

(No Model.)

J. J. CORAM.
WIRE TWISTING TOOL.

No. 549,494.

Patented Nov. 12, 1895.

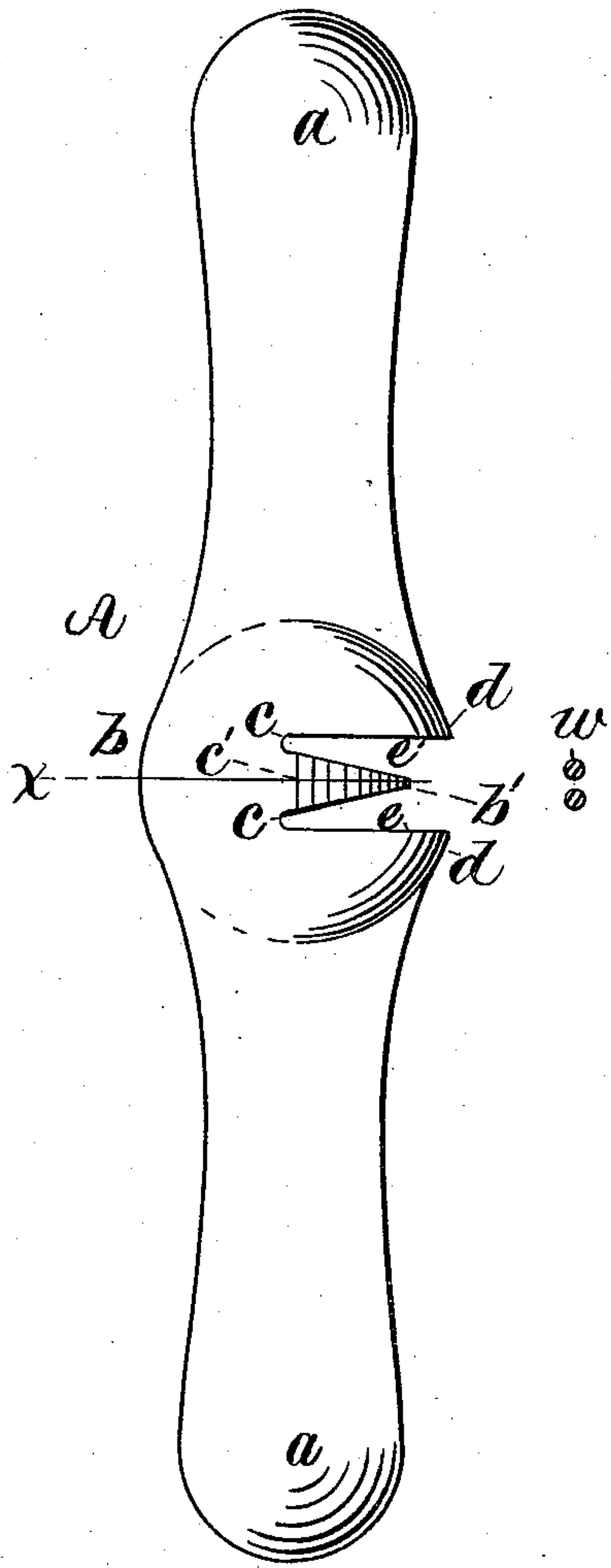


Fig. 1

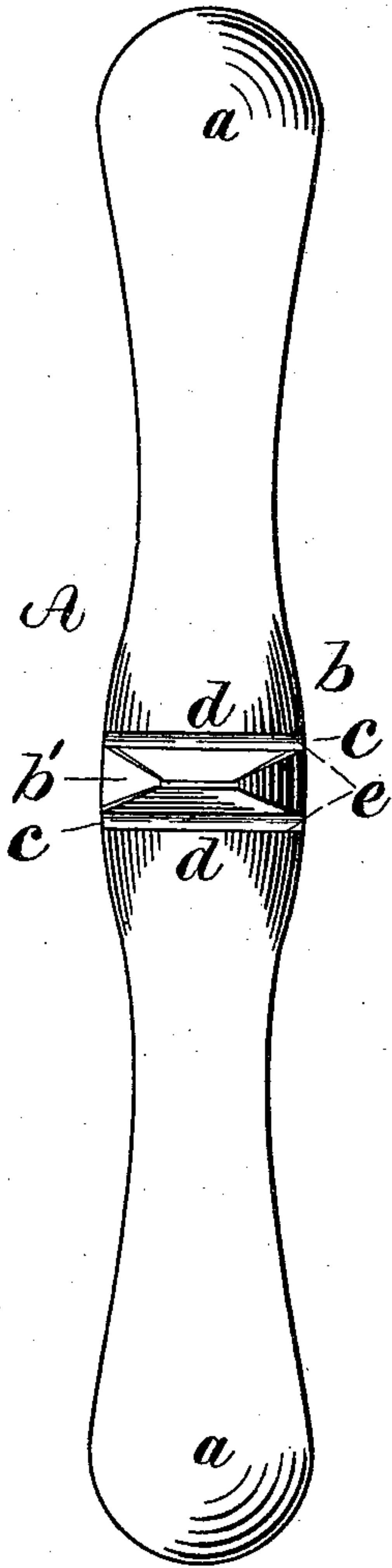


Fig. 2

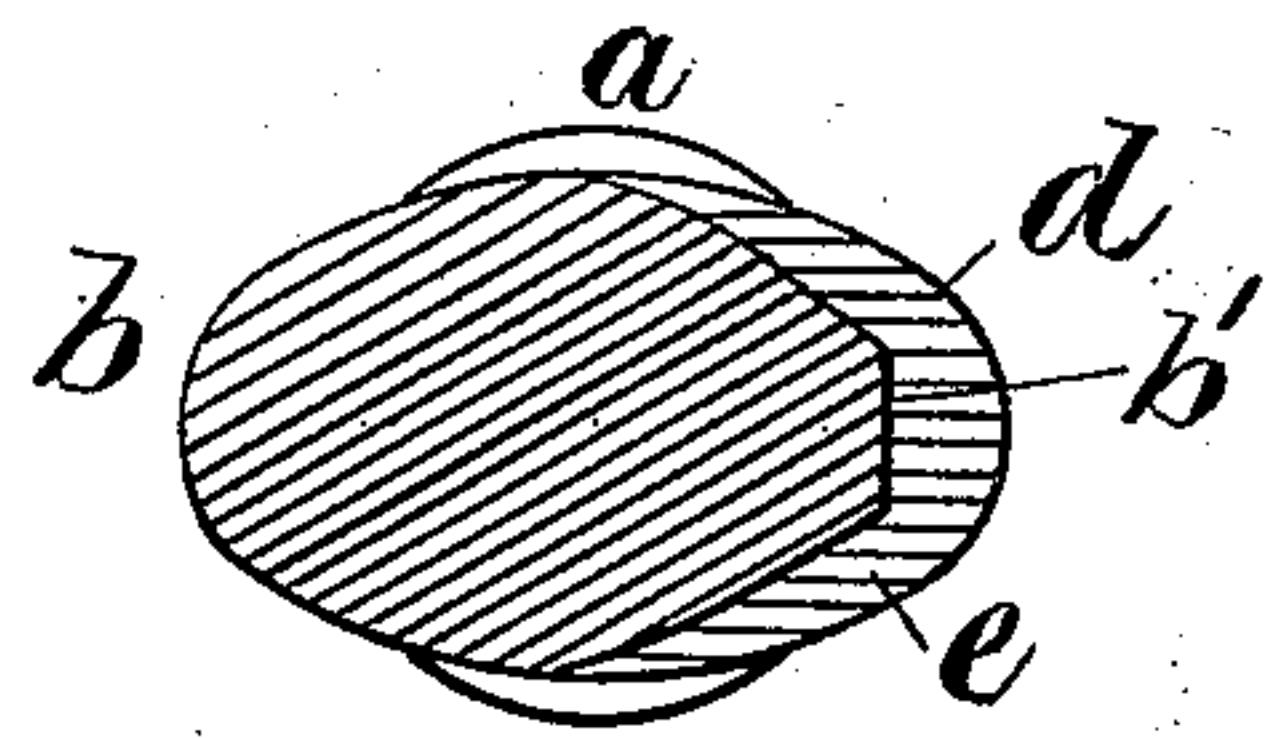


Fig. 3

Attest.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE-TWISTING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,494, dated November 12, 1895.

Application filed June 13, 1895. Serial No. 552,708. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. CORAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Twisting Tools; and I do 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 ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved tool for
15 twisting the wires together in the construction of composite wire fences having inserted pickets.

