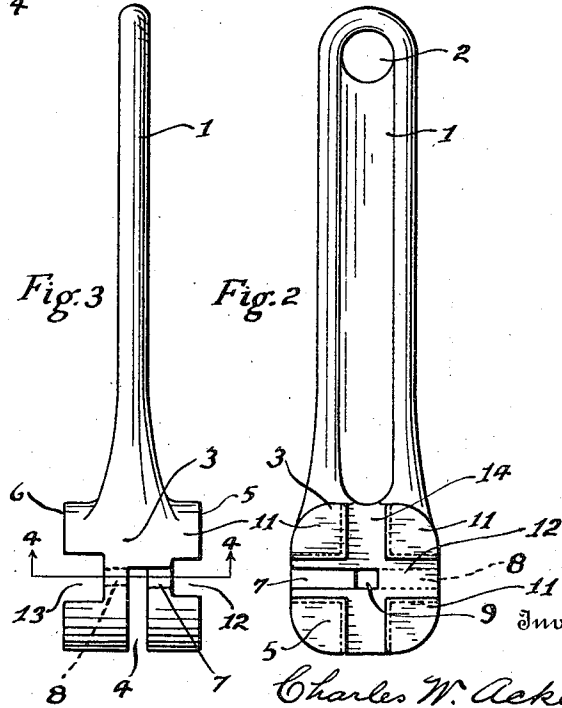
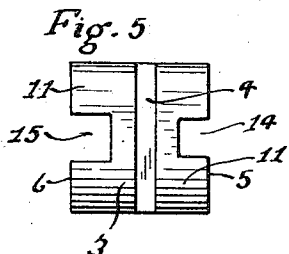
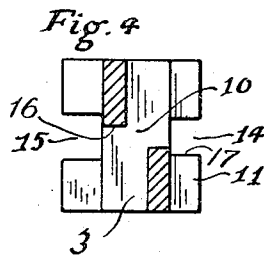
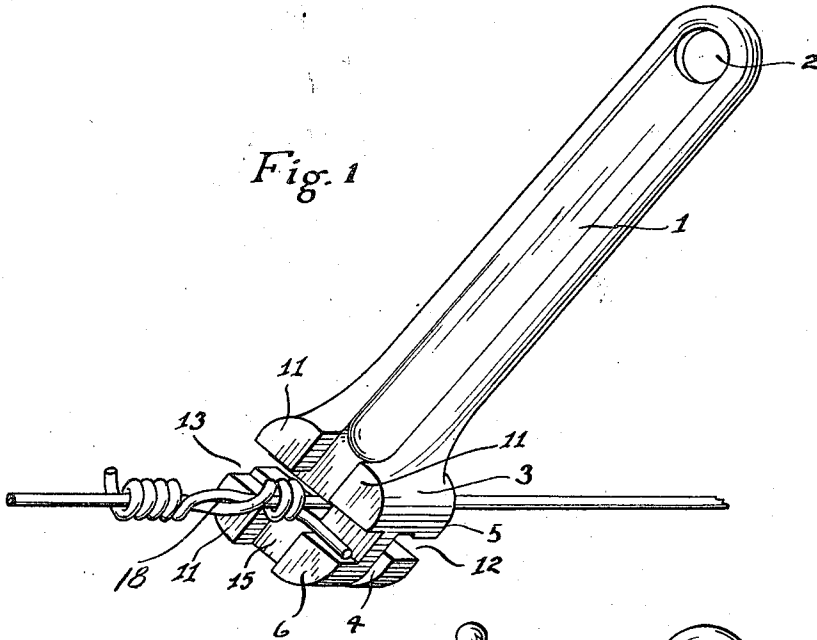


C. W. ACKERSON.
 WIRE SPLICING TOOL.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1916.

1,237,441.

Patented Aug. 21, 1917.



Witness

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CHARLES W. ACKERSON, OF WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

WIRE-SPLICING TOOL.

1,237,441.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

Application filed September 16, 1916. Serial No. 120,444.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. ACKERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westerville, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splicing Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire splicing tools and is designed particularly for use in joining the meeting ends of the wires forming the different lengths of fences. As is known, wire fencing comes in certain lengths and after this length has been erected, it is necessary to join it with the following length, in order that a certain portion of it may not be wasted. To this end, my invention is particularly adapted.

The main object of my invention resides in a structure whereby the coils forming the joint between wire sections may be effectively made to guard against slippage and also wherein the coils or turns of the wire are closely formed with respect to each other.

