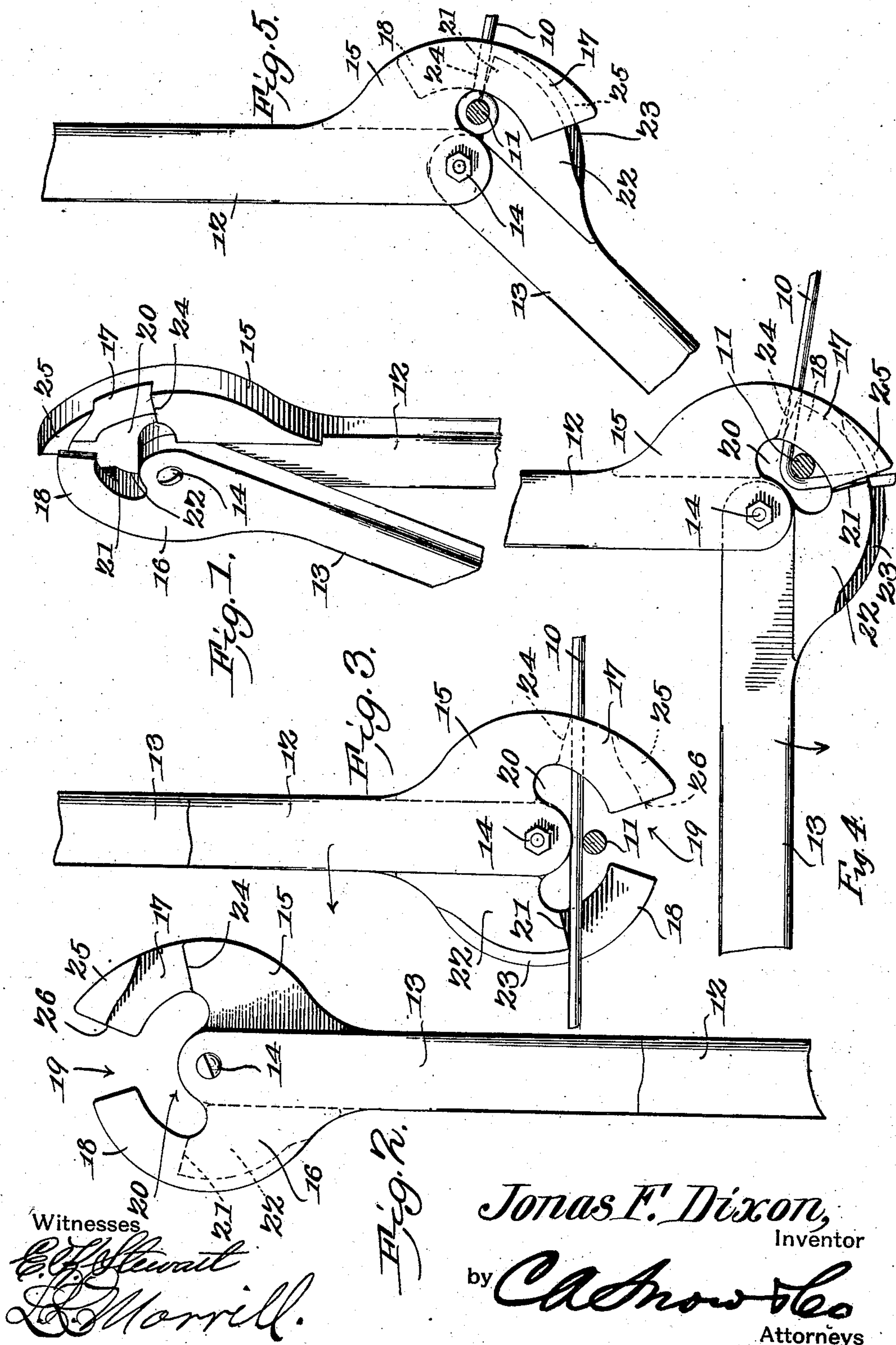


No. 854,811.

PATENTED MAY 28, 1907.

J. F. DIXON.
WIRE WORKING TOOL.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1908.



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JONAS F. DIXON, OF CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

WIRE-WORKING TOOL.

No. 854,811.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1907.

