

No. 675,922.

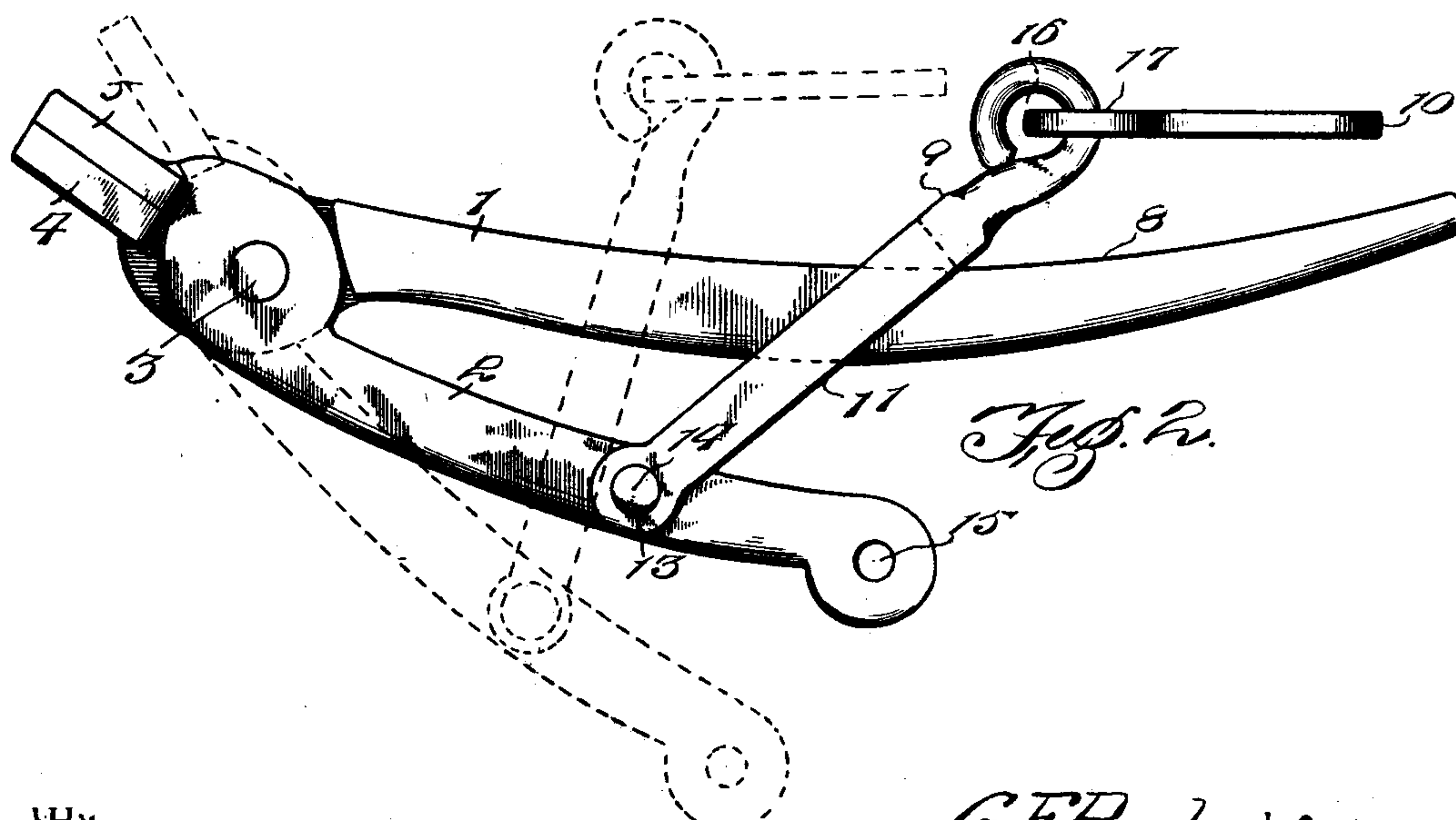
