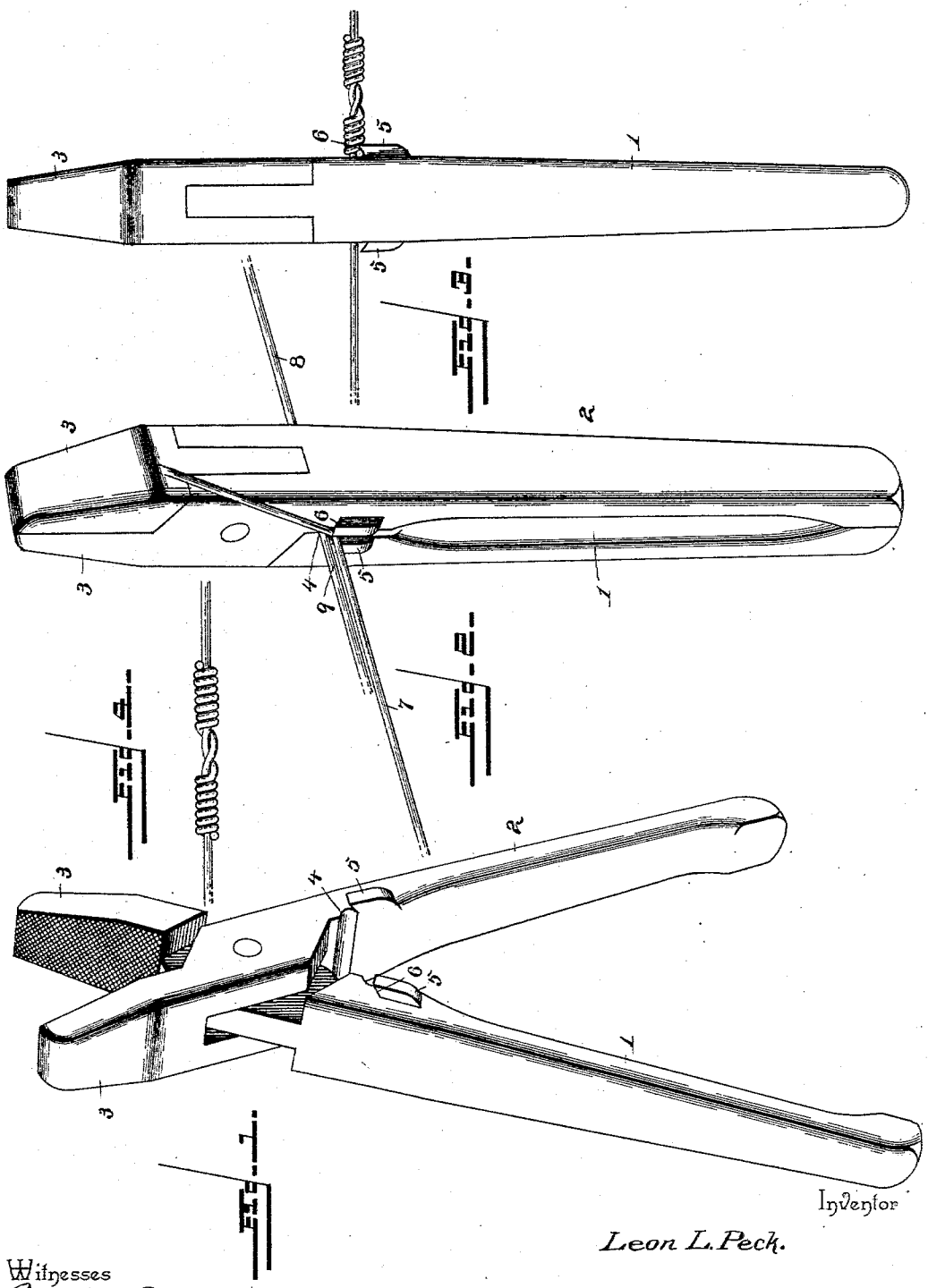
(No Model.)

L. L. PECK.

WIRE SPLICING TOOL.

No. 563,684. Patented July 7, 1896.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON L. PECK, OF CANISTEO, NEW YORK.

WIRE-SPLICING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,684, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed August 30, 1895. Serial No. 561,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON L. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canisteo, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Wire-Splicing Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for splicing and twisting together the contiguous overlapping ends of two sections of wire.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of pliers or pincers in such manner as to adapt them to be utilized for twisting the overlapping extremities of wires together and forming a simple and effective splice and to further adapt them for use in connection with wire of different gages.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and finally embodied in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved wire-splicing tool constructed after the manner of this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the device in operation. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the device, showing the operation of forming a splice. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a completed splice.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 and 2 designate the levers or handles of the splicing-tool, which are each formed preferably from a single casting or forging and pivotally united. The opposing jaws 3 are preferably made of considerable length and flat, after the manner of ordinary pliers, and the handle portions are preferably made approximately straight and extended in such manner that they will lie substantially parallel during the process of twisting the wire and forming a splice. Just in rear of the pivotal connection of the handle-sections the latter are formed each with a small groove or concavity, which, when the handles are brought together, form a transverse and substantially round opening 4, which is adapted to receive one of the strands of wire and retain the tool in the proper relation to such strand while the extremity of the second strand is being twisted around the first strand. Each one of the handle-sections is also provided in proximal relation to the opening 4, and at each end thereof or upon each side of each handle-section with a laterally-projecting lug or extension 5, the operative edge of which, lying adjacent to such opening, is inclined, as indicated at 6, such operative edge being disposed at an acute angle to the face of the handle-section. It is not necessary that two of such twisting-lugs be employed on each handle-section, but this construction is deemed preferable, as the tool may be employed from either side and rotated in either direction, thus effecting a saving in time in applying the device.

In operation the overlapping extremities of the strands 7 and 8 are held firmly together at the point 9. The splicing-tool is then passed over the strand 8 until the latter rests within the transverse opening 4. The extremity of the strand 7 is now deflected substantially at a right angle and engaged with one of the twisting-lugs 5, whereupon in the rotation of the tool the end of the strand 7 is coiled or twisted around the body of the strand 8. The end of the strand 8 is now deflected at a right angle to its main body, after which the splicing-tool is passed over the strand 7 and moved against the end of the strand 8, so that one of the twisting-lugs 5 will engage therewith, whereupon in the rotation of the tool the extremity of the strand 8 will be coiled or twisted around the strand 7, thus completing the splice, which will appear as in Fig. 4. It will be apparent that the twisting-lugs or splicing feature may be used in connection with pliers or pincers of any usual or preferred form or construction, and that the transverse opening 4 and the twisting-lugs may be varied in size to suit the particular gage of wire to be operated upon. The twisting-lugs upon one side of the tool may be made larger than those upon the opposite side, if desired, for accommodating wire of different gages in one and the same tool.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described wire-splicing tool, comprising a pair of handle-sections pivotally

connected and formed with oppositely-disposed grooves or depressions in their inner adjacent faces, which together form a transverse opening for the reception of one of the strands or wires, and a pair of twisting-lugs one on each of said handle-sections and arranged at the mouth of said transverse opening, the operative faces of said lugs being disposed at an acute angle to the faces of the handle-sections, and extended substantially in parallelism, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEON L. PECK.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM G. PORTER,
HENRY H. SUMMERS.