

J. Stratton's Pipe Tongs.

No. 120,910.

Patented Nov. 14, 1871.

Fig. 1.

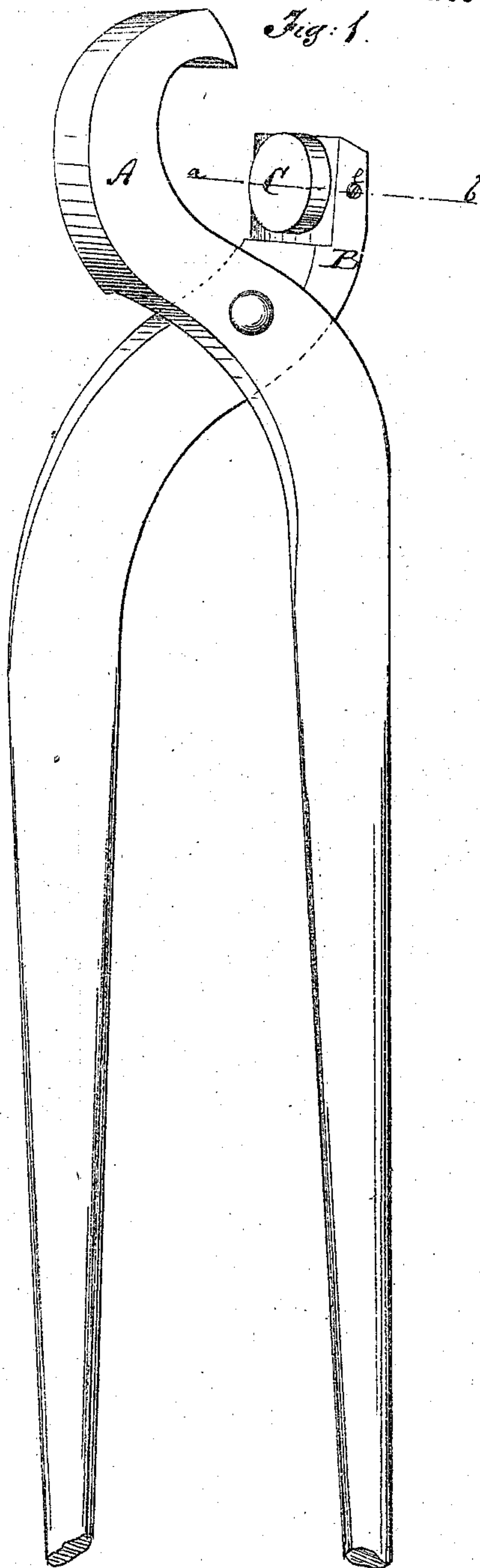
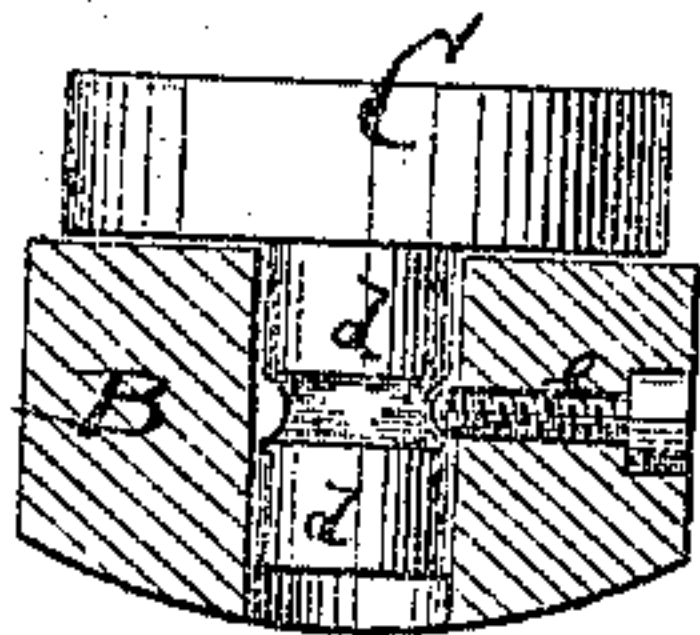


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES STRATTON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,910, dated November 14, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STRATTON, of the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, 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 of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

My invention consists in an improvement upon pipe-tongs, as hereinafter fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of pipe-tongs with my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the short jaw, showing the mode of attachment of the disk to the jaw.

A and B represent the gripping-levers of the pipe-tongs, on which my improvement is made. Instead of the short jaw B having a steel face made fast therein as now practiced by the public, I take a circular plate or disk, C, (preferably of steel) and attach it to the bottom of jaw B, so that it cannot escape therefrom or change its relative position to the upper jaw; but, also, so that it can move on its axial center, and thus

continually present a varying surface for wear. In this manner the whole of the belt of contact surface near the edge will wear down together. The top surface is then simply ground down to a plane face, and this is performed again and again until the whole circular plate or disk is worn out and utilized. In order to attach the disk to the jaw so that it may rotate therein, I fasten a shank, *d*, perpendicularly to the center thereof, make an annular recess in the shank, make a correspondingly-perpendicular aperture in the short jaw B, in which the said shank is then inserted, and then apply a screw, *e*, whose point reaches within the recess of, but does not press upon, the shank *d*. This is my preferable way of enabling the disk to rotate, but does not constitute any essential part of my invention.

Having thus described all that is necessary to a full understanding of my invention, what I esteem to be new is—

The rotary disk C, applied to the short jaw of a pair of pipe-tongs, A B, as and for the purpose specified.

Witnesses: JAMES STRATTON.

HENRY E. SMITH,
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