0.003 inch. Each device would also be formed such that the junctures of the first and second parts of its facing rear faces **36** are spaced apart through a distance corresponding to the maximum design distance between a pair of oppositely facing corners **20** of such given size nut (i.e. $2 \times R_2$) plus 0.000 inch and minus 0.010 inch. The value of R_3 would preferably correspond to the distance between junctures of the first and second parts of facing rear surfaces **36**. This size relationship is effective, for example, for standard square and octagonal nuts within a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch size range. For a few nuts of maximum design dimension lying within this range, device **10** will have to be forced thereonto, but for the vast majority of nuts, the device may be freely slid into place.

When device **10** is placed on nut **12** and turned in the direction of arrow **40**, cutting edges **32** are brought into firm engagement with midportion **24** of an associated or facing flat **18**, and the force thus applied is sufficient to rotate the nut relative to bolt **16** for instances where the nut is not frozen in place. When a partially frozen nut is encountered, teeth **30** progressively bite into nut flats **18** until sufficient force is applied to free the nut. For those cases where a nut is firmly frozen to a bolt, each of teeth **30** bites into its adjacent flat **18** sufficiently to form a chip, which progressively increases in size until it effectively fills a cavity or gullet, defined by a front face **34** extending from the penetrating cutting edge **32** of such tooth and the second part **36b** of an adjacent leading tooth. This results in device **10** and nut **12** becoming positively locked together, such that the continued application of turning force to the nut either serves to brake the nut free of its bolt or to turn off such bolt. The presence of concave surface **38** serves to smoothly turn or roll the leading edge of the forming chip onto its adjacent second part **36b** to facilitate chip formation and smooth operation of device **10**.

FIG. 3 shows an alternative form of the device **10'** of the present invention defined by a hand operated wrench **42** and arranged in association with a square nut **12'**. Parts of device **10'** and nut **12'**, which correspond to like parts shown in FIG. 1 are designated by like primed numerals.

While the device of the present invention has been described for use with the typical right hand nut, it will be understood that such device may be inverted relative to its orientation shown in the drawings, so as to permit its use with left hand nuts.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for removing a nut frozen in place on a bolt, said nut having a threaded opening and pairs of oppositely facing flats joined to adjacent ones of said pairs by corners, said flats being spaced a first distance from an axis of said threaded opening and said corners being spaced a second distance from said axis wherein said device comprises:

a body portion having an opening for receiving said nut, said opening defines at least one pair of teeth arranged to face one of said pairs of oppositely facing flats, each of said teeth having a cutting edge arranged to engage one of said flats of one of said pairs of flats, a front face and a rear face, said front and rear faces cooperating to define said cutting edge and being arranged at an angle of less than 90° , said rear face having a first part extending from said cutting edge and a second part extending from said first part and being connected to said front face of a next adjacent tooth by a concave surface.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said first parts of said rear faces of said pair of teeth are parallel and arranged for facing relationship with said flats.

3. A device according to claim 1, wherein said nut has two pairs of flats and said device has one pair of teeth.

4. A device according to claim 1, wherein said nut has three pairs of flats, and said device has three pairs of teeth.

5. A device according to claim 1, wherein said first parts of each pair of teeth are parallel and arranged in a closely-spaced facing relationship with said pair of flats with which said cutting edges of said pair of teeth engage.

6. A device according to claim 5, wherein said second parts extend generally along arcs of a common circle.

7. A device for removing a nut frozen in place on a bolt, said nut having a threaded opening and a plurality of flats joined to adjacent ones thereof to define corners and extending parallel to an axis of said threaded opening, said device comprising:

a body portion having an opening for receiving said nut, said opening defines a plurality of teeth each having a cutting edge arranged for engagement with one of said flats and defined by a front face and a rear face having first and second parts, said first part extending from said cutting edge, and said second part extending from said first part and being connected to a front face of an adjacent tooth by a concave surface, said front face and said first part of each tooth being disposed at an angle of less than 90° , and said teeth having said cutting edges thereof arranged parallel to one another.

8. A device according to claim 7, wherein said first part having has a length equal to about one-half the length of a flat, as measured between a mid-portion thereof and an adjacent corner, and said second part extends from said first part to said concave surface of an adjacent tooth along an arc.

9. A device according to claim 7, wherein said first part of each of said teeth is sized to extend from adjacent a midportion of one of said flats to an adjacent corner thereof and to lie in relatively close facing relationship with said one of said flats, and said second part extends from said first part to said concave surface along an arc.