

J. M. LINKE.
TWEEZERS.
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1,286,673.

Patented Dec. 3, 1918.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

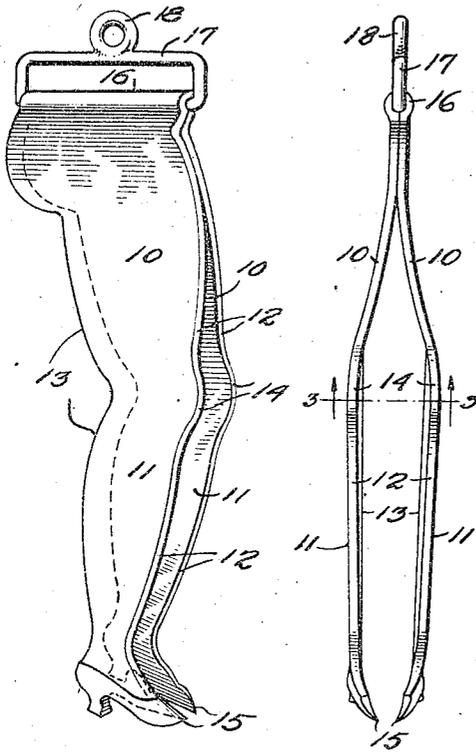


Fig. 3.

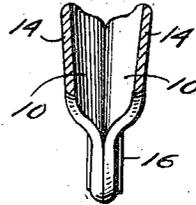


Fig. 4.

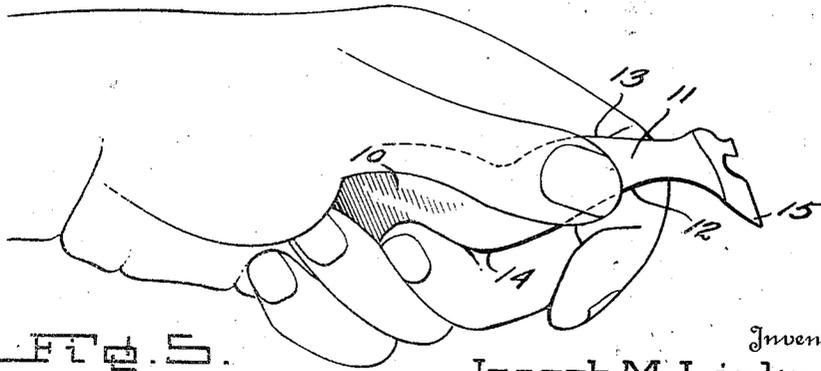
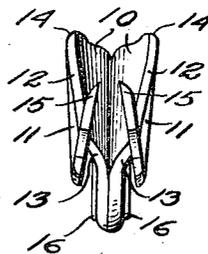


Fig. 5.

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TWEEZERS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. LINKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tweezers, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improvement in tweezers or pincers, and has for an object to provide a device of this character which is relatively simple in construction, light in weight, and which may be made into various fanciful shapes and designs.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a pair of tweezers of this character which have a pair of relatively sharp points converging in one direction, and a pair of gripping or finger portions which converge in an opposite direction so as to afford a firm grip for the fingers on the tweezers, and admit of a positive and strong clamping action by the use of the same.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a pair of points which are magnetized to attract and draw out small splinters of steel, soft iron and the like, which may be embedded in the flesh, the eye, or the like, and to assist the points in locating and grasping the metallic splinter.

The invention still further aims at the provision of a pair of tweezers of this character which may be made from a single metal strip which is overturned upon itself to provide the opposed jaws, and which may be provided with means for suspending the tweezers as a charm or the like upon a watch chain for quick and convenient access.

The above, and various other objects and advantages of this invention will be in part described, and in part understood, from the following detailed description of the present preferred embodiment, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of tweezers constructed according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front edge view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section enlarged, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an outer end elevation of the tweezers, enlarged, showing the converging grasping points, and the diverging finger-gripping portion.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the tweezers,

showing the same in proper position in the hand.

