No. 750,630. PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

B. B. FELTUS.

WIRE WORKING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

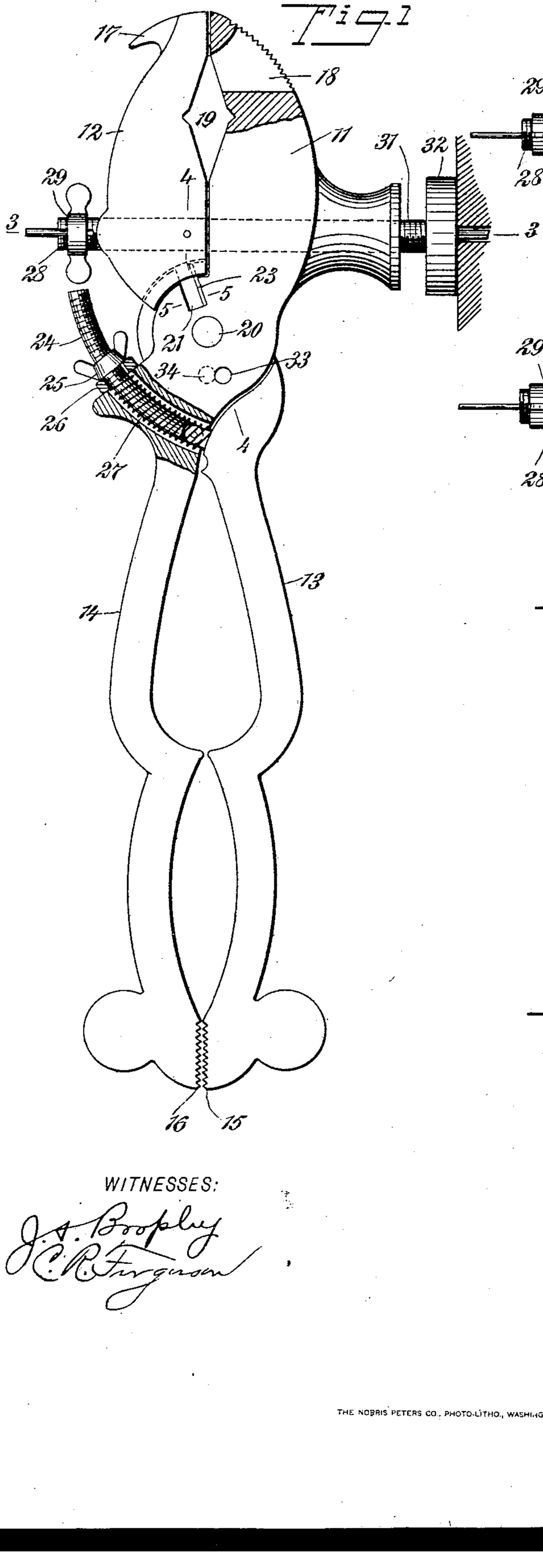


Fig. 2

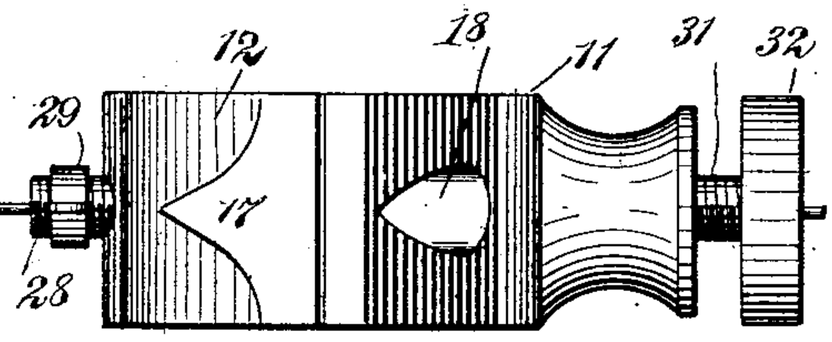


Fig. 3

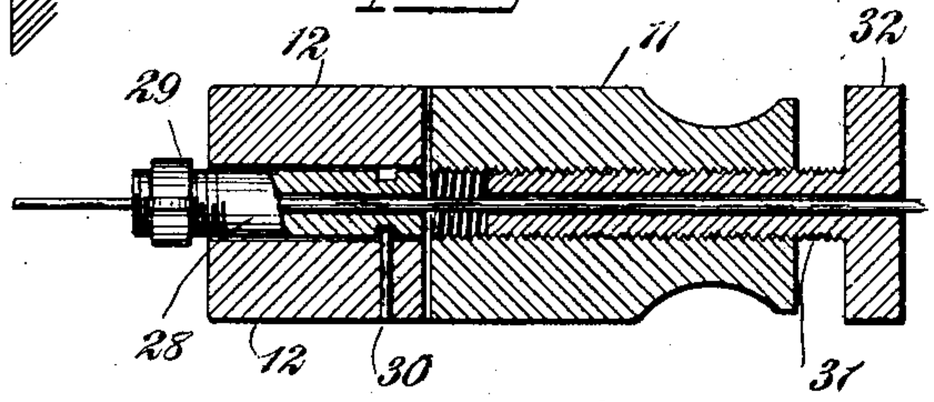


Fig. 4

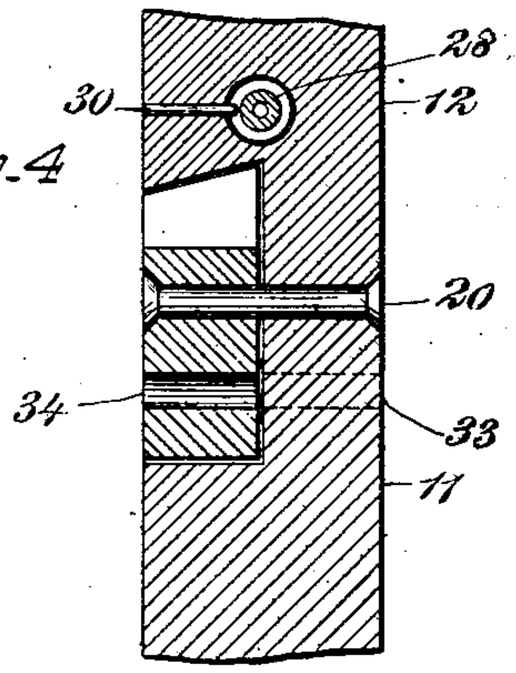
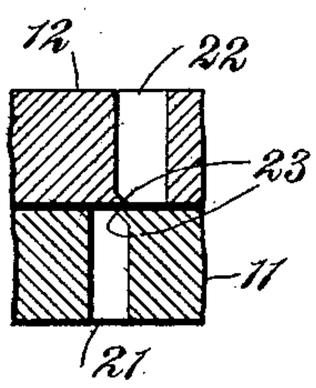


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

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No. 750,630. Patented January 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARTON BALFOUR FELTUS, OF MINGARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA.

WIRE-WORKING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,630, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed September 12, 1902. Serial No. 123,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARTON BALFOUR FELTUS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Mingary, South Australia, Australia, have invented a new and Improved Wire-Working Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates particularly to improvements in tools for manipulating wire in building wire fences, the object being to provide a tool of simple construction and having in its several devices implements for stretching, twisting, holding, and cutting wire, and other devices found useful in fence-building.

I will describe a wire-working tool embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a wire-working tool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, 11 12 indicate the two jaws for clamping or holding wire and attached, respectively, to handles 13 14, which at the ends have wire-clamping jaws 15 16. At the end of the jaw 12 a hook 17 is formed, which may be used for drawing staples from a post, and the jaw 11 is provided with an opening 18, the walls of which converge to a point at the upper end, and through this opening a wire may be passed to the jaws. The inner surfaces of the jaws are spread somewhat apart, as indicated at 19, and this portion serves as a wrench and also as a splice-closer. The jaws are pivoted together at 20, and above the pivotal point the jaws are provided with openings 21 22, at the inner ends of which are wire-cutting blades 23. When the jaws are slightly spread apart, a wire may be passed through the openings 21 22. Then by forcing the handles together the wire may be cut.

Pivotally connected to the handle 13 is a curved threaded bolt 24, which passes through an opening in the handle 14 and is provided with a thumb-nut 25, which bears against a washer 26, arranged between the nut and the surface of the handle. Obviously by manipulating the nut 25 the jaws may be clamped tightly together or upon the work to be held, as in a vise. Upon loosening the thumb-nut a spring 27, surrounding the bolt 24, will serve to separate the jaws.

