

(No Model.)

D. W. NORRIS.

IMPLEMENT FOR BENDING WIRE.

No. 385,318.

Patented June 26, 1888.

Fig. 1.

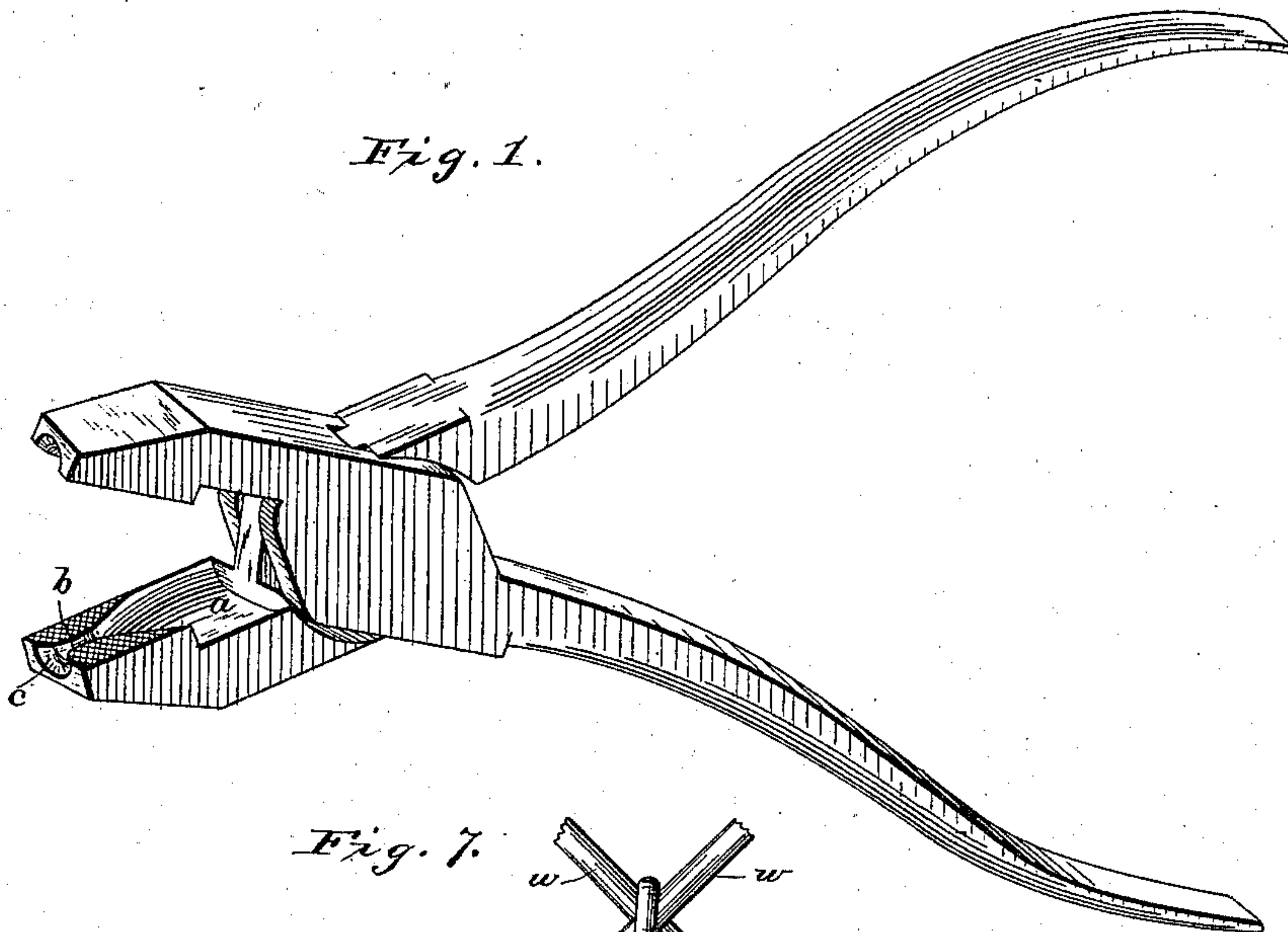


Fig. 7.