The tweezers may be made from a single length of strip metal of the desired thickness and resiliency, and which is overturned intermediate its ends to provide a pair of jaws, the jaws being composed of the inner connected sections or portions 10 which are arranged to normally move into open position, and which merge at their free ends into the outer portions 11. The outer portions 11 extend in an edgewise direction at an oblique angle to the inner connected portions 10, the front and rear edges 12 and 13 of the jaws being given any suitable configuration for the purpose of design and ornamentation.

The jaws are bowed apart intermediate their ends to space the angled portions or knees 14 at a relatively great distance apart, and to longitudinally converge the finger-engaging portions 11 toward their free ends. The free ends of the jaws are given any suitable fanciful configuration, and are provided with a pair of converging spaced-apart grasping points 15 which extend from the forward edges 12 of the jaws. When the jaws are compressed together the points 15 are first brought into contact, and continued pressure binds the points 15 against the object which is clamped in the tweezers, and the inherent resiliency of the jaws yieldingly and effectually secures the points 15 against the object.

The outer or finger-engaging portions 11 of the tweezers are arranged in diverging relation, transversely, in a direction opposite to the convergence of the points 15 to space the forward edges 12 of the finger-engaging portions relatively far apart as compared with their rear edges 13. By this peculiar formation of the jaws, the same may be firmly grasped in the fingers and pressure more readily applied to the forward edges of the jaws to firmly hold and clamp the points 15 against the object to be grasped. As the intermediate portions 14 of the jaws are bowed apart, considerable resiliency is imparted to the tweezers so that the same may be compressed to a considerable extent, and a relatively great pressure be exerted at the points 15.

For the purpose of strengthening the tweezers, the overturned portion of the metal strip, which connects the merging ends of the inner portions 10, is given tubular or

cylindrical form to provide an eye 16 into the opposite ends of which may be fitted the extremities of a loop 17 having a ring 18 thereon for engagement with a snap-hook, or the like, usually carried upon a chain. By means of this ring 18, the tweezers may be suitably hung upon a chain or any other desired support, and the loop 17 and its parts are so located as to not interfere with the firm grasping of the tweezers in the hand, as shown in Fig. 5.

In use, the tweezers are held in the hand as shown in Fig. 5, and the thumb rests against one of the finger portions 11 while the forefinger rests at its intermediate part against the opposite finger portion 11. The forward widely spaced-apart edges 12 of the finger portions extend toward the free ends of the thumb and the forefinger, and consequently greater pressure may be exerted upon the jaws at their forward edges to firmly compress the points 15 against the object to be clamped. The inclination of the outer faces of the finger portions 11 is such that when pressure is applied to the opposite sides of the jaws, the latter are urged toward the object against which the points 15 may be placed, thus insuring the engagement of the jaws 15 with relatively small objects.

The jaws are magnetized so that the points 15 when placed in proximity to small metallic objects, such as splinters and the like, the latter will be attracted to the jaws 15 and may thus be removed from the eye, or other secreted places into which the points 15 cannot be readily introduced without injury to the body. By magnetizing the points 15

it is also readily understood that objects influenced by magnetism, and which are capable of being shifted, may be brought into alinement with the points 15 to be subsequently grasped thereby.

It is of course understood that various changes and modification may be made in the details of the above-specifically described tweezers without departing from the spirit of the invention, and being restricted only by the scope of the following claims.

I claim:—

1. A pair of tweezers having a pair of connected spring jaws arranged to move normally into open position, and magnetized points arranged upon the free ends of said jaws for attracting and positioning objects influenced by magnetism into engagement with and between the points.

2. A pair of tweezers formed from a single piece of spring sheet-metal comprising a pair of spring jaws arranged to move normally into open position, said jaws bent near their connected portions to have their inner surfaces lying in facial abutment and bowed outwardly from the lower terminals of said abutting portions to provide substantially parallel spaced portions, points formed upon the free ends of said jaws and extending to one side of the edges of the jaws, said points angling inwardly toward each other, the outer lateral faces of the point extensions of said jaws curving inwardly at their points to provide sharpened points, said sharpened points being magnetized.

JOSEPH M. LINKE.