

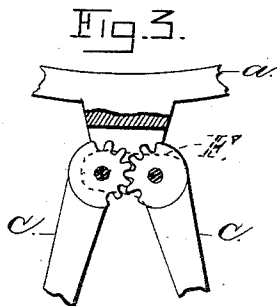
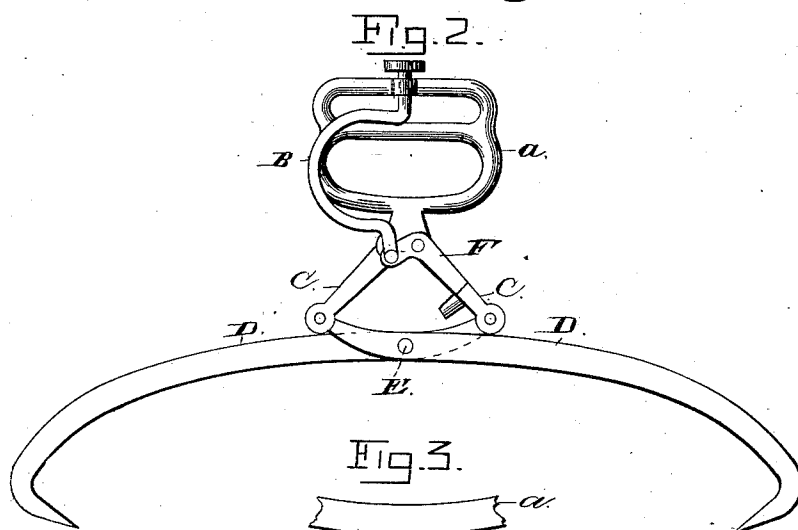
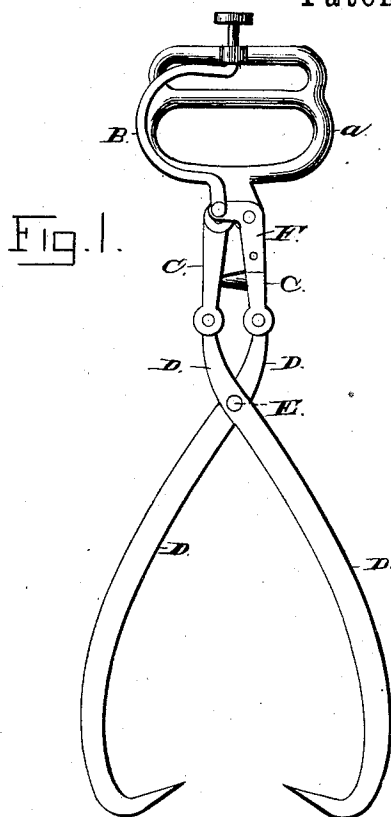
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. DIMOND.
ICE TONGS.

No. 314.169.

Patented Mar. 17, 1885.



WITNESSES

H. A. Clark.

E. J. Murdoch

INVENTOR

Wm. Dimond
by H. A. Clark
att'y.

(No Model.)

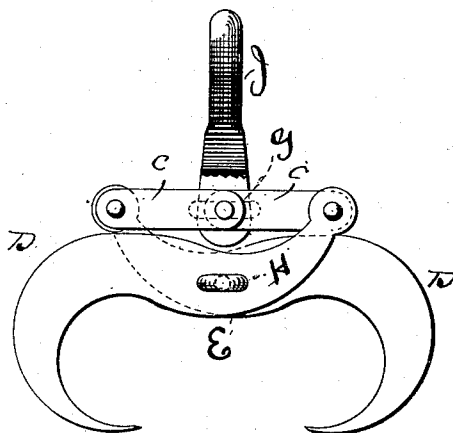
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Fig. 4



Witnesses.

E. F. Murdoch
D. M. Oliver

Inventor.

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by H. H. Snow

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DIMOND, OF HUNTINGTON, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO WILLIAM H. SHANK, OF SAME PLACE.

ICE-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,169, dated March 17, 1885.

Application filed June 24, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DIMOND, of Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Tongs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in ice-tongs and grapples; and it consists in the peculiar construction hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a convenient means for opening the tongs and forming a handle for the same. This I accomplish by means of the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the tongs in their normal condition. Fig. 2 is a view of the tongs distended. Fig. 3 is a detail of the joints of the legs of the tongs. Fig. 4 is a view of the invention as applied to grapples.

In the drawings, A is the handle, the upper part of which is provided with a slot, through which the upper part of the curved rod B passes. This handle forms at the lower portion the bearings for the link-arms C C, which are pivotally connected thereto. The link-arms C C, above referred to, are provided with segment-cogs on their inner face, as shown in Fig. 3, the teeth of which engage, for the purpose hereinafter set forth. At the other extremity of the arms are attached the legs D D pivotally. The legs D D are attached to the link-arms, as described, and form the joint E on themselves. The ends of these legs are bent and pointed, as per Fig. 1.

To one of the arms C is attached the piece F. This piece is bent and extends partly over to the other side of the handle, thus forming a lever, to the end of which the bent rod B is attached. As has been stated, the upper portion of this bent bar protrudes through the handle and has a button on the top to afford an easy rest for the hand.

The only difference in the construction of the grapple and the ice-tongs just described is in the joint of the segment-cogs, these being left out, and in the place of the handle (shown in drawings, Figs. 1 and 2) is a hook, and the opening and closing of the legs of said grapple is effected by means of the eyelets G H, the former being attached to the hook I, that corresponds to handle A in ice-tongs, and the latter to the joint E and forming said joint.

Having now described the parts, I will proceed to describe the operation of the invention. In grasping the handle it will be perceived that the ball or seat of the thumb comes directly over the button above referred to. Then by pressing down on said button, by means of the bent arm B, the lever portion of the piece F is pressed upon, and, it giving away, the link-arm that it is attached to is prized open. As this arm opens, the segment-cog operating on the segment of the opposite arm opens it in a like degree, thus distending the link-arms. Now, the operation of the legs D D will at once be perceived. They being pivoted at the joint E and their ends attached to the link-arms C C they will of course be distended simultaneously. The operation of the grapple is substantially the same. The spreading of the legs is effected by forcing together the eyelets G and H, and passing them over a beam or rod, the purpose of the grapple being to suspend any heavy weight by means of the hook I.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The arms C C, provided with the segment-cogs and operated by the lever F, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

2. In an ice-tongs, the combination of the legs D D, jointed at E, with the linked arms C C, provided with the segment-cogs, and lever F, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

3. In an ice-tongs, the handle A, having the two loops, as shown, and providing bearings for the arms C C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

4. The combination of the handle A, the

bent rod B, lever-piece F, the link-arms C C, and the legs D D, all substantially as set forth and described.

5 5. The combination of the link-arms C C, being spreading arms and pivotally attached to the legs D D, with the said legs D D, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

6. The combination of the hook I, the link-

arms C C, and eyelet G, with the legs D D and 10 eyelet H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I append my signature.

WILLIAM DIMOND.

Witnesses:

MAURICE L. SPENCER,
ROSCOE A. KAUFMAN.