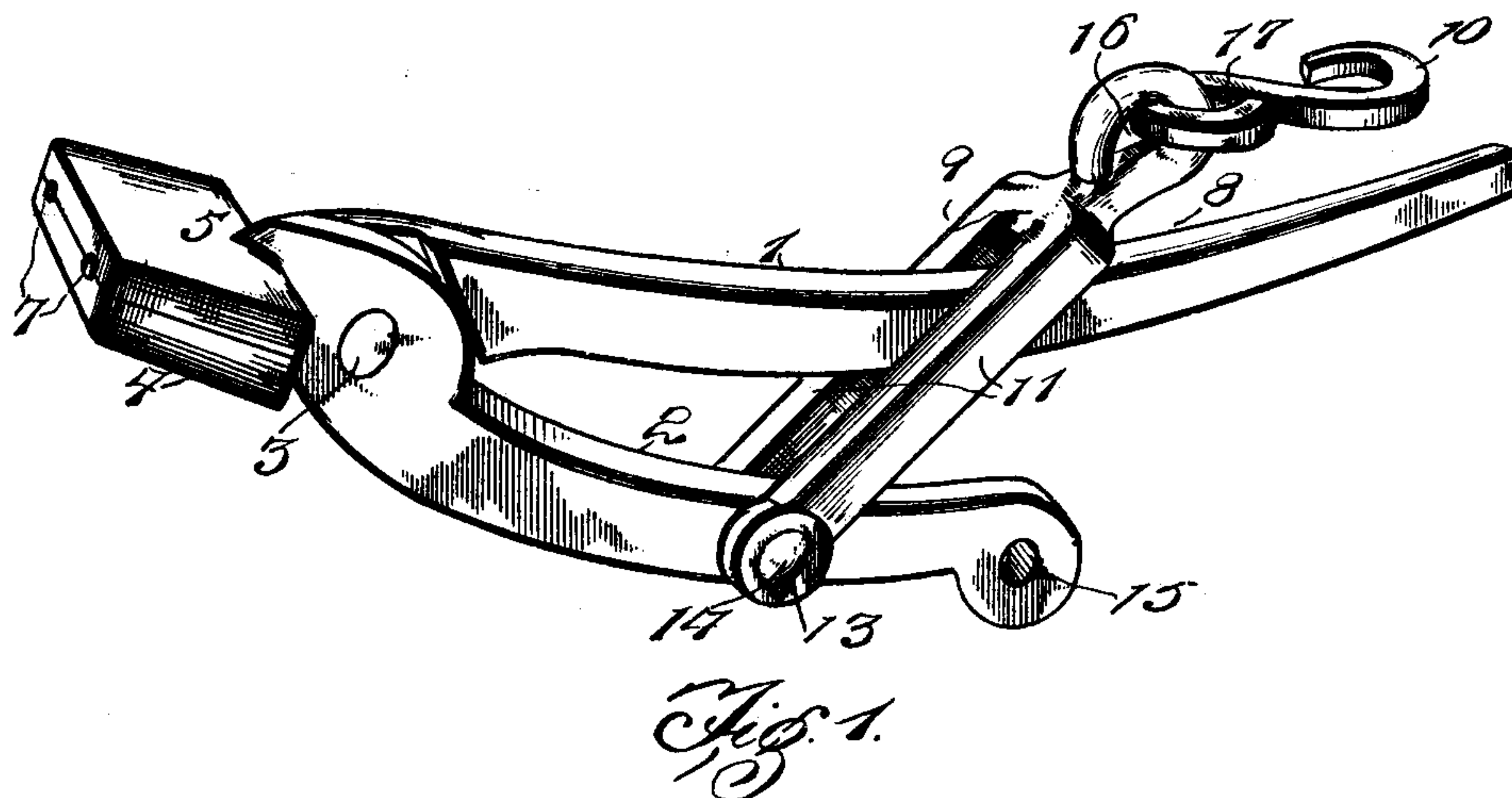
Patented June 11, 1901.

