E. SAHLER.

WIRE SPLICING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1919.

1,322,136.

Patented Nov. 18, 1919.

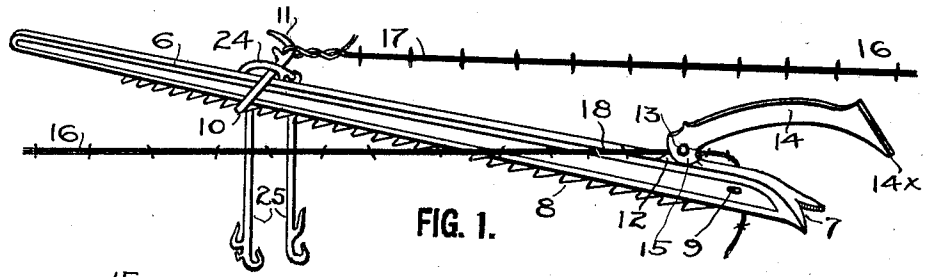



FIG. 1.

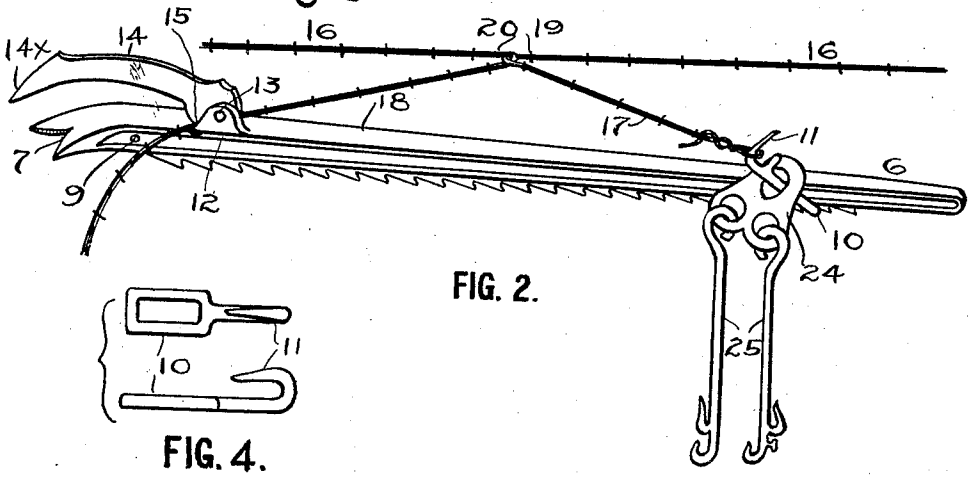



FIG. 2.




FIG. 4.

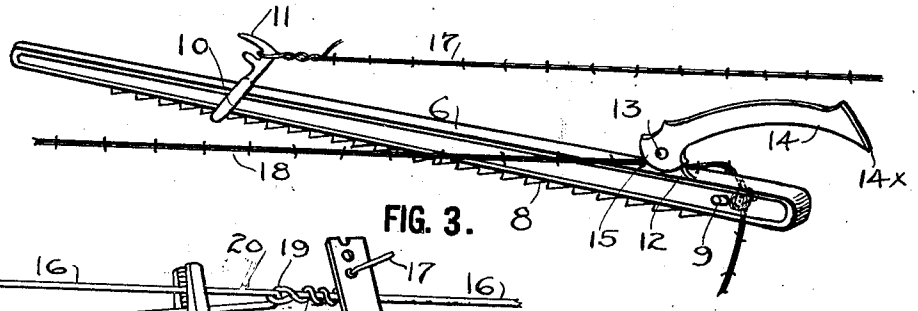



FIG. 3.

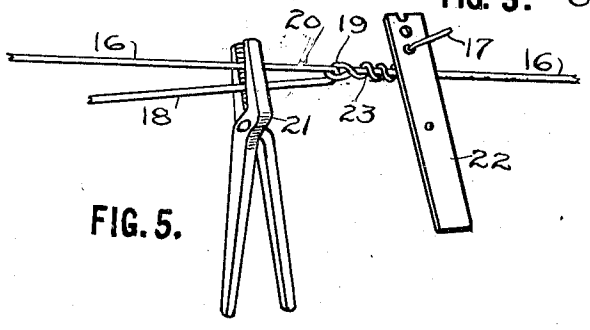



FIG. 5.

INVENTOR:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL SAHLER, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN W. HOLT, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## WIRE-SPLICING DEVICE.

1,322,136. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 18, 1919.

Application filed March 31, 1919. Serial No. 286,234.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMIL SAHLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented new and useful Wire-Splicing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire splicers and the main object is to provide a cheap but effective device for splicing broken fence wires and other wires. Another object is to so construct the wire splicing device that it will serve also as a wire tightener and wire stretcher.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my wire splicing device when made also as a wire stretcher, with the ends of a broken barbed wire secured to it preparatory to splicing the same. Fig. 2 is Fig. 1 turned to a position in which it has engaged the ends of the wire with each other and thus partly made the splice. Fig. 3 is a modification of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows a detail face view and side view of the yoke adapted to engage the rack teeth of the main lever. Fig. 5 shows the splice under completion by auxiliary devices.

Referring to the drawing by reference numerals, 6 designates the main bar or lever of the device, said lever is in Fig. 3 shown in its simplest form, having no claw end 7, but simply a ratchet rack 8, along one edge, and near one end a pin 9, and upon the lever is slidably mounted a yoke 10, and near the pin 9 is a lug 12 to which is pivoted at 13 a small lever 14 having a cam 15, between which and the main lever a single or double fence wire may be pinched and held.

In the operation, if a wire 16 is to have its broken ends 17—18 secured together, said ends are secured one to the horn 11, and the other is pinched by the cam 15, in the position shown in Fig. 1. The lever is then turned end-for-end as in Fig. 2 with the result that the wires get stretched and will form two sharp angles 19—20, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the main tool is then removed and the splice is finished by grasping one of the angular bends in a pair of pliers, 21, and placing a small perforated bar of iron, 22, upon the wire end 17 and winding it about the main wire, as at 23 in Fig. 5. The pliers are then placed over said wound wire 23 and the tool 22 placed upon the wire end 18, which is then wound in similar manner about the main wire 16. If the ends of a broken fence wire are not long enough to be thus spliced together, a piece of wire will be put into the broken place by two splices of the kind just described.

To prevent possible slipping of the wire under the cam 15, the end of the wire is also bent about the peg 9 of the lever, and the rack 8 and yoke 10 enable the wire ends to be overlapped as much as possible, and the reversing of the lever causes the wire to be stretched preparatory to splicing it.

The claw-shaped end 7 of the lever, the dog $14^x$, the plate 24 and hook rods 25 enables the device to be used as a wire stretcher and wire tightener; but as the use of those parts and the lever 6, with rack 8 and auxiliary tool 22 will be found fully described in an application for wire stretcher filed by myself and one, Holt, simultaneously with the present application, I will not here repeat said description.

What I claim is:—

1. A wire splicing tool comprising a main lever having along one edge a ratchet rack, and means upon the lever for engaging two wires to be spliced; said means comprising a yoke slidable on the lever and adapted to engage in the ratchet rack and having a hook to engage one of the wires and a cam lever pivoted near one end of the main lever and arranged to pinch and hold the other wire between its cam and a portion of the main lever; the space between said hook and cam lever being unobstructed to allow the two wires to cross and interlock with each other when the main lever is turned end-for-end.

2. The structure specified in claim 1, and auxiliary means on the main lever for aiding the cam lever in holding firmly the wire engaged by said cam lever.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EMIL SAHLER.