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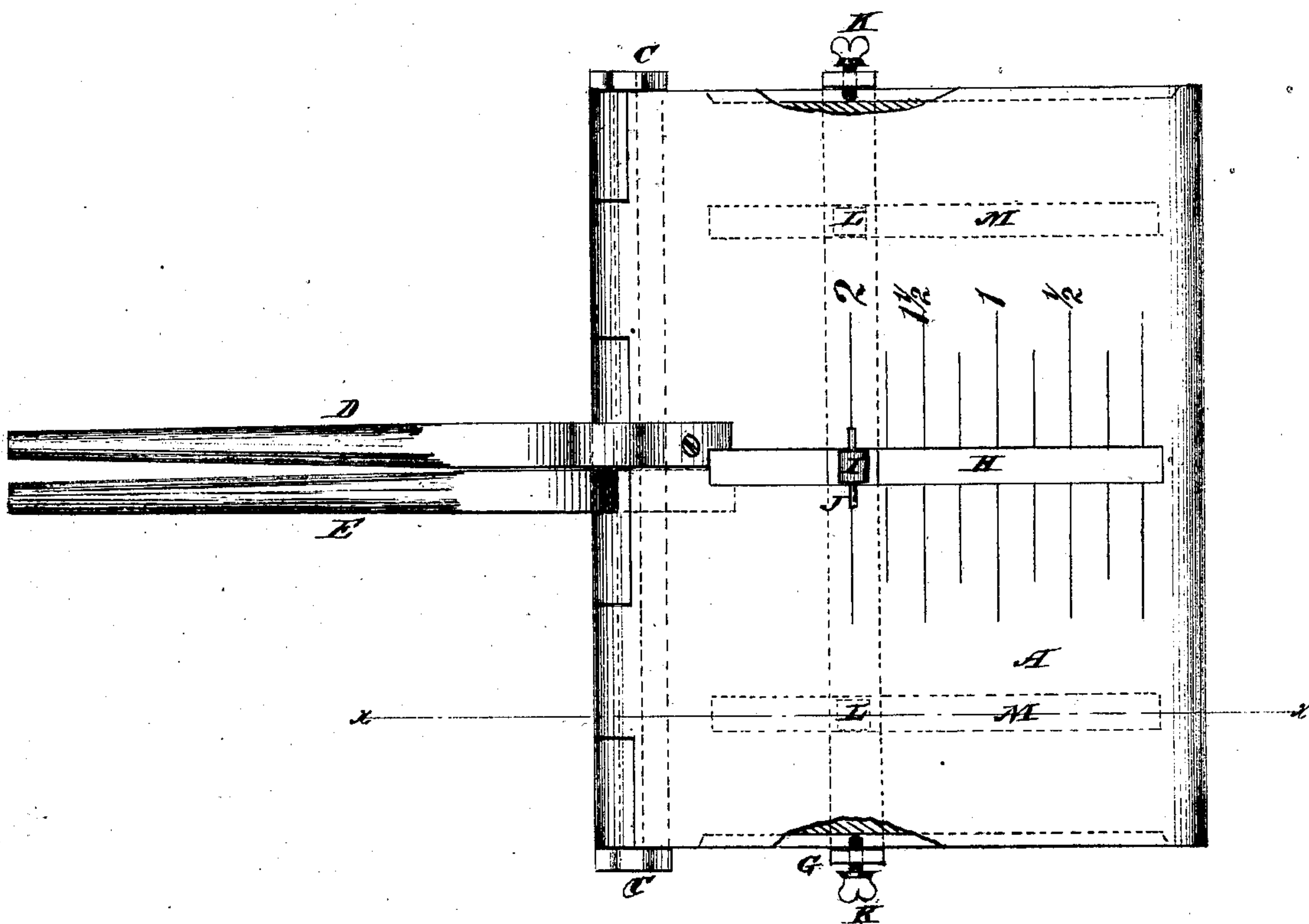
SAMUEL T. DICKINSON.

