

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. BOYD.
SKELP TONGS.

No. 557,480.

Patented Mar. 31, 1896.

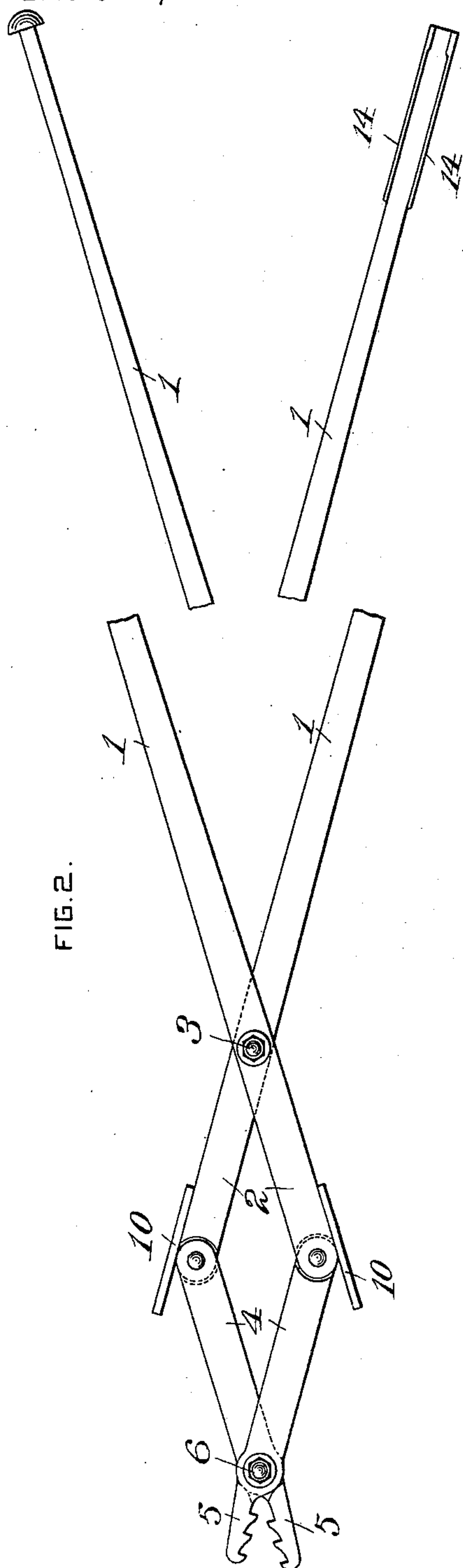


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES

Chas. F. Miller.
