

(No Model.)

A. KILE.
WIRE SPLICING CLAMP.

No. 538,113.

Patented Apr. 23, 1895.

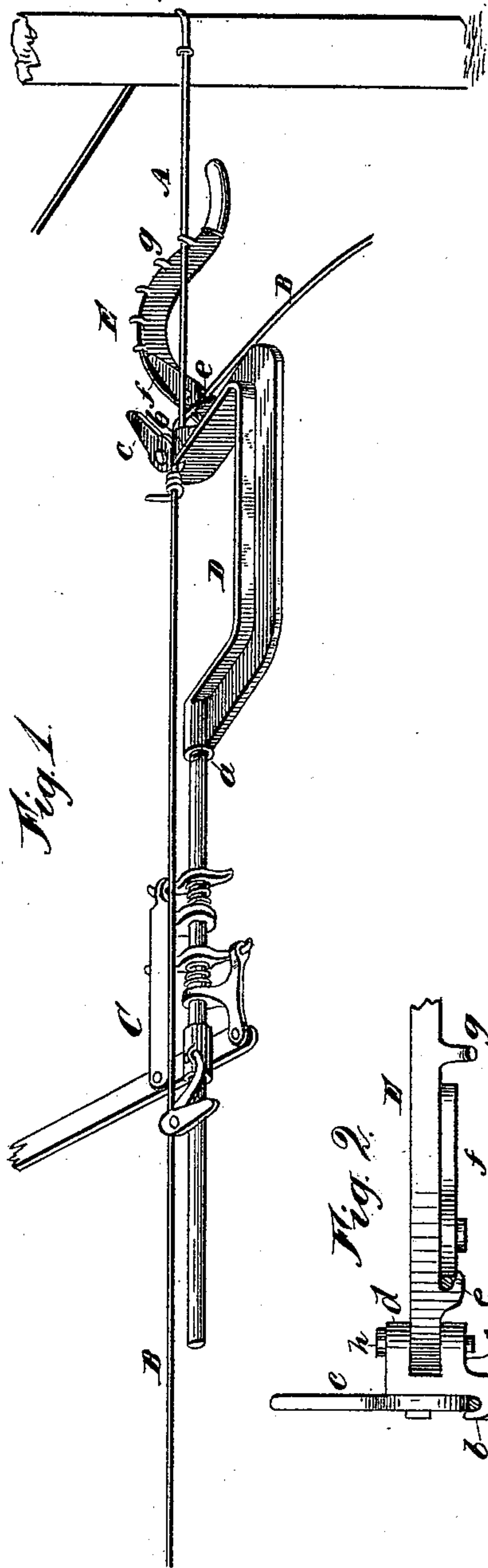


Fig. 1.

