(No Model.)

# A. KILE.

## WIRE SPLICING DEVICE.

No. 524,255. Patented Aug. 7, 1894.

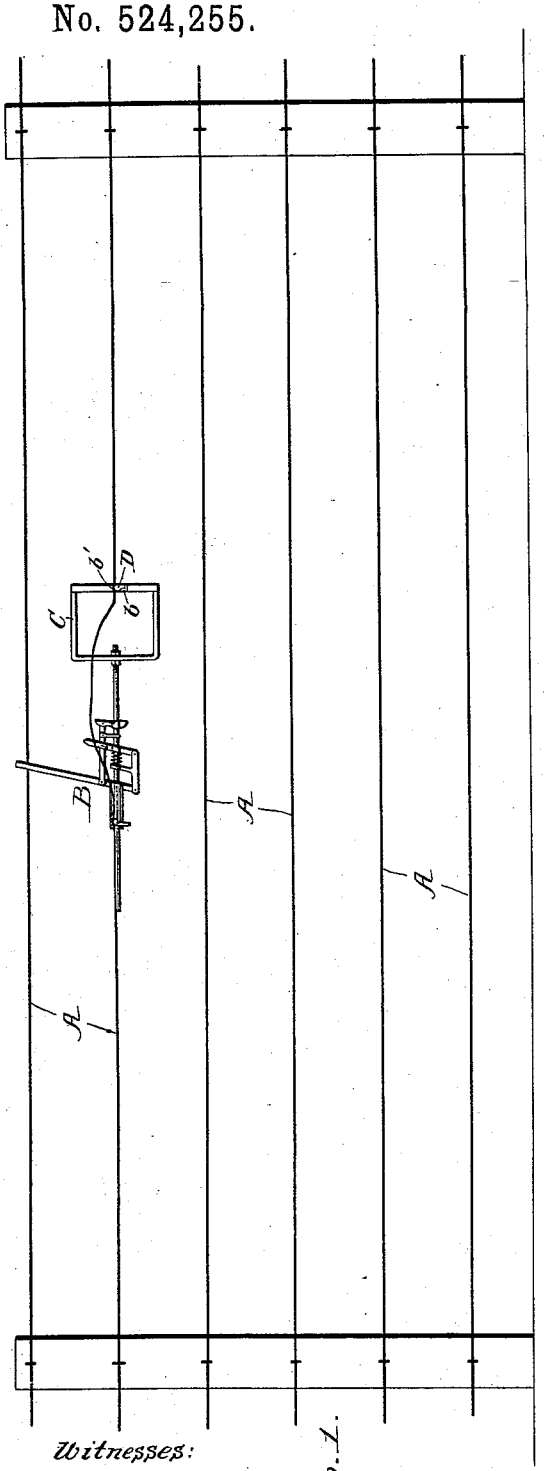


Fig. 1.

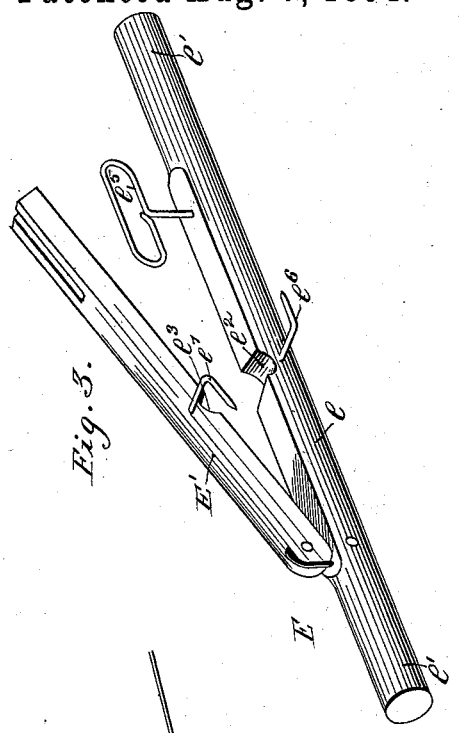


Fig. 3.

