

No. 780,822.

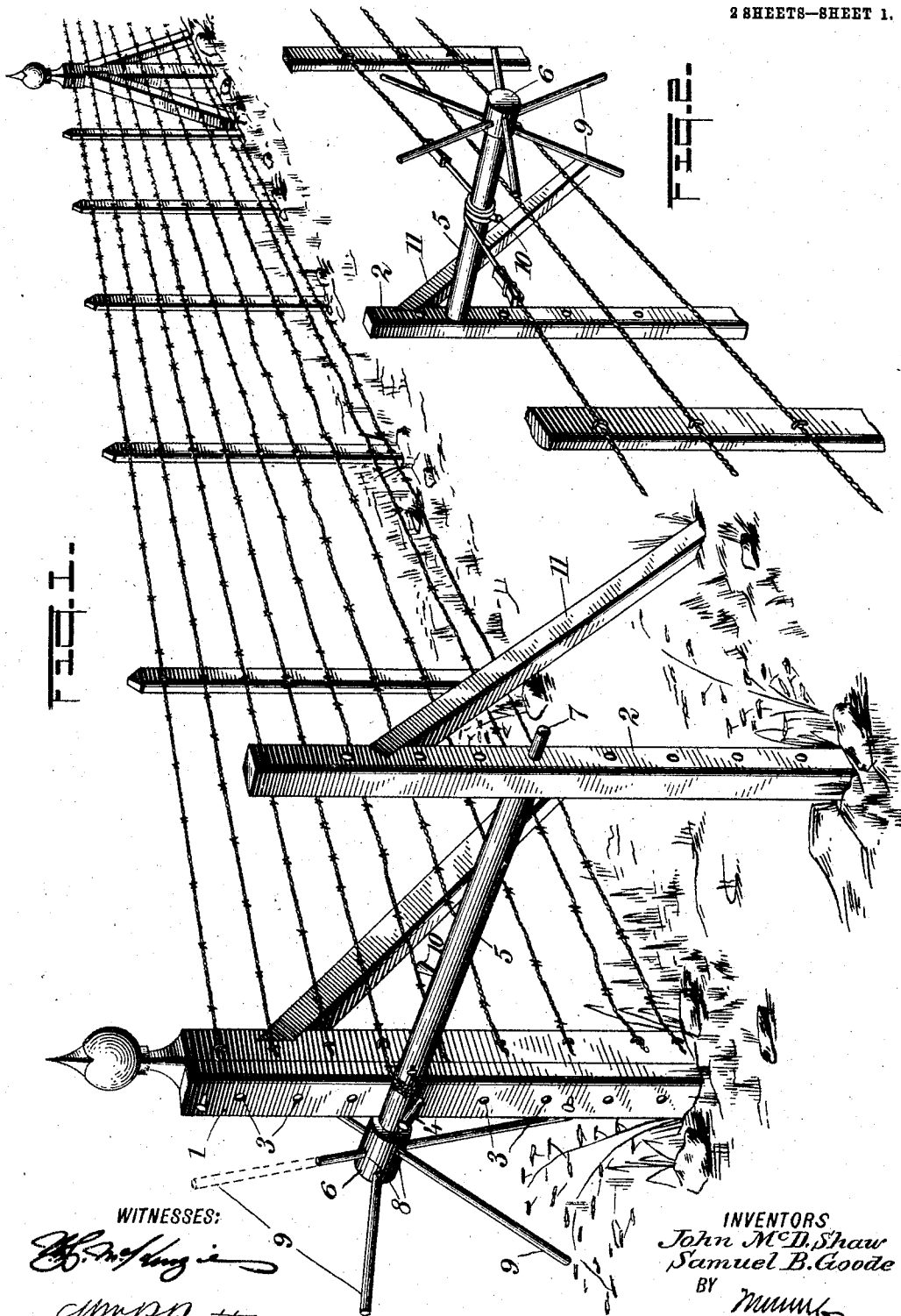
PATENTED JAN. 24, 1905.

J. McD. SHAW & S. B. GOODE.

WIRE STRETCHER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1904.

