

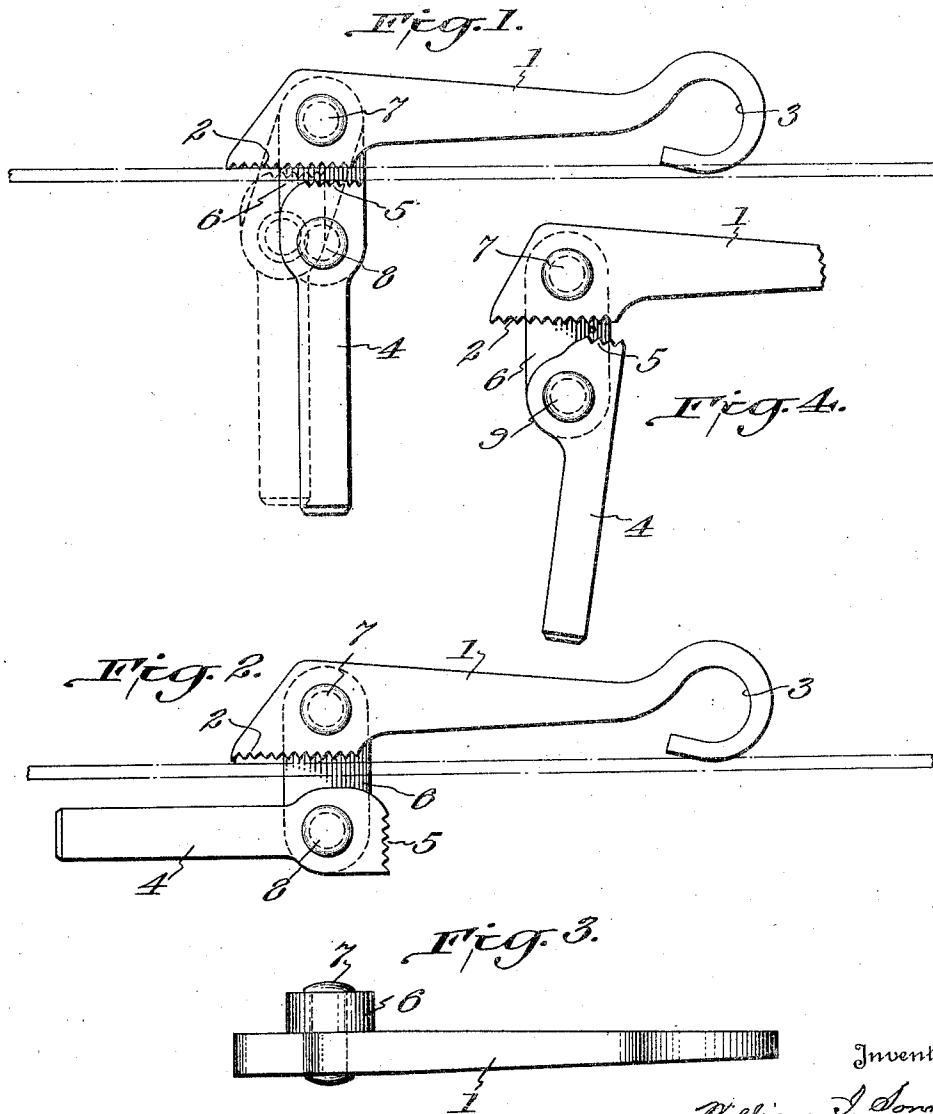
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W. I. SONNER

WIRE GRIP

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM I. SONNER, OF FAIRFIELD, IDAHO.

WIRE GRIP.

Application filed April 14, 1925. Serial No. 23,065.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM I. SONNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairfield, in the county of Camas and State of Idaho, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wire Grips, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a gripping device for use in placing or positioning or handling wire, whether in single strands, or cable form, or fabricated, and whether barbed or plain, said gripping device being capable of use in connection with any suitable stretcher.

For convenience, the invention is designated a wire grip.