G. F. BEALS.

DEVICE FOR CLAMPING AND HOLDING WIRES.

(Application filed Feb. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. BEALS, OF IRONDALE, MISSOURI.

DEVICE FOR CLAMPING AND HOLDING WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,922, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed February 23, 1901. Serial No. 48,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BEALS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Iron-
dale, in the county of Washington and State
5 of Missouri, have invented a new and useful
Device for Clamping and Holding Wires, of
which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in
devices for clamping and holding wires.

10 The object of the present invention is to
provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient
device designed to be connected with a wire-
stretcher and capable of firmly clamping
and holding wires while the same are being
15 stretched and adapted to receive and hold a
pair of fence-wires when it is desired to con-
struct fences partly of wire and partly of wood.

The invention consists in the construction
and novel combination and arrangement of
20 parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated
in the accompanying drawings, and pointed
out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective
view of a wire-clamping device constructed
25 in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is
a side elevation of the same.

Like numerals of reference designate corre-
sponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

1 and 2 designate two bars or members con-
30 structed of suitable metal and connected to-
gether between their ends by a suitable pivot
3 and adapted to open and close similarly to
a pair of pincers and provided beyond the
pivot with rectangular jaws 4 and 5, arranged
35 in planes at right angles to the planes of the
body portions of the bars or members and ex-
tending laterally therefrom and adapted to
engage the wires to be stretched. The rec-
tangular jaws, which are provided with inner
40 flat faces, fit squarely together and are also
provided with wire-receiving grooves 7, which
may be of any desired size to suit the char-
acter of the wire to be operated on and which
may have smooth or roughened faces to se-
45 cure the necessary engagement of the jaws.
The jaws may also be made of different sizes,
and the device may be employed for stretch-
ing fence-wires and telegraph and telephone
wires. Cables may also be operated on, the
50 device being of course constructed of a size
to receive the wires or cables to be stretched.
Each jaw is provided with a pair of grooves

to enable a pair of fence-wires to be simulta-
neously stretched when it is desired to con-
struct a fence partly of wire and partly of 55
wood, wooden slats or pickets being placed
between the wires and secured to the same
by twisting the latter or any other suitable
means, as will be readily understood.

The bar or member 1, which is longer than 60
the other bar or member 2 and which diverges
therefrom, is curved and presents an outer
concave edge 8, adapted to be engaged by a
yoke or shackle 9, pivoted to the bar or mem-
ber 2 and provided at its outer end with a 65
hook 10 or other suitable device for connect-
ing it to a wire-stretcher, and when there is
a strain on the shackle it will draw the bars
or members toward each other and cause the
jaws to firmly engage a wire. The shackle 70
or yoke is provided with a longitudinal slot
or opening having two sides 11, which strad-
dle the bars or members and which are pro-
vided at their outer ends with eyes 13 for the
reception of a pivot 14 for connecting the 75
shackle or yoke to the bar or member 2. The
bar or member 2 is provided with eyes or
openings located at its end and at a point be-
tween its ends and adapted to receive the
pivot 14. The pivot 14 is adapted to be placed 80
in the eye or opening 15 at the end of the bar
or member 2 when it is desired to increase the
leverage or clamping power of the device.
The shackle or yoke is provided at its outer
end with an eye 16, which is linked into an 85
eye 17 of the hook, which may be connected
with a wire-stretcher, as before explained, or
be anchored for holding a wire.

It will be seen that the device is exceed-
ingly simple and inexpensive in construction, 90
that it possesses great strength and durabil-
ity, and that it is adapted to readily clamp
and release a wire or cable.

What I claim is—

1. A device of the class described compris- 95
ing two bars or members pivoted together be-
tween their ends and provided at their outer
ends with jaws and having inner diverging
portions, and a yoke straddling the inner por-
tion of one of the bars or members and en- 100
gaging the same at a point between the ends
thereof and pivotally connected with the other
bar or member, said yoke being provided at
its outer end with means for anchoring it or

connecting it to a wire-stretcher, substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described comprising two bars or members pivoted together between their ends and provided at their outer ends with jaws, one of the bars or members having its inner portion curved and extending beyond the other bar or member, and a yoke pivoted to the latter and straddling and engaging the curved bar or member, substantially as described.

3. A device of the class described comprising two bars or members pivoted together between their ends and provided at their outer ends with jaws, the inner portion of one of

the bars or members being curved and extended beyond the other bar or member, a yoke or shackle pivoted to the latter and straddling the curved bar or member and provided at its outer end with means for connecting it to a wire-stretcher or the like, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE F. BEALS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
F. M. DEGGENDORF.