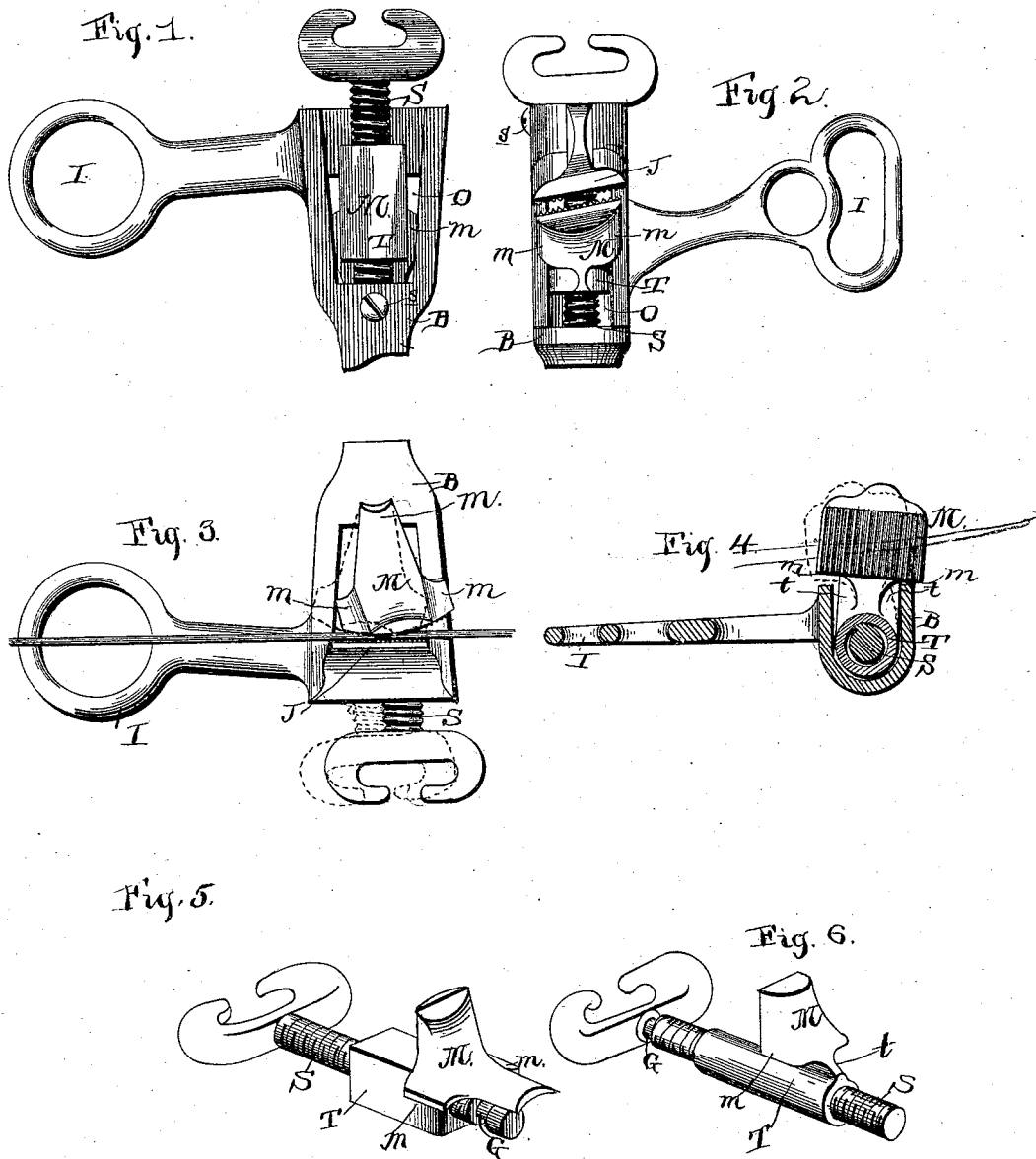


(Model.)

J. L. EABY.  
WIRE WORKING TOOL.

No. 455,828.

Patented July 14, 1891.



Witnesses

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By his Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACKSON L. EABY, OF WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM S. UNDERWOOD, OF SAME PLACE.