J. E. Gaither

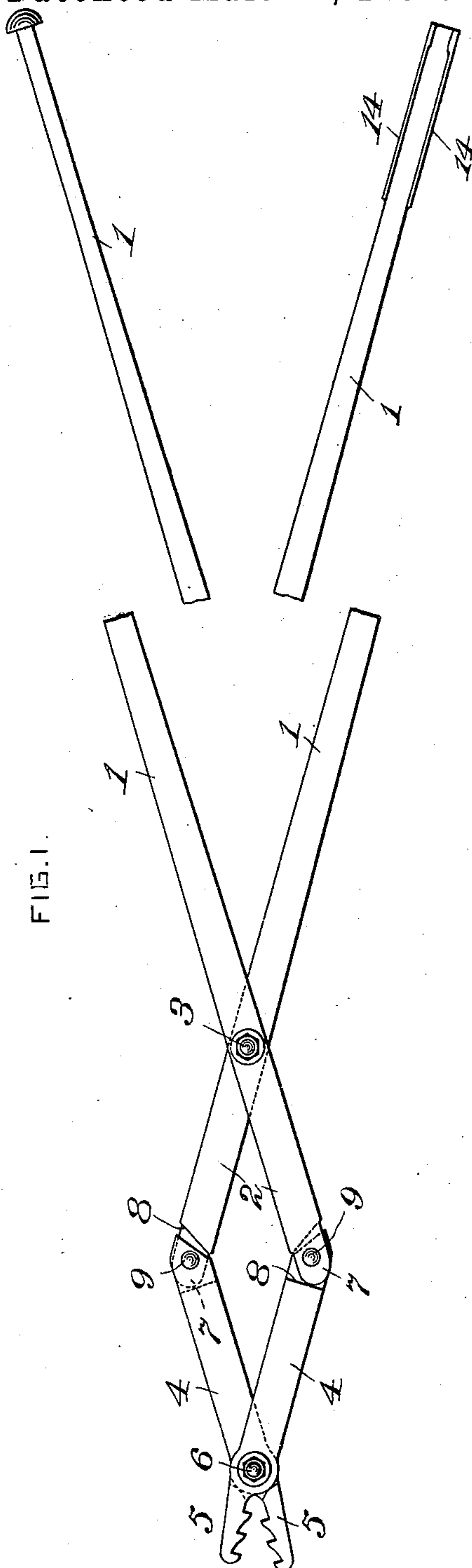


FIG. 1.

INVENTOR

Peter Boyd
by Saml. B. Wolcott

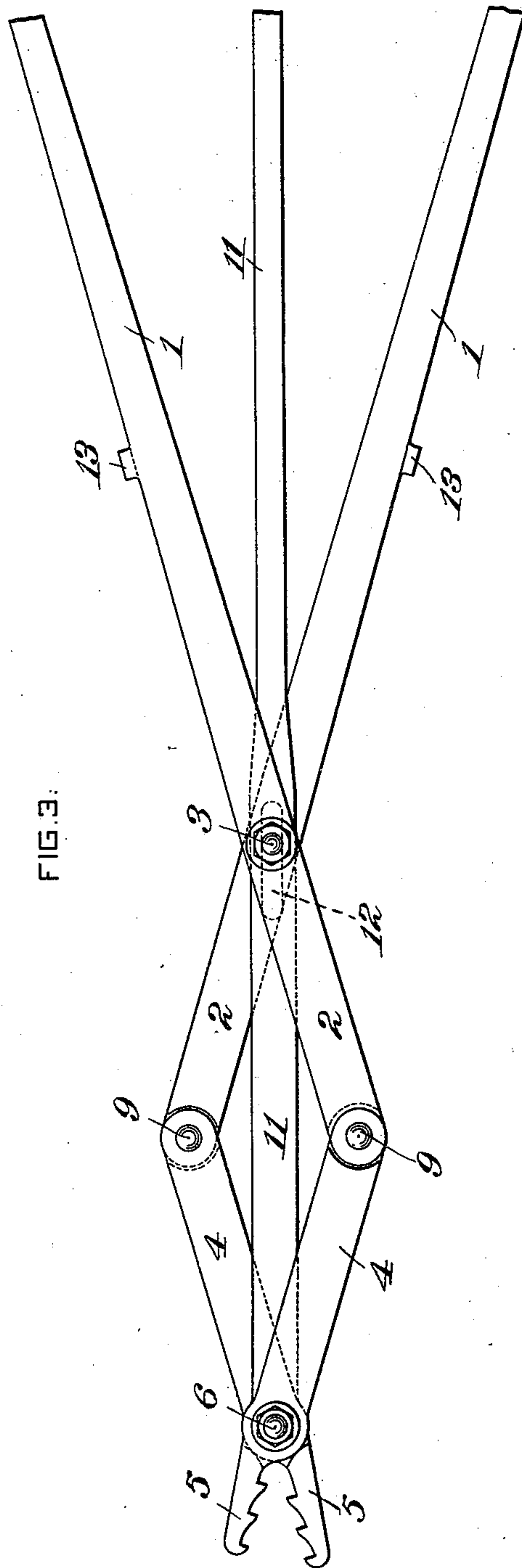
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Chas. F. Miller.

