Sept. 10, 1935. L. BRADDOCK 2,014,062

WIRE CRIMPING TOOL

Filed July 31, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

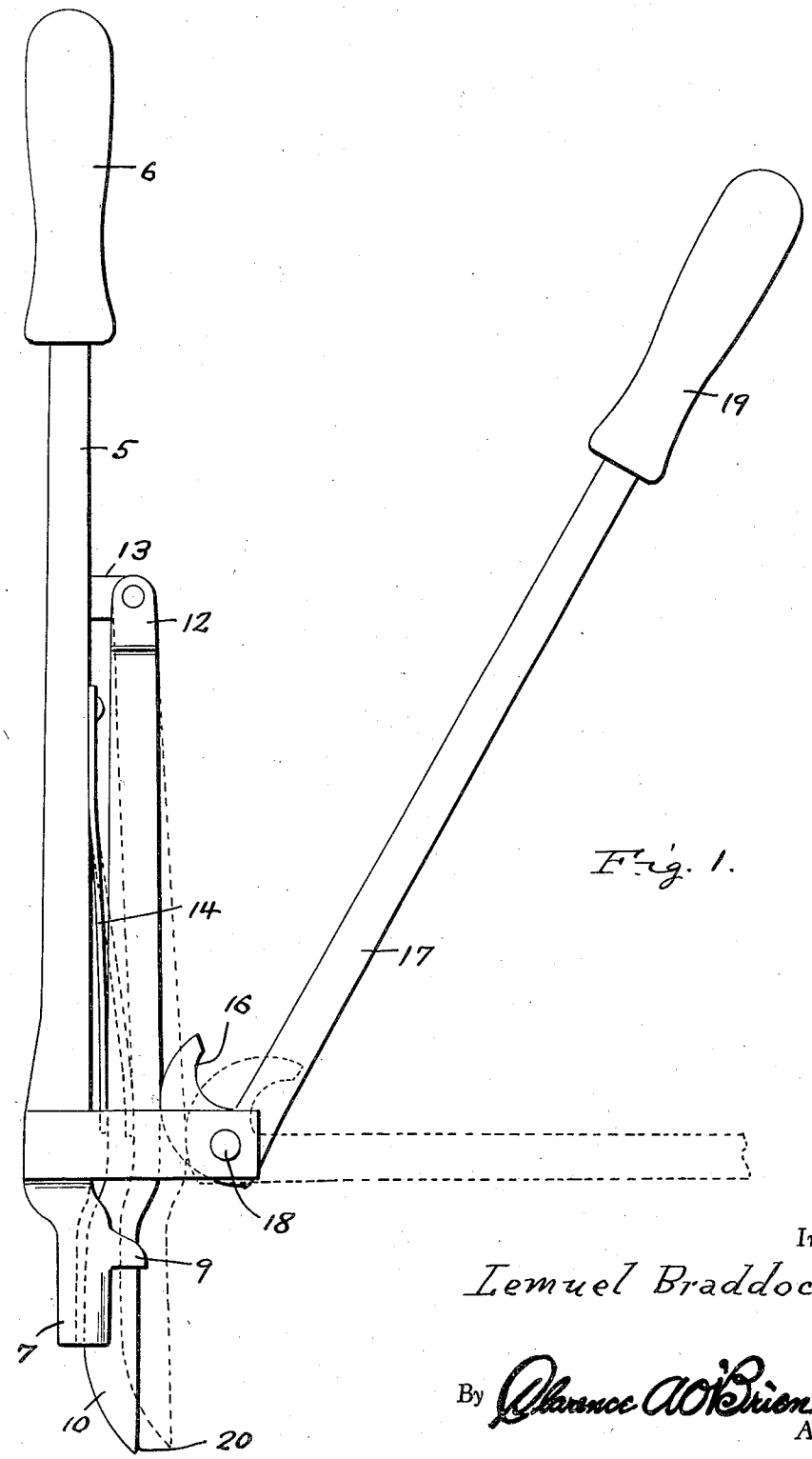


Fig. 1.

Inventor

Lemuel Braddock

By Clarence A. O'Brien

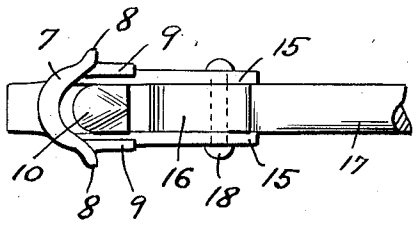
Attorney

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Fig. 2.