## WIRE-WORKING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,828, dated July 14, 1891.

Application filed November 5, 1890. Serial No. 370,396. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACKSON L. EABY, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Chester, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Wire-Working Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire-working, and is more particularly a tool adapted to be used by linemen in the construction of electric lines; and the object of the invention is to produce an improved device of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of my improved tool. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a slightly-different form of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the device shown in Fig. 1, with a wire clamped between its jaws, showing in dotted lines the position of the movable jaw and screw before the complete clamping action was produced. Fig. 4 is a transverse horizontal section of the device shown in Fig. 2, taken on a line between two jaws and showing in dotted lines the position of the movable jaw before the complete clamping action takes place. Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective detail views of the jaw and screw from each of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter B designates the body of this complete tool, having a ring or eye I at one end for the reception of the strap ordinarily employed by linemen, having a stationary jaw J, and provided with an opening O, through which passes a small screw s, that takes into an annular groove G in the body of a long operating-screw S, as shown. The operating-screw stands in the opening O, and the small screw s permits the operating-screw to be turned, but prevents its displacement from said opening, all as will be readily understood.

M is the movable jaw, whose body T is threaded and engages the shank of the operating-screw, and the face of this jaw is inclined slightly outward from the eye I and serrated or roughened, as shown.

In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the

small screw s is seated in the lower end of the body and the groove G is near the tip of the operating-screw S. The body T of the movable jaw is narrower than the opening O, so that it can play from side to side thereof, the operating-screw S swinging about the small screw as a pivot. The movable jaw M is preferably provided with lugs m, by which it is held in place, these lugs bearing against the front side of the body B at either side of and below the opening O, which in this case extends completely through the body.

In the construction shown in Fig. 2 the small screw s is seated in the upper end of the body and the groove G is near the handle of the operating-screw. The body T of the movable jaw is tubular and fits within the body B of the tool, which is of U shape cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4. Between the jaw M and its tubular body T the sides of this member are cut away, as shown at t, thereby leaving lugs m projecting over the front edges of the body B, although these lugs may be omitted, if desired, without affecting the merits of this construction of my improved tool.

In the use of this tool a strap is passed through the eye I in a manner well known to linemen, the wire is inserted between the jaws, the operating-screw is turned to clamp the two jaws upon the wire, and a tension imparted to the strap. The latter movement causes the movable jaw M of Fig. 1 to swing about the small screw s, or the movable jaw of Fig. 2 to turn axially upon the operating-screw within the opening O, both movements causing the serrated face of the movable jaw to approach slightly nearer the face of the stationary jaw, and thereby to automatically clamp the wire still tighter than the pinching action imparted by the turning of the operating-screw. When the movable jaw swings, its face is made slightly cam-shaped or higher at the rear edge, and the face of the stationary jaw stands in a horizontal plane; but when the movable jaw turns axially the faces of both jaws are inclined downwardly in parallel planes, as shown. This slight difference in the shape of the faces is necessary from the different movements the movable jaws in the two constructions possess; but in either case

the wire will be tightened or clamped automatically by the movement of the jaw after the operating-screw has done its work.

Considerable departure may be made from the details of construction above described without seriously affecting the merits of this invention.

What I claim as novel in the above-described wire-working tool is—

10 1. In a wire-clamp, the combination, with the body B, having an opening O, and the stationary jaw J on said body, of the operating-screw S, having an annular groove G, the small screw s, seated in said body, with its tip  
15 engaging said groove, the movable jaw M, having a roughened face, and a threaded body T, connected with said movable jaw, said body moving in said opening upon the operating-screw and said movable jaw moving out-  
20 wardly to clamp the wire after having been moved upwardly by the operating-screw, as set forth.

2. In a wire-clamp, the combination, with

the body B, having a lateral opening O there-  
through, and the stationary jaw J on the front 25  
of said body at the upper end of said opening, of the operating-screw S, having an annular groove G near its tip, the small screw s, seated in said body, with its tip engaging said groove, the movable jaw M, having an outwardly-in- 30  
clined roughened face and provided with lugs m, sliding against the face of said body B, and a rectangular threaded body T, integrally connected with said movable jaw, said body standing within and being narrower than said 35  
opening O, whereby it may move laterally therein, and also traveling vertically upon said screw, all as hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 40  
presence of two witnesses.

JACKSON L. EABY.

Witnesses:

J. FRANK E. HAUSE,  
WM. S. UNDERWOOD.