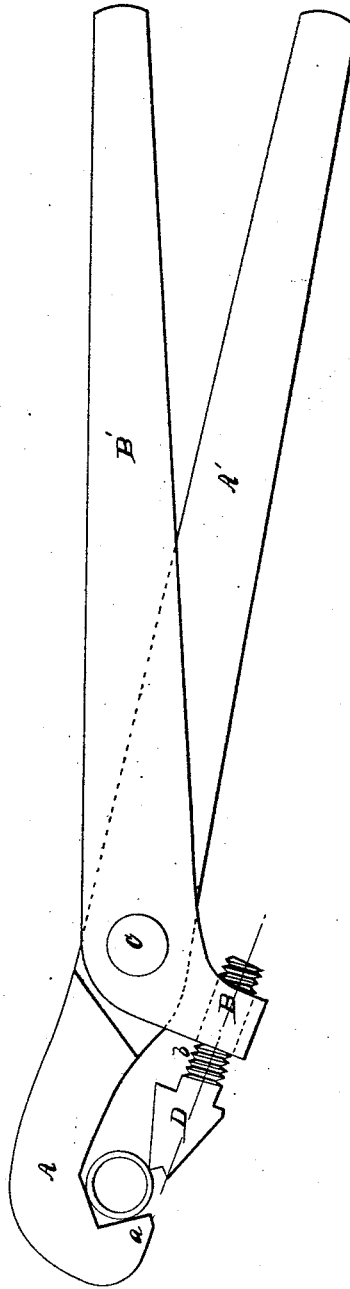


A. G. Page,

Wrench.

N^o 54,820.

Patented May 15, 1866.



Witnesses.
Samuel J. Phipps
H. W. Washburn

Inventor
Albert G. Page
By his Attorney,
R. W. Long

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT G. PAGE, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO PAGE,
WILSON & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED PIPE-TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,820, dated May 15, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. PAGE, of Fitchburg, of the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Pipe-Tongs; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawing, which denotes a side view of the same.

In the said drawing, A A' B B' are two levers, one of which is laid on the other, both being connected together by a common fulcrum or joint pin, C, going through them laterally.

The shorter arm A of the longer lever A A' is provided with a hook or jaw, *a*, arranged with respect to such lever in manner as represented.

The shorter arm B of the lever B B' makes an obtuse angle with the arm A' of such lever, and has a female screw formed transversely through it to receive a male screw, *b*, projecting from a rotary jaw, D.

By revolving the jaw D and its screw *b*, I can adjust the distance of the said jaw from the arm B, and in a manner relatively to the jaw *a*, as circumstances may require, in order to adapt the pipe-tongs to the grasping of a pipe when the jaws are closed upon it, for the purpose of enabling it to be revolved by manual power applied to the longer arms of the tongs.

The great merit of my improved pipe-tongs rests in the simplicity of their construction, they consisting of but four pieces—viz., the two levers, their connecting or joint pins, and the jaw D and its screw *b*.

The jaw D being rotary, its adjustment can be readily effected by simply revolving it so as to turn its screw *b* in the arm B. This dispenses with much mechanism which is necessary in other kinds of tongs when the adjustable jaw is not a rotary one. The jaw D at its upper end has a triangular notch formed in it, and in such manner with respect to opposite

sides of the jaw as to convert the upper end of the jaw into two teeth, the vertex of one being in line of the axis of the screw *b* of the jaw. The vertex of the other of the two teeth is at a distance from such line, as represented. By turning the jaw either of the said teeth may be brought into action with a pipe when on the other jaw. This construction of the jaw and arrangement of the teeth with respect to the axis of its screw give it an advantage in adapting it to a pipe which it would not otherwise have.

I am aware that pipe wrenches and tongs have been constructed with one jaw having devices by which it was rendered adjustable with reference to the other, and therefore I do not claim the principle or any of the modes heretofore adopted for carrying it out, and particularly I do not claim the pipe-wrench described in the United States Patent No. 18,135, dated September 8, 1837, and granted to H. M. Clark, as my invention is properly an improvement in pipe-tongs formed of two crossed and jointed levers, and has its adjustable jaw revoluble with its screw; but

What I do claim as my invention or improvement is—

1. The arrangement of the arm B with respect to the arm B' of the lever B B', in the manner substantially as described, and the application of the jaw D to such arm B by a screw, *b*, projecting from the jaw and screwed through the said arm, in manner and so that it may be revolved with and by means of the jaw, substantially as specified.

2. When the jaw D of the pipe-tongs is connected to its screw *b* so as to operate with it, the arrangement of one of the two teeth of the jaw in and the other aside from the axis of the screw produced, the whole being as explained.

ALBERT G. PAGE.

Witnesses:

G. H. WASHBURN,
F. P. HALE, Jr.