No. 652,696. Patented June 26, 1900.

C. D. SMITH.

WIRE SPLICING TOOL.

(Application filed May 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

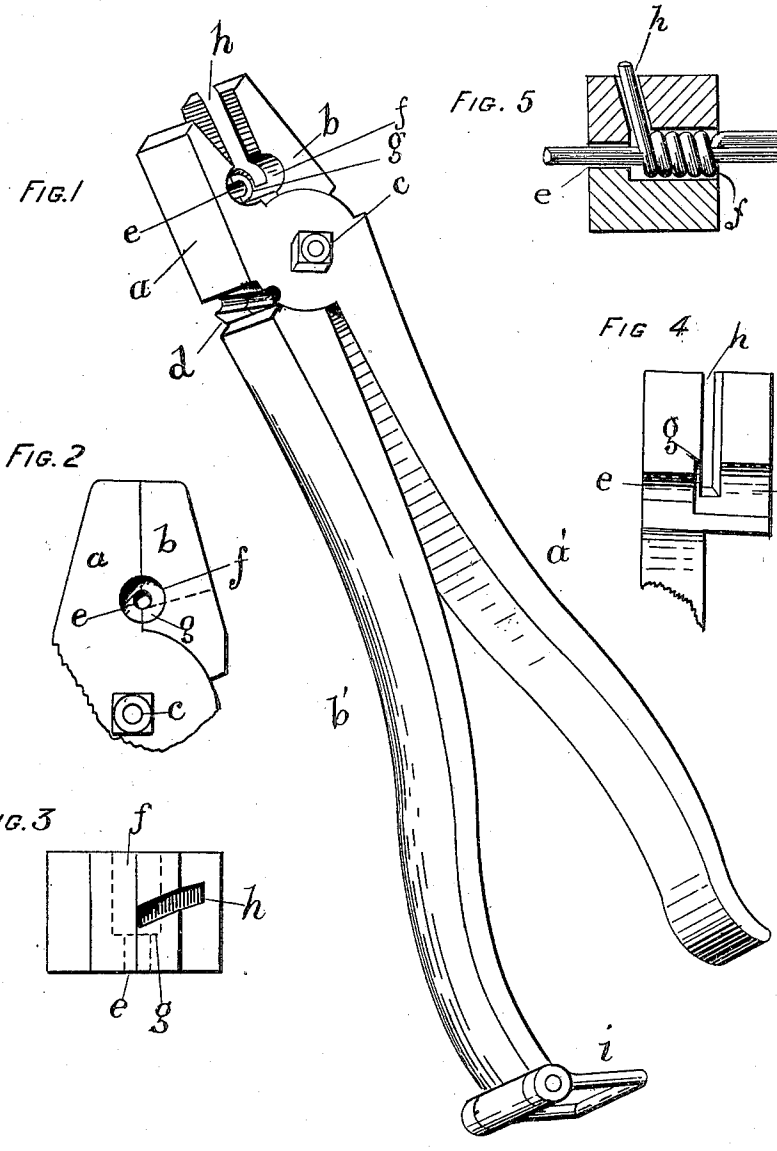


FIG. 1

FIG. 5

FIG 4

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

WITNESSES

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CHARLES D. SMITH, OF CORNING, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CLARENCE W. FULLER, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

WIRE-SPLICING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,696, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed May 18, 1899. Serial No. 717,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Corning, Tehama county, California, have invented a new and useful Wire-Splicing Tool, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings as a part thereof.

My invention is a tool for splicing the ends of two wires. Its construction, features, and mode of operation will be readily understood from the drawings above referred to, which show the same as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of the pincers or tool. Fig. 2 is a partial elevation of the jaws of the tool. Fig. 3 is a plan of the extremities of the jaws. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the jaw in which is cut a longitudinal oblique slot for receiving the end of one of the wires to be spliced; and Fig. 5 is a plan section transversely taken through the jaws, illustrating the operation of my invention.

The letters designate the parts referred to in the description of my invention.

In its general appearance my invention resembles an ordinary pair of pliers or pincers, having jaws *a b*, provided with handles *a' b'*, the jaws being pivoted together by a bolt *c* and having cutters *d* for cutting the wire. On the inner faces of each of the jaws is formed a small concaved recess *e*, communicating and centrally registering with a concaved recess *f* of larger diameter—say three times that of the smaller recesses—a shoulder *g* being formed at the juncture of the two recesses. When the jaws are closed, such recesses will constitute annular cavities extending transversely, the smaller cavities being intended to receive the single wire and the larger cavity being provided for the splicing of two wires. One of the jaws has an outwardly-extending longitudinal slot *h* obliquely entering the said larger cavity for receiving the end of one wire, which is to be wrapped around the other wire. The object I have in view in making the said slot *h* oblique is to cause the splicing-wire to wind and follow evenly on the end of the other wire centrally held in the cavity formed by the grooves *e*, each turn of the wrapping-wire being led forward by such means of the previous turn. If this construction were not observed, the turns of the wrapping-wire winding on the other wire would be apt to pile one on the other.

In using my invention the two wires to be spliced are placed side by side in the larger cavity *f* and the end of the wire to be wound around the other bent and inserted in the slot *h*. The jaws are then closed and the ends of the handles locked together by means of the bail *i*, for that purpose provided. All that now remains to be done is to turn the splicing-tool around the first wire until the end of the second wire has been all wound around the end of the first wire. The end of the first wire may then be treated like the end of the second, forming a neat union.

From the above description the utility of my invention as a handy and rapid device for splicing the two ends of wire will be readily apparent to any one who has had occasion to use such a tool in his work.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a wire-splicing tool comprising a pair of pivoted jaws having on their meeting faces annular grooves *e*, communicating and centrally registering with larger annular grooves *f*; such grooves, when the jaws are closed, constituting cavities for a single wire and the splicing of two wires; and an outwardly-extending slot *h* obliquely entering the larger of said cavities; such oblique slot receiving the end of the wire which is to be wrapped around the other, and operating to lead or guide the wrapping-wire while winding on the other wire, so that each succeeding turn of the wrapping-wire will be led forward of and evenly follow the previous turn.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of April, 1899.

CHARLES D. SMITH.

Witnesses:
J. E. SYMONDS,
L. M. BURKE.