28 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

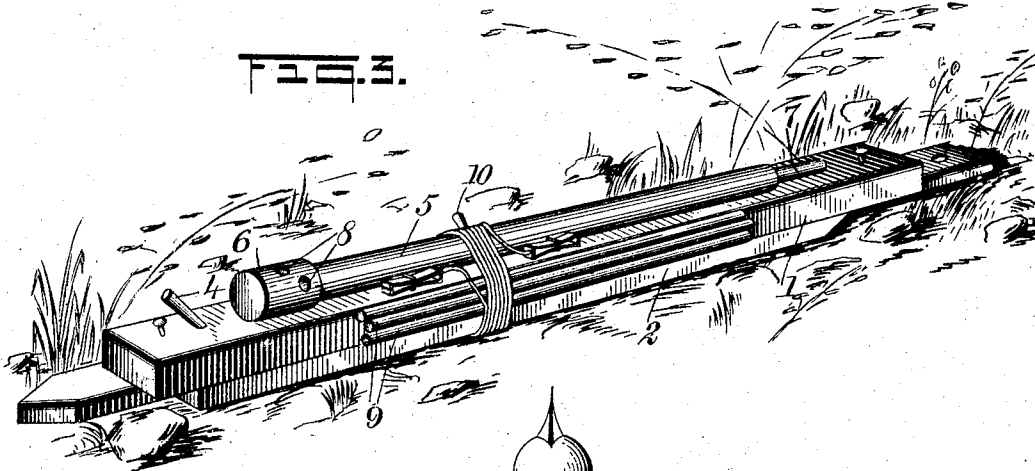


FIG. 4.

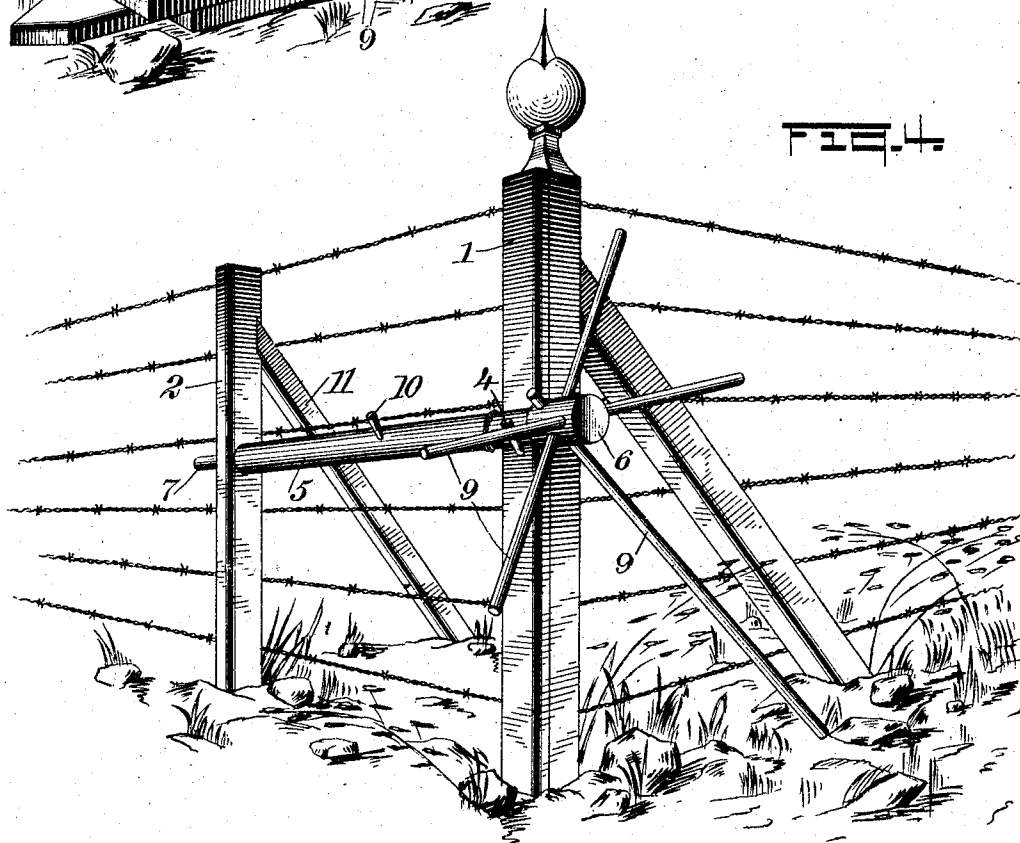
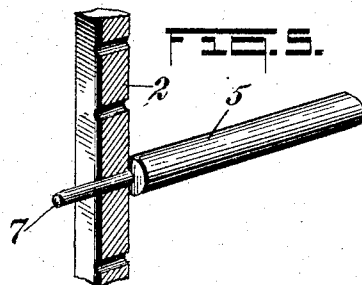


