

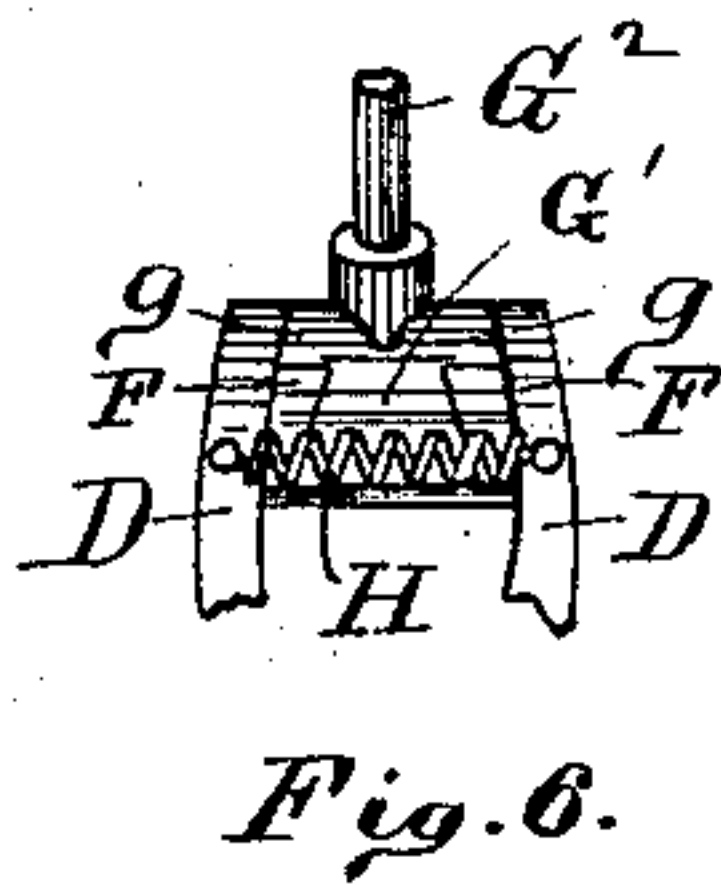
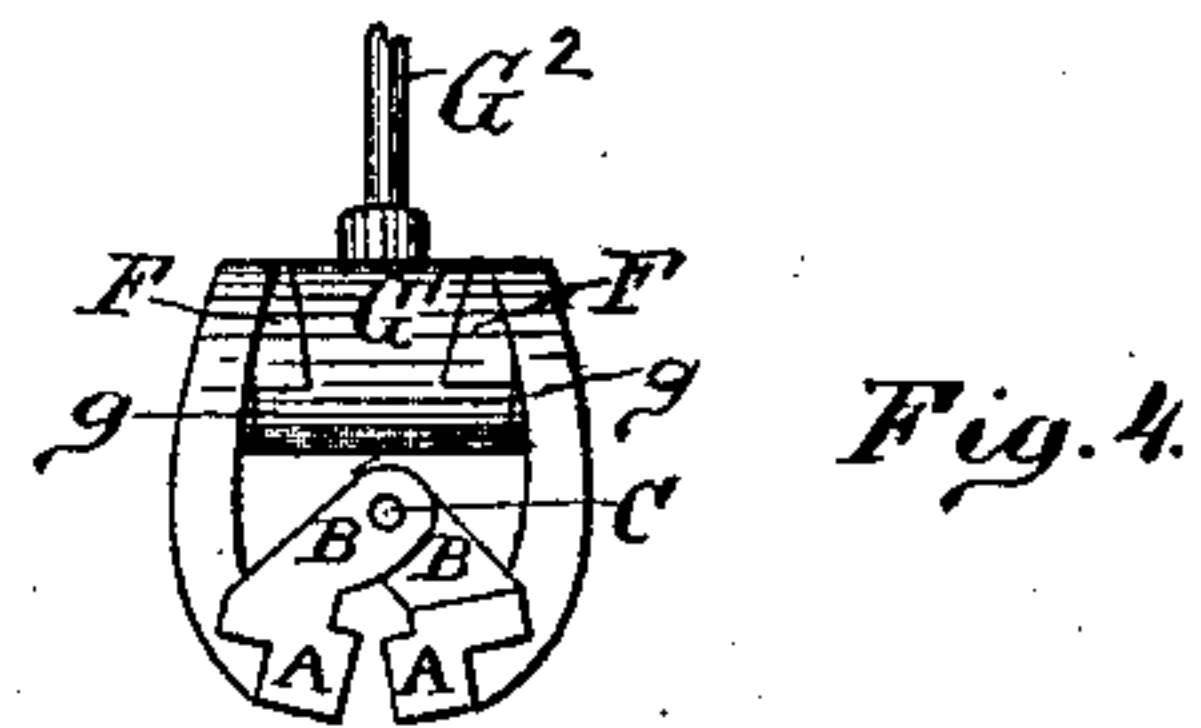