A further object of this invention resides in so forming the structure that it may be made reversible in that its opposite faces may be used and in so doing, these opposite faces are preferably so formed that wires of different sizes may be accommodated.

Other objects of my invention will become more apparent after a further detailed description of the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the manner in which my improved tool is used,

Fig. 2 is a side view of the tool,

Fig. 3 is a view looking from the left of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3, and

Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the structure shown in Fig. 3.

My improved tool comprises essentially a handle 1 apertured at its upper end, as shown at 2, for convenience in supporting it when not in use and a head at its lower end which is designated by the reference numeral 3. The lower half of this head is provided with a slot 4, which slot is preferably located centrally between the two side faces 5 and 6 of the head. Communicating

with this central slot 4, are a pair of lateral slots 7 and 8, these latter slots leading in opposite directions and being of a length slightly greater than half the diameter of the head so that their inner ends register to present an aperture shown at 9. The upper walls of these lateral slots 7 and 8 are also flush with the bottom wall of the slot 4, so that a double structure 10 is presented, which is of a width as indicated in Fig. 4. Also, the outside faces of the head are each provided with a plurality of lugs 11 disposed on opposite sides of the slots 7 and 8 to present gripping slots 12 and 13 and also spaced from each other in the other direction to present gripping slots 14 and 15. It will, therefore, appear that there are four of these lugs on each face of the head 3 spaced from each other in both directions to present gripping slots which intersect after the manner shown in Fig. 2 and which lugs are of a size so that the slots formed in one face are larger than those formed in the other face, to accommodate different sizes of wire. Reference to Fig. 1 will show that it is the coiled wire which is to be located in these slots.

The manner of using my tool is as follows: The tool itself is initially placed in such position that the slot 4 lies parallel with the wire sections to be joined and the tool is passed over one of these wire sections beyond the end of one of the sections, it being understood that the two meeting ends are securely held by some other type of tool at the point indicated by the numeral 18 in Fig. 1 and the end of one wire bent out laterally, as shown in Fig. 1. After the tool has thus been placed in position, it is given a turn through an arc of ninety degrees, which is permissible because of the slots 7 and 8 leading in opposite directions, thus bringing the wire into the aperture 9. At this point, it may be well to relate that the faces 16 and 17, as shown in Fig. 4, form two bearing points to maintain the handle in its proper position. The tool is then moved lengthwise of the wire to bring the bent portion into engagement with one of the gripping slots, as is shown in Fig. 1, and the tool itself given either a partial or a complete revolution. In case the fence worked upon is in such position that a complete revolution of the handle is impossible, a half revolution may be made and the tool then moved lat-

erally to bring the twisted wire out of engagement with the gripping slot and the tool then turned back through the arc of movement through which it has previously moved 5 and the operation then repeated. After one wire end has been coiled, the operation is repeated on the other wire end.

It will thus appear that the slots on the opposite sides of the head 3 form the means 10 of presenting lugs so spaced that different sizes of wire may be accommodated, and in addition the two bearing points 16 and 17 are provided for. By this arrangement, a 15 tool of considerable strength is presented which may be easily manipulated and because of the square gripping faces of the lugs 11, this tool may be used to unwind the wire as well as to wind or twist it.

What I claim, is:

20 1. A tool of the character described comprising a handle, a head on said handle, said head having a slot in its lower end between its two side faces thereby dividing 25 the lower end into sections, each section also having a lateral slot communicating through its entire length with said first-named slot, the inner ends of said lateral slots registering to present an aperture, and a plurality of laterally projecting lugs on the outside

faces of said head on opposite sides of said 30 lateral slots to form gripping slots.

2. A tool of the character described comprising a handle, a head on said handle, said head having a slot in its lower end between its two side faces thereby dividing the lower 35 end into sections, each section also having a lateral slot extending into the head a distance in excess of half its diameter and from opposite sides, the upper edge of each lateral slot being flush with the bottom wall 40 of said first-named slot and said lateral slots communicating through their entire lengths with said first-named slot, the inner ends of said lateral slots registering to present an 45 aperture, and a plurality of laterally projecting lugs on the outside faces of said head located on opposite sides of said lateral slots to form gripping slots, said lugs on opposite faces being of different sizes to present 50 gripping slots on opposite faces of different sizes.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. ACKERSON.

Witnesses:

WALTER E. L. BOCK,
A. L. PHELPS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."