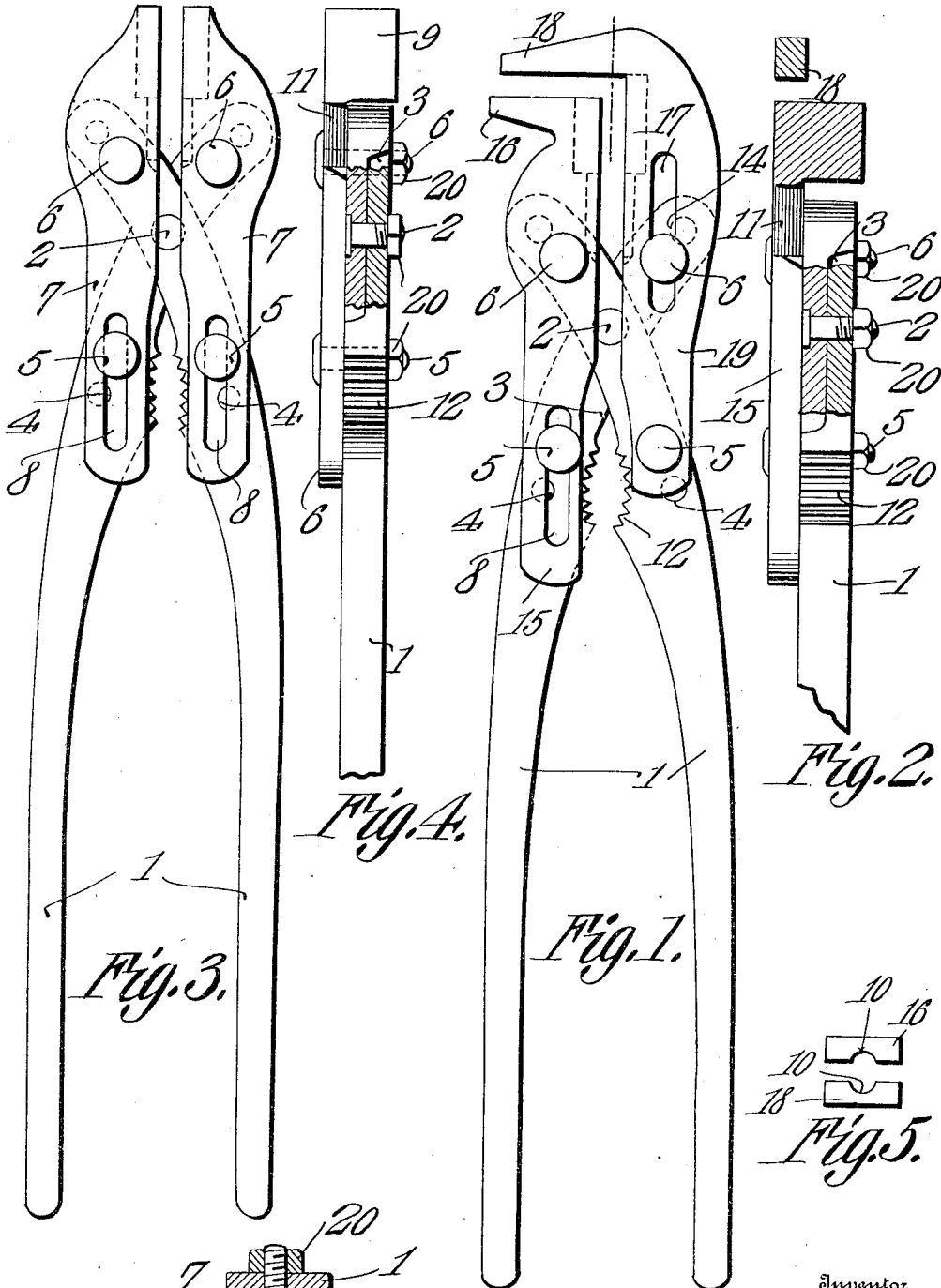


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BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1909.

943,818.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.



Witnesses

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*Mason B. Lawton.*

*Fig. 6.*

By

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, OF GEORGES CREEK, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM B. PRUITT, OF GEORGES CREEK, TEXAS.

BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.

943,818.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Application filed April 7, 1909. Serial No. 488,422.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Georges Creek, in the county of Somervell and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Blacksmith's Tongs, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are, generally, the provision, in a merchantable form, of a device of the class above specified which shall be inexpensive to manufacture, facile in operation and devoid of complicated parts; specifically, the provision of a pair of jaws of novel and improved form; of handles adapted to be assembled with said jaws; and of novel means for operatively connecting the handles with the jaws, whereby the latter may be given a parallel motion; other and further objects being made manifest hereinafter as the description of the invention progresses.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in that portion of this instrument wherein patentable novelty is claimed for certain distinctive and peculiar features of the device, it being understood that within the scope of what hereinafter is thus claimed divers changes in the form, proportions, size and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 shows my invention in side elevation; Figure 2 shows the same in longitudinal section, parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modified form of my device; Fig. 4 illustrates the device shown in Fig. 3, in longitudinal section, parts being in elevation; Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the jaws; Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view designed to show the means whereby the jaws are assembled with the handle.

