No. 651,896. Patented June 19, 1900.

C. STOOLFIRE.

WIREWORKING TOOL.

(Application filed May 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

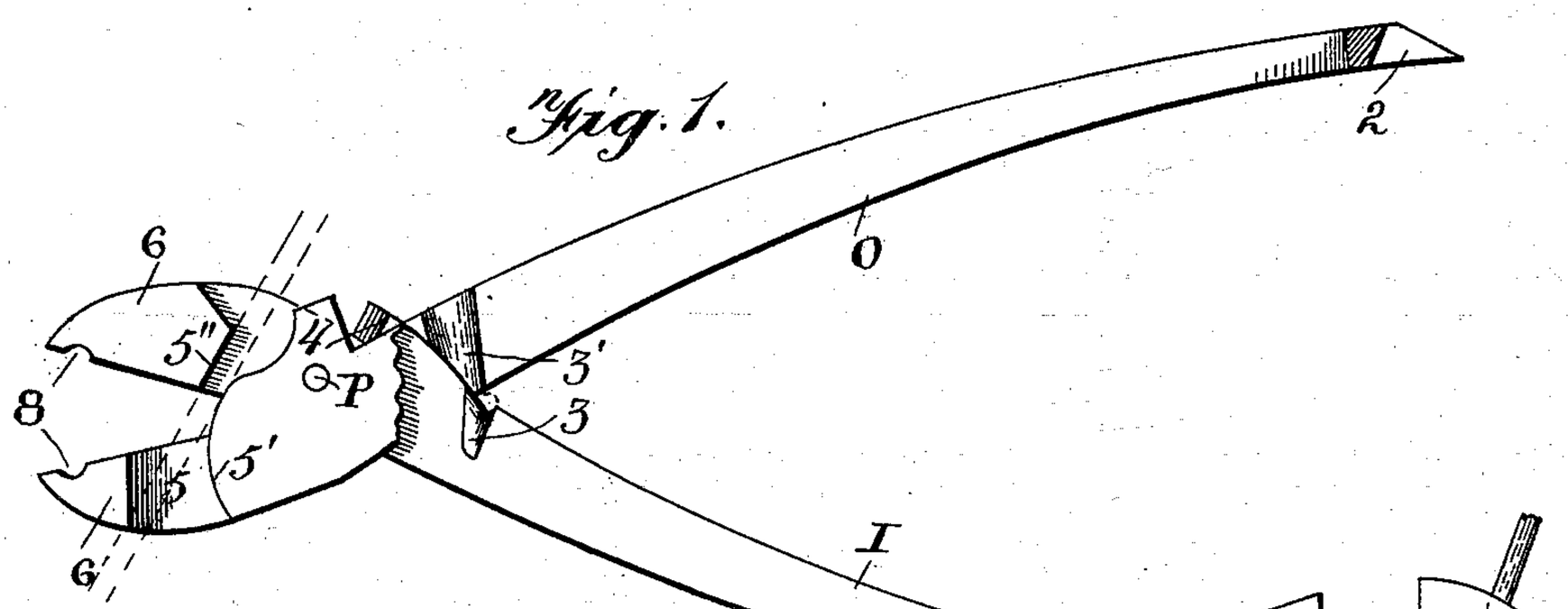


Fig. 2.

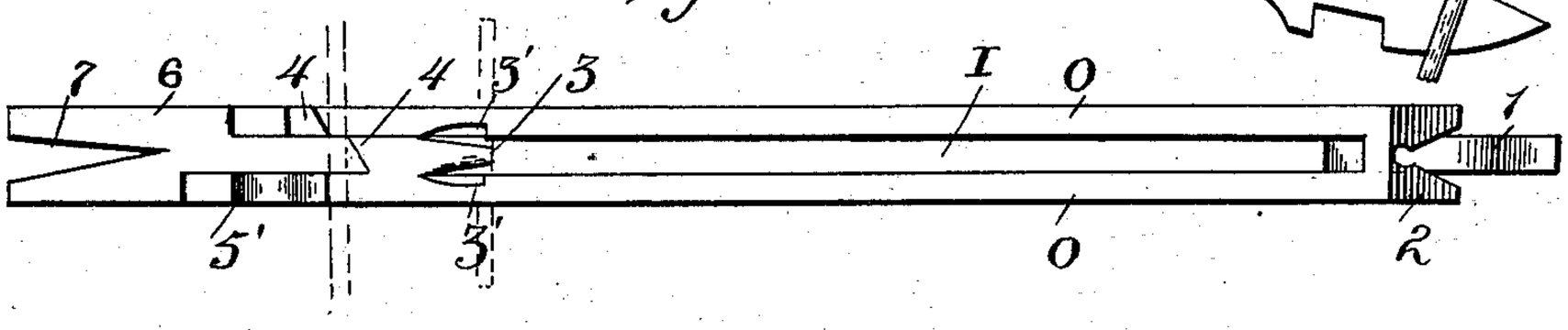


Fig. 3.

