(No Model.)

G. BRINTON.

CULINARY SPRING TONGS.

No. 385,498. Patented July 3, 1888.

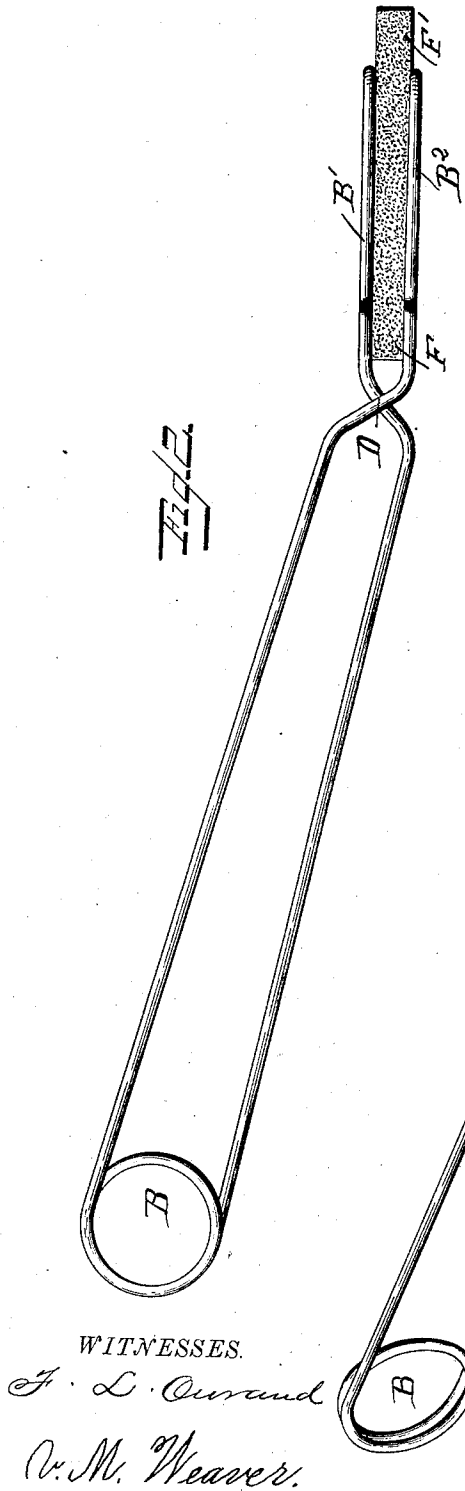


Fig. 2.

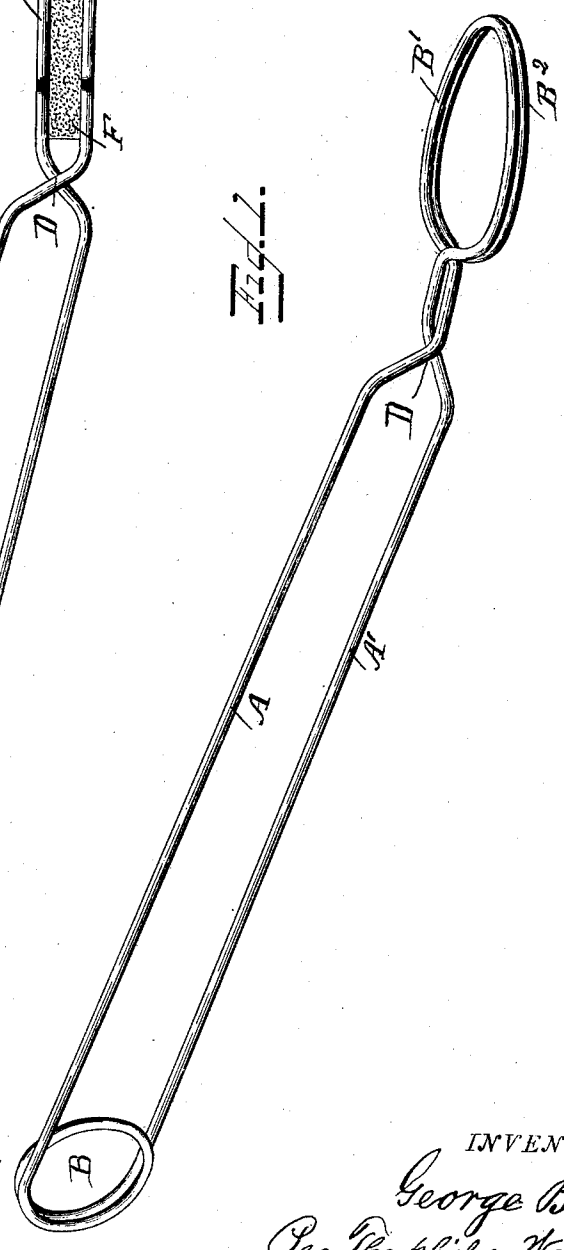


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BRINTON, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

CULINARY SPRING-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,498, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed October 17, 1887. Serial No. 252,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BRINTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Culinary Spring Tongs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new article of manufacture, the same being made of one piece of elastic wire or rod bent in form of two crossed arms having at their ends open or annular palms adapted to fold upon each other by the spring-tension of the arms, the latter being straight or bent conformably, as the use may require for which the implement is adapted.

In the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my tongs closed. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same with a slice of bread inserted therein.

In the description following similar reference-letters denote the same parts in both views.

Letters A A′ denote the spring arms or limbs of my tongs, which are formed of a continuous piece of spring-wire or round rod having at its middle the coil B, the limbs being bent at D and arranged across each other, they having the spoon-formed palms B′ B², formed of the ends of said rod, conformed to and bearing on each other by spring-tension. Said palms are parallel to each other when a little open, yet they come parallel on each other when closed by the spring-tension, they being bent obliquely to the imaginary middle line between said two limbs, or nearly equally inclined to said line, the tips of the palms being a little closer together than the wrists of the palms, so that when the tongs are open, as when holding a slice of bread between the palms, they are parallel, and so that as the limbs come closer together, as when a dish-cloth is inserted between the palms, they shall bear upon it throughout their whole extent by spring-tension. When the tongs are empty and closed, they are a skeleton spoon, whereby, without springing open the palms, eggs may be handled in boiling them by simply using the tool as a spoon. When fish or other articles are to be handled in pickle, the said palms are parted, and one of them is applied under such article, while the other palm is allowed to press on it to handle it as desired without soiling hands.

In dish-washing with my tongs the cloth is folded double and partly inserted between the palms and wrapped once around them and pinched at returned ends on the part already held between the palms. In lamp-flue cleaning tissue paper or newspaper may be wrapped around said palms and held between them as the cloth just now described.

The obliquely-directed form of the palms well adapts the tongs to bear against the interior of pitchers and said flues; also, in toasting bread it better holds it horizontal in a stove after the lid is removed.

I claim—

As an improved article, the culinary spring-tongs shown and described, the same being formed of a continuous wire or rod coiled at its middle, having its limbs extended crossed, and having spoon-formed palms bearing on each other by spring-tension and bent obliquely directed to the middle line between said limbs, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE BRINTON.

Attest:

THEOPHILUS WEAVER,

A. BRACKENRIDGE.