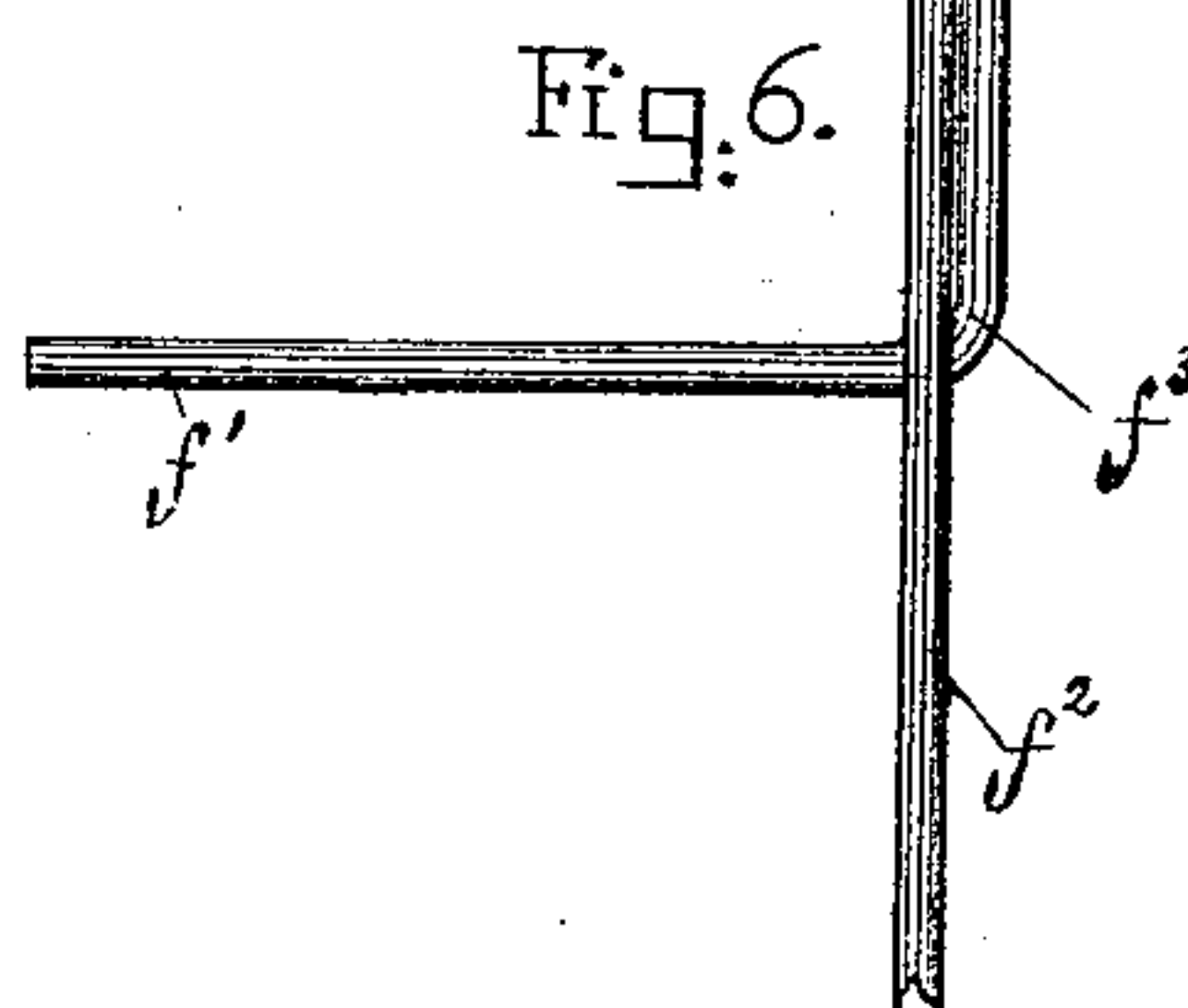
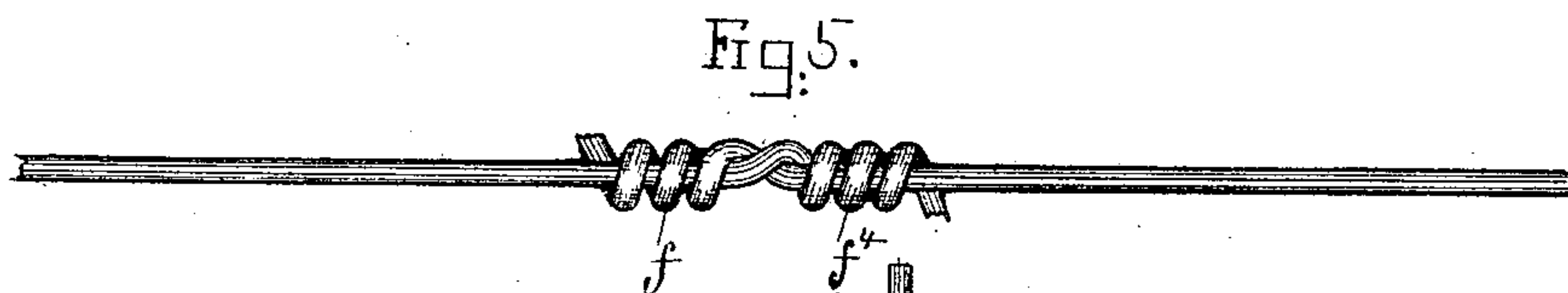
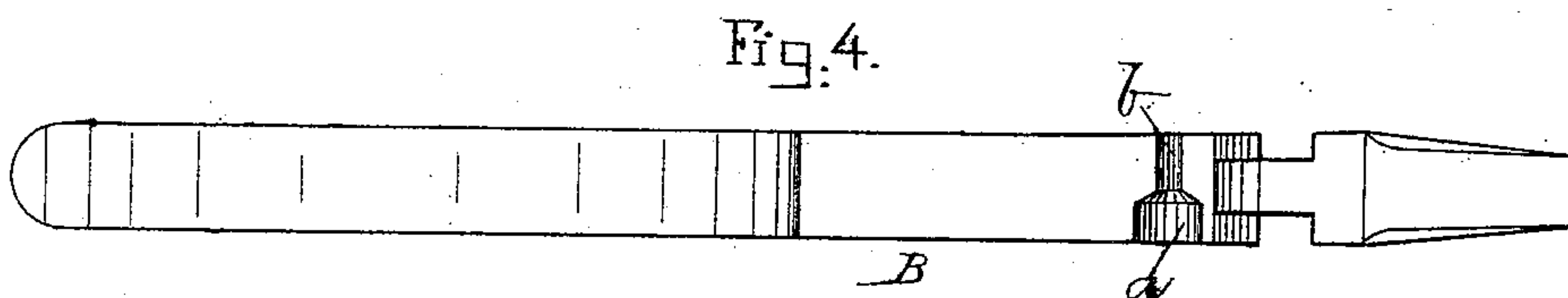