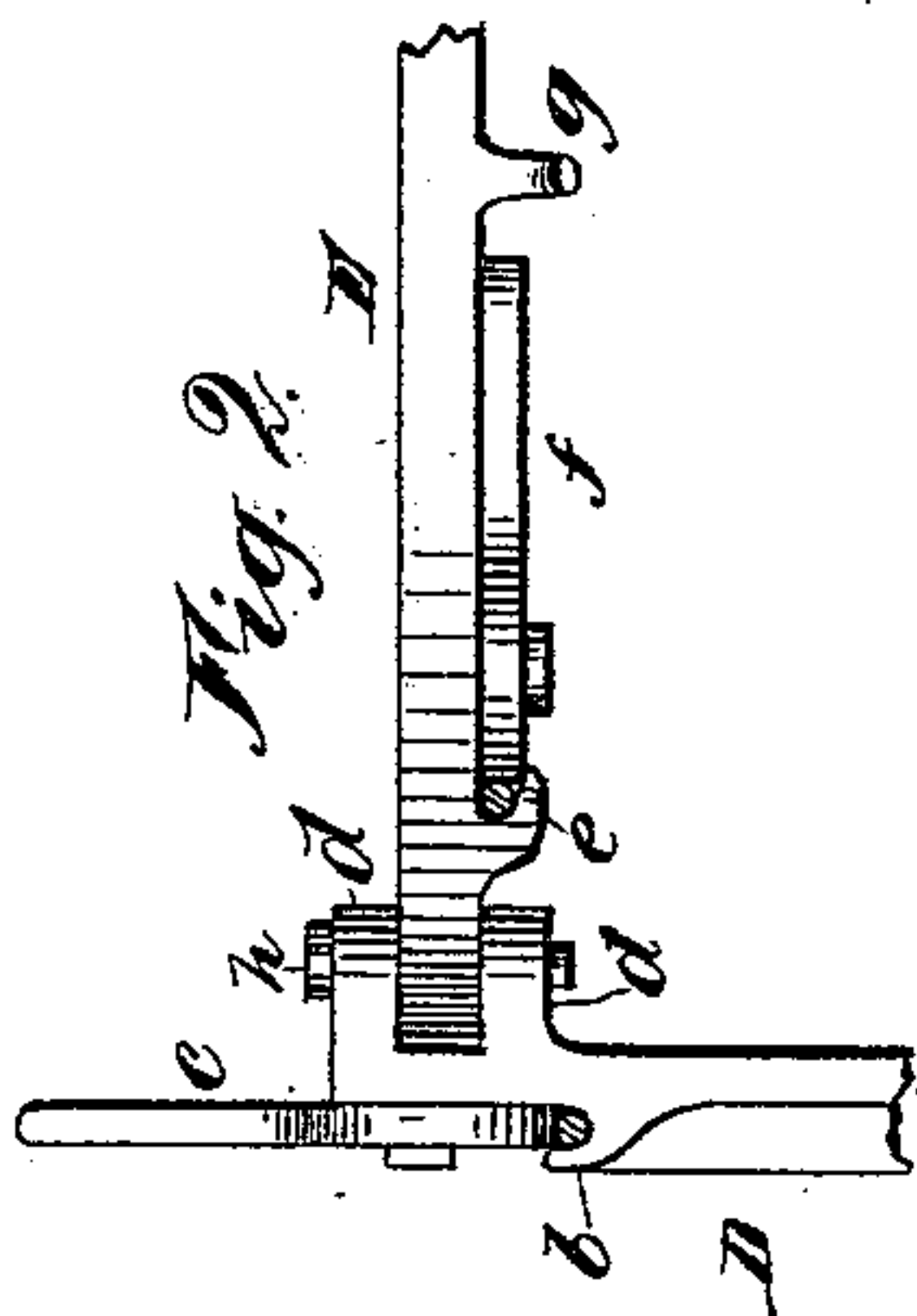


Fig. 2.

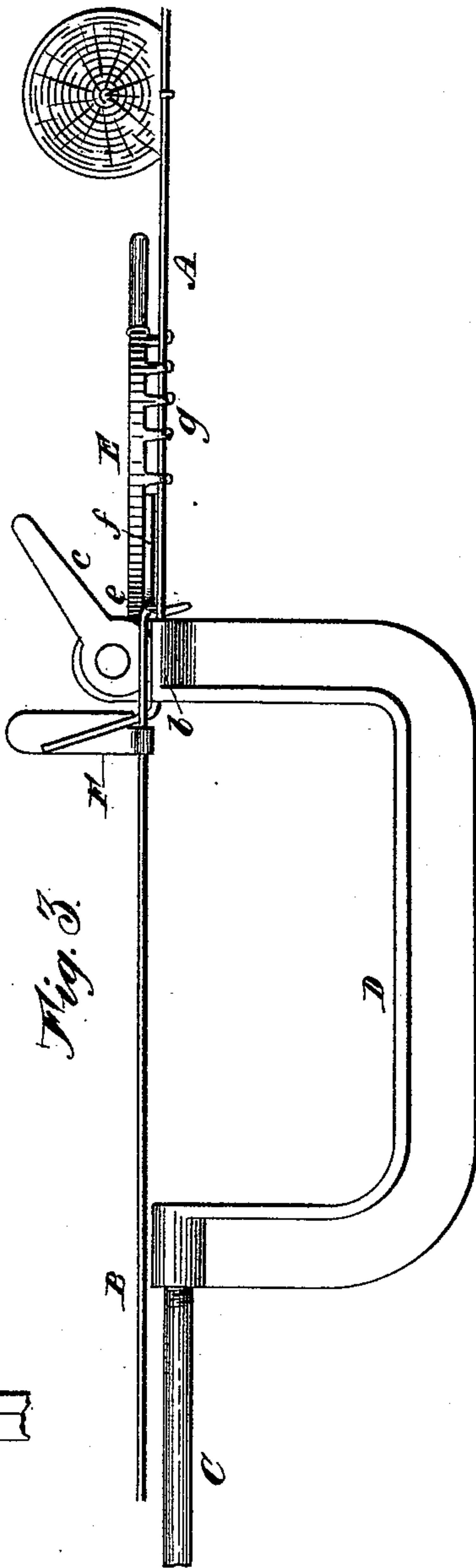


Fig. 3.

