

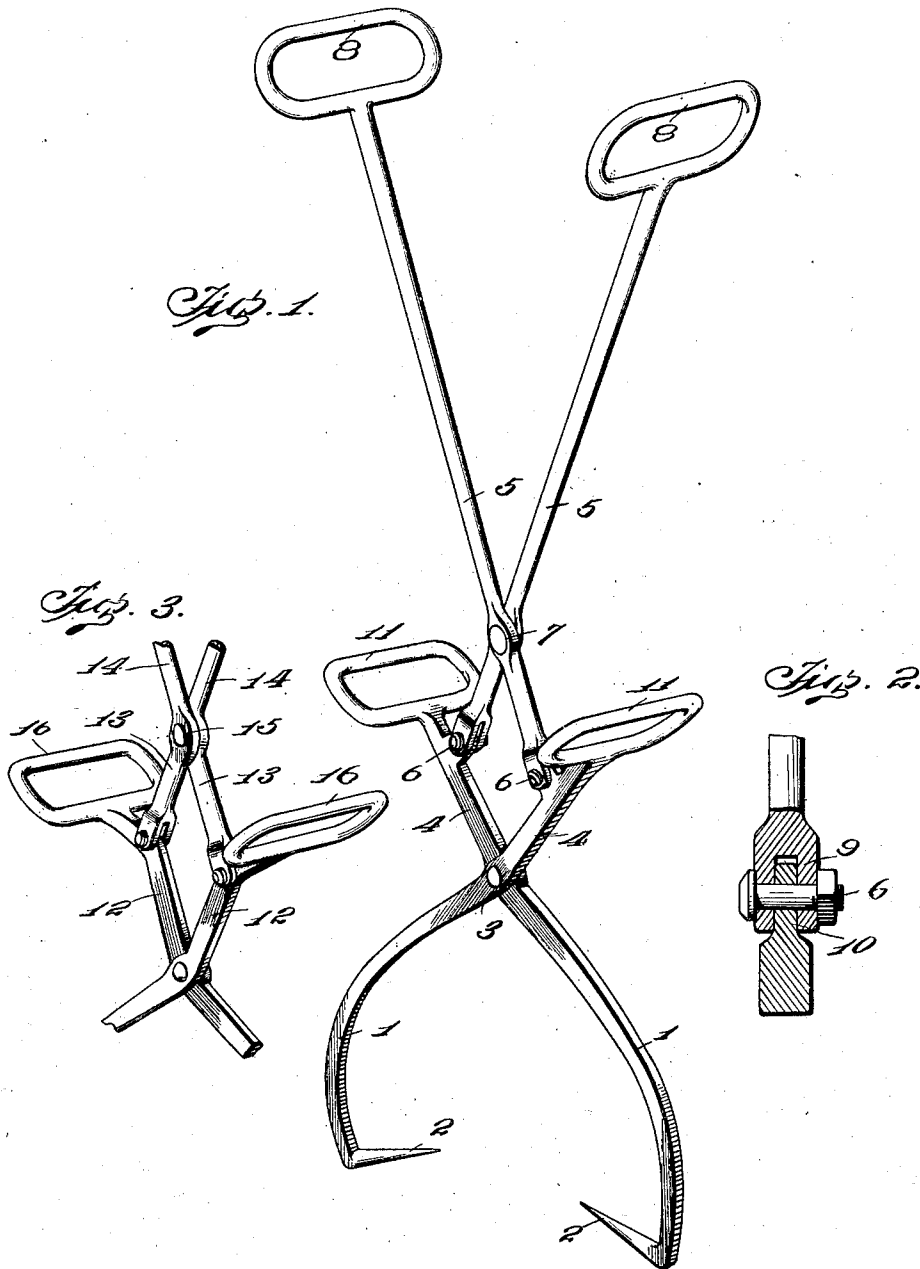
No. 727,279.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1903.

E. E. BRINDOS.
LOGGING OR TIE HANDLING TONGS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.



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ERNEST E. BRINDOS, OF CANOSIA, MINNESOTA.

LOGGING OR TIE-HANDLING TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 727,279, dated May 5, 1903.

Application filed February 16, 1903. Serial No. 143,681. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST E. BRINDOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canosia, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Logging or Tie-Handling Tongs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in logging or tie-handling tongs; and it consists in tongs provided with log or tie gripping jaws, levers operating the same, a second pair of levers pivotally attached to the first pair for increasing the leverage upon the said tongs, and a second pair of handholds placed upon the first-mentioned levers of the tongs, so that more than the usual number of hands can grasp the tongs in handling logs or ties.