## Improvement in Tinmans Tongs.

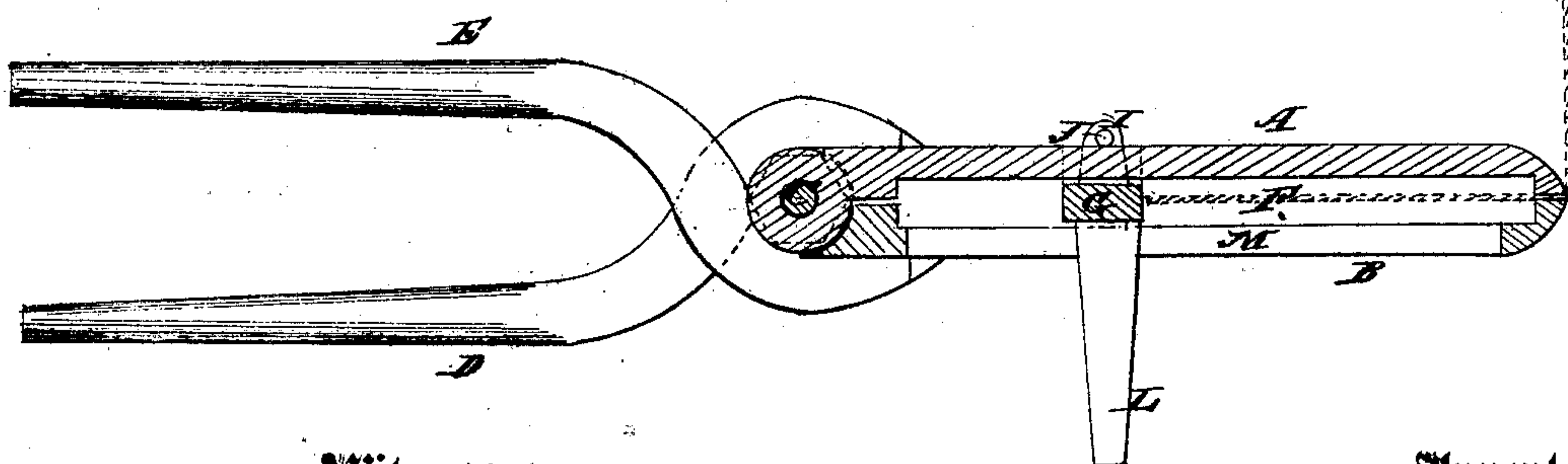
No. 121,763.

Patented Dec. 12, 1871.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



**Witnesses:**

P. C. Dieterich.  
Francis Mc Ardle

**Inventor:**

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PER *Wm. L.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. DICKINSON, JR., OF BELVIDERE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND EZRA DE WITT, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TINMEN'S-TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,763, dated December 12, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL T. DICKINSON, JR., of Belvidere, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Tinmen's Tongs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in the improvement of tinmen's tongs, as hereinafter fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a top view of the tongs, the jaws having a central slot for the gauge-pointer, and marks of inches and fractions of inches for setting the gauge. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1, taken on the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This tong is formed of two jaws, A and B, hinged together like a butt-hinge, with pintle C, each jaw having a handle, D and E, rigidly attached to the jaws, the jaws and the handles being connected to operate like the ordinary tongs. These jaws are chambered out on their inner sides, forming a hollow space, F. G is the gauge-bar, which extends through the space F, as seen in Fig. 1 in dotted line. H is a slot in the top jaw A. I is a lug on the gauge-bar, which projects through the slot H. J is an index-pointer by which the gauge is set to correspond with the lines marked 1, 1½, 2, &c., indicating inches on the jaw A. The side edges of the jaw A are grooved, as indicated by dotted lines. The ends of the gauge-bar G are turned up onto these edges with set-screws K therein. The ends of the set-screws slide in the groove when the gauge is moved, and when the gauge is placed in the desired position the screws are turned up and confine it there. L L are guide-arms attached to the guide-bar G, standing at

right angles therewith. These arms pass through the slots M M in the back jaw B and project therefrom, as seen in Fig. 2, when the jaws are closed. When the tongs are open and applied to the edge of the metal sheet the edge of the metal will be likely to strike these arms and thereby be prevented from passing beyond the gauge. When the jaws are closed the edge of the sheet is forced by the jaws B down to the gauge, when the angle in the sheet may be made at the edge of the tongs, as indicated in Fig. 2. These tongs may be made of any size, so that with a single pair an edge may be turned on sheet metal from half an inch to twelve inches, and the work may be done by one man, whereas in turning edges in putting on tin-roofing in the ordinary way, or by the tinners' tongs now in use, three or four men are required. The advantage of having an adjustable gauge arranged and operating as described must be apparent to all who are at all acquainted with tinmen's tongs.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The jaws A B, chamfered to form a hollow space, F, and slotted at H, combined as described with a gauge, G, having lug I and guide-arms L L adjustable in said inner space F, as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with said slotted-jaws A B—of which one is grooved on the side-edges—and said gauges G L L L, of the set-screws K K, applied as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The lug I and index-pin J, arranged substantially as and for the purposes described.

SAML. T. DICKINSON, JR.

Witnesses:

F. SEARLES,  
E. G. WANNER.

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