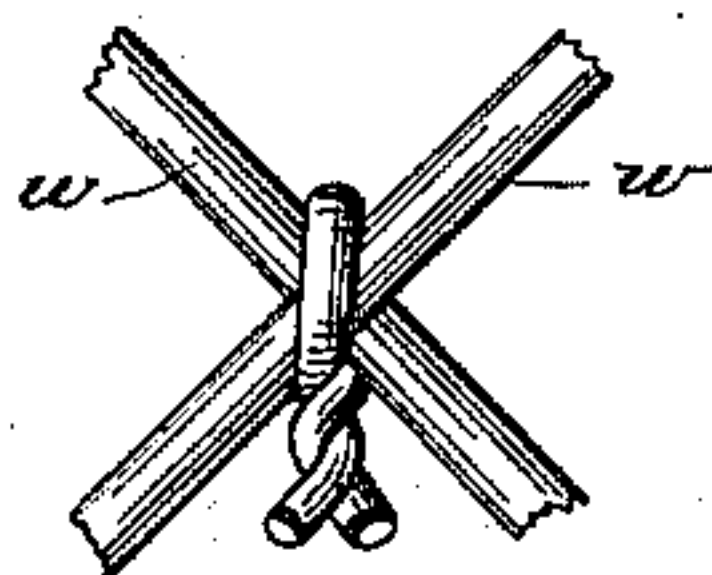


Fig. 2.

