

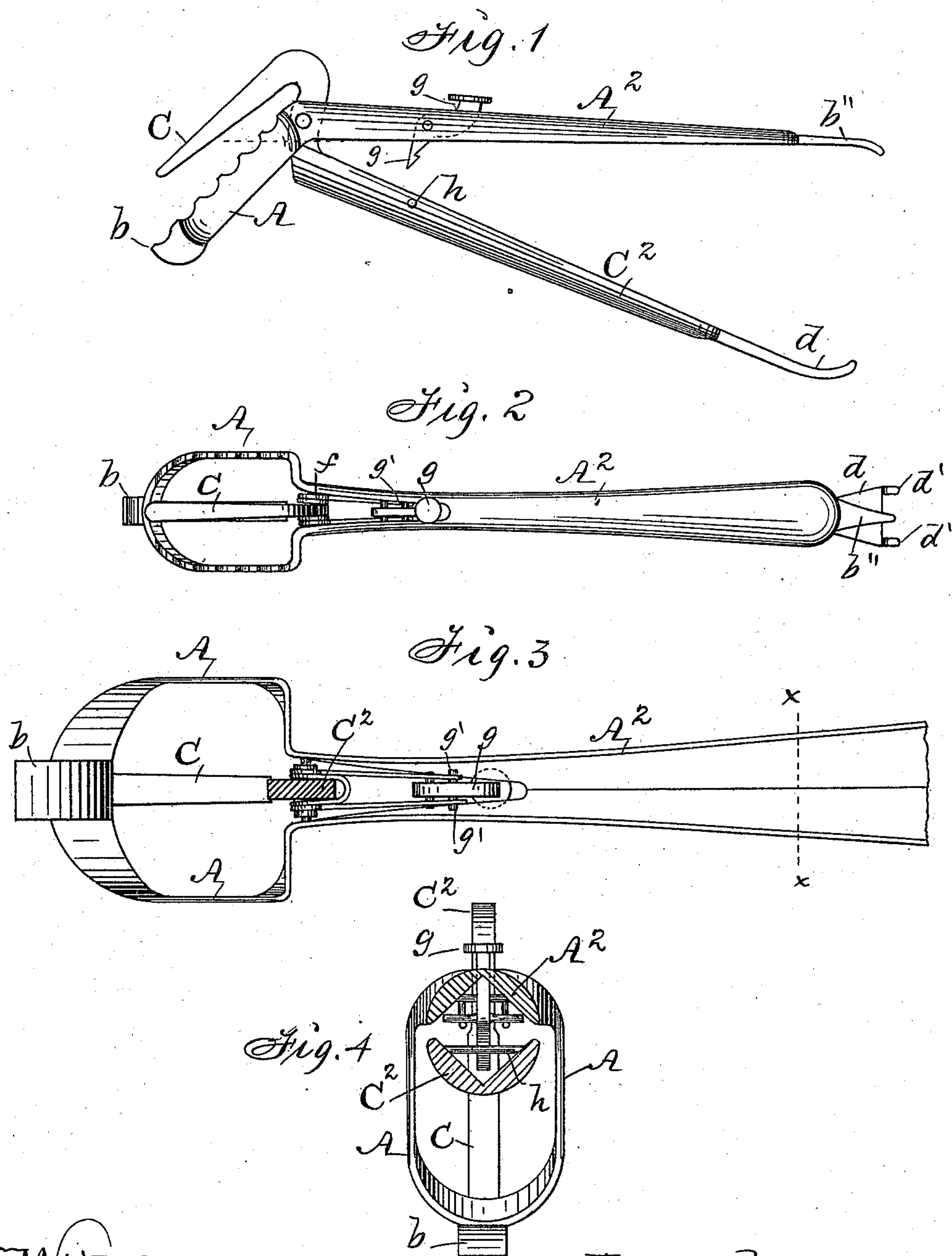
(No Model.)

A. BIBER.

TONGS.

No. 383,855.

Patented June 5, 1888.



Witnesses:

W. Stiles

R. H. Orwig

Inventor:

Albert Biber

By Thomas G. Orwig, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT BIBER, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,855, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed September 13, 1887. Serial No. 249,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT BIBER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented a Combination Tool of the Tongs Order, of which the following is a specification.

My object is to provide tongs that are specially adapted for lifting pans and handling live coals, and also adapted to be used as a stove-cover lifter and can-opener when locked.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of an oval-shaped jaw and a straight jaw, a triangular-shaped jaw and a curved jaw and can-opener, a handle formed in two parts, and a device for locking the two-part handle together, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a side view of the complete tool, showing the handles unlatched and the jaws open. Fig. 2 is a top view of the complete tool. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view showing the under side of the circular jaw and the handle of the straight jaw cut off to disclose the locking device. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the line $x x$ of Fig. 3, looking toward the jaws.

A is the under and preferably oval-shaped jaw, formed integral with a straight handle or lever, A^2 . It projects downward from the end of said lever at an angle of about forty-five degrees and terminates with a projection, b , at its center, that is adapted in shape to engage a notch or catch in a stove-lid. The other end of the same half of the complete tool terminates in a curved jaw and can-opener, b'' .

C is a straight jaw that extends from the curved end of a handle or lever, C^2 , pivoted to the base of the jaw A and lever A^2 in such a manner that it can be closed over the jaw A to clamp the curved rim of a pan or other vessel that is to be handled therewith.

d is a triangular-shaped jaw on the opposite end of the lever C^2 , provided with teeth d' at its corners, and adapted to allow the curved jaw b'' to overlap its center. The jaws thus formed at the opposite ends of the tool are adapted to engage objects to be seized and handled at three distinct and separate points. The jaw A has a serrated or toothed edge that will aid in grasping and holding articles firmly.

f is a spring formed by bending a spring-wire double at its center, and then coiling each end around the fulcrum or pivot that connects the two levers, and then projecting the two ends parallel within the concave lever A^2 to engage a pivoted latch. In its normal condition the spring thus formed will hold the jaws and levers apart.

g is an elbow-shaped latch pivoted in a slot in the lever A^2 . It is provided with lateral projections g' , upon which the parallel ends of the spring f rest. It also has a hook, g'' , at its lower end, adapted to engage a cross-bar, h , fixed in the concave of the lever C^2 . By simply pressing the levers together the latch g is fastened to the cross-bar h or other suitable catch device, and the jaws and levers are thereby locked and retained closed. By simply pressing upon the projecting head of the latch while the tool is held in the hand it will be unlocked, so that the power stored in the spring by closing the jaws will be liberated and applied to opening and retaining the jaws open and in readiness to grasp any object that is admitted between them.

I claim as my invention—

As an improved article of manufacture, the tool comprising the jaws A, C, b'' , and d , the levers A^2 and C^2 , the spring f , and the locking device $g h$, substantially as shown and described, for the purposes stated.

ALBERT BIBER.

Witnesses:

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