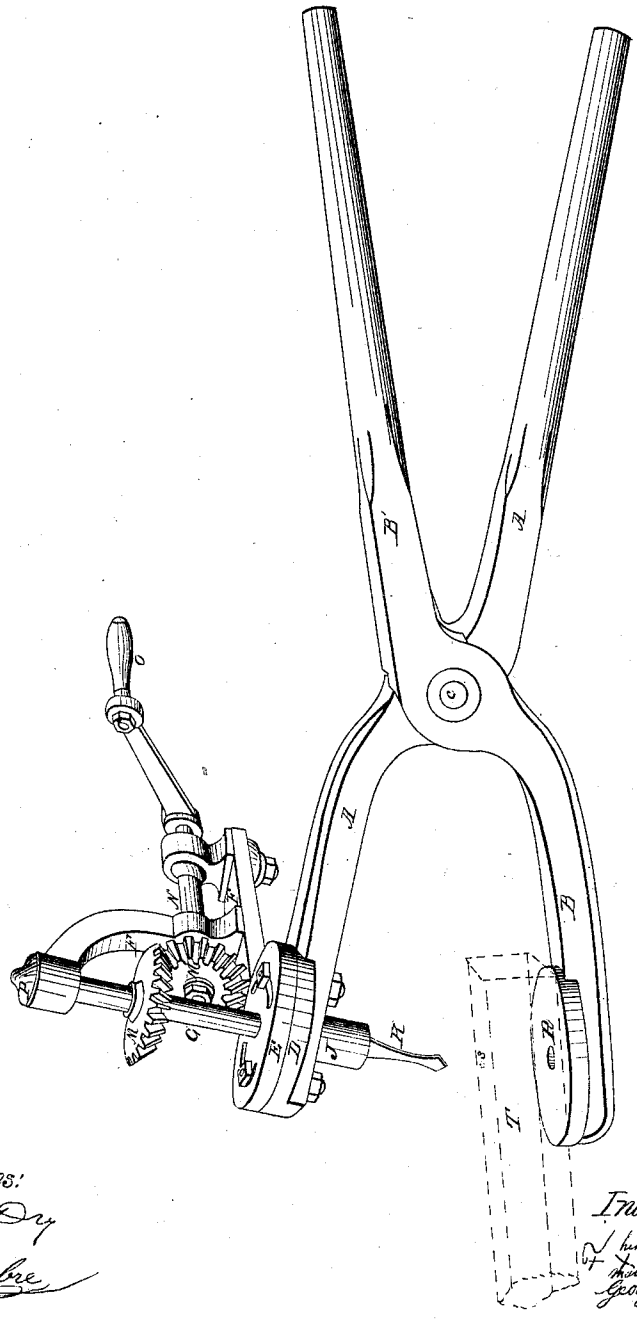
Nevergold & Stackhouse.

Drill Tongs.

No. 55,696. Patented Jun. 19, 1866.



Witnesses:
Camille Dry
W. P. Genyombre

Inventors:
his
John Nevergold
mark
George Stackhouse

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. NEVERGOLD AND G. STACKHOUSE, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINED DRILL AND BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **55,696**, dated June 19, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, F. NEVERGOLD and G. STACKHOUSE, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Drill-Tongs; and we do declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which is represented a perspective view of our improved drill-tongs.

Our invention consists in an improved drill-tongs for drilling metal, stone, wood, or any other materials, constructed and operating as follows:

A and B are the two jaws of an iron or steel tongs, having branches or handles A′ and B′, and so held together and pivoted by the bolt C as to be able to open and shut as any other tongs.

The top jaw, A, is terminated by a circular disk, through the center of which is bored a hole, and upon which is fitted the disk E of the frame F. This disk E is provided with two semicircular slots, *g g*, which allow of two small bolts, H H, passing through its thickness, allowing the frame F to be turned at pleasure at different angles with the center of the tongs, but holding it quite firmly when the bolts H H are tightened.

G is a spindle, with its socket J, for holding the drill K. M M are gearings of any dimension or pitch suitable for transmitting motion from the shaft N to the spindle G; and O is the crank and handle by which motion is given to the shaft N. In any case where it is advisable the crank and handle O can be placed directly on the spindle G at the point P.

R is a disk, which is fastened to the jaw B, and can be removed at pleasure to be replaced by any other of proper shape for special purposes, either pivoted, screwed, or otherwise connected with the jaw B. T is a piece of work to be drilled.

The operation of our drill-tongs is as follows: The workman, holding both branches A′ and B′ of the tongs in his left hand, will pinch between the jaws A and B the piece of work to be drilled, as represented by the red piece T, and make the point of the drill come in contact with the center punch-mark, S. As soon as the drill is in the proper place, with the right hand the handle O is turned, which puts the drill in motion, and while the right hand furnishes the power for moving the drill the left hand will, by pressing lightly the branches A′ B′ of the tongs together, feed the drill, so that the action of feeding can be carried on with great nicety.

This drill-tongs will be found to be admirably adapted to many different works. Its use will be advantageous when any holes are to be drilled in work already put up, or in such pieces as cannot be brought under the drill-press, as it can be made to drill in almost any position with great facility.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The new and improved tool which we call a "drill-tongs," constructed as described, or its equivalent.

2. The combination of the tongs A B with the frame F, spindle G, wheels M M, shaft N, crank O, and drill K, as described and for the purpose specified.

3. The disk D on the tongs A, in combination with the disk E, the slots *g g*, and the bolts H H, for holding the frame F in different position in relation to the tongs A′ B′.

4. The combination of the piece R with the jaw B of the tongs A′ B′, constructed and applied one to the other, as described and shown.

F. his × mark. NEVERGOLD. [L. S.]

G. STACKHOUSE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

CAMILLE DRY,

H. P. GENGEMBRE.