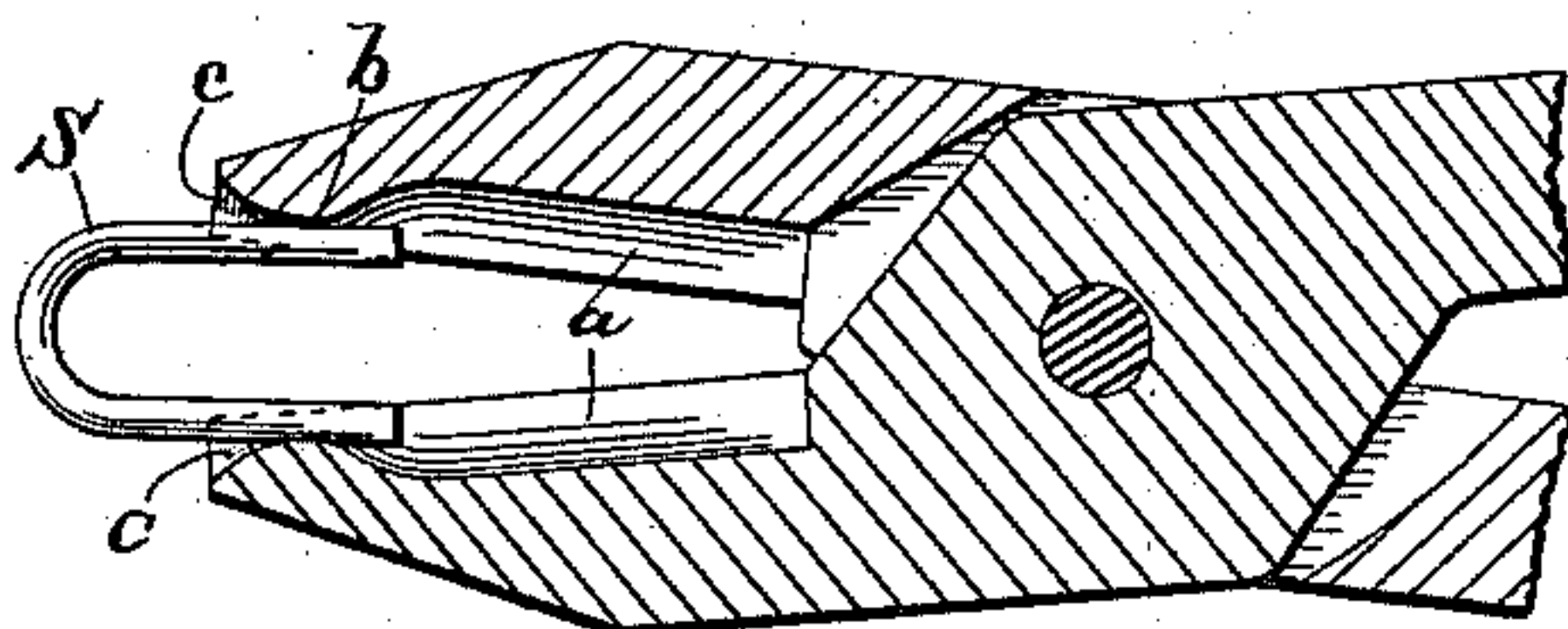


Fig. 5.

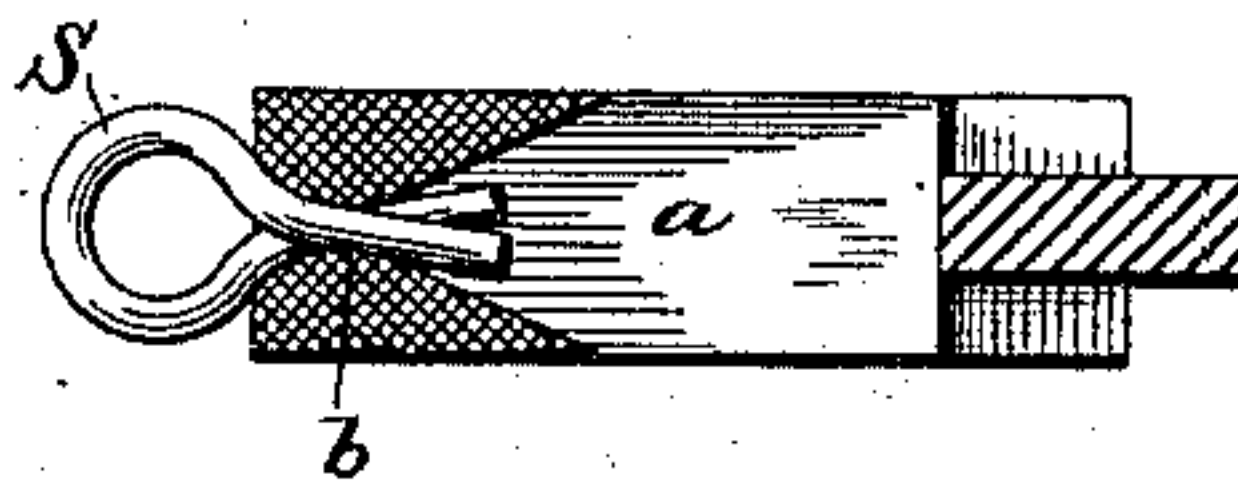


Fig. 3.