In carrying out my invention, I provide, primarily, a pair of crossed handles 1. These handles 1, at their point of intersection, are mutually recessed, as denoted by the numeral 3, so that the outer faces of the handles may be flush. At their point of in-

tersection the handles 1 are united by means of a countersunk rivet 2, which is threaded to engage one of said handles, and provided at its extended portion with a lock-nut 20. The handles 1 are provided with apertures 4, designed to receive retaining elements 5, whereby the jaws 15 and 19 may be assembled with the handles. The ends of the handles which lie upon the opposite side of the rivet 2 from the apertures 4 are provided with apertures 14, designed to receive retaining elements 6, which share the jaw-holding function of the retaining elements 5. The apertures 4 and 14 are duplicated in each of the handles, so that the jaws may be spaced apart to accommodate material of different widths.

In the following description the device will be assumed to be in the position shown in the drawings, and the terms "upper", "lower", "above", "below", and the like will have reference to the tool as it appears in the drawings.

The jaw 15 at its lower end is slotted, as denoted by the numeral 8, to reciprocate upon the retaining element 5. The upper end of the jaw 15, above the pivotal connection between the handles, is pivotally connected with the handle which is opposite to the one with which the jaw 15 has sliding connection by means of the slot 8. Near its upper end, the jaw 19 is slotted, as denoted by the numeral 17, the retaining element 6 being arranged to reciprocate in this slot 17. The retaining element which passes through the slot 17 is assembled with the same handle with which the jaw 15 is connected through the slot 8 in said jaw, but upon the opposite side of the pivotal connection 2 between the jaws. At its lower end, the jaw 9 is pivotally connected with the same handle to which the jaw 15 is pivotally connected, but upon the opposite side of the pivotal connection 2 between the handles. The jaw 15 is laterally flexed at its upper extremity substantially at right angles to the body portion, as denoted by the numeral 16, and the jaw 19 is similarly bent, as denoted by the numeral 18. When the handles 1 are separated, the portions 16 and 18 of the jaws will move apart, and when the handles 1 are brought toward each other the portions 16 and 18 of the jaws will move toward each other, in parallel relation.

As shown in Fig. 5, the portions 16 and 18 of the jaws may be longitudinally grooved upon their adjacent faces, as denoted by the numeral 10, in order that a bolt, rivet, or other round object may be readily grasped between the jaws.

As shown in Fig. 2, the jaws may be provided with cooperating shearing edges 11, whereby metal may be cut. Below the pivotal connection 2 between the jaws, the same may be provided with serrations 12, whereby round iron and pipes may readily be grasped and held.

In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the rectangularly bent portions 16 and 18 of the jaws are dispensed with and the said jaws are substantially straight throughout their length. In this form, since it is not necessary to retract one of said jaws longitudinally toward the other, the slots 8 in both of said jaws, lie below the pivotal connection 2 between the handles, the jaws being pivotally connected with the handles above the pivotal connection 2 between the handles.

The jaws 7, if desired, may be laterally extended over the extremity of the handles, as denoted by the numeral 9, and these jaws may be provided with the grooves 10, shown and described in connection with the form of the device delineated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The particular means whereby the jaws are assembled with the handles is of importance, and I have shown the same in detail in Fig. 6. It will there be seen that the retaining element 5 is provided with a head adapted to engage the jaws 7, the handles 1 being threaded to receive the threaded end of the bolt 5. This bolt 5 is extended beyond the handle 1 and is provided with a lock-nut 20, designed to prevent the element 5 from working loose in the handle and the jaw. It is to be understood that the foregoing description, although specifically applied to the retaining element 5 of Fig. 3, applies likewise to the elements 6 and 2 throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The jaws shown in Figs. 3 and 1 may be interchangeably mounted upon the same pair of handles, and the device furnishes a means whereby work may be readily grasped and held. The form shown in Fig. 1 is peculiarly adapted for band work, and when in addition to the form of jaws there shown,

the jaws of Fig. 3 are provided, a wide range of work may be handled and the difficulties incident to such handling may readily be met and overcome.

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

1. A device of the class described comprising a pair of crossed handles pivotally connected at their point of intersection; a pair of jaws pivoted at opposite ends to one handle upon opposite sides of the pivotal connection between the handles, and having sliding connection at opposite ends with the other handle upon opposite sides of the pivotal connection between the handles.

2. A device of the class described comprising a pair of crossed handles pivotally connected at their point of intersection; a pair of jaws pivoted at opposite ends to one handle upon opposite sides of the pivotal connection between the handles, and having sliding connection at opposite ends with the other handle upon opposite sides of the pivotal connection between the handles, the terminals of the jaws being overbent at right angles to their body portions.

3. A device of the class described comprising a pair of crossed handles, each provided upon both sides of their point of intersection with a plurality of openings; jaws slidably mounted upon the exterior of the handles for parallel movement; and retaining members extending through the jaws and arranged to be mounted successively in the openings of the handles.

4. A device of the class described comprising a pair of crossed handles, each provided upon both sides of their point of intersection with a plurality of openings; jaws slidably mounted upon the exterior of the handles for parallel movement; and retaining members extending through the jaws and arranged to be mounted successively in the openings of the handles, the terminals of the jaws being extended laterally to overhang the handles.

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

WILLIAM L. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

N. H. ISENBURG,  
R. VIDLER.