

No. 811,567.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

G. S. MAJORS.  
WIRE WORKING TOOL.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1904.

Fig. 1.

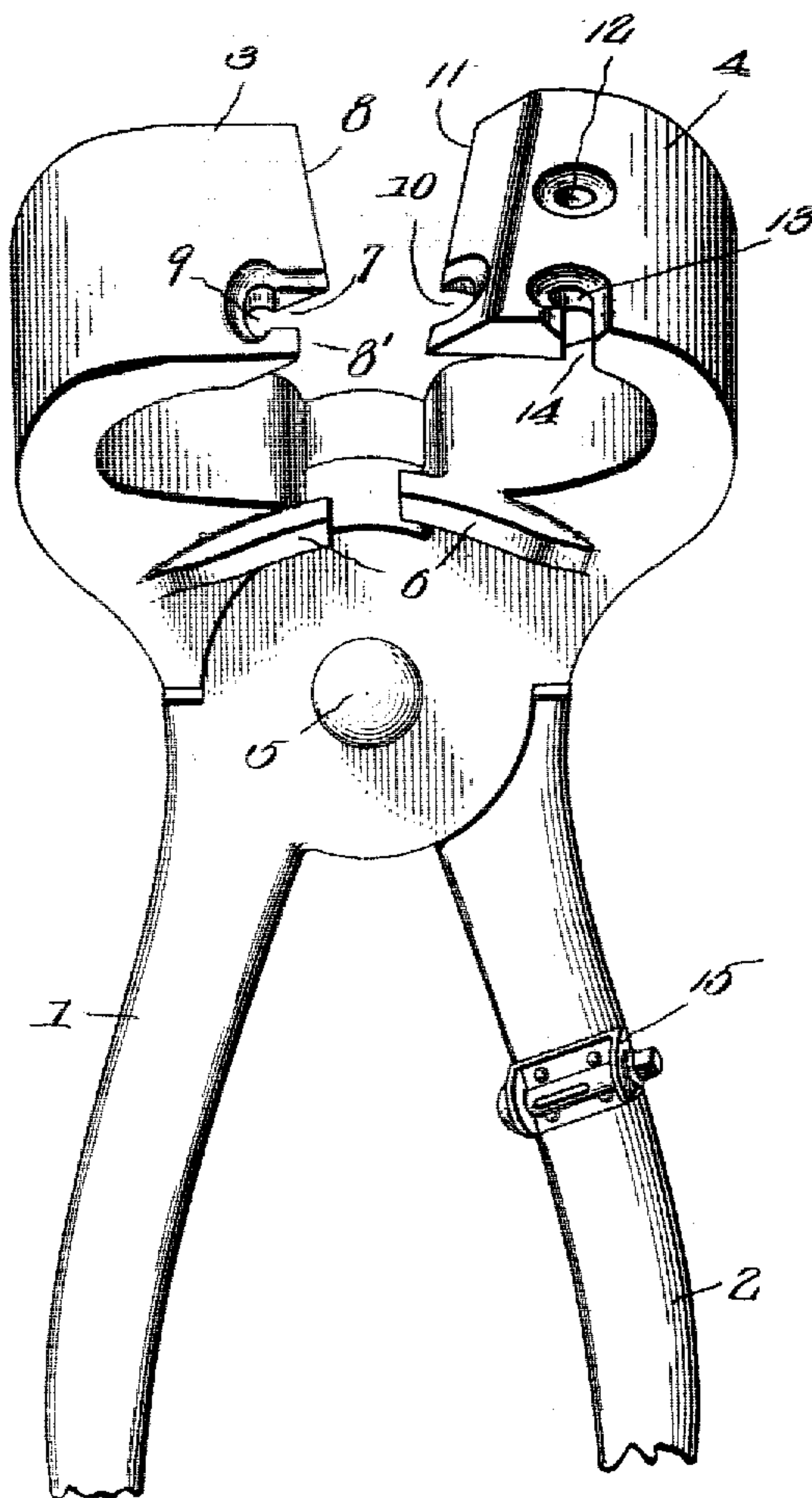


Fig. 2.

