

No. 859,429.

PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

J. G. BROWN.
BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1.

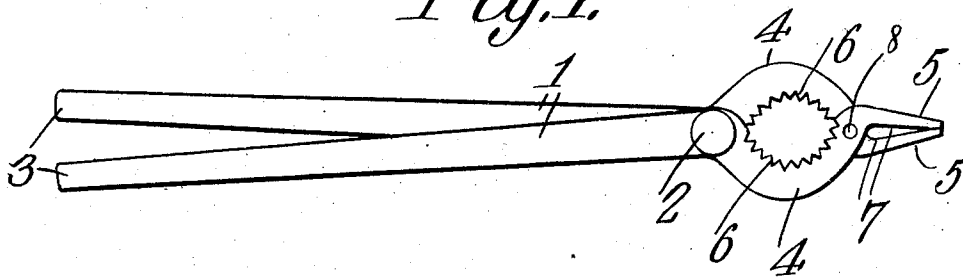


Fig. 2.

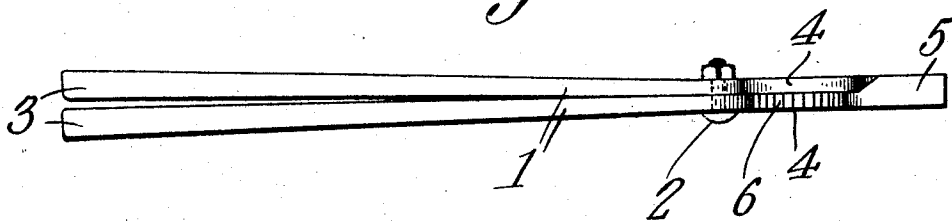
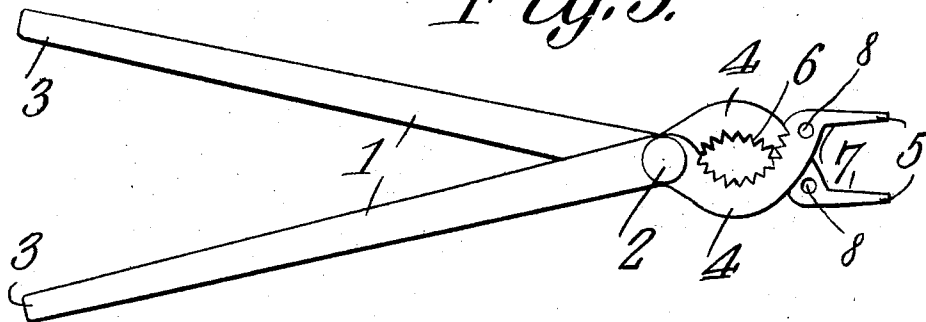


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BROWN, OF JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO GEORGE DOENGES, OF JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.

No. 859,429.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed March 16, 1907. Serial No. 362,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jerseyville, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Blacksmith's Tongs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to blacksmith's tongs and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts as hereinafter shown and described.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a pair of tongs, the work-engaging ends of which are of such construction that the tongs may readily grasp and retain a relatively thin or thick piece of work without requiring adjustment of the pivotal connection between the tong
15 members or other parts in connection therewith. The work engaging ends of the tongs are provided with extremities for engaging and retaining pieces of work having plane or flat surfaces and between the said extremities and the pivot which connects the tong mem-
20 bers together, the said ends are provided with arcuate portions for engaging and retaining cylindrical bodies such as rod, pipe, etc. The ends of the said arcuate portions overlap each other and the work-engaging sur-
25 faces of the extremities are located upon the same edge of the work-engaging end as the convexed edge of the arcuate portion. Both members of the tongs are iden-
tically alike in configuration and dimensions.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tongs closed. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the tongs
30 open.

The tongs are composed of the members 1, 1 which are identically alike in shape and dimensions. The said members are pivoted together as at 2. As the said
35 members are exactly alike a description of one will answer for both. Each member is provided with a straight handle end 3 which merges into the arcuate portion 4, which in turn merges into the straight extremity 5. The portion 4 is provided upon its concaved surface
40 with the work-engaging serrations 6, and the work-en-

gaging surface 7 of the extremity 5 is located at the same edge or side of the member as the convexed surface of the arcuate portion 4. The pivotal point 2 between the members 1, 1 is located at the point of merger of the handles 3 with the arcuate portions 4 and the opposite
45 ends of said arcuate portions overlap each other whereby the work-engaging surfaces 7 of the extremities 5 are located directly opposite each other.

The handles 3 and the extremities 5 extend substantially radially with relation to the arcuate portions 4
50 but are slightly out of alinement with each other so that when the extremities 5 are brought together their longitudinal axes will be disposed at an acute angle. Thus, it is possible for the tip ends of said extremities to pick up and retain very thin material while the ex-
55 tremities may be spread apart for a considerable distance and still be so disposed as to hold thick material without unduly stretching the hand of the smith. While the tongs are intended chiefly for holding work upon an anvil they may be used in the capacity of pliers
60 or pincers and the serrated surfaces 7 along the concaved edges of the portions 4 may be used for holding cylindrical bodies such as round rod, pipe, etc.

When used in the last named capacity the pivot may be transferred to the perforations 8 when the work may
65 be held between the arcuate portions 4 by bringing the handles 3—3 toward each other.

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

Tongs comprising members of like configuration and di-
70 mensions, each member having at its work-engaging end an arcuate portion and a straight extremity, said arcuate portions crossing each other and means for pivotally connecting the members together at either of the ends of the arcuate portions.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two
75 witnesses.

JOHN G. BROWN.

Witnesses:

CHRISTIAN HARMS,
JEFFERSON KING.