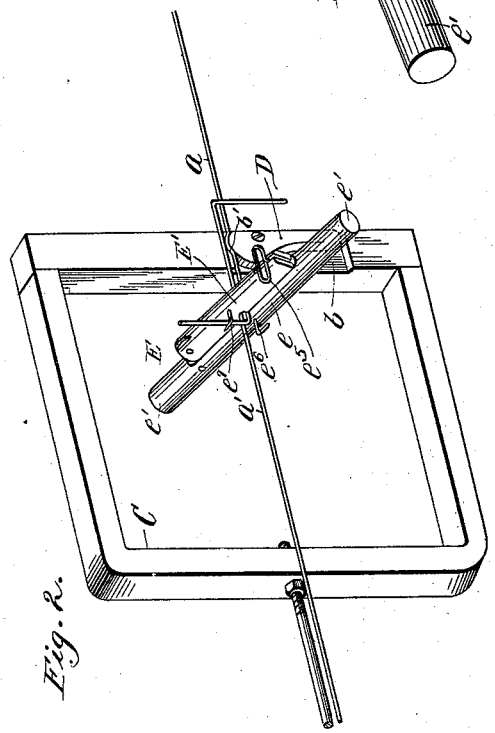


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM KILE, OF MOUNT AUBURN, IOWA.

## WIRE-SPLICING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,255, dated August 7, 1894.

Application filed February 28, 1894. Serial No. 501,758. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM KILE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Auburn, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splicing Devices; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in "wire splicing devices" and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and definitely pointed out in the claim.

The aim and purpose of this invention is the provision of a simplified device of the nature above indicated which will be strong and durable, easily applied and manipulated and cheaply manufactured. These objects I attain by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views and in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a section of fence showing my device applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the device showing the twister in operative position. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the twister.

In the drawings A represents the wires of a fence, B a suitable stretcher of any desired or well known form, and C represents a frame preferably rectangular and mounted, centrally of one of its end bars, to the end of the stretcher.

The opposite end bar of the frame is recessed as at *b* having a curved upper wall *b'* and a flat rear wall to which a cam shaped clamping device D is pivotally secured, the upper edge of the recess being on a plane with the end of the stretcher. In this recess the broken end of the wire *a* is secured, its free end projecting to a point between the bars of the frame B, and at that point is bent at right angles.

*a'* represents the opposite end of the wire which is carried across the frame C, and the outer edge of the recessed end bar at which point it is drawn taut by suitable pliers or other devices not shown. The free end is bent at right angles as shown in Fig. 2.

E represents the twister consisting of a body section *e* having handles *e'* on its ends, the combined length of the body portion being less than the distance between the side bars of the frame C.

On one edge of the body *e*, is formed a half bearing $e^2$ preferably inclined, and on the same edge is hinged a clamping section E' having on its inner face a half bearing $e^3$ corresponding with the other bearings $e^2$ and therewith forming a conical aperture.

The free end of the part E' has a longitudinal groove $e^4$ therein, through which the flat oblong head of a securing bolt $e^5$ is adapted to pass, the bolt being pivotally secured in the body portion and locking the free end of the clamp when the head of the bolt is turned at right angles.

On the side of the body portion is a curved hook $e^6$, the end extending in a longitudinal direction, while on the clamping section is a similar hook $e^7$ having its end extending in an opposite direction.

In practice, the device being arranged as shown in Fig. 2, the twister is placed around the two parallel ends of the wire between the bars of the frame C. The clamping section is then locked in position and the right angle extension of the wire *a* is interlocked with either of the hooks $e^6$ and $e^7$. The twister is then turned, the double wire acting as a pivot and the right angled section of the wire *a* is firmly wrapped around the wire *a'*. When the wrapping is completed the twister is removed and placed on the wire outside the frame and the operation is repeated in an opposite direction. The conical shaped recess is for the purpose of allowing a tilting movement of the twister so that the wire may be closely coiled.

I am aware that many minor changes can be made and substituted for the construction shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

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

In a wire splicer, a twister consisting of a body portion having an inclined half bearing therein, a clamping portion hinged thereto having a corresponding bearing, hooks on the side of the twister arranged apart and extending in opposite directions, and a headed bolt pivoted on the body portion and extending through the clamping portion, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ABRAHAM KILE.

Witnesses:
F. A. WEBSTER,
F. BISBEE.