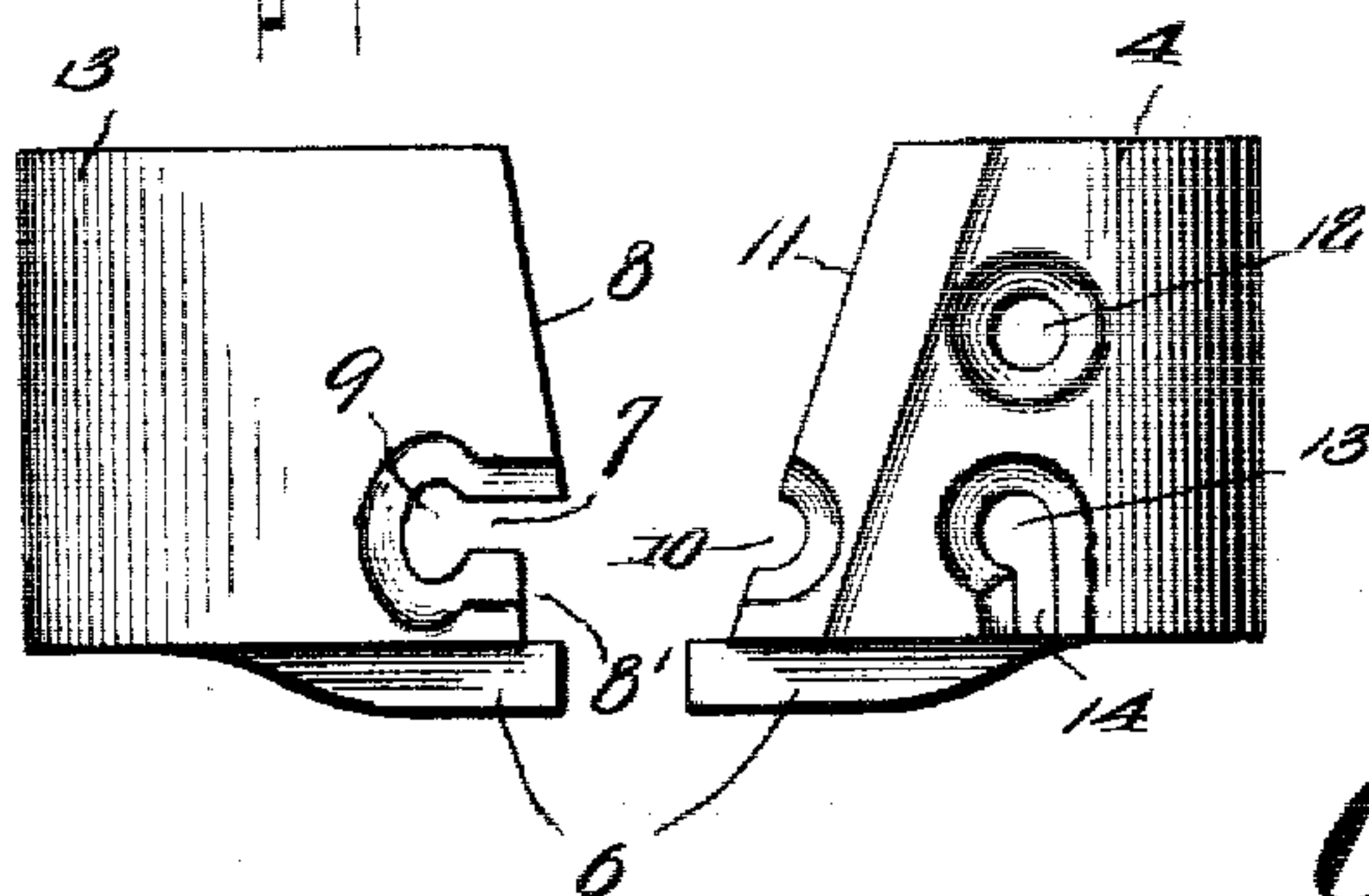
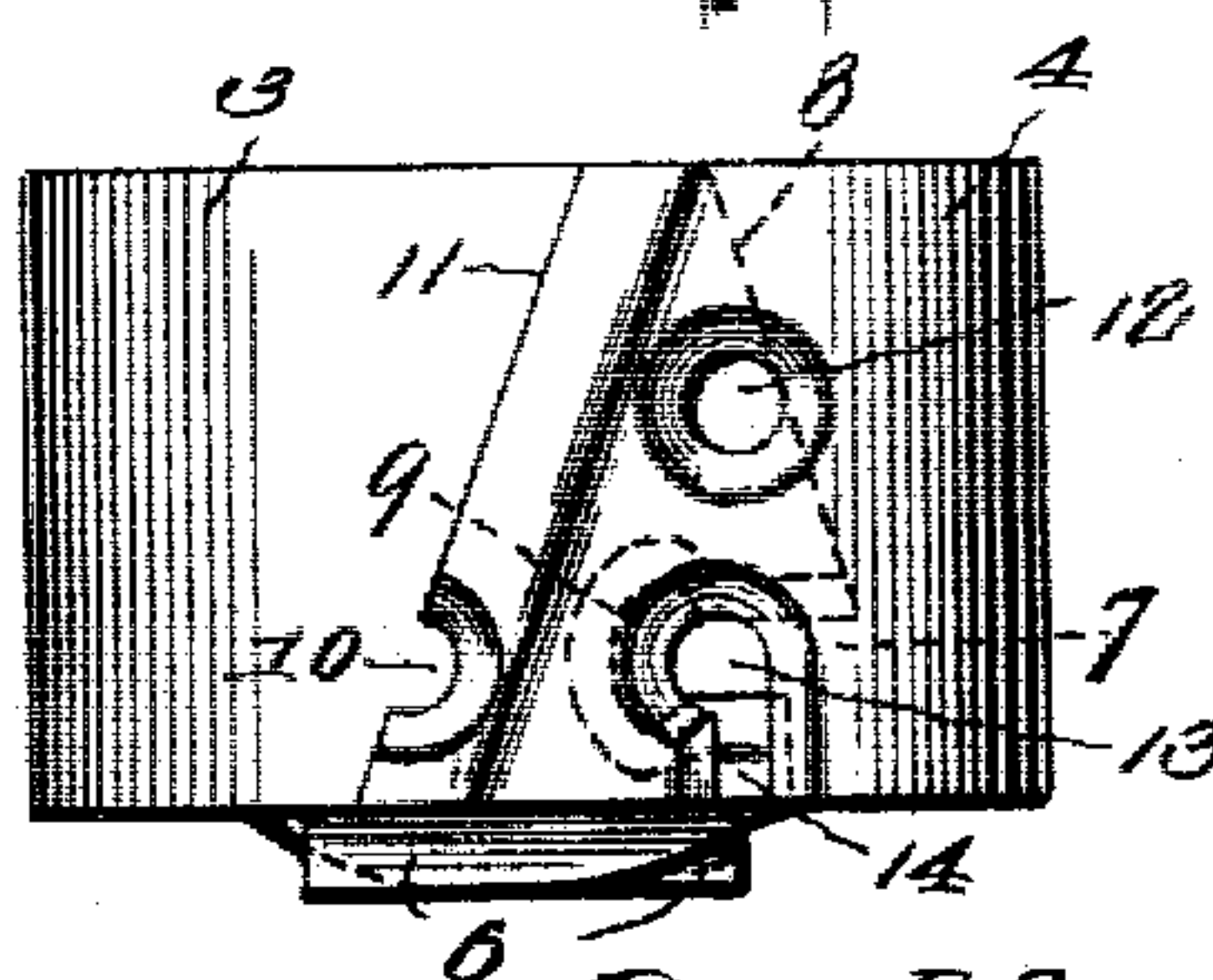


