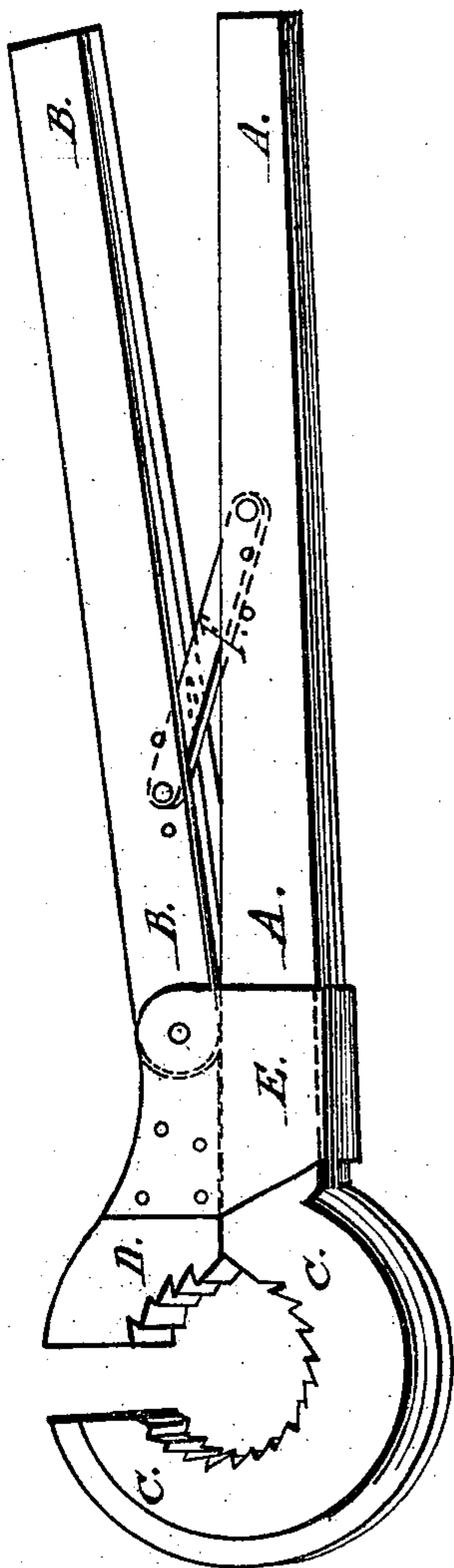


R. Crain,

Pipe Tongs.

No. 93179.

Patented Aug. 3. 1869.



Witnesses:
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Jas. C. Brooks

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United States Patent Office.

R. CRAIN, OF SHAFFER FARM, DENNISON POST OFFICE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 93,179, dated August 3, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-TONGS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, R. CRAIN, of Shaffer Farm, Dennison Post Office, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pipe-Tongs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

The figure is a perspective view of my improved pipe-tongs.

My invention has for its object to furnish a simple, convenient, and effective pipe-tongs, which will securely clasp and firmly hold pipes, tubes, or other cylindrical bodies, and, at the same time, will not injure the articles grasped; and

It consists in the construction and combination of the various parts of the tongs, as hereinafter more fully described.

A and B are the handles of the tongs, and C and D are the jaws.

The jaw C is stationary, and is formed solidly upon the end of the handle A.

The jaw C is made curved, and is about, or a little less than three-quarters of a circle, as shown in the figure.

The movable jaw D is also curved, and is about, or a little less than a quarter of a circle, so that the ends of the two jaws, when grasping a pipe of about the same circle as their interior, will meet, or nearly meet, so as to grasp the pipe all around, and thus prevent the pipe from being injured, as is frequently the case when the ordinary tongs are used.

The concave or inner sides of the jaws C and D are toothed, to enable them to take a firmer hold upon the pipe to be turned.

To the shank of the jaw D is attached a band or socket, E, which fits upon the handle A of the stationary jaw C, so that the jaw D may be slid back, to

admit the pipe between the jaws, and again slid forward to grasp the pipe.

To the band or socket E is pivoted the end of the handle B, in such a position that the end of the handle B, which should be rounded off, may rest against the end of the shank of the jaw D, which should be concaved, to fit upon the said end of the said handle.

The adjacent edges of the handles A and B are grooved, to receive the lever or bar F, the forward end of which is pivoted to the movable handle B, and its rear end to the stationary handle A, so that by opening or separating the said handles, the bar or lever F will draw back the movable or sliding jaw D, to open the jaws; and when the handles are closed, the bar F may act upon the said handles as a toggle-joint, to press the movable jaw forward, to grasp the pipe.

The ends of the bar or lever F should be adjustably attached to the handles A B, so that by adjusting their position, the jaws may be adjusted to grasp a pipe larger or smaller than the circle of the jaws, as may be required.

The sliding jaw D may be operated by other means than the lever, but the lever is preferred as being simple, strong, and not liable to get out of order.

The lever F may, if desired, be connected with the outer sides of the handles A B.

Having thus described my invention,

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

The combination of the stationary circular toothed jaw C, the sliding circular toothed jaw D, stationary handle A, movable pivoted handle B, band or socket E, and bar or lever F, with each other, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

R. CRAIN.

Witnesses:

J. A. GRAHAM,
O. C. CRANE.