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McDONALD SHAW AND SAMUEL BASKERVILLE GOODE, OF
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WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,822, dated January 24, 1905.

Application filed September 26, 1904. Serial No. 225,958.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN McDONALD SHAW and SAMUEL BASKERVILLE GOODE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Fannin, in the county of Rankin and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and Improved Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a construction which will be simple, efficient, and cheap to manufacture and which can be made by an unskilled mechanic out of material which is usually at hand on any farm.

A further object is to provide a construction which can readily be knocked down and formed into a compact bundle to be transported from one place to another.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as will be more fully described hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire fence with the device set up and in position for the operation of stretching the wires. Fig. 2 a perspective view showing the invention applied for splicing a wire. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device knocked down and formed into a bundle for transportation. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the stretcher set up at a corner-post and in position for holding the wire after it has been stretched, and Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the supports for the windlass.

Our wire-stretcher consists of two supporting-posts 1 2, temporarily secured in place, as shown in Fig. 1. The post 1 may be made of wood or other suitable material and is adapted to be secured temporarily to one of the posts of the fence upon which the wire is to be stretched. This may be done by means of spikes or other suitable securing means. This post has a number of holes 3, which are bored on a slant and are intended to receive a pin 4

for supporting a windlass 5. This windlass is formed with a head 6 at one end and a pivot 7 at the other. The head 6 has a series of holes 8 8 bored diametrically therethrough for receiving levers 9, which readily slide through the same. The levers are made of any suitable and convenient length. By making these levers 9 slidable in the holes 8 the length of the leverage can be changed to suit the amount of force to be applied to the stretcher for properly stretching the wire. In this way means is also provided for holding the stretcher in position after the wire has been drawn up. In order to do this, the lever pointing toward the ground is dropped through its hole 8 from the position shown in dotted lines to that shown in full lines in Fig. 1 until it strikes the ground, when rotation in a backward direction is prevented.

Near the center of the windlass is fastened a peg 10, which is intended to be used for fastening the opposite ends of the wire or the ropes attached to the wire-grips for drawing two ends of a broken wire together and splicing the same, as shown in Fig. 2. When the stretcher is used for this purpose, the post 2 alone is required for supporting the windlass, the other end of the windlass being held up by one of the wires.

The post 2 has as many holes bored through it as has the post 1 and in such positions as to bring them substantially in alinement when the apparatus is set up. This post is so formed as to adapt it to be driven into the ground a sufficient distance to support the base against the stretching force and is held in proper position by means of a brace 11, which is driven into the ground and secured in a notch in the post 2.

The windlass may also be used for pulling the posts out of the ground when it is desired to move a fence by simply attaching a rope to the post close to the ground below the windlass and winding the same upon said windlass, the latter being sustained by suitable supports, one on each side of the post, with the windlass close to the post, so as to insure a straight upward pull. As this use of the

device will readily suggest itself to any practical farmer, we do not deem it necessary to illustrate the same.

Our stretcher can be made entirely of wood such as can be found on any farm and constructed by any common-sense farmer at very little cost, and it will be seen that it combines in one structure a wire-stretcher and a wire-splicer, as well as a post-puller.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a wire-stretcher, the combination of two posts, one of which is adapted to be removably secured to a post of the fence on which the wire is to be stretched and the other driven partly into the ground and braced to resist the pulling action of the wire, a windlass, and means for holding said windlass on said posts at different heights, substantially as described.

2. A wire-stretcher, comