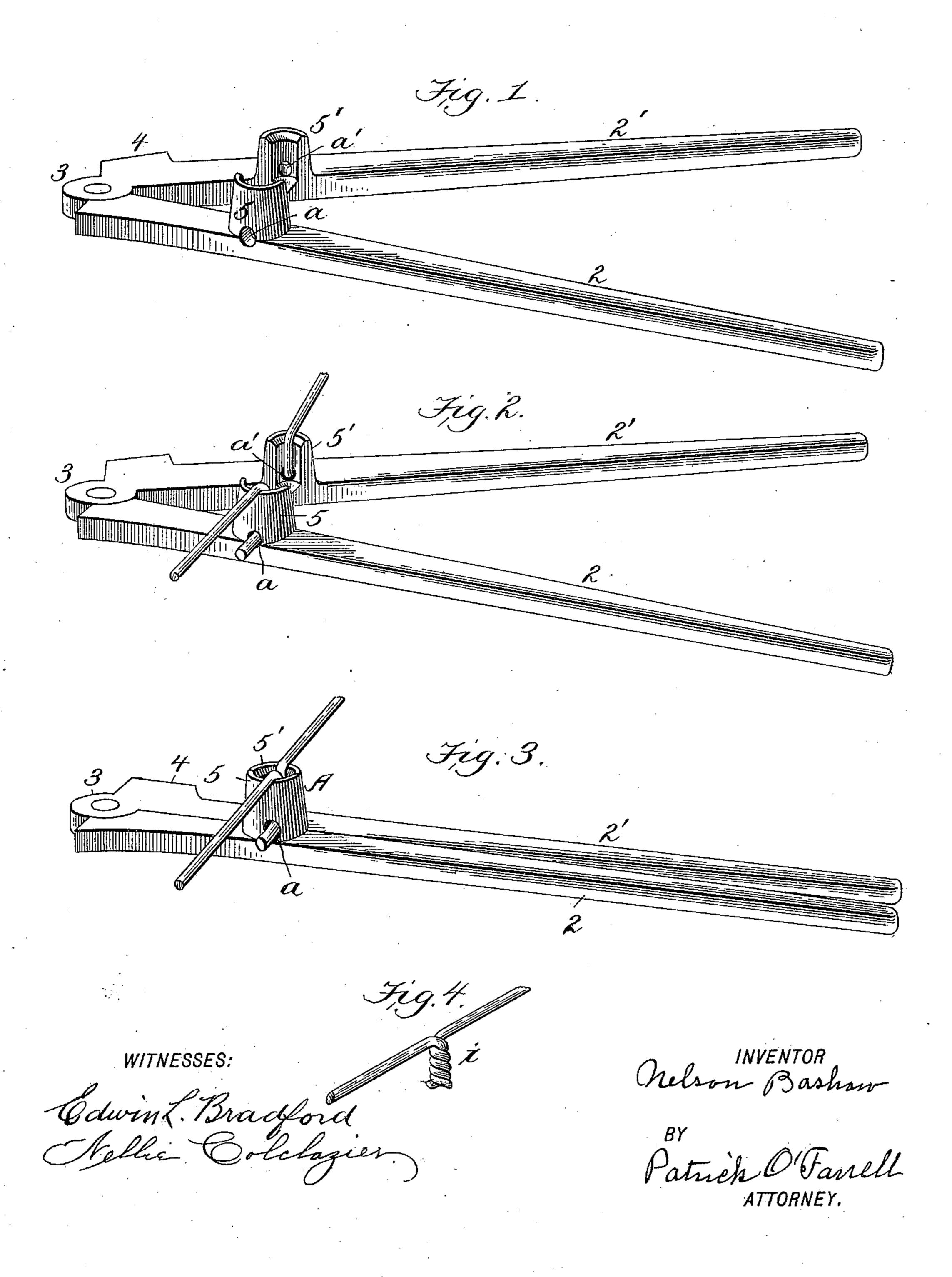
(No Model.)

N. BASHAW. WIRE SPLICER.

No. 550,090.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.



United States Patent Office.

NELSON BASHAW, OF LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES S. FRENCH, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-SPLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,090, dated November 19, 1895.

Application filed April 5, 1895. Serial No. 544,594. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Nelson Bashaw, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth 5 and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splicers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The primary object of my invention is the provision of a convenient hand-tool which is to be used for splicing the ends of wires together, and which will be portable, light, efficient, and easily manipulated, and which will 15 be convenient for the user to carry from place to place.

With these and such other ends in view as result from the specific structure of the implement the invention consists of the novel 20 features and the peculiar construction and combination of the parts which hereinafter will be more fully described and claimed, and which are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the said device embodying my invention with the prongs or handles partly open, showing the ends of the wires to be spliced in their respective posi-30 tions. Fig. 3 is a view with the handles together, showing the manner of twisting the ends of the wires. Fig. 4 is a view of the ends joined.

Referring to the drawings, the numerals 2 35 and 2' indicate the handles or prongs of the invention, which are of the usual tong shape and are held together at one end by a hinge 3. On one of the handles or prongs, near the joint or hinge 3, is an enlargement 4 to serve 40 as a hammer-head and which a user of the device will find very convenient and handy for various purposes.

On the top of each handle is a semicircular device 5 and 5', resembling an old-fashioned 45 bullet-mold, and forms when pressed together

a tubular post A. They are placed about two and one-half inches from the hinge, with holes a and a' running through the bottom of

the tubular device, as shown.

I operate my device as follows: Take one 50 end of the wire to be spliced—the left one, for example—and insert the end into the hole α of the left tubular section from the inside, as shown in Fig. 2. The tool should be used with the mold or tubular side up, and for con- 55 venience called the "top" side. Tip the tool to the side, making a kink in the end of the wire. Loosen this end of the wire and take the other broken end of the wire and do the same with it, passing the end through the 60 hole a'. Retaining it there, spread the handles of the instrument and take hold of the wire, formerly bent or kinked, passing the end through the hole a, as before described. Then draw the ends together by shutting the 65 handles of the tool. Then keeping the tool level and horizontal, turn it around in a circle as long as desired and until the wire is stretched as taut as may be desired. Open the tool by spreading the arms, and it loosens 70 at once, leaving a knot in the wire impossible to unfasten and as shown in Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

In a tool for splicing wire, a pair of tongs 75 having handles or prongs united at one end and having on each said prong or handle a semi-circular upright projection, which when the handles are pressed together forms a tubular post A, and holes a and a' passing through 80 the bottom, respectively, of the semi-circular projections, substantially as set forth and described.

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

NELSON BASHAW.

Witnesses: CHARLES S. FRENCH, HARRY O. SEYMOUR.