No. 675,922.

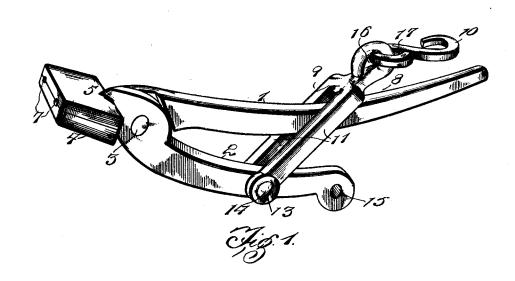
Patented June II, 1901.

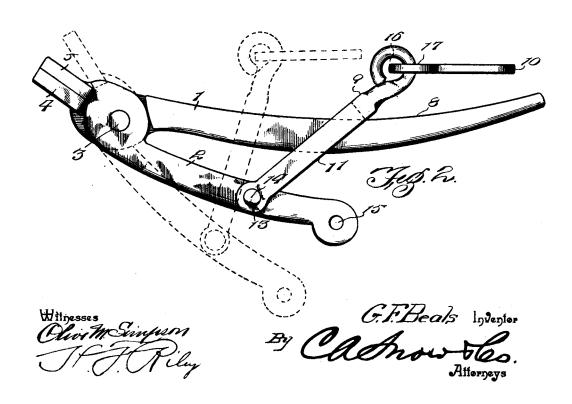
G. F. BEALS.

## DEVICE FOR CLAMPING AND HOLDING WIRES.

(Application filed Feb. 23, 1901.)

(Ne Model.)





## United States Patent Office.

GEORGE F. BEALS, OF IRONDALE, MISSOURI.

## DEVICE FOR CLAMPING AND HOLDING WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,922, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed February 23, 1901. Serial No. 48,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BEALS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Irondale, in the county of Washington and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Device for Clamping and Holding Wires, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in devices for clamping and holding wires.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device designed to be connected with a wirestretcher and capable of firmly clamping and holding wires while the same are being stretched and adapted to receive and hold a pair of fence-wires when it is desired to construct fences partly of wire and partly of wood.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire-clamping device constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

1 and 2 designate two bars or members con-30 structed of suitable metal and connected together between their ends by a suitable pivot 3 and adapted to open and close similarly to a pair of pincers and provided beyond the pivot with rectangular jaws 4 and 5, arranged 35 in planes at right angles to the planes of the body portions of the bars or members and extending laterally therefrom and adapted to engage the wires to be stretched. The rectangular jaws, which are provided with inner 40 flat faces, fit squarely together and are also provided with wire-receiving grooves 7, which may be of any desired size to suit the character of the wire to be operated on and which may have smooth or roughened faces to se-45 cure the necessary engagement of the jaws. The jaws may also be made of different sizes, and the device may be employed for stretching fence-wires and telegraph and telephone

wires. Cables may also be operated on, the device being of course constructed of a size to receive the wires or cables to be stretched. Each jaw is provided with a pair of grooves lits outer end with means for anchoring it or

to enable a pair of fence-wires to be simultaneously stretched when it is desired to construct a fence partly of wire and partly of 55 wood, wooden slats or pickets being placed between the wires and secured to the same by twisting the latter or any other suitable means, as will be readily understood.

The bar or member 1, which is longer than 60 the other bar or member 2 and which diverges therefrom, is curved and presents an outer concave edge 8, adapted to be engaged by a yoke or shackle 9, pivoted to the bar or member 2 and provided at its outer end with a 65 hook 10 or other suitable device for connecting it to a wire-stretcher, and when there is a strain on the shackle it will draw the bars or members toward each other and cause the jaws to firmly engage a wire. The shackle 70 or voke is provided with a longitudinal slot or opening having two sides 11, which straddle the bars or members and which are provided at their outer ends with eyes 13 for the reception of a pivot 14 for connecting the 75 shackle or yoke to the bar or member 2. The bar or member 2 is provided with eyes or openings located at its end and at a point between its ends and adapted to receive the pivot 14. The pivot 14 is adapted to be placed 80 in the eye or opening 15 at the end of the bar or member 2 when it is desired to increase the leverage or clamping power of the device. The shackle or yoke is provided at its outer end with an eye 16, which is linked into an 85 eye 17 of the hook, which may be connected with a wire-stretcher, as before explained, or be anchored for holding a wire.

It will be seen that the device is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, 90 that it possesses great strength and durability, and that it is adapted to readily clamp and release a wire or cable.

What I claim is—

1. A device of the class described comprising two bars or members pivoted together between their ends and provided at their outer ends with jaws and having inner diverging portions, and a yoke straddling the inner portion of one of the bars or members and engaging the same at a point between the ends thereof and pivotally connected with the other bar or member, said yoke being provided at its outer end with means for anchoring it or

connecting it to a wire-stretcher, substantially as described.

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2. A device of the class described comprising two bars or members pivoted together be-5 tween their ends and provided at their outer ends with jaws, one of the bars or members having its inner portion curved and extending beyond the other bar or member, and a yoke pivoted to the latter and straddling and 10 engaging the curved bar or member, substantially as described.

3. A device of the class described comprising two bars or members pivoted together between their ends and provided at their outer 15 ends with jaws, the inner portion of one of

the bars or members being curved and extended beyond the other bar or member, a yoke or shackle pivoted to the latter and straddling the curved bar or member and provided at its outer end with means for con- 20 necting it to a wire-stretcher or the like, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in

the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE F. BEALS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WILLIAMS, F. M. DEGGENDORF.