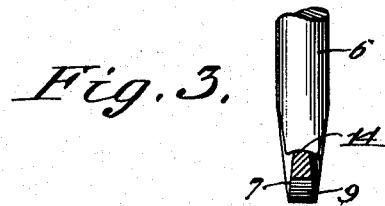
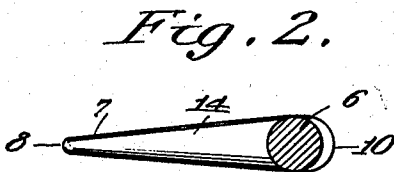
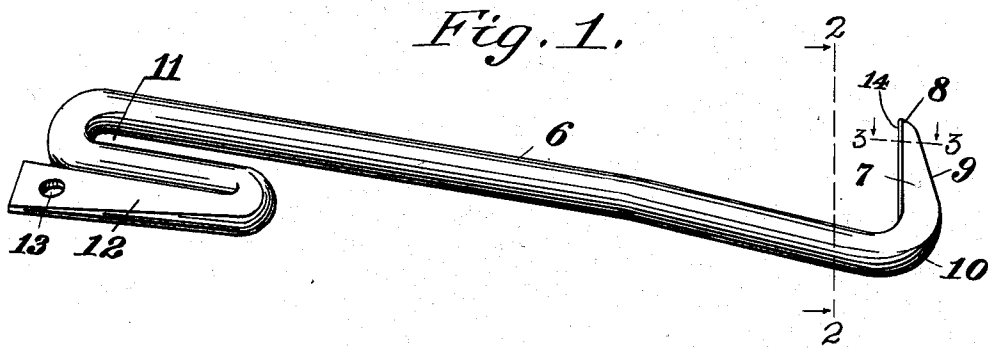


P. H. MERRILL.
WIRE FENCE TOOL.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1911.

1,015,503.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.



Witnesses

McBauer.
Edith Smith

Inventor
Peter H. Merrill.

By *Geo. E. Tew*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER H. MERRILL, OF PARDEEVILLE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
LEONARD E. WHEELER, OF RANDOLPH, WISCONSIN.

WIRE-FENCE TOOL.

1,015,503.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed February 21, 1911. Serial No. 610,046.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER H. MERRILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pardeeville, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire working tools, and especially to tools used in making wire fencing, and comprises a combined staple puller and wire splicer which is capable of convenient use in making, removing, and resetting wire fences, as more fully explained hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tool embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring specifically to the drawing, it will be seen that the tool is made of a single piece or rod of metal, conveniently round iron, shaped at opposite ends as hereinafter described. The stock 6 of the tool serves as a lever or handle for the operation thereof. At one end thereof is formed a staple puller consisting of a claw 7 which is flattened and tapered on opposite sides to a point 8, and the lower or outer edge 9 of this claw is inclined at an angle toward the point 8, thereby producing a wedge shaped end.

In the use of the device, for pulling staples the claw may be driven into the wood if necessary, by hammering at the bend 10 thereof, the point 8 entering under the staple. The incline 9 in contact with the wood causes a wedging action which will start the staple, after which the stock 6 can be swung as a lever to draw the same. This device can be used even if the staple has been buried out of sight in the wood, since it can be driven in to engage thereunder.

At the opposite end of the stock to the staple puller is a wire splicing and bending device formed by bending the rod reversely to produce an open hook 11, which may be used in bending wire, and the extreme end

of the rod beyond the hook is again bent back upon itself and flattened as indicated at 12, and this flattened part is provided with a hole 13 near the end thereof. For bending wire, it may be passed through the hook 11 and the tool then twisted or turned on the longitudinal axis of the stock 6, to bend the wire, the parts 7 and 12 being grasped by the hands to give the necessary leverage. For splicing, by coiling the ends of the wires to be connected, the end of one wire is inserted through the hole 13 and the part 12 is then laid against the straight or standing wire, and the free end of the tool is then turned or swung around the standing wire to coil the end of the other wire around the same, said end drawing through the hole 13 as the tool is turned, the stock 6 acting as a lever, to form the coil. The open hook 11 can also be used for coiling or splicing barbed wire, which would not draw through the hole 13. The coil when made with the tool can be more or less open or closed according to the angle or position at which the tool is held during the winding operation.

The tool is simply constructed and can be made by any blacksmith and will be found very serviceable for the intended purpose.

The form of the claw 7 is such that it will pull a staple without mashing or mutilating a wire under the staple. This is due to the fact that said claw has converging sides as shown in Fig. 3 and is slightly rounded on top as indicated at 14 and as shown in Fig. 4. When used to pull a staple the point is inserted under the staple, and when driven in will crowd the wire to one side and so that when the pressure is applied the point of the claw will not press the wire against the top of the staple, but will pass up beside said wire and against the staple itself, thereby avoiding bending or mashing the wire when the staple is pulled. Also the hook 11 is so shaped that barbed wire may be handled therein, without touching it with the hands, or letting the wire twist.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

5 A wire working tool comprising a rod bent to form a hook at one end, and a re-curved and flattened part beyond the end of the hook, said part having a transverse hole therethrough.

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

PETER H. MERRILL.

Witnesses:

S. H. DOOLEY,
R. E. GARNER.