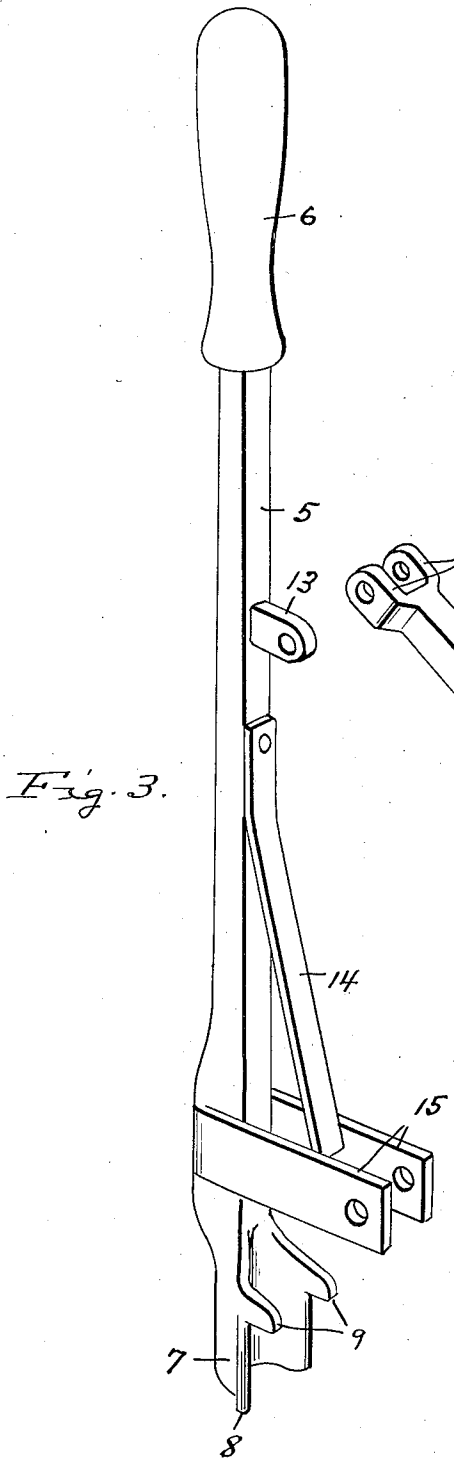


Fig. 3.

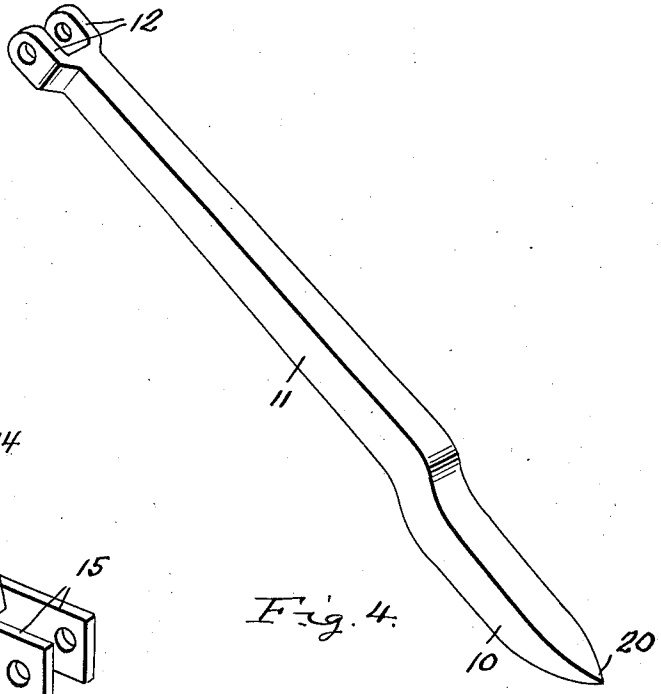


Fig. 4.

Inventor

Lemuel Braddock

By Clarence A. O'Brien

Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WIRE CRIMPING TOOL

Lemuel Braddock, Rensselaer, Ind., assignor of one-half to D. Delos Dean, Rensselaer, Ind.

Application July 31, 1934, Serial No. 737,817

3 Claims. (Cl. 140—106)

This invention relates to tools and implements such as are primarily adapted for use in construction and repair work in the wire fence art.

