(No Model.)

O. O. ADAMS.

WIRE TWISTING, CUTTING, AND SPLICING TOOL.

No. 261,646. Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig. 1.

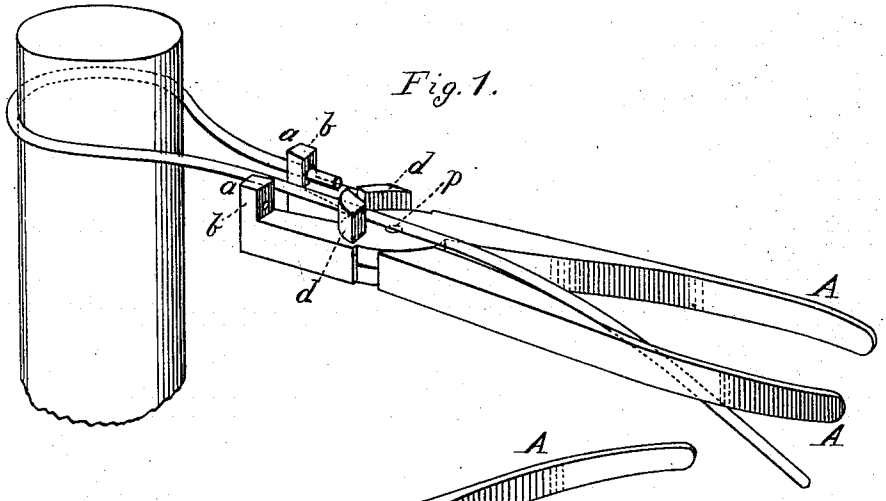


Fig. 2.

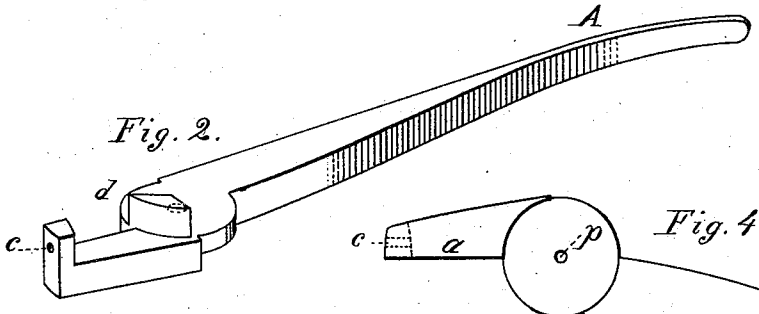


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

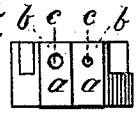


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORRIN O. ADAMS, OF LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

WIRE TWISTING, CUTTING, AND SPLICING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,646, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed June 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORRIN O. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, resident at Lowell, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Wire Twisters, Splicers, and Cutters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention in a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the pinchers, it being one-half of the instrument. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the other pincher. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the under side of the pincher shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view of the front, showing the perforations in the ends of the jaws.

This invention has relation to devices for fastening wire around fence stakes, posts, and other articles, and for splicing fence-wires or telegraph-wires.

The invention consists in the construction and novel arrangement of a pair of pinchers having jaws formed with angular perforated extremities, and with cutting projections or nippers back of said angular extremities or nearer the fulcrum-joint, all as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters A A designate the levers or branches of the instrument, which are pivoted together at *p*. The ends *a a* of said branches are pincher-jaws, designed to close upon each other side by side, and are formed with projections or flanges *b b*, which are at right angles with the main direction of the levers A A. Through these angular extremities or flanges *b b* are formed the perforations *c* in the direction of the length of the instrument. These perforations *c* are designed to be of sufficient diameter to receive readily the end of a fence or telegraph wire. To those portions of the jaws *a a* which are back of the perforated ends or lugs *b b*, or nearer the pivot-joint, the cutters *d d* are secured, the position of these cutters being such that a wire passed between the perforated lugs *b b* can be acted upon by the cutters in rear thereof. These cutters are so arranged that they will act prior to the closing together of the jaws, and, in order that they may not interfere with this closing, are preferably made to lap or pass by each other after cutting.

In order to accommodate large and small wire, the lugs *b b* may be provided with perforations of different size.

In operating this instrument, it should be held with the lugs *b b* and cutters *c c* uppermost. The wire is then passed around the post or other article to be bound, and its end is inserted in a perforation, *c*, of one of the lugs *b*. The length of the wire is then carried between the lugs *b b* and between the cutters *d d*, as shown in the drawings. The handles of the levers A A are now brought toward each other until the wire is severed by the cutters, leaving in engagement with the instrument a loop, which extends around the post and is caught by one of its ends between the lugs *b b*, while its other end is engaged by one of the perforations *c*. By revolving the instrument and at the same time keeping the jaws in close contact with the wire end which is between the lugs, the ends of the wire can be sufficiently twisted together and fastened. In splicing two wires their ends are respectively passed each through a perforation, *c*, and the ends are then twisted together until securely fastened. Then the twisted ends are pressed down in contact with one strand of the wire. Instead of passing the ends of both wires through perforations, only one perforation may be used, the end of one of the wires being held between the jaws.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pair of pinchers having the jaws *a a* formed with the perforated angular extremities or lugs *b b*, and the cutting projections or nippers *d d*, back of said angular projections, or nearer the fulcrum-joint, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ORRIN O. ADAMS.

Witnesses:
MILTON M. PERRY,
JAS. W. HINE.