

No. 698,730.

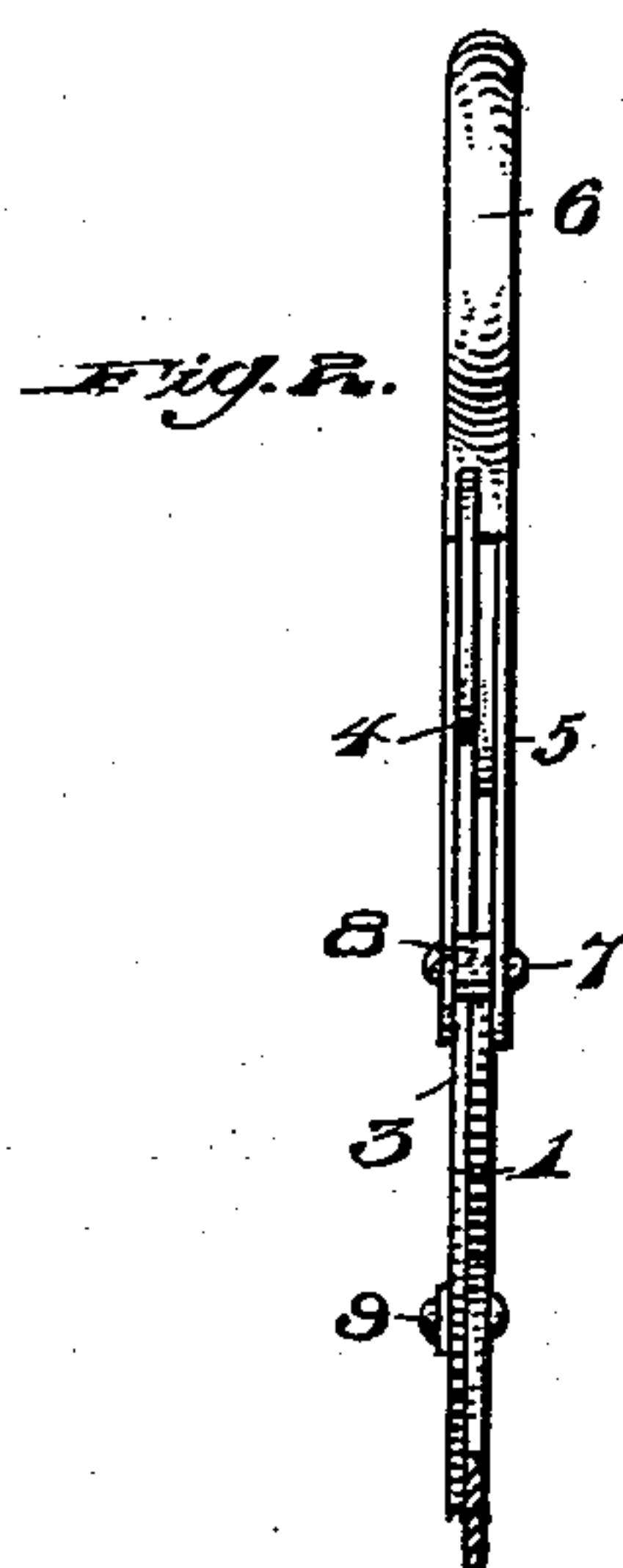
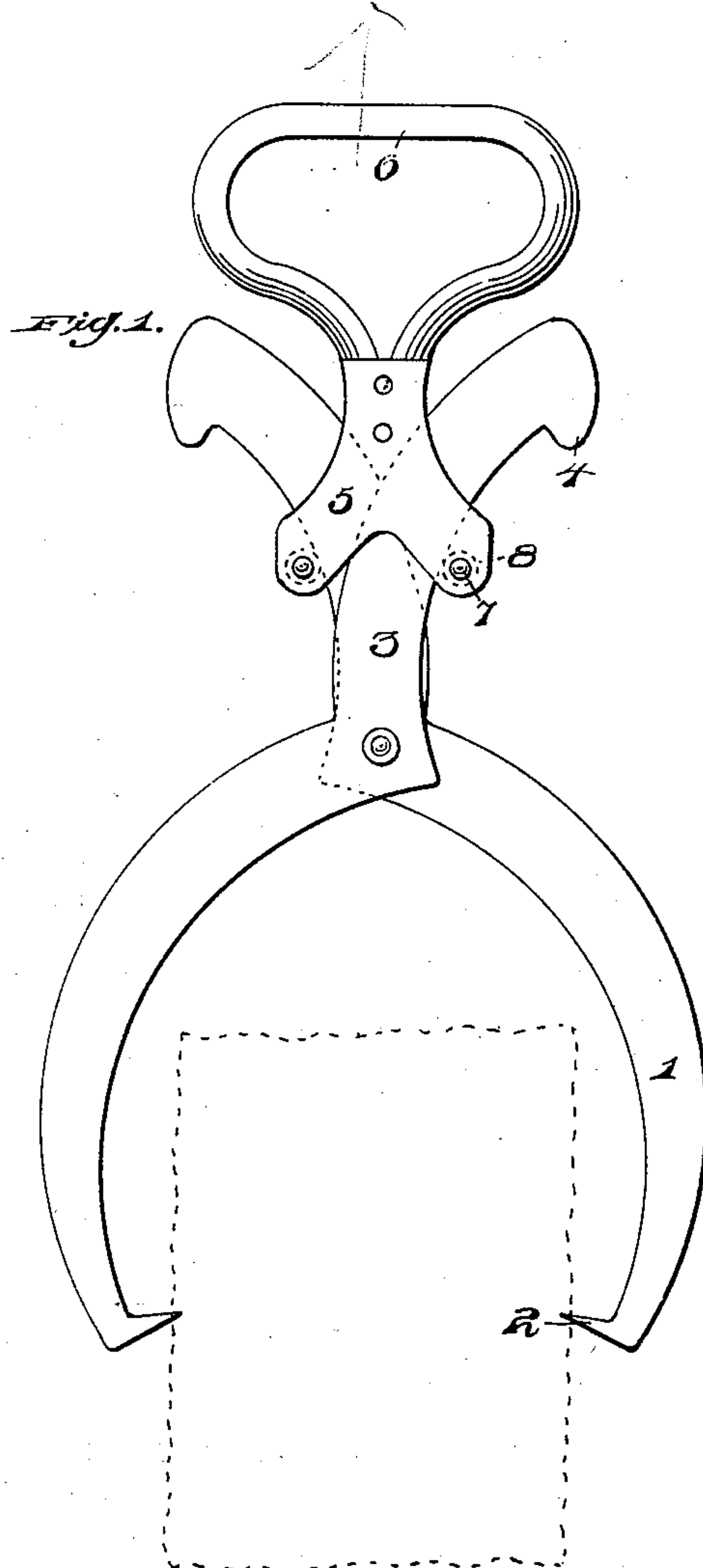
Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