Although the tool is adapted for use as a crimping device for the wire in newly built fences, it is primarily designed for use at periods after the original fence is constructed, its purpose being to form bends or crimps in the wires for the purpose of shortening the wires to render them taut and to take up slack. Frequently, after a storm, or when a tree or the like falls against the fence wires, they become quite loose and sag unnecessarily. It follows that with this tool, the wires can be crimped, and coiled, if desired, to shorten them and to thereby remove superfluous slack.

In reducing the invention to practice, I have evolved and produced a simple and economical tool composed of comparatively few sturdy and reliable parts, mechanically allocated and organized to promote rigidity, strength, and to otherwise satisfactorily perform the operations required of a tool of this type.

Other features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a wire crimping or bending tool embodying the features of the invention as developed in accordance with my own ideas.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view, that is, a view looking at Figure 1 in a direction from the bottom of the page up.

Figures 3 and 4 are detail perspective views of the salient parts which go to make up the complete tool.

Referring to the drawings and first to Figure 1, it will be observed that the shank, which is in the form of a rectangular metal bar, is denoted by the numeral 5 and that a wooden hand grip 6 is attached to one end thereof. The opposite end terminates in a channel-shaped stationary jaw 7 of appropriate proportions. The edge portions of the side walls of the channel indicated at 8 are rolled and/or flanged slightly to avoid cutting the wire. These elements serve in the capacity of wire bending abutments. The numerals 9 designate a pair of opposed outstanding guide lugs to accommodate the impact and bending terminal or head 10 of the lever 11. This lever is in the form of an elongated bar and has fork arms 12 pivotally attached to a lug 13 on the shank. The numeral 14 designates a flat spring fastened to the shank at one end and having its free end portion located between a pair of guide and confining fingers 15. These fingers have the additional function of accommodating the cam head 16 on the end of the presser handle 17 and straddle elongated lever 11 to form a guide for said lever. This handle is pivotally attached between the fingers as indicated at 18 and provided with a suitable hand grip 19. It will be noted that the extreme end of the hammer head 10 is pointed as indicated at 20 to facilitate handling the tool. The tool as a whole is comparatively heavy and, under certain conditions, it is desired to rest it against a post or suitable support to facilitate bending and kinking of the wire. This point 20 can be anchored in the post or rested against the post as a fulcrum element to expedite such usage. It therefore extends slightly beyond the channel-shaped jaw 7.

In practice, it is obvious that the spring 14 serves normally to shove the crimping lever 11 out to the dotted line position shown in Figure 1. At this time, the presser handle or lever 17 is swung down to the dotted line position also. This allows the wire to be inserted in the jaw or receiver 7. Then, by swinging the handle 17 up and pressing the cam 16 against the complemental surface of the bar 11, this bends or kinks the wire in an obvious manner.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

What is claimed is:

1. A wire crimping tool of the class described comprising a shank having a hand grip at one end, and a substantially channel-shaped jaw at the opposite end, said jaw having flanged edge portions constituting abutments and a pair of outstanding spaced guide elements, a lever pivoted on said shank and having a head swingable into said jaw between said guide elements, and operating means for said lever.

2. A wire crimping tool of the class described comprising a shank having a hand grip at one end, and a substantially channel-shaped jaw at the opposite end, said jaw having flanged edge portions constituting abutments and a pair of

outstanding spaced guide elements, a lever pivoted on said shank and having a head swingable into said said jaw between said guide elements, and operating means for said lever, said lever having a wire bending head shaped in cross sectional dimensions to swing snugly into said jaw, and the free end portion of said head extending beyond the jaw and being pointed.

3. A wire crimping tool of the class described comprising a shank having a hand grip at one end, a substantially channel-shaped jaw at the opposite end, said jaw having its walls flared and flanged at the edge portions to prevent cutting wire being crimped, said walls being further provided with outstanding guides, a pair of stabilizing fingers attached to said shank at a point inwardly of said guides and jaw, a lever having one end pivotally attached to the intermediate portion of said shank, the opposite end of said lever extending movably between said guide fingers and guide elements and being adapted for reception in the seat portion of said jaw, a presser device comprising a lever pivoted between the free ends of said guide fingers and having a cam formed on the pivoted end for cooperation with said first-named lever, and said presser lever having a hand grip at its upper end.

LEMUEL BRADDOCK.