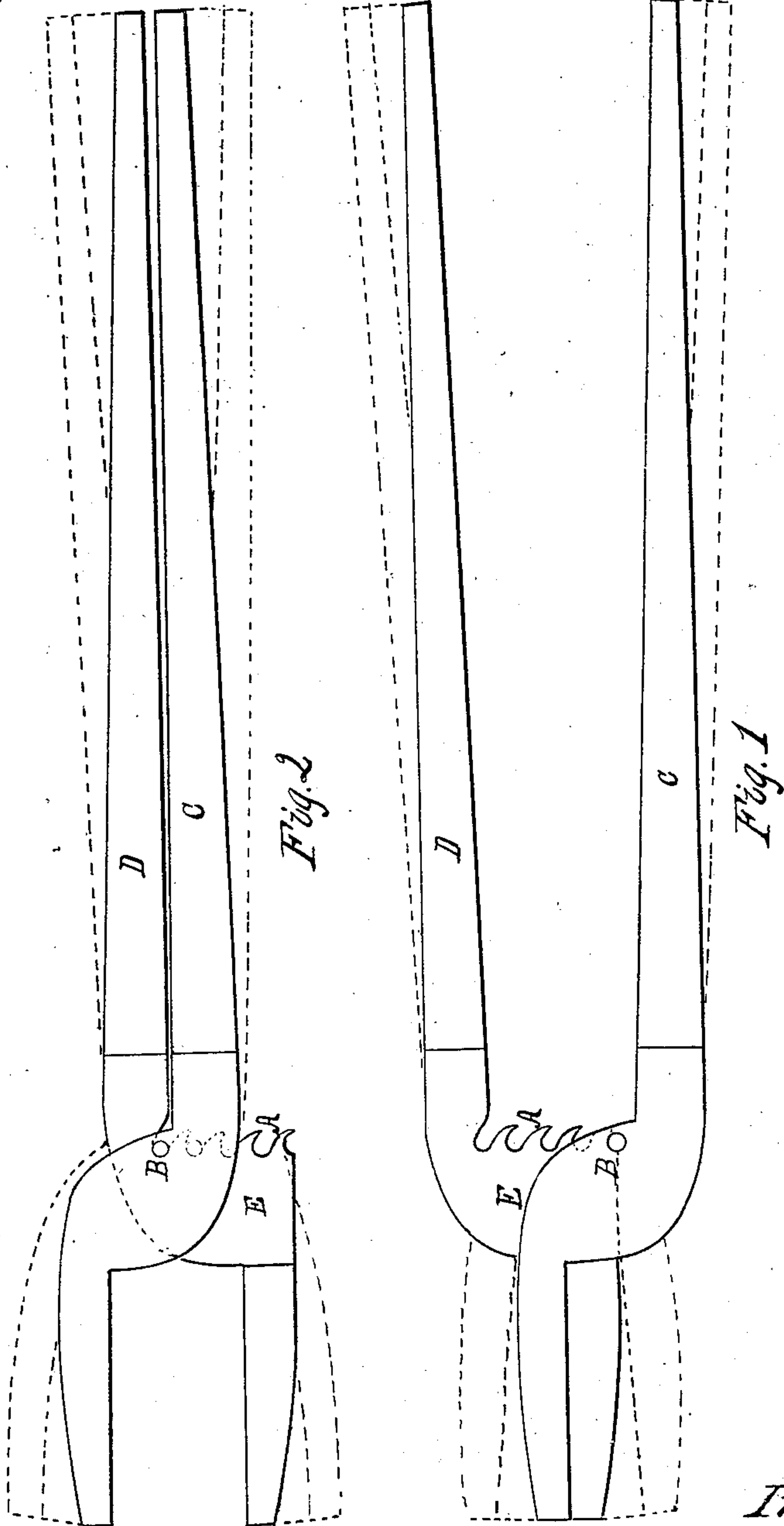


C. W. Le Count,

Blacksmiths' Tongs.

No 50,603.

Patented Oct. 24. 1865.



Witnesses

Wm. Vine
Alfred H. Camp

Inventor

C. W. Le Count

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. LE COUNT, OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,603, dated October 24, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. LE COUNT, of the town of Norwalk, county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Mode of Constructing Blacksmith's Tongs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a correct description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the formation of tongs in two separate parts, arranged so that the jaws can be adjusted to any given distance between, by means of a serrated portion operating and working on a fulcrum-pin.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the tongs with the jaws closed. Fig. 2 is a view when the jaws are extended.

The general form and construction of my tongs are in all respects similar to the common tongs now in use, but the shape of the jaws may be varied for any other purpose. But, instead of the two parts of the tongs being riveted together by the center fulcrum-pin, I form one half, C, with the mortise in the head in the usual manner, but with the fulcrum-pin placed on one side, instead of at the center, as shown in the drawings. On the other half, D, I form on the part that fits in the mortise a square space, E, on the edge of which I make a series of serrations or teeth, A, of a peculiar shape, as shown in the drawings, to correspond to and fit on the

fulcrum-pin B, and the hooking beveled form allows the same to be easily removed from the fulcrum-pin when the jaws are required to be adjusted to any other distance apart, and as easily placed on again.

In Fig. 1 the tongs are described when they are used to hold a very small article between the jaws, the extreme serrated notch resting on the fulcrum-pin B. The shanks of the tongs being held as usual, the jaws have the same permanent hold on the article as if the fulcrum-pin were in the center.

In Fig. 2 the tongs are described as they appear when extended to receive a large article between the jaws, each notch A giving the various sizes required and each giving the same permanent grasp.

This adjustable arrangement will be found to be in almost all cases a great and useful convenience, holding faster in consequence of the jaws being always parallel, instead of being in angular or beveled position when the fulcrum-pin is placed in the center in the old-fashioned way. It also obviates the necessity of having a number of sizes of tongs, and of the workman continually altering and bending the jaws of the tongs to suit the various thicknesses of the iron to be handled.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The tongs constructed as and for the purpose described, or their equivalent.

C. W. LE COUNT.

Witnesses:

WM. VINE,

ALFRED H. CAMP.