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ABRAHAM KILE, OF MOUNT AUBURN, IOWA.

WIRE-SPLICING CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,113, dated April 23, 1895.

Application filed September 10, 1894. Serial No. 522,655. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM KILE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Auburn, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splicers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates more particularly to wire-splicing devices used for building and repairing wire fence; and the object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient device for holding the wire at the point where the splice is made, in connection with a suitable stretcher to take up the slack therein. This object I attain by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a device embodying my invention, with a stretcher attached as in use. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary end view, showing detail of the clamping devices, and connection of the hand-lever with the main frame. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the splicer, with a portion of the stretcher rod attached thereto.

Referring now to the drawings, A and B designate the two portions of the fence-wire to be spliced, and C, a stretcher of well-known form and construction. This particular stretcher is used for the sake of illustration herein, as the splicer is adapted to be used in connection with many different styles of stretchers, the particular construction of which forms no part of this invention.

To one end of the stretcher is connected, as by screwing the parts together at *a*, the splicer-frame D. This is a stirrup or C-shaped frame, the open side of which admits of the revolution of the splicing-tool F and the connected free end of wire around the other wire in making the splice.

At the opposite end of the frame from the stretcher is pivoted an eccentric or cam-shaped clamp *c*, adapted to clamp the wire in a recess *b* formed in the frame opposite to said clamp.

At the back of this portion of the frame a hand-lever E is hinged at a right angle to said frame, by a pin or bolt *h* passing through it and lugs *d d* formed on the frame. A short distance therefrom a recess *e* is formed in said lever, and adjacent to this is a clamp *f*, similar to the clamp *c* already described. This lever is preferably curved, and near its upper, convex edge is provided with a series of hooks *g g g g*, adapted to catch on the wire A as the lever is depressed, the curvature of the lever admitting of greater or less tension, as desired.

In practice the wire A is secured in the clamp *b c*, its free end projecting to a point between the end-bars of the frame D. The wire B is then secured to the stretcher C and drawn taut. The free end of the wire B is held in position for splicing by carrying it across the clamp *c* and securing it to the lever E by the clamp *e f*. The lever is then depressed until the free end of the wire is as taut as desired and is there secured by one of the hooks *g* engaging the wire A. The free end of the wire A is then bent at right angles and coiled around the wire B by suitable means, as, for example, the simple and well-known tool F, shown in Fig. 3. The wire B is then released from the clamp *e f*, when the lever E drops down entirely out of the way in making the other portion of the splice. This is done outside the frame and in the same manner as that already described, the free end of the wire B having been first cut a suitable length to make the desired coil. The splice is then complete, and the splicer and stretcher are then detached from the fence-wire. It is to be understood that in practice these coils are wound so tightly around the other wire that they do not slip thereon and close the gap between them, when the clamps are released.

I am aware that many minor changes can be made and substituted for the construction shown and described, without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

I am also aware that my invention has been partially described in specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,255, dated August 7, 1894. I am, however, the same Abraham Kile to whom said Letters Patent were

granted, and no claim was therein made for any part of this invention, nor do I now seek to claim anything claimed in said Letters Patent.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. In a wire-splicer, the combination of the stirrup-shaped frame D, having recess *b* and lugs *d d*, the clamp *c*, and the lever E attached to the lugs and having recess *e* and clamp *f*,
10 substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a wire-splicer, the combination of the stirrup-shaped frame D, clamp *b* and *c*, curved

lever E having hooks *g* and clamp *e* and *f*, said lever being hinged to said frame and adapted to swing in a plane parallel with the wire, 15 whereby the lever may be held in any desired position by one of said hooks engaging said wire.

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

ABRAHAM KILE.

Witnesses:

I. N. CHENOWETH,

J. D. NICHOLS.