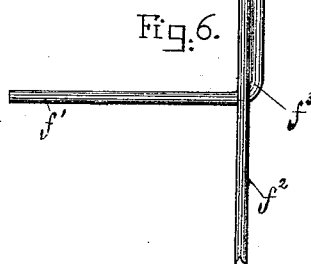
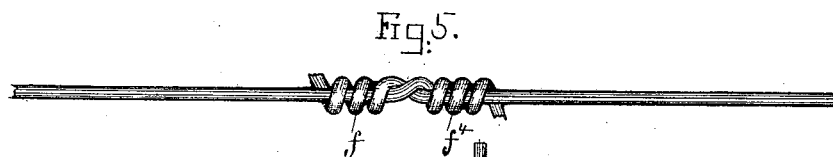
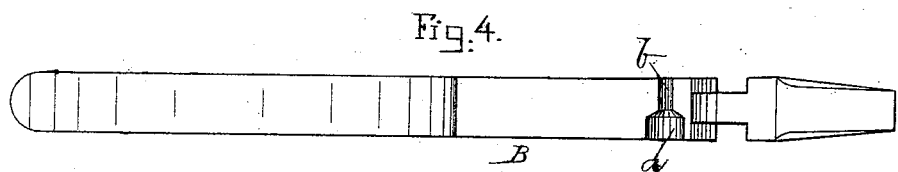
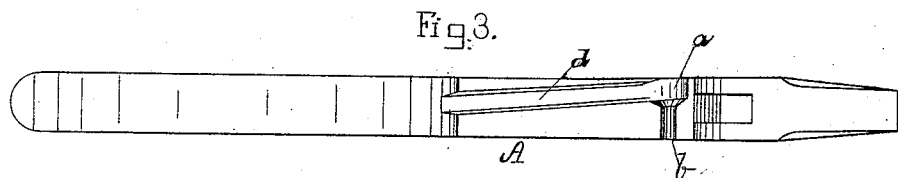
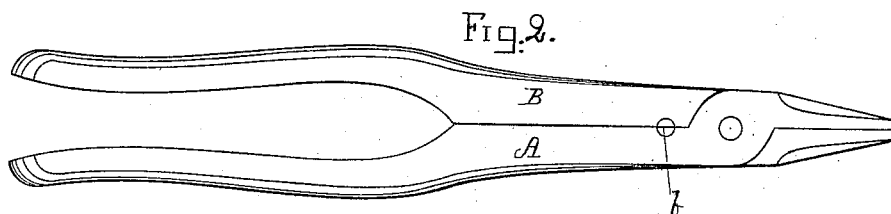
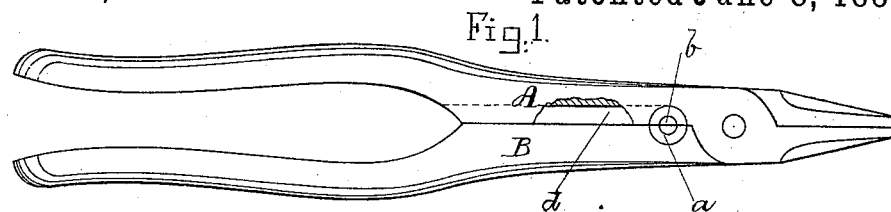


(No Model.)

F. S. PEARSON.  
WIRE SPLICER.

No. 343,194.

Patented June 8, 1886.



Witnesses.

*Lauritz W. Moller*  
*John R. Snow*

Inventor.

*Fred. S. Pearson*  
*by his attorney,*  
*J. E. Maynard*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED S. PEARSON, OF MEDFORD, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM  
H. WARD, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

## WIRE-SPLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,194, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed June 1, 1885. Serial No. 167,356. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED S. PEARSON, of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Wire-Splicer, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and being a part hereof, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of my splicer; Figs. 3 and 4, inner plan views of its two jaws; Fig. 5, a view of two pieces of wire spliced together with my splicer; Fig. 6, a view of two pieces of wire as they are when ready to be spliced.

The instrument consists of two jaws, A B, provided with suitable handles, by which the jaws can be opened and closed. Between these jaws, when closed, there is a passage, *a*, large enough to receive the wires to be spliced, and preferably made smaller at *b*. From the passage *a* extends the slot *d*, in which the end *f'* of the bent wire *f*<sup>3</sup> lies. It will now be clear that when one of the wires *f*<sup>2</sup> extends through the passage *a*, and the other wire, *f*<sup>3</sup>, lies partly in slot *d* and partly in the enlarged part of *a*, that part of the wire *f*<sup>3</sup> which lies in slot *d* can be coiled around wire *f*<sup>2</sup> by holding the two wires firmly by a hand-vise or the like and moving the splicer around wire *f*<sup>2</sup> as an axis. When the coil *f* has been made, the

other coil, *f*<sup>4</sup>, is made in the same way. The passage *a* is made smaller at *b*, in order that the wire *f*<sup>2</sup> may be held centrally in the coil which surrounds it; but while it is desirable to have the passage *a* thus contracted at *b*, yet this is not strictly essential, as an inferior job can be done with the passage *a* of the same diameter throughout.

The essential feature of the invention is the slot *d*, in combination with a passage lying across it, so as to receive the two wires *f*<sup>2</sup> *f*<sup>3</sup>, one being bent, as shown, so that a portion of it lies in slot *d* and a portion in the cross-passage.

I have shown my tool with flat-nosed plier jaws; but it may obviously be made without these jaws, or with nippers or the like instead of them.

I am aware of Patent No. 130,778, August 20, 1872, to Wolcott, and disclaim all that is described in it.

What I claim as my invention is—

The instrument above described, consisting of the two jaws A B, with the cross-passage *a* and the intersecting slot *d* between the jaws, substantially as set forth.

FRED S. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

WM. A. COPELAND,  
JOHN R. SNOW.