J. E. Gaither

INVENTOR

Peter Boyd
by Dennis S. Wolcott

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER BOYD, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE RIVERSIDE
IRON WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

SKELP-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,480, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed March 29, 1895. Serial No. 543,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER BOYD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Skelp-Tongs, of which improvements the following is a specification.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the use of the lazy-tongs type of bell-welding tongs, for the reason that the pivots connecting the inner arms of the tongs are brought into line with each other when the gripping-jaws are closed, or nearly closed, and thereby permit the gripping-jaws to swing or rotate on the intermediate pivots. Hence the workman will not be able to control the gripping-jaws by the reins.

The object of the present invention is to provide a stop whereby this independent swinging or rotation of the jaws is prevented and the workman is enabled to control the gripping-jaws at all times.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of pipe-gripping tongs embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views illustrating certain modifications of my improvements.

In the practice of my invention the reins, consisting of the long arms 1 and short arms 2, are pivotally connected together in the usual manner by a pin 3, and to the ends of the short arms 2 are pivoted the arms 4 of the gripping-jaws 5, said arms being pivotally connected by a pin 6. The joint between the short arms of the reins and the arms 4 is formed by passing a pin through the overlapping ends of said arms, and as these pivot-pins come into line with each other as the jaws are closed the latter are free to move together on said pins, so that the workman loses control of the jaws. In order to overcome this difficulty, I form the joint by laterally recessing the sides of the arms 2 and 4, thereby forming at the end of each arm a tongue 7 and a shoulder 8 at the rear of the tongue. As shown in Fig. 1, the shoulder is straight and passes at an angle greater than a right angle across the arm. The tongues are made of the same length, and in fasten-

ing the arms together the tongues overlap, the tongue in one arm passing into the recess in the other arm and the pivot-pin 9 passing through the tongues midway of their length. It results from this construction that while the tongues are free to turn in their recesses while opening the jaws the tongue on one arm will bear against the shoulder on the other arm, when the two arms are brought into line with each other, thereby preventing any further movement of the two arms—that is to say, the arms 2 and 4 are free to be moved out of line with each other in one direction, but are held as against such movement in the opposite direction. This holding of the arms 2 and 4 as against movement out of line with each other in more than one direction can be effected, as shown in Fig. 2, by securing or burning strips 10 on the edges of the arms 2 in such manner that when the arms 2 and 4 are brought into line with each other the free ends of the strips will bear upon the edges of the arms 4 and thereby hold the latter as long as the jaws are closed in line with each other. In the construction shown in Fig. 3 this holding of the jaws in line with the reins when closed is effected by means of a strip 11 having one end connected to the pivot-pin 6 of the jaws and provided with a slot 12, through which passes the pivot-pin 3. This strip extends back a short distance between the reins, which are provided on their outer edges with inwardly-projecting lugs 13, adapted to bear upon opposite sides of the strip when the reins are closed, thereby preventing any swinging of the closed jaws on the pins connecting the arms 2 and 4.

While I have shown and described several embodiments of my invention, the latter is not limited to such constructions, but consists in the provision in the lazy-tongs type of grippers of means for holding the gripping-jaws when closed or approximately closed in line with the reins.

One of the reins is provided on its inner face with ribs or lugs 14, arranged a sufficient distance apart to permit of the entrance of the other rein, whereby the two reins are held together.

I claim herein as my invention—

1. Pipe-drawing tongs having in combina-

tion a pair of pivotally-connected reins, a pair
of pivotally-connected jaws, the reins and
jaws being straight and so pivotally connected
together as to be practically parallel with each
5 other when closed, and a stop for holding the
jaws in line with the reins when closed, sub-
stantially as set forth.

2. Pipe-drawing tongs having in combina-
tion a pair of pivotally-connected straight
10 jaws, the inner ends of the arms of the jaws
and reins being pivotally connected, one pair
of arms being provided with shoulders against

which the ends of the other pair of arms will
bear when the jaws are closed and thereby
hold the reins and jaws in or approximately 15
in line with each other, substantially as set
forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand.

PETER BOYD.

Witnesses:

DARWIN S. WOLCOTT,
F. E. GAITHER.