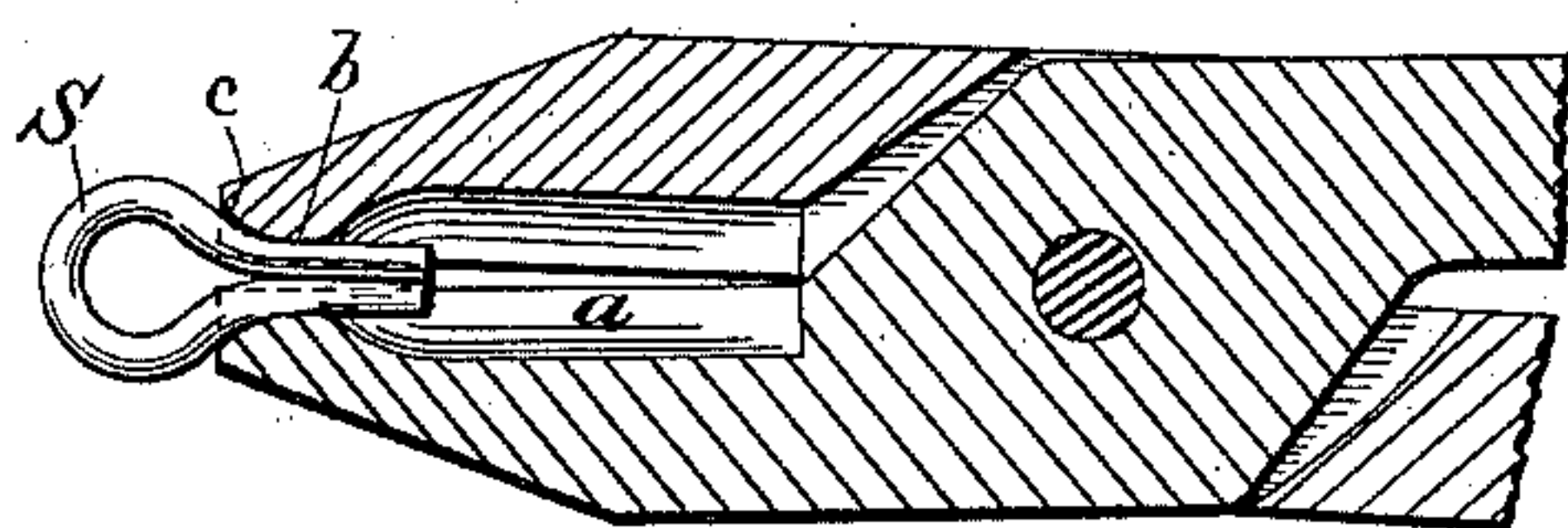


Fig. 6.

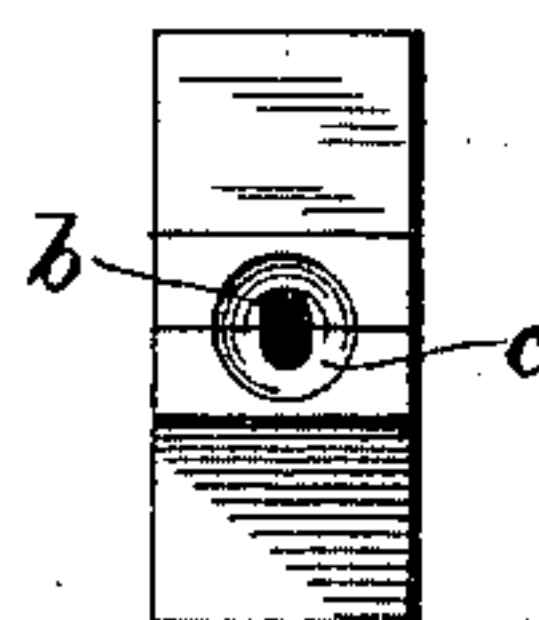
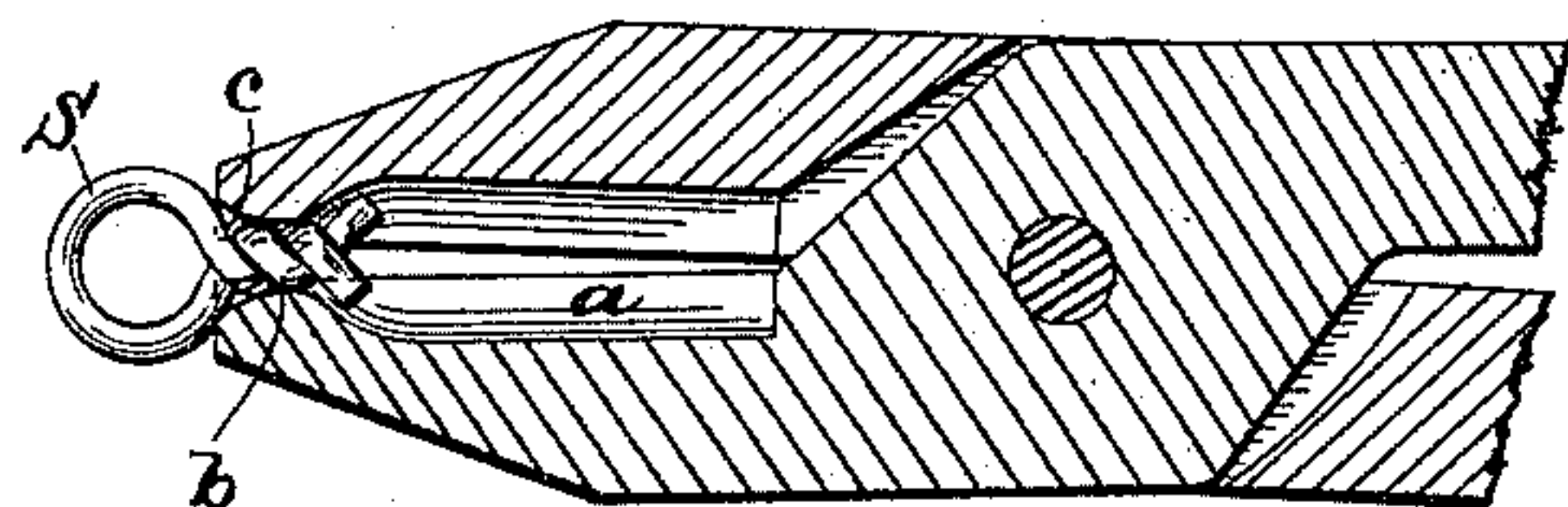