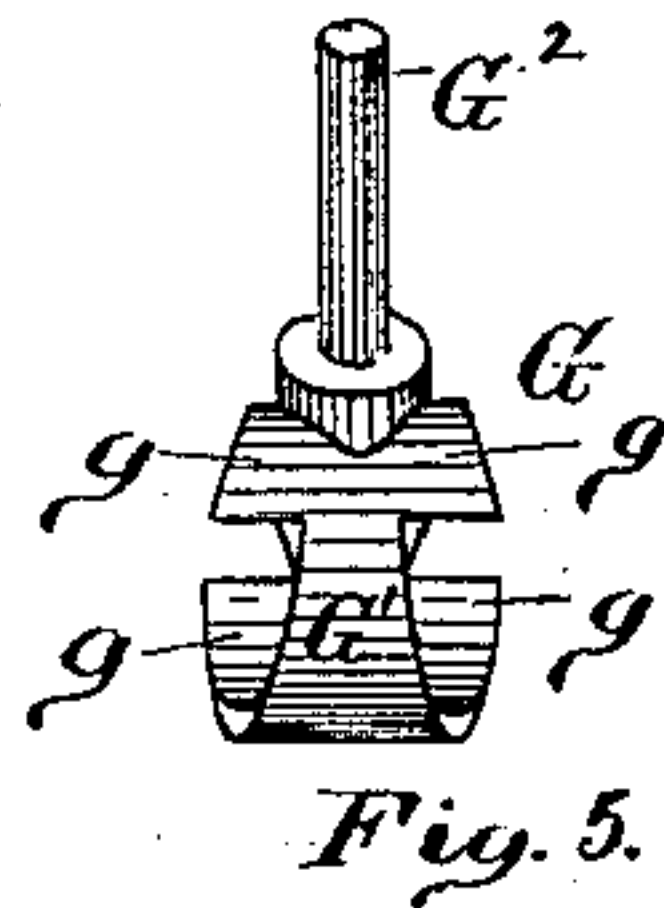
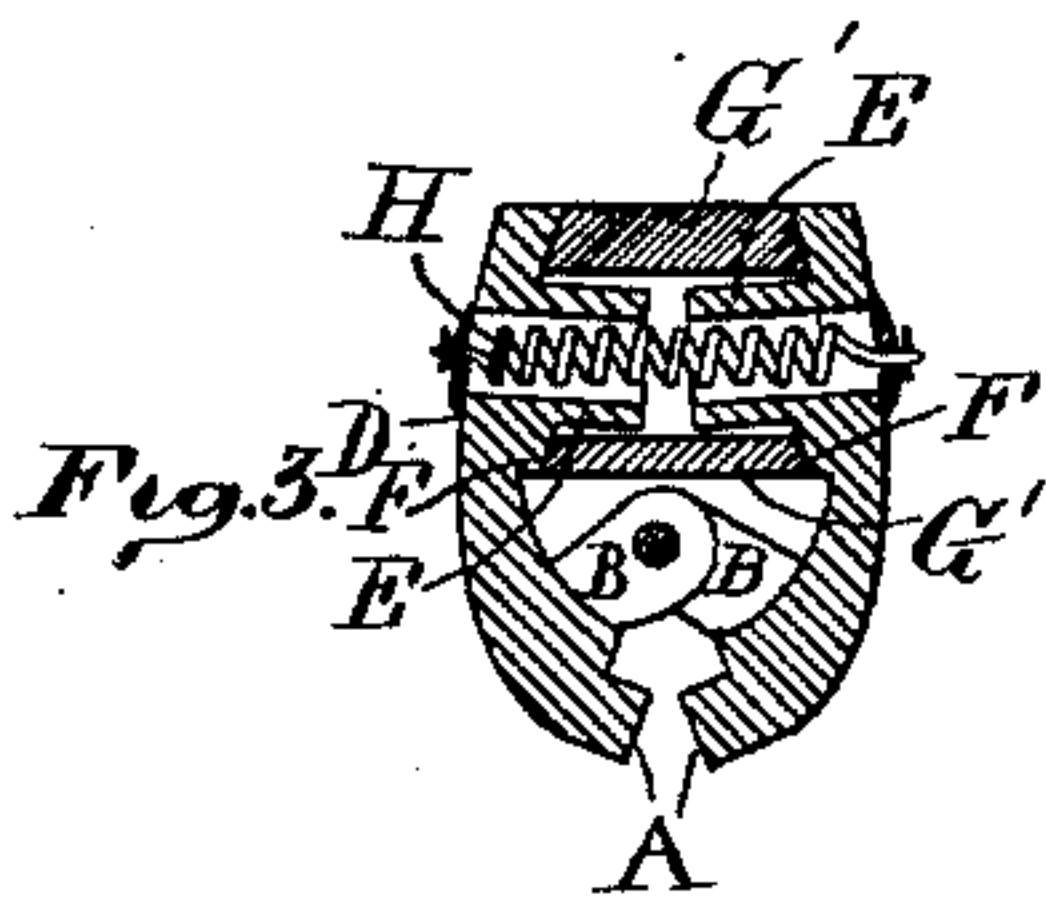