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

*E. J. Stewart*  
*L. H. Tucker*

*George S. Majors*  
Inventor.

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. MAJORS, OF SCHELL CITY, MISSOURI.

## WIRE-WORKING TOOL.

No. 811,567.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed December 29, 1904. Serial No. 238,851.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. MAJORS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schell City, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Wire-Working Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved wire-working tool, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device of this character particularly adapted for binding or securely fastening wood or metallic stays between the terminal posts in a line of fencing.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire-working tool constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the pivoted jaws in open position. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the jaws closed.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring in detail to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate the handle portions of the tool, 3 and 4 the inwardly-extending jaws, and 5 the rod or pin for pivotally connecting the two members. The jaws 3 and 4 are each provided on one side thereof with laterally-extending lugs 6, which act as a wire-cutter and serve to sever the wire when the latter is introduced between said lugs and the jaws 3 and 4 moved to closed position. The jaw 3 is also provided with a longitudinal slot 7, extending inwardly from the cutting edge 8 and communicating with a transversely-disposed slot 9, said slot being adapted to receive one end of the wire when the tool is used for bending or otherwise twisting the same. The cutting edge 8 is cut away on one side of the slot 7, as indicated at 8', for convenience in passing the wire into the slot 9. A semicircular opening or wire-seat 10 is