The object of my invention is the production of an improved tool for twisting the wires to-
20 gether, during the process of inserting the pickets, in the construction of wire fences, which is simple, durable, and cheap, which is positive in its operation, and which can be quickly and readily applied without the ne-
25 cessity of any adjustment of the wires in operating it.

Figure 1 is a vertical side elevation of my wire-twisting tool and a cross-section of two
30 wires in detail. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the tool, showing the face-opening and the twisting devices. Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross-section of the wire-twisting tool through line X, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A is the wire-twisting tool,
35 which is composed of a single piece of metal, (preferably of malleable iron,) having a strong central body *b*, which, as shown, is of substantially circular outline, although it may be made octagonal, square, or of any other desired
40 form suitable for the purpose and of sufficient thickness to resist the strain upon it in twisting the wires. It has an opening extending transversely through from one edge, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, to points *c*, which are a little
45 distance in rear of the central vertical line of the body *b*, so as to bring the axial line *c'* of the tool (in rotating it) in line with the wires, thus rendering the operation of twisting much easier. The upper and lower walls *e* of the
50 opening are parallel and are at right angles with the longitudinal line of the tool and the handles *a*, which latter extend outwardly in

opposite directions from the upper and lower edges of the body *b* and in the same vertical line, as seen in Fig. 1. The handles *a* are
55 rounded and increase in thickness toward their ends, which latter are quite round, so as to fit the hands comfortably and to be firmly gripped in operating the tool. By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that a triangular-
60 shaped tongue *b'* fills a portion of the space between the walls *e* (which latter form the faces of the jaws *d*) and that this tongue extends forwardly to a point a little in rear of the front opening of the jaws *d*. The tongue *b'* has its
65 base separated from the faces *e* of the jaws, at the rear of the latter, by grooves *c*, extending transversely through the body *b* from side to side. The upper and lower surfaces of tongue
70 *b'* are flattened and its angles slightly chamfered, and it decreases in width toward the point, which is midway of the jaws *d* in the middle horizontal line of the tube, the edge line of its terminal cutting the line of the
75 jaws *d* at right angles, as seen in Fig. 1. The grooves *c* receive the wires *w* in bringing the tool into position preparatory to twisting them together.

In operating my improved wire-twisting tool the operator grasps the handles *a*, faces
80 the lines of wire, holding the tool in a vertical position, with the open or face edge toward the wires *w*, as from left to right in Fig. 1, passing the jaws *d* over the latter until the tongue *b'* is inserted and pushed forward its full length
85 between the wires *w*, which are spread apart and seated in the grooves *c*. The tool is then rotated around its axis, formed by the twisting wire line, and the inserted picket is firmly bound and held in its place. Care is taken
90 to keep the tool firmly pressed against the wires *w*, during the operation of twisting them. The operation is repeated upon each of the lines of wires after the insertion of each picket, the direction of the twist being re-
95 versed each time.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a wire twisting-tool, the combination with the body having jaws *d*, with plane-sur-
100 faced, parallel walls *e*, of handles *a* extending from opposite points on said body, at right angles to the walls or faces of said jaws, and a tongue, triangular in its vertical section, between said plane-faced jaws, said tongue ter-

minating in a flat or chisel-shaped point, back of the opening between the latter, and having flattened upper and under surfaces, substantially as set forth.

5 2. In a wire twisting-tool, an enlarged body, substantially circular in outline, handles extending therefrom in opposite directions; parallel open jaws at right angles to the line of said handles; a tongue, triangular in vertical
10 section, having flattened upper and under surfaces, and extending to a point back of the front opening of said jaws, said tongue terminating in an edge in transverse line to the line of the latter, and to the longitudinal line of said
15 wire twisting-tool, substantially as shown.

3. In a wire twisting-tool, the enlarged body *b* having handles *a*, extending therefrom in opposite directions, said body having an opening extending inwardly and forming the par-

allel jaws *d*, with straight walls *e*; a flat-sur- 20
faced, triangular tongue between said walls *e*, having flattened upper and under surfaces, and terminating in a flat edge, cutting the line of said jaws, and back of the opening between the latter; whereby in the operation of said 25
tool, the front ends of said jaws may be passed over the wires, and the latter held between them before being separated by said tongue; thus facilitating easy and quick operation of
said wire twisting-tool, without the necessity 30
of any adjustment of the wires, as set forth.

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

JOHN J. CORAM.

Witnesses:

B. C. CONVERSE,
FOREST SPEAKS.