

Stillson & Chapman,

Pipe Wrench.

No 50,748.

Patented Oct. 31, 1865.

Fig. 1.

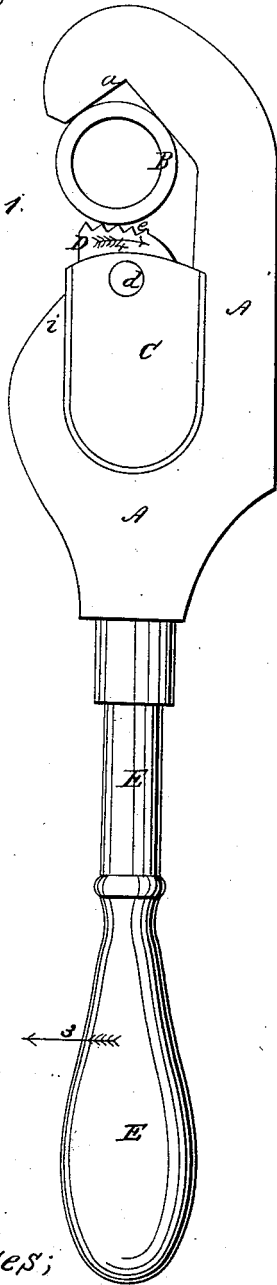
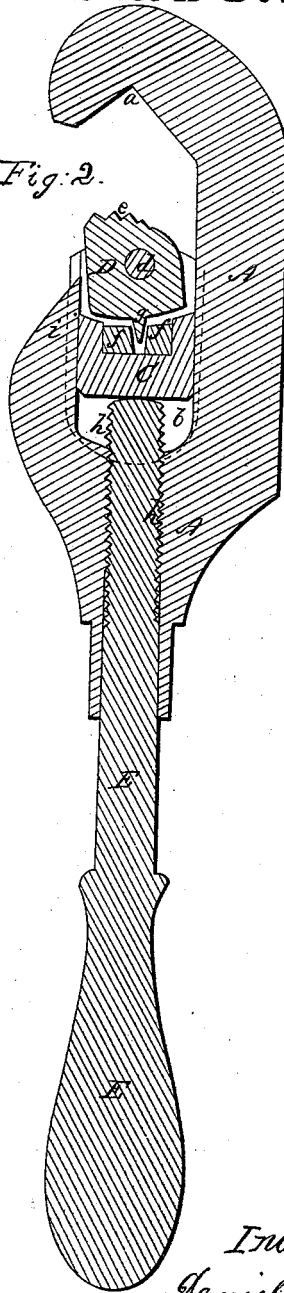


Fig. 2.



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL C. STILLSON AND JOHN C. CHAPMAN, OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

PIPE-TONGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,748, dated October 31, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL C. STILLSON and JOHN C. CHAPMAN, both of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved tool for Turning Gas-Pipe, &c., termed "Pipe-Tongs," of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved pipe-tongs holding a piece of pipe. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through the same.

Our invention has for its object to produce simple and convenient pipe-tongs for turning gas-pipe, &c., which can be readily adjusted for different-sized pipes; and our invention consists in an eccentric gripe placed within a sliding carrier-block and made adjustable by means of a screw, in connection with a claw or pipe-rest placed opposite, by which arrangement, as the tool is moved in one direction, the pipe is turned, while it slips over the pipe to take a fresh hold when moved in the opposite direction.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use our invention, we will proceed to describe the manner in which we have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A is the stock or body of the tongs, at the upper end of which is formed an angular claw, *a*, which forms a rest for the pipe B to be turned.

C is a carrier-block, which is grooved on each side and slides up and down in a recess, *b*, formed in the stock A. The interior of this block C is hollowed out for the reception of a gripe or block, D, which is pivoted eccentrically on a pin, *d*, and is furnished at its upper end with teeth *e*.

f are small pieces of rubber fitted into a recess in the block C, and between these pieces *f* projects the tooth *g* on the under side of the gripe D, which is thus held in place and returned to its original position, as seen in Fig. 2.

E is the handle, at the upper end of which is cut a screw, *h*, which works in a female screw cut in the stock A. The upper end of

this handle projects up into the recess *b* and rests against the lower end of the carrier-block C, which can thus be raised or lowered by turning the handle, so as to vary the distance between the teeth of the gripe D and the angular claw, *a* to conform to the diameter of the pipe to be operated upon. The smooth portion of the handle E below the screw-thread fits snugly within the lower portion of the stock, which is bored out smooth to receive it, thus stiffening and rendering the handle more firm when the tongs are in use.

The carrier-block C, with its gripe D, can be readily removed from its recess in the stock A by raising it until it is opposite to the opening between the jaw *a* and the portion *i* of the stock A.

The operation is as follows: The block C and gripe D being at a sufficient distance from the angular claw *a* to allow of the tongs being placed over the pipe to be turned, the handle E is screwed up so as to bring the eccentric gripe D into contact with the pipe, as seen in Fig. 1. The tongs are now moved in the direction of the red arrow 3, Fig. 1, causing the eccentric gripe D to be carried inward in the direction of the blue arrow 4, Fig. 1, rocking it so as to bite into the pipe and turn it as required. As the tongs are moved in a direction contrary to the red arrow 3 the gripe D is carried back, when it is loosened and slips over the pipe to take a fresh hold, and the operation continues as before, the action on the pipe being similar to that of a pawl upon a ratchet-wheel.

The above-described implement is simple and durable, and not liable to get out of order.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The gripe D, pivoted eccentrically in the sliding block C, in combination with the springs *f* or their equivalent, arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

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JOHN C. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,
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