Application filed April 17, 1906. Serial No. 312,258.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS F. DIXON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carthage, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Wire-Working Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire-working tools, and has for its object to provide a device of the class embodying new and improved features of convenience, utility, durability, and efficiency.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tool of improved construction for bending one wire about another or about a rod and to clip the superfluous end of the wire while being bent and in one and the same movement.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in form, proportion, size and minor details may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved tool. Fig. 2 is a view of the tool in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a view of the tool in elevation seen from the side opposite Fig. 2 and applied to the work as ready to begin. Fig. 4 is a side elevation view with the bend partly completed and the superfluous end being clipped. Fig. 5 is a side elevation view of the tool at the completion of the operation.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The improved wire working tool forming the subject matter of this application, while adapted for use in a large variety of work, is here illustrated and will be described as positioned and operated to bend the cross wires around about the side rod of a spring bed and to clip the superfluous end and wherein the cross wire is designated as 10 and the side rod as 11.

In its preferred embodiment the improved wire working tool comprises the handles 12 and 13 pivoted at 14 and of any approved length and form. The handles 12 and 13 are provided respectively with the jaw-members 15 and 16 extended to form the segmental

Figs. 17 and 18 respectively which together with the jaws form approximately a circle with an aperture 19 at the side opposite the handles.

The aperture 19 communicates with a substantially segmental slot like opening 20 between the pivot which is the center of the circle and its circumference. The jaw 16 is provided with a shoulder 21 supported by an offset portion 22 positioned to leave a furrow 23 adjacent the periphery of the jaw.

The jaw 15 is provided with a shoulder 24 upon the side opposite the shoulder 21 and at approximately a diametrical point, and at the end of the finger 17 a lug 25 is formed and so positioned that it passes circumferentially past the finger 18, and the inner corner, 26, coöperates in a shearing engagement with the exterior corner of the shoulder 21 when the handles are separated and continues in the groove 23.

In operation the tool is placed upon the work by embracing the side rod 11 within the opening 20 and with the cross wire 10 in contact with the inner surfaces of the fingers 17 and 18 and with the shoulders 21 and 24 as shown in Fig. 3. The handle 13 is then moved about the pivot 14 in the direction of the arrow, the fingers inclosing the rod 11 and the shoulders bending the wire to the position shown at Fig. 4 when it is engaged between the shoulder 21 and the corner 26 of the lug 25 and clipped at that point. The continued movement of the handle 13 carries the end about the rod 11 to the position shown in Fig. 5, the operation being thereby completed.

It will be noted that the handle 12 remains substantially stationary in a vertical position during the operation and that the shoulder and lug clip the wire to the exact length necessary to form the approved coil and all in a single movement of the handle 13.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, is:—

1. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected to each other and embodying fingers to embrace the work and carrying shoulders arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point and to clip the superfluous end in a single movement.

2. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected and each provided with a shoulder positioned to engage and bend the wire about a body and a lug carried by one

jaw and positioned to cooperate with one of the shoulders to clip the superfluous end.

3. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected to each other and embodying fingers to embrace the work, a shoulder carried upon each finger arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point, and a lug carried by one finger positioned for cooperation with the shoulder of the other to clip the superfluous end.

4. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected to each other and embodying fingers to embrace the work, a shoulder carried upon each finger arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point, and a lug carried by one finger positioned for cooperation with the shoulder of the other to clip the superfluous end and all in a single movement.

5. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected and embodying segmental fingers to embrace the work to move circumferentially in contact with each other, shoulders arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point and to clip the superfluous end in a single operation.

6. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected and embodying segmental fingers to embrace the work and positioned to move circumferentially in contact with each other, a shoulder carried upon each finger arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point, and a lug carried

by one finger positioned for cooperation with the shoulder of the other finger to clip the superfluous end.

7. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected and embodying segmental fingers to embrace the work and positioned to move circumferentially in contact with each other, a shoulder carried upon each finger arranged to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point, and a lug carried by the one finger positioned for operation with the shoulder of the other finger to clip the superfluous end and all in a single movement.

8. A wire working tool comprising jaws pivotally connected and embodying segmental fingers to embrace the work and positioned to move circumferentially in contact with each other, a shoulder carried by each finger and positioned approximately at opposite sides of the pivot and to engage and bend the wire at the predetermined point, and a lug carried at the end of the one finger and positioned to pass by the shoulder of the other finger with a shear movement and to clip the superfluous end of the wire.

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

JONAS F. DIXON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM McCUNE,
J. G. CRAWFORD.