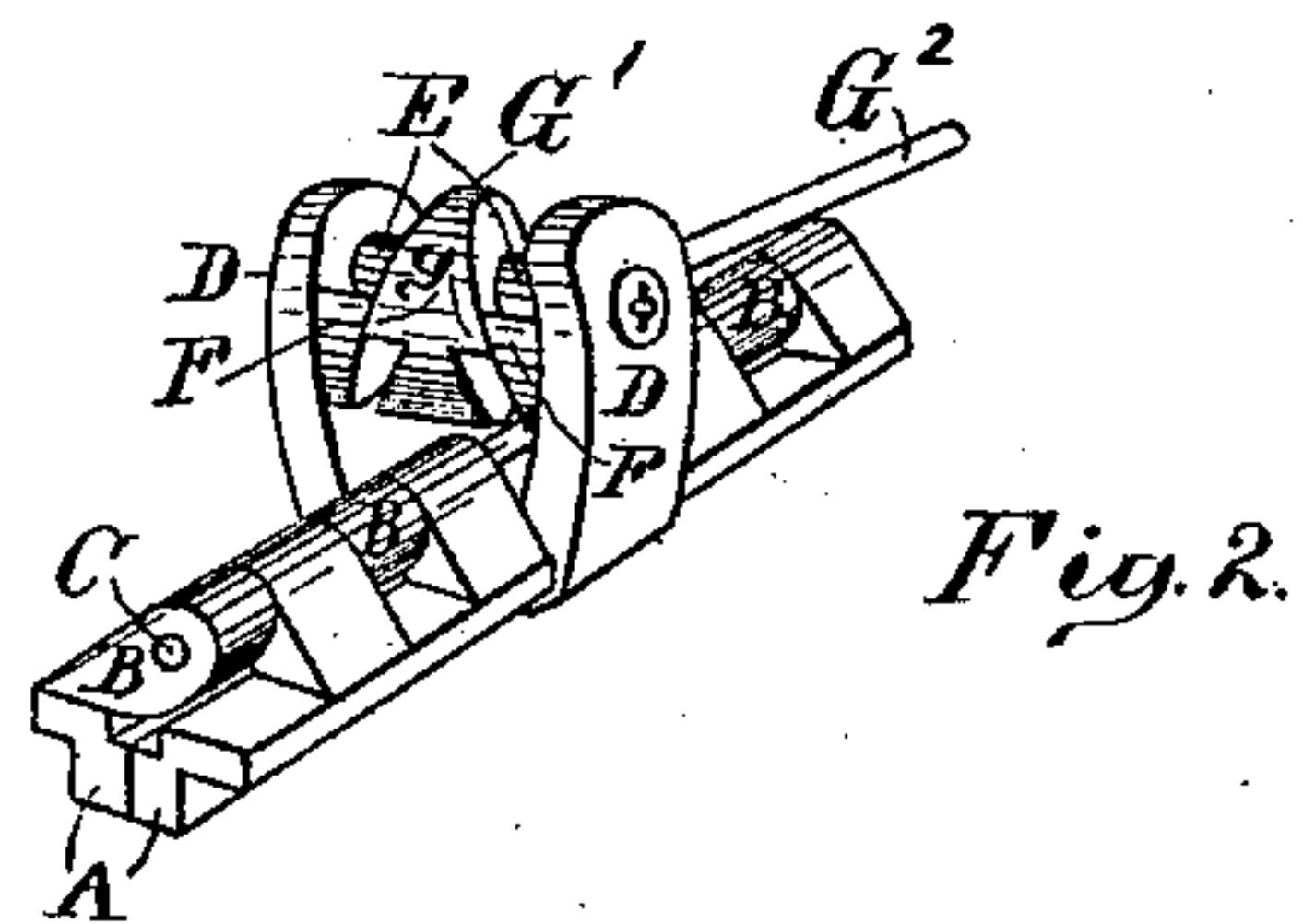
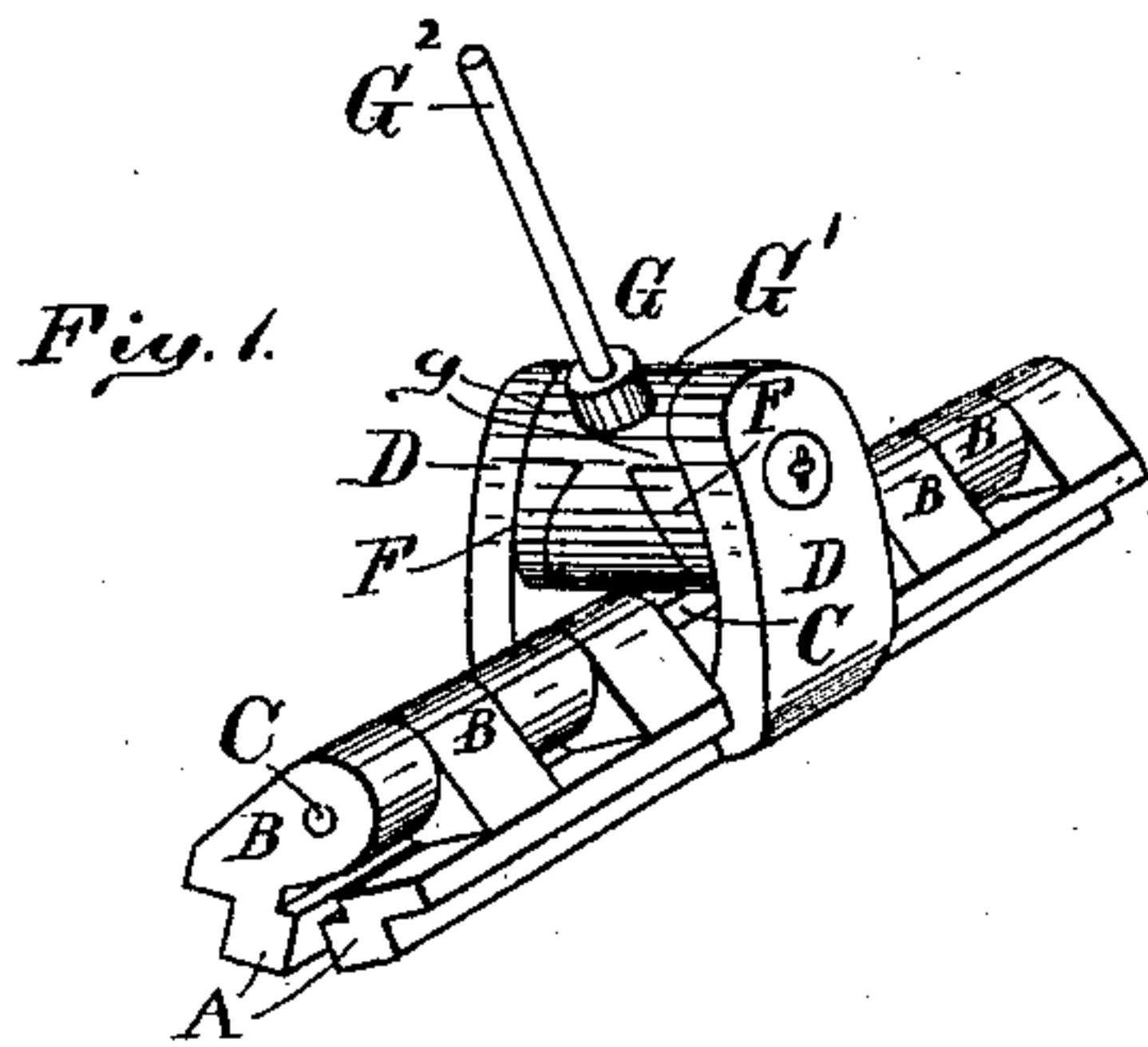
(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