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPLEMENT FOR BENDING WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,318, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed September 5, 1887. Serial No. 248,840. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL W. NORRIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Elgin, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Implement for Bending Wire; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved implement for bending and twisting wire, and particularly one adapted to the bending and twisting of wire or wrought-metal staples around crossed fence-wires, or crossed wires in other structures, for the purpose of holding said crossed wires firmly and preventing them from slipping either longitudinally or laterally, as will be hereinafter fully explained.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved implement; Fig. 2, a sectional view through the jaws of the same and having a staple grasped therein; Fig. 3, a similar view showing the jaws closed and the position which the staple has assumed under the pressure; Fig. 4, another similar view showing the position of the staple after the final twist; Fig. 5, an inside plan view of one of the jaws; Fig. 6, an end view of the jaws closed, and Fig. 7 a view showing a staple applied to a couple of crossed wires.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The implement, it will be seen, consists, in effect, of a pair of pinchers whose jaws on their inner proximate faces are each formed with a recess or cavity, *a*, a narrow channel or groove, *b*, and a flared mouth or termination, *c*, to said channel or groove.

Each of the channels or grooves is formed of a size to easily accommodate one leg of the staple to be acted upon, so that when brought together the recess formed will be longer than it is broad, and both where it merges into the recess *a* on the one hand and into the flared

portion *c* on the other it is rounded and smoothed, as shown, so that no corner or angle will be left to scrape or cut the legs of the staple when the twist is made which secures the staple in position upon the wires. When it is desired, for instance, to secure firmly together two crossed wires, such as shown in Fig. 7, a staple—such as *S*—is caused to bestride the two wires. Then it is grasped by the jaws of the implement, as shown in Fig. 2, its legs entering the grooves *b*. This done, the next operation is to squeeze the legs together, as shown in Fig. 3, which accomplished, the implement, while still tightly grasped, is turned or rotated on its major axis, thereby causing the legs of the staple to be twisted around each other, as shown in Fig. 4, and causing the wires *w w* to be clamped with great force and held rigidly in position, as shown in Fig. 7. The peculiar shape of the cavity or recess *a* in the jaws enables the extremities of the legs of the staple to spread out or expand during the twisting operation, as shown in Fig. 5, and thereby facilitates the twisting.

This implement is especially useful for fastening together the crossed wires of wire fences and wired hedge fences, but can of course be used with effect wherever a staple is to be attached to a wire or two or more wires are desired to be secured together.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The herein-described implement for twisting wire or staples, consisting of the two co-operating jaws pivoted together, each of which is provided with a recess or cavity, substantially as described, and a channel for holding one of the legs of the staple, extending from said recess to the end of the jaw, where it terminates in a flared mouth, the recess formed by the two channels when brought together being oblong and having its greatest dimension transverse to the axis of the pivot of the jaws, as set forth.

DANIEL W. NORRIS.

Witnesses:

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