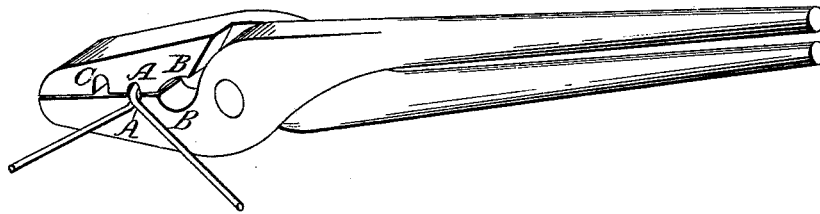


R. L. TAYLOR.  
Pinchers.

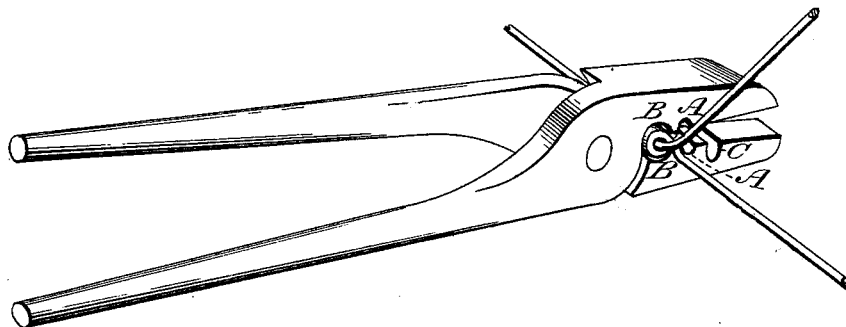
No. 218,083.

Patented July 29, 1879.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Attest:*

*William H. Greenwood  
Chester A. Blake*

*Inventor.*

*Reuben Lincoln Taylor.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

REUBEN L. TAYLOR, OF DELAWARE COUNTY, IOWA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PINCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,083**, dated July 29, 1879; application filed March 29, 1879.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, REUBEN LINCOLN TAYLOR, of the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pinchers for holding two wires for the purpose of splicing or connecting them together, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the ease of holding the wires in position for splicing or connecting them, and to enable a closer splice to be made, to be used particularly for putting up cables, telegraph wires, and for building wire fence, and for connecting wires for other uses. Pinchers used heretofore for the purpose are inconvenient and difficult to hold to keep the wires in place, save by using some device for grappling and holding the handles of the pinchers firmly.

The invention consists in providing one or more notches, either wholly in one jaw or partly in both jaws of a pair of pinchers, as may be desired, whether a single notch in one jaw or the combination of two notches coming together, or nearly so, in both the jaws of the pinchers, when the jaws are closed forming, essentially, one and the same notch, whose full depth, whether in one or both jaws, when closed, (whether it be at right angles to or through the inner face of the jaws of the pinchers when closed, or in a slanting position, also whether the depth of the notch, or combination of notches, runs in a straight or crooked line or lines, reckoning through the center of the notch or notches,) is greater than the breadth thereof in either case, which notch, or combination of notches, is designed for holding one end of each of the two wires to be connected in position for winding the end of one wire around the other wire for splicing or connecting them, without being encumbered with any device for holding the handles of the pinchers firmly; also, another larger notch, or a combination of two larger notches, opposite, or nearly so, in both jaws, forming essentially one notch when closed; the depth of which combination notch in both jaws is not greater than the breadth thereof, for the purpose (when the splice is half completed) of holding the coil thus formed firmly for winding the end of the other wire around its fellow

wire to complete the splice, (when a close splice is desired.)

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, A A represent a notch, or combination of two notches, partly in both jaws of a pair of pinchers, performing the office of and being essentially one and the same notch, the depth of which, when the jaws are closed, is greater (reckoning the depth in both jaws) than its breadth, designed to easily hold two wires for splicing. B B is a larger notch, or two larger notches combined, partly in both jaws of the pinchers, the depth of which (reckoning in both jaws) is not greater than the breadth thereof, designed to be of the right size to grasp the coil after the splice is half made, to hold it firmly for finishing the splice or connection, by use of which a closer splice can be made, with the same ease, than if finished in the combined notch A A or notch C. C is a notch in the lower jaw, the depth of which is greater than its breadth, which performs the same office of the combined notch A A, one of which is all that is necessary.

In Figure 1 the combined notch A A is represented as holding two wires, ready to close the jaws to press the wires tightly to hold them in position for splicing them, the lower part of which combined notch (being the notch in the lower jaw) shows imperfectly, being partially hidden by the wires; but the same part is shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 2 the combined notch B B is represented as holding the two wires by the coil when the splice is half completed.

The operation is as follows: Place the ends of the two wires designed to be connected in the combination notch A A, or in notch C, letting the ends of the wires project about two or three inches each side of the jaws of the pinchers; close the jaws by pressing the handles of the pinchers by one hand. Then, with some device—as, for instance, Taylor's wire-splicer—bend the end of one wire to nearly right angles with the other wire, and wind it around the same two or three times, till it is used up; then do likewise with the end of the other wire, and the splice or connection is complete, (to be used when not particular about making a close splice.) When a close splice is desired, remove

the wires when the splice is half completed, or when the end of one wire only is wound around the other wire, and place the coil then formed into the combination notch B B, and close the jaws by pressing the handles of the pinchers with one hand; then wind the end of the other wire around its fellow wire, as before described, when the splice or connection is complete, and a close splice is made.

Notch C, being deeper than its breadth, and performing the same office as the combination notch A A, may be dispensed with.

What I claim is—

1. A pair of pinchers having a notch trans-

versely to its jaws, and opening at their meeting surfaces, and having a depth greater than its width, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A pair of pinchers having two notches transversely to its jaws, and opening at their meeting surfaces, one being of depth greater than its width, and the other of depth not greater than its width, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

REUBEN LINCOLN TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

O. B. WALKUP,

G. O. WALKUP.