formed in the cutting edge 11 of the pivoted jaw 4 for coaction with the slot 9, and arranged slightly in the rear and to one side of the wire-seat 10 is an eye or opening 12, adapted to receive the wire before passing the same around the stay to be tied. The slots 7 and 9, the eye or opening 12, and the wire-seat 10 are preferably countersunk, as shown, thus providing rounded edges which prevent the wire from being cut or severed during the twisting operation. An opening 13 is preferably formed in the jaw 4 at the rear of the wire-seat 10 and in transverse alinement with the opening or eye 12, and communicating with the opening 13 is a slot 14, which extends to the adjacent side edge of the jaw 4, as shown. The opening 13 and slot 14 may be used in connection with the eye 12 for twisting the wire when for any reason it is found inconvenient to use the slot 7 in the jaw 3, or, if desired, said slot and opening may be entirely dispensed with.

On the handle portion 2 there is provided a wire ratchet 15, said ratchet being preferably of the usual "winding-drum" type, as shown, and designed to tighten or exert a tension on the wire preparatory to twisting the same around the stay or other article to be fastened.

In operation the wire is passed upwardly through the eye or opening 12, thence around the article to be bound therewith, and thence through slot 9, into which the wire easily passes, owing to the cut-away portion 8' of the jaw 3. If desired to obtain a greater tension upon the wire in twisting the same, one end of the wire is fastened to the ratchet 15 and the latter operated by means of a crank or wrench, thereby winding the wire on the drum and tightening said wire to the desired degree. The jaws are then partially closed and the tool given several turns, thus twisting the adjacent ends of the wire, when the article will be securely bound. The jaws 3 and 4 are then opened and the wire in the slot 9 released, after which said jaws are closed to their full extent, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, thereby causing the cutting edges of the latter to cut or sever the wire.

While I have described the tool as being particularly adapted for securing stays in a line of fencing, it is obvious that the device may be used with equally good results for twisting wires on insulators or bending wires



around boxes, barrels, bales, and the like, or for pulling staples or nails.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

- 5 1. In a wire-working tool, a pair of pivoted jaws, one of which is provided with a longitudinal slot adapted to receive one end of the wire to be twisted and the adjacent jaw with a wire-seat for coaction with said slot, there  
10 being an opening formed in the latter jaw disposed in the rear and to one side of the wire-seat for engagement with the opposite end of the wire.
- 15 2. In a wire-working tool, a pair of pivoted jaws provided with cutting edges, one of said jaws being provided with a longitudinal slot extending rearwardly from the cutting edge thereof and adapted to receive one end of the  
20 wire to be twisted and the adjacent jaw having a recess or wire-seat formed in its cutting edge for coaction with said longitudinal slot, there being an opening in the latter jaw to one side of the wire-seat for the reception of the opposite end of the wire.
- 25 3. In a wire-working tool, a pair of pivoted jaws provided with cutting edges, one of said jaws being provided with a longitudinal slot extending rearwardly from the cutting edge thereof and adapted to receive one end of the  
30 wire to be twisted, and the adjacent jaw having a recess or wire-seat formed in its cutting edge for coaction with said longitudinal slot, there being an opening in the latter jaw for the reception of the opposite end of the wire,

the walls of said slot, recess, and opening being countersunk. 35

4. In a wire-working tool, a pair of pivoted jaws provided with cutting edges, one of said jaws being provided with a longitudinal slot extending rearwardly from the cutting edge  
40 thereof and adapted to receive one end of the wire to be twisted and having a portion of its cutting edge adjacent to said slot cut away to facilitate the introduction of the wire, there being a recess or wire-seat in the cutting  
45 edge of the adjacent jaw for coaction with said slot, and a recess extending through said jaw to one side of the wire-seat for the reception of the opposite end of the wire.

5. In a wire-working tool, a pair of pivoted  
50 jaws having cutting edges, a longitudinal slot extending rearwardly from the cutting edge of one jaw and adapted to receive one end of the wire to be twisted, a recess or wire-seat formed in the cutting edge of the adjacent  
55 jaws for coaction with the longitudinal slot, said latter jaw being provided with an opening for the reception of the opposite end of the wire, there being a slot in said jaw extending inwardly from the side edge thereof. 60

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

GEORGE S. MAJORS.

Witnesses:

FRANK MOORE,  
BIRT WICKER.