J. A. McMASTERS.

ICE TONGS.

(Application filed Mar. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
J. P. Appleman,
E. E. Potter

Inventor
J. A. McMaster
By
A. C. Everett & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. McMASTERS, OF KITTANNING, PENNSYLVANIA.

ICE-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,730, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed March 14, 1901. Serial No. 51,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. McMASTERS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Kittanning, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Tongs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in tongs, and relates particularly to ice-tongs, the invention having for its main object to construct a simple, effective, and inexpensive pair of tongs for the purpose specified.

15 Briefly described, the invention comprises a pair of tongs which are pivoted together, and each has a curved extension or arm which operates through a keeper to which the handle is connected. This keeper carries rivets, upon which rollers are mounted to facilitate the working of the extensions or arms in the casting or keeper, each arm or extension carrying a lug which engages with the rollers on the rivets to limit the closing movement of the tongs, all of which construction will be hereinafter more specifically pointed out and then claimed.

20 In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like numerals of reference indicate similar parts throughout both views of the drawings, in which—

25 Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved ice-tongs, showing the same gripping a block of ice. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the tongs.

30 To put my invention into practice, I employ two sheet-metal tongs 1, having the desired curvature and each provided with an inturned gripping-point 2, each of these tongs having an integral extension or arm 3, the bows in which are toward each other, the ends of said integral segmental extension being widened to form downwardly-extending lugs 4 to limit the opening and closing movement of the tongs, as will be hereinafter described. These arms operate one upon the other within a keeper 5, comprising two flat plates, each substantially in the shape of an inverted Y, in the upper end of which is secured a handle

6, forming a space between said inverted-Y-shaped plates. Said keeper carries a pair of rivets 7, having rollers 8 mounted thereon to guide and relieve the segmental extensions from friction and to space the inverted-Y-shaped plates apart. The two tongs are secured together at the intersection of the arms 3 and the tongs proper by a rivet 9, as shown.

35 In practice it will be observed that if the handle is held downward the tongs will automatically open, or they will also open under pressure upon the underneath edge of the gripping-points 2. In manufacture I stamp the tongs from a suitable piece of sheet metal, forming each tong member in one operation, and may form the inverted-Y-shaped keeper 5 in the same manner, so that all the labor that is required is the placing of the rivets in the holes provided therefor, the placing of the rollers on these rivets, and fasten the handle by riveting the same between the upwardly-extending legs of the inverted-Y-shaped keeper.

40 It will be noted that the cost of manufacturing ice-tongs constructed according to my invention will be materially reduced, and an article of manufacture is obtained that is strong, durable, and highly efficient in its use; furthermore, one that will be comparatively light in weight and extremely easy to handle.

45 Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

50 As a new article of manufacture, ice-tongs, which comprise two tong members of flat sheet metal having inturned gripping-points formed integral with the gripping ends of said tong members, outwardly-extending segmental extensions formed integral with the tong members above the point of pivot, the ends of said extensions being widened to form downwardly-extending lugs, the inner edges of which lugs are at acute angles to the outer edges of said segmental extensions, and a keeper comprising two flat plates each substantially in the shape of an inverted Y, and said plates having a space between their entire inner surfaces, a handle secured between the upwardly-extending legs of the inverted-Y plates, a roller between said plates on each downwardly-extending arm thereof for spac-

ing the same apart, and a pin passing through
each of said rollers and plates and having a
head formed thereon abutting against the
outer faces of each of said downwardly-ex-
5 tending arms for securing said rollers in po-
sition, said rollers bearing against the outer
edges of each of said segmental extensions
throughout every movement thereof and en-
gaging said inner edges of said downwardly-

extending lugs for limiting the movement of 10
said tong members substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. McMASTERS.

Witnesses:

JOHN NOLAND,
E. E. POTTER.