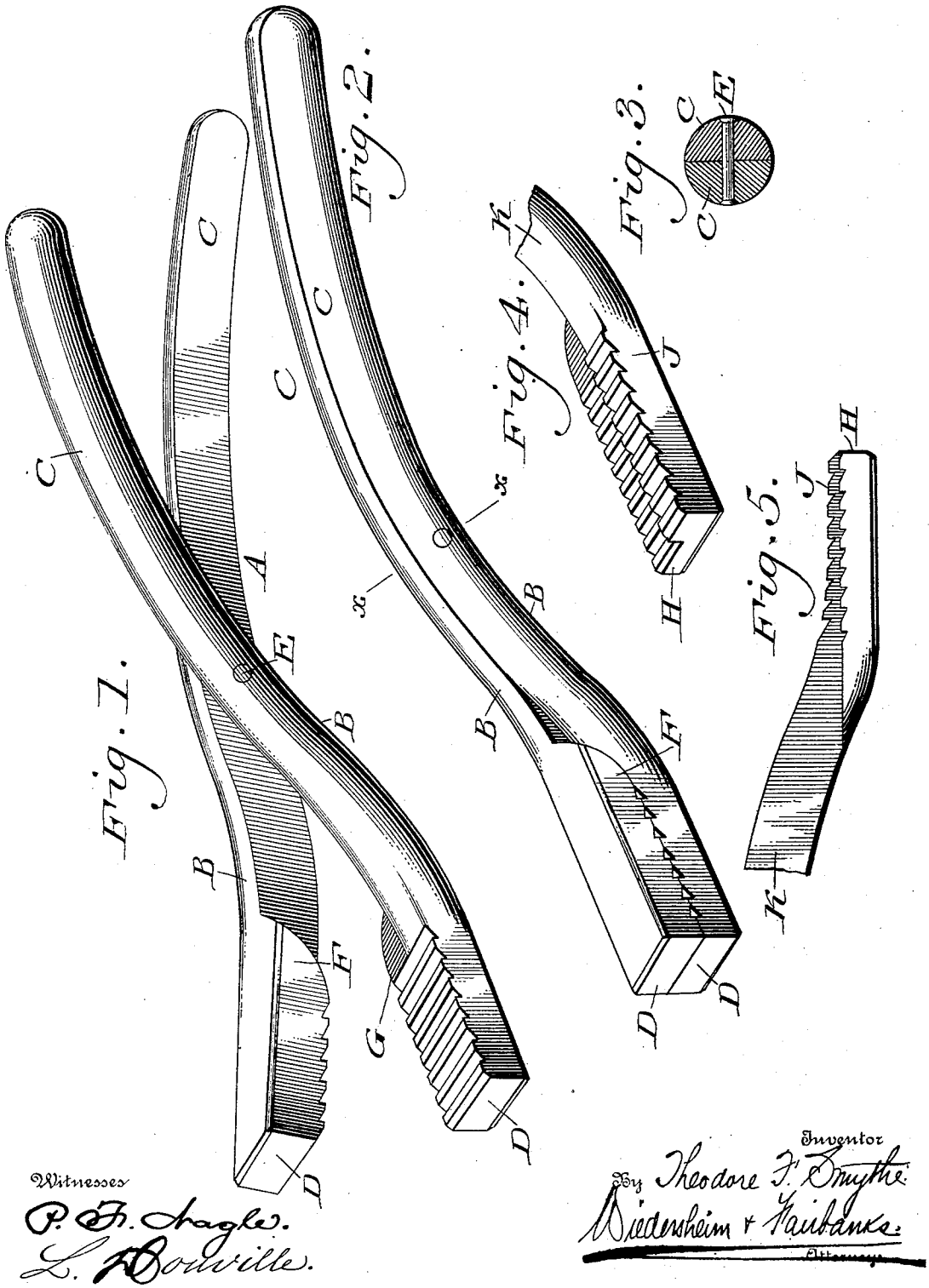
No. 655,463. Patented Aug. 7, 1900.

T. F. SMYTHE.

HOUSEHOLD TONGS.

(Application filed Oct. 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
P. F. Eagle.
L. Bonville.

Inventor
By Theodore F. Smythe.
Wiedersheim & Fairbanks.
Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE F. SMYTHE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSEHOLD-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 655,463, dated August 7, 1900.

Application filed October 10, 1899. Serial No. 733,148. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE F. SMYTHE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Household-Tongs, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to household-tongs; and it consists in certain structural features whereby I provide a compact handle and comparatively-extended jaws.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of tongs embodying my invention with the jaws open. Fig. 2 represents a similar view with the jaws closed. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the jaw of one member of the tongs, showing another embodiment of my invention. Fig. 5 represents a side elevation thereof, taken from the opposite side.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates tongs consisting of two members B, similar in structure and consisting of handles C, having oppositely-arranged jaws D. These handles are connected by a pivot E and are so arranged relative to the jaws B that when the latter are closed the handles are situated side by side with their upper and lower edges flush, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The said handles, as well as the entire length of the members B excepting the jaws proper, D, are preferably semicircular in cross-section, with their flat faces adjacent, so that when the jaws are closed the handle of the tongs present a cylindrical grip by which they may be manipulated, as best shown in Fig. 2. The advantage of this grip must be apparent, as it provides the most approved form of handle for tools and the like.

The jaws D are of novel construction, and each consists, for instance, of a left-hand extension F on the right-hand member and a right-hand extension G on the left-hand member, the extension on each member being thus situated opposite the end of the other member. The jaw is formed by the end of the member B and the extension F or G thereon, the same being thereby at least twice as wide as the member, as the extension is as wide as the end portion of the member. Thus, as compared with the handle, an extended gripping-jaw is provided. The said jaws may be toothed or ridged in the usual manner.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown a construction which increases the grip of the jaws and which consists in making the extension H on a different plane from the portion of the jaw J formed by the end of the member K. In this way the jaws interlock, and, further, by arranging the portion J of the jaw at an angle to the offset or extension H, as shown in Fig. 5, the efficiency of the interlocking action is further increased.

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

Tongs consisting of two pivotally-connected members situated side by side and having flat meeting or adjacent faces extending in the same plane from end to end and situated at right angles to the axis of the pivot, a jaw at adjacent ends of each member, situated at right angles to said flat faces of the members, and oppositely-projecting extensions upon each of said jaws situated opposite the other jaw, said jaws and extensions being adapted to contact when said members are situated opposite each other and with their edges approximately flush.

THEODORE F. SMYTHE.

Witnesses:

WM. CANER WIEDERSHEIM,

E. HAYWARD FAIRBANKS.