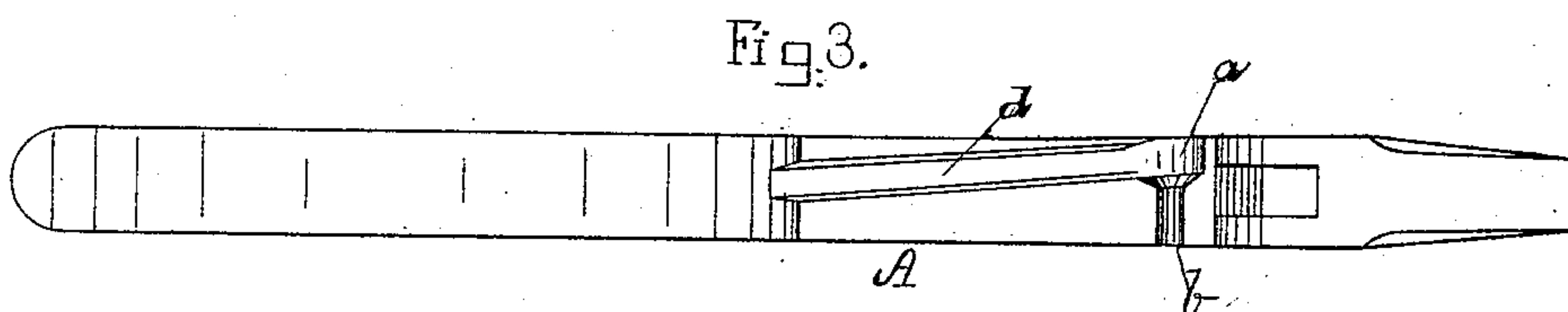
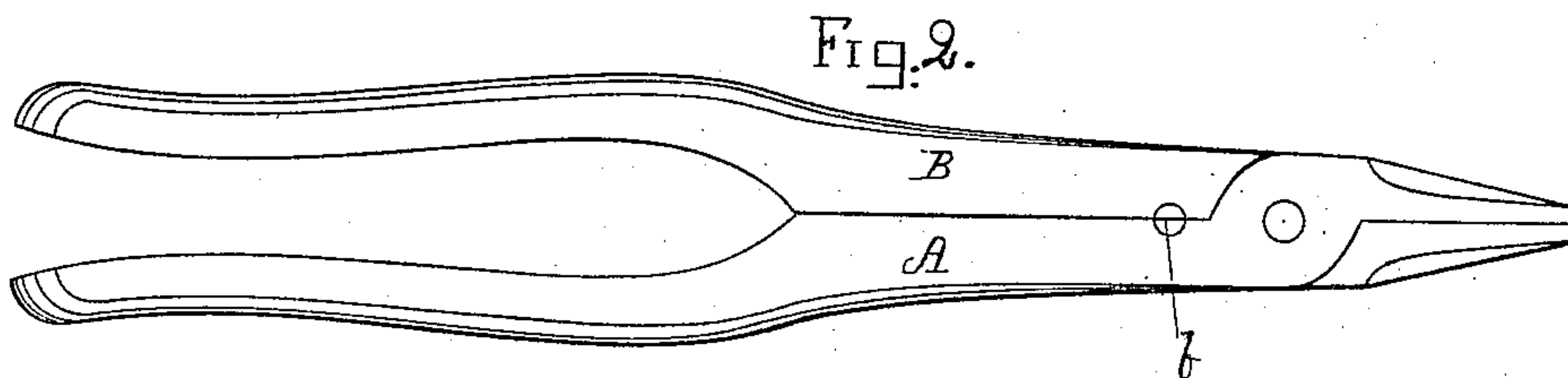
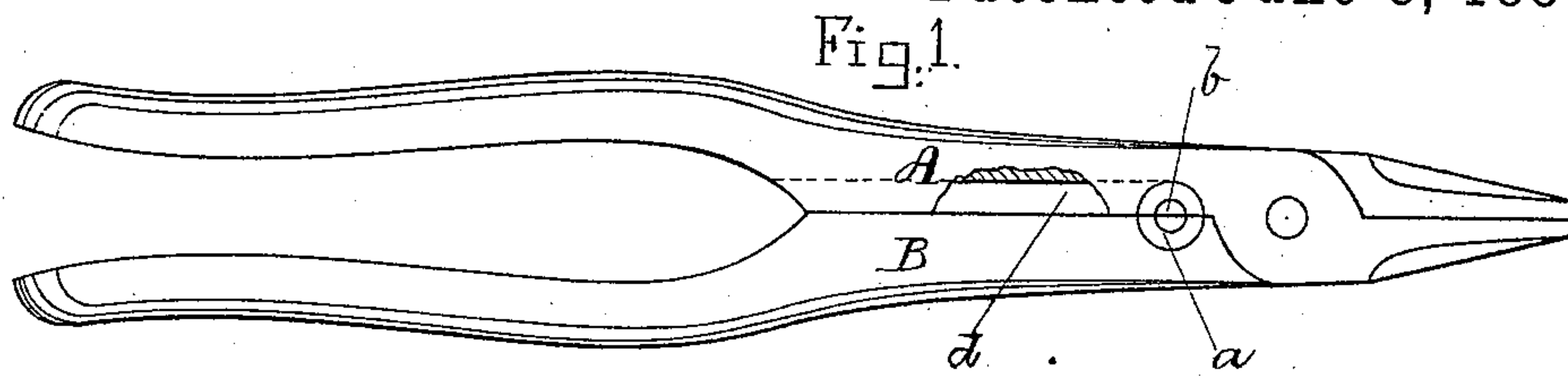