Arranged to rotate in an opening in the jaw 12 is a sleeve 28, which is slightly tapered and threaded at its outer end, and this outer end is slitted at intervals, so that by manipulating a thumb-nut 29 on the threaded portion the said outer end will serve as a clamp for engaging wire. This sleeve 28, as before stated, is mounted to rotate in the jaw 12; but to prevent its longitudinal movement therein a pin 30, attached to the jaw, extends into an annular channel formed in the sleeve, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Arranged in the jaw member 11 is a tubular bolt 31, the longitudinal opening of which is in line with the opening of the sleeve 28, and the outer end of this bolt 31 is provided with a head 32, which may serve as a hammer. The devices just described—that is, the sleeve 28 and the bolt 31—are designed for stretching wire, and the operation is as follows: Assuming a wire to be rigidly secured to one post and it is desired to secure it to the next post, the end of the wire is passed through a hole in said next post and also through the bolt 31 and the sleeve 28 and clamped by the outer end of said sleeve. Before clamping, however, the head 32 is to be placed against the surface of the post. Then after clamping by rotating the tool around the wire the tool will be moved away from the post, which of course is caused by the bolt 31, and the wire will be stretched, and the rotating sleeve will prevent twisting of the wire. When sufficiently stretched, the wire is to be plugged in the hole of the post.

Each jaw below the pivotal point is provided with a transverse opening, (indicated at 33 and 34.) When the jaws are close together, the said openings will be out of alinement; but when moved slightly apart the openings may be brought into alinement. Then the ends of two wires designed to be twisted to-

gether are to be inserted in the openings. Then by clamping the same together by pressure on the handles 13 and 14 and turning the tool the said ends of the wires will be twisted together.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A wire-working tool comprising jaws, a tubular wire-clamping device mounted to rotate in one of the jaws, and a tubular bolt operating in the other jaw, the opening of said bolt being in alinement with the opening of the clamping device, substantially as specified.

2. A wire-working tool comprising two jaws, a sleeve mounted to rotate in one of the jaws, a clamping device at the outer end of said sleeve, and a tubular bolt operating in the other jaw and having a head, the opening of said bolt being in alinement with the opening of the sleeve, substantially as specified.

3. A wire-working tool comprising jaws, handles on said jaws, one of said jaws having a transverse opening, a curved bolt pivoted to one of the jaws and passing through said opening, and a clamping-nut on said bolt, substantially as specified.

4. A wire-working tool comprising clamping-jaws, wire-stretching devices carried by the jaws, cutters carried by the jaws, the said jaws being provided with transverse openings normally out of alinement for receiving the ends of wires to be twisted together, and means for clamping the jaws together, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BARTON BALFOUR FELTUS.

Witnesses:
CHAS. A. MURPHY,
ALFRED H. GLIDDON.