It also consists in certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved logging or tie-handling tongs. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view through the joint connecting the handle-levers to the jaw-levers of the tongs. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the central portion of my improved tongs, showing the handles for operating them folded upon each other in a different manner from that shown in Fig. 1.

The present invention has for its object the production of tongs suitable for handling logs and ties, and especially for pulling such logs and ties from place to place, in which a powerful leverage will be afforded upon the gripping-jaws of the tongs, and at the same time means will be provided by which a large number of hands may be employed for grasping the tongs at the same time when necessary for a difficult operation upon the log or tie.

The drawings illustrate the tongs as formed with gripping-jaws 1, having inwardly-turned sharp gripping points or teeth 2, capable of engaging a log or tie and embedding themselves a suitable distance therein for obtaining a firm hold upon the same. The jaws 1 are pivoted together at 3, and the material of

the jaws is extended beyond the pivot-point 3 to form levers 4, by drawing together which the jaws are caused to grip whatever is beneath them. To the ends of the levers 4 are pivotally secured the inner ends of operating-levers 5, as at 6. The said operating-levers 5 are crossed and pivotally connected at 7, and the outer ends of the said levers 5 are provided with handholds 8, which may be grasped by the operator or operators of the tongs for bringing the same into and out of engagement with a log or tie or other article to be moved, the said handles also affording means by which the article, such as a log or tie, may be pulled and moved from place to place, one or more persons grasping the said handles for effecting the operation, as may be found necessary. The inner ends of the levers 5 are preferably bifurcated, as at 9, to receive the ends 10 of the jaw-levers 4.

In handling logs or ties of great size or in endeavoring to extricate logs or ties from jammed or tight places it is often necessary for more than two men to grasp the tongs and assist in the operation. To make the tongs more useful and more capable of accomplishing its purpose, I extend the jaw-levers 4 beyond their pivotal connection with the operating-levers 5 and form handles 11 thereon similar to handles 8. Thus when the tongs have been fastened upon a log or tie or other article by the operation of the levers 5 a number of men can obtain a firm hold upon the tongs not only by means of the handles 8, but by means of the auxiliary handles 11, and thus all the strength required can be applied to the moving of the log or tie or other article from place to place. The leverage of the handles 5 upon the jaw-levers 4 is such that ample power can be placed upon the jaws 1 to effect all ordinary purposes, and the leverage gained through the length of the levers 5 is ample to grip a log or other article with sufficient power to prevent the loosening of the tongs when operating upon the log. The auxiliary handles 11, however, are found very useful in handling logs or ties and in drawing them from place to place.

As shown in Fig. 3, the operating-handles of the tongs 14 do not have to be crossed, as shown in Fig. 1, as they may be given a bend at their pivotal point 15 and spread

therefrom at their lower ends, as at 13, to meet the jaw-levers 12. As shown in this figure, also, the jaw-levers are preferably bent to one side slightly at their point of engagement with the short ends of the operating-levers, and the auxiliary handles 16 are formed upon these outwardly-bent end portions, all within the spirit of the present invention.

10 Having thus fully described this invention, what is claimed as new, and sought to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. A logging or tie-handling tongs, comprising gripping-jaws and jaw-levers, operating-levers pivoted to the jaw-levers and crossed so that the outer ends of said levers are much longer than the inner ends thereof for obtaining a powerful leverage upon the gripping-jaws, substantially as described.

20 2. A logging or tie-handling tongs, comprising gripping-jaws, jaw-levers formed thereon, operating-levers pivotally connected with the jaw-levers, the said operating-levers

having handles upon their outer ends, and auxiliary handles formed upon the jaw-levers 25 for affording additional handholds upon the tongs, substantially as described.

3. A logging or tie-handling tongs, comprising gripping-jaws, having log-engaging teeth thereon, jaw-levers formed upon said 30 jaws, operating-levers pivotally connected and crossing each other so as to form long and short portions, the short portions being pivotally secured to the free ends of the jaw-levers, handles upon the outer ends of the 35 operating-levers, and auxiliary handles secured to the jaw-levers, the said jaw-levers being extended beyond their pivotal engagement with the operating-levers for this purpose, substantially as described. 40

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST E. BRINDOS.

Witnesses:

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