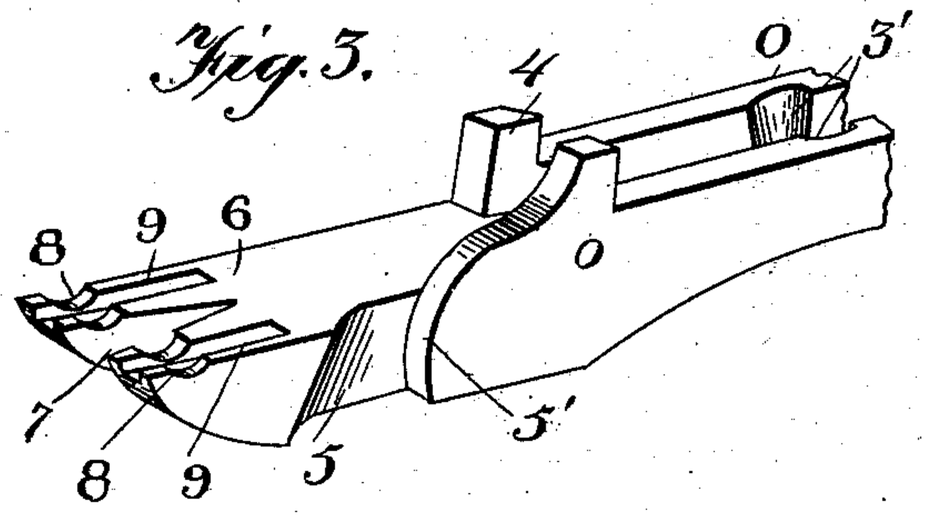


Fig. 4.

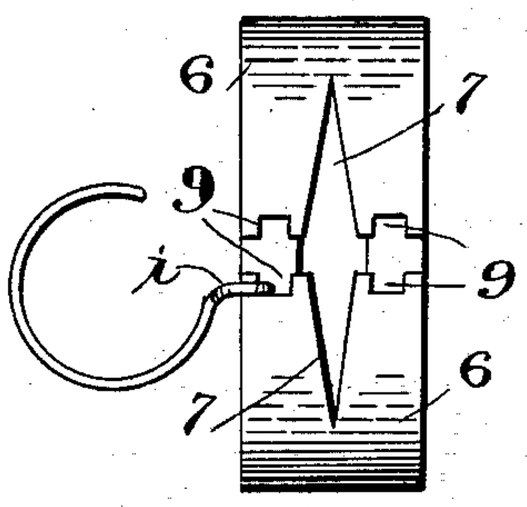
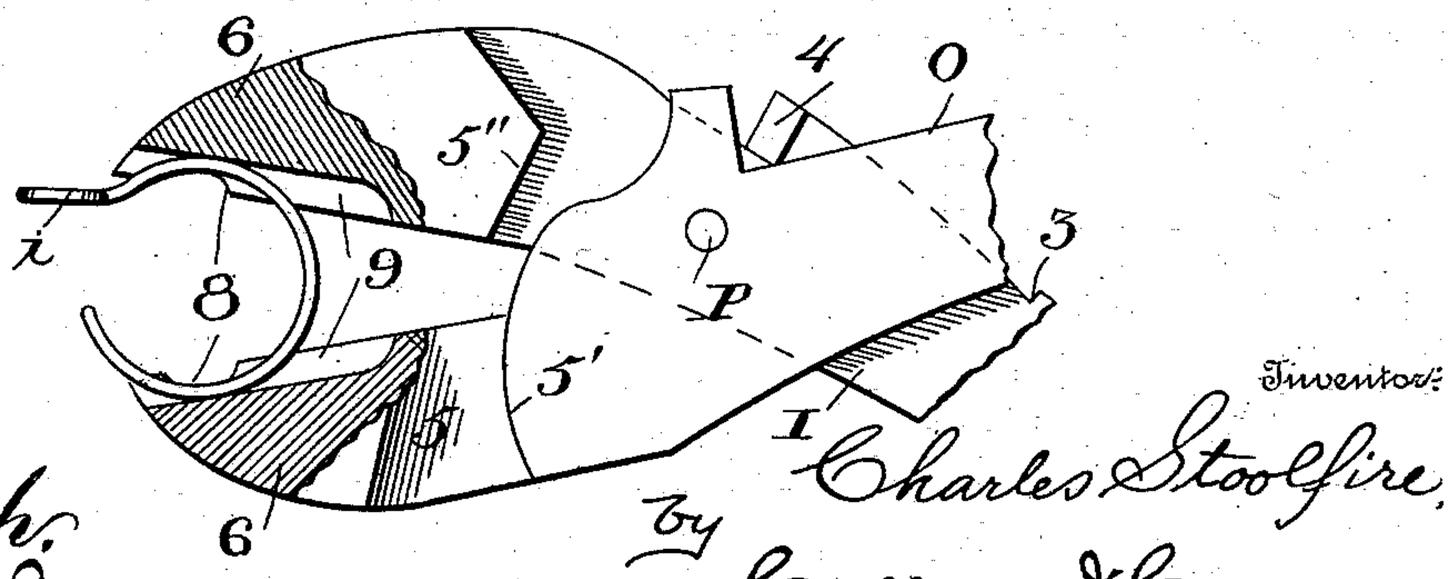


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES STOOLFIRE, OF MULHALL, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

WIREWORKING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 651,896, dated June 19, 1900.