CRIMPING TONGS.

No. 387,658.

Patented Aug. 14, 1888.



Attest,

E. M. Harmon.

E. M. Hill

Inventor

Longley Lewis Sagendorph
per Wm. Hubbell Fisher,
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HARLAN P. LLOYD, OF SAME PLACE.

CRIMPING-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,658, dated August 14, 1888.

Application filed June 20, 1887. Serial No. 241,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crimping-Tongs, of which the following is a specification.

The several features of my invention, and the advantages arising from their use, conjointly or otherwise, will be apparent from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tongs open. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tongs closed. Fig. 3 is a central cross-section taken through the open tongs. Fig. 4 is an elevation showing the opposite end from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a detached view, in elevation, of the operating-lever. Fig. 6 illustrates a modification.

The jaws A have attached to them lugs B, by means of which they are hinged together on the shaft C. From the edge of each jaw a heavy arm, D, projects upwardly above the hinge-joint. Each arm D is provided with an inwardly-projecting lug, E, surrounding which are two helical projections, F. The operating-lever G is provided with a handle, G², and an enlarged head, G'. The head G' has a central transverse opening, in which the lugs E are received. The lateral edges of the head G' are shaped to conform to the helical projections F, with which they come in contact—that is to say, each edge of the head G' is provided with two helical projections, g, which fit in the spaces between the projections F, while the projections F fit in the spaces between the projections g.

The arms D are drawn together by the spring H, which is preferably accommodated by openings e, running centrally through the lugs E

and through the arms D. The spring H is held in position by any suitable means, preferably that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The spring H may be stretched from arm to arm on the outside, as in the modification shown in Fig. 6.

The mode of operation of the device is as follows: When the device is in the position shown in Fig. 1, with the projections F and g interlocking, the spring H draws the upper ends of the arms D toward each other and opens the jaws A. By throwing the handle G² down, as shown in Fig. 2, the projections g slide on the projections F, and, bringing their wider parts together, separate the arms D and close the jaws A. On lifting the handle G², the spring H approximates the arms D and opens the jaws A.

The device is particularly adapted for crimping standing seams in metallic roofing.

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

1. The combination of the hinged jaws A A, arms D D, provided with helical projections F F and lever G, having head G', provided with helical projections g, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination of hinged jaws A A, arms D D, provided with lugs E E, and helical projections F F, and lever G, having head G', provided with helical projections g, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. The combination of hinged jaws A A, arms D D, provided with lugs E E, and helical projections F F, spring H, and lever G, having head G', provided with helical projections g, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:

WILL S. COX,
O. M. HILL.