(No Model.)

F. S. PEARSON.
WIRE SPLICER.

No. 343,194.

Patented June 8, 1886.



Witnesses.

Lauritz W. Moller
John R. Snow

Inventor.

Fred. S. Pearson,
by his attorney,
J. E. Maynard

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED S. PEARSON, OF MEDFORD, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM
H. WARD, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

WIRE-SPLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,194, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed June 1, 1885. Serial No. 167,356. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED S. PEARSON, of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and
5 useful Wire-Splicer, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and being a part hereof, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of my
10 splicer; Figs. 3 and 4, inner plan views of its two jaws; Fig. 5, a view of two pieces of wire spliced together with my splicer; Fig. 6, a view of two pieces of wire as they are when ready to be spliced.

15 The instrument consists of two jaws, A B, provided with suitable handles, by which the jaws can be opened and closed. Between these jaws, when closed, there is a passage, *a*, large enough to receive the wires to be spliced, and
20 preferably made smaller at *b*. From the passage *a* extends the slot *d*, in which the end *f'* of the bent wire *f*³ lies. It will now be clear that when one of the wires, *f*², extends through the passage *a*, and the other wire, *f*³, lies
25 partly in slot *d* and partly in the enlarged part of *a*, that part of the wire *f*³ which lies in slot *d* can be coiled around wire *f*² by holding the two wires firmly by a hand-vise or the like and moving the splicer around wire *f*² as
30 an axis. When the coil *f* has been made, the

other coil, *f*⁴, is made in the same way. The passage *a* is made smaller at *b*, in order that the wire *f*² may be held centrally in the coil which surrounds it; but while it is desirable to have the passage *a* thus contracted at *b*, yet
35 this is not strictly essential, as an inferior job can be done with the passage *a* of the same diameter throughout.

The essential feature of the invention is the slot *d*, in combination with a passage lying
40 across it, so as to receive the two wires *f*² *f*³, one being bent, as shown, so that a portion of it lies in slot *d* and a portion in the cross-passage.

I have shown my tool with flat-nosed plier-
45 jaws; but it may obviously be made without these jaws, or with nippers or the like instead of them.

I am aware of Patent No. 130,778, August
20, 1872, to Wolcott, and disclaim all that is
50 described in it.

What I claim as my invention is—

The instrument above described, consisting
of the two jaws A B, with the cross-passage *a*
and the intersecting slot *d* between the jaws,
55 substantially as set forth.

FRED S. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

WM. A. COPELAND,
JOHN R. SNOW.