Application filed May 27, 1899. Serial No. 718,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES STOOLFIRE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mulhall, Oklahoma Territory, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farmers' Tools; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to wireworking, and more especially to the tools used therein; and the object of the same is to produce a handy implement, which may well be called a "farmer's" tool.

To this end the invention consists in the tool described below and containing in one implement a number of devices useful to the agriculturist, more especially in the building and repairing of wire fences, although other tools are incidentally shown and described.

The following specification sets forth the preferred manner of constructing this tool, as shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tool with its jaws open, showing in dotted lines how a wire may be gripped, as for stretching, and how a stick may be placed in the wrench for securing leverage. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the wire-cutter in the act of severing a wire, which is dotted. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of one of the jaws of the tongs or pincers, illustrating the construction thereof, as for splicing wire or for ringing hogs. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the front end of the jaws as about coming together to clasp a small eye therein. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view showing how the grooves grasp a nose-ring.

The tool consists in an outer member O, whose handle is slotted for the reception of an inner member I, the two being pivoted where they cross, as at P. One end of the handle of one member, preferably the inner one, is formed with a V-shaped recess, as seen at 1, and this constitutes a wrench. The corresponding end of the other member is forked, as at 2, to form a claw for pulling nails or tacks. Over the upper edge of the inner member near the pivot is formed a groove 3, which coöperates with other grooves 3′ in the inner faces of the two parts of the outer member, so that when the two members are open and a short piece of straight wire passed across the groove 3 and the members then closed the wire will be bent into the form of a staple.

4 4 are two lugs with beveled and sharpened adjacent corners, which pass each other as the members are closed together, thus constituting a wire-cutter, as will be clearly understood. In one face of the jaws forward of the pivot the outer member is provided with a deep beveled notch 5, whose inner wall 5′ is struck on a curved line eccentric to the pivot, while the inner member is provided with a cam-face 5″, adapted to bind a wire obliquely against the eccentric wall 5′ when the two members are closed together. This constitutes a clamp, as for a fence-wire, and after so clamping it the tip of one of the jaws is placed against a support, such as a post, and the other end of the tool moved bodily, so as to stretch the wire.

6 6 are the arms of the members forward of the pivot, which arms are obviously approximated like the jaws of a pair of tongs when the members are brought together. As best seen in Fig. 4, the jaws 6 are cut through with longitudinally-alined notches 7, whose walls converge toward the pivot. The meeting faces of said jaws at opposite sides of these notches are provided with two pairs of parallel cavities 9, standing near the edges of the jaws and extending out to their outer ends and transversely across the meeting faces of said jaws 6, and on both sides of the notches 7 are formed oppositely-disposed notches 8, standing near to and parallel with the outer ends of the jaws. These notches 8 cross and intersect the cavities 9 and form means whereby a wire may be grasped and twisted.

This tool is preferably made of wrought-metal casting of the desired size or sizes, and the exact proportions and detailed constructions of the various parts are not essential.

The uses of the various incidental tools described above are well known, and most of them are of especial advantage in building and repairing wire fences or in working wire.

In splicing the meeting ends of two wires

the jaws are opened slightly and the notches 7 passed astride said ends, and then the entire tool is rotated on its longitudinal axis to draw the two wires across each other and interlock them by twists at the point where they are crossed.

The transverse notches 8, together with the longitudinal cavities or grooves 9, are of especial advantage in a tool for the purpose set forth above. As seen in detail in Fig. 4, after a small eye *i* is formed in the end piece of wire this eye can be passed over the projection at the outer corner of one of the jaws and the latter closed together, so as to hold the eye therein, but not to crush the wire. The tool can then be rotated or moved to carry the wire around some forming device, such as a round stick, whereby a hog-nose ring is produced. In Fig. 5 is shown how each of two of such nose-rings is grasped simultaneously by the grooves or cavities 9, and it will be clear that by passing these astride the cartilage of the snout both rings can be inserted instantaneously.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A wireworking-tool comprising two crossed and pivoted members having deep longitudinal alined notches in the ends of its jaws, and transverse coöperating notches across the faces of said jaws near their tips, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A wireworking-tool comprising two crossed and pivoted members forming jaws forward of their pivot, which jaws are provided with deep alined notches, oppositely-disposed longitudinal cavities in the faces of the jaws at opposite sides of said notches and extending out to the ends of the jaws, and oppositely-disposed transverse notches in the faces of the jaws extending out to the sides of the latter, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A tool of the character described comprising two crossed and pivoted members whose extremities forward of the pivot form jaws having faces adapted to contact when closed; two pairs of parallel and oppositely-disposed longitudinal cavities 9 9 in the meeting faces of said jaws near their outer edges and extending out to their ends; and oppositely-disposed transverse notches 8 in the meeting faces of said jaws near and parallel with their outer ends, extending out to their sides, and intersecting said cavities, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature this the 9th day of May, A. D. 1899.

CHARLES STOOLFIRE.

Witnesses:
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