The invention consists of a pair of jaws having gripping faces constructed to engage the kind of wire to be gripped, or handled, and handle elements on said jaws, said jaws being linked together pivotally so that the wire-engaging faces may be brought into opposition to grasp between them wires of different gauge or kind and to hold the wires firmly against pulling strains thereon, as I will proceed now to explain and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated. Figure 1 is a side elevation showing in long broken lines a length of wire interposed between and gripped by the jaws, and also showing in short dotted lines the adaptability of the jaws to wires of different gauge. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the jaws separated to permit the introduction or release of the wire. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a side elevation with the handle of the upper jaw broken away and showing the lower jaw eccentrically pivoted.

The jaw 1 is shown as having the substantially straight serrated or roughened gripping face 2, at one end, and the hook 3 at the other end. This hook may be used in connection with any suitable stretching means. The other jaw has the handle 4 and the serrated or roughened gripping face 5. These jaws are pivotally mounted on a connecting link 6, by the pivots 7 and 8, respectively, so that the jaws may be moved as desired and their relative positions changed by changing the angularity of the link 6 with relation to either of them and to admit of the approach of the gripping faces of the

jaws when applied to a wire and put under strain.

It will be observed that the wire is introduced between the gripping faces of the jaws by a movement at right angles to the jaws as they are illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 of the drawings. Or the device may be applied to a wire by movement of the device toward the wire, and when the wire is between the jaws, it is engaged by them by turning the lower jaw from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the position shown in Fig. 1. Release of the device from the wire is by reverse movement.

It will be understood that both jaws are moved into wire-engaging position, so that a firm grip is had on the wire and the strain of pulling is equally distributed on opposite faces of the wire.

As is evident, the toothed or roughened faces of the jaws may be renewed, by filing or otherwise, and as clearly indicated in Fig. 2, the whole of the toothed or roughened face of the lower jaw is capable of being exposed for this purpose, while the greater portion of the toothed or roughened face of the upper jaw may be similarly exposed by turning it upon its pivot 7.

It will be noticed that both jaws are closely aligned with the connecting link 6, so that this link not only serves as a carrier for the jaws, but also aids in keeping the jaws in alinement.

It will be noted also that the upper jaw is offset from the lower jaw and thereby plenty of room is afforded for handling the device and for handling the wire.

When the jaws are arranged as in Fig. 2 to receive a wire and the lower jaw is turned into position, Fig. 1, the wire will be firmly gripped while the operator is busied with arranging the stretching mechanism.

When the stretching is done and power released, a light blow, with the hand or some implement on the lower jaw will drive it back into the position indicated in Fig. 2, to release the wire, but a blow on the hook 3 will accomplish the same result equally well, if not better.

The gripping faces shown are suitable for plain or barbed wire, but for large smooth wire or cable, these faces might be grooved. In other words, the gripping faces will be provided with teeth, corrugations or grooves, or fluted or milled to suit the work to be done.

It might be desirable, as illustrated in Fig. 4, to pivot the lower jaw to the link eccentrically, as indicated at 9, to facilitate the placing and releasing of the wire.

By providing the gripping faces with teeth, corrugations, grooves, flutes or milling, both sides of the wire are held and the strain, therefore, on the device equally distributed, and moreover, there is no tendency to crush the wire, as would be the case if only one jaw were roughened.

The device may be used with any usual or approved form of stretcher, or pulled with any kind of power applied to the hook, for purposes of stretching barbed wire, smooth wire, strands of woven stock wire, telegraph or telephone wire, or wire cable.

Variations in the details of construction are within the principle of the invention as herein explained and as hereinafter claimed.

What I claim is:—

1. A wire grip, having a pair of jaws pro-

vided with wire-gripping faces and a relatively movable link upon the same side of which both of the jaws are pivoted one above the other, the lower jaw movable with relation to the upper to vary the proximity of the gripping faces whereby wires of different gauge or kind may be engaged and held, and said lower jaw provided with a handle for operating it.

2. A wire grip, having a pair of jaws provided with wire-gripping faces, and a relatively movable link to which the jaws are pivoted on the same side of the link, one of the jaws movable with relation to the other to vary the proximity of the gripping faces, said movable jaw having a handle for operating it, said jaws capable of movement to expose their gripping faces for re-surfacing said faces.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of April A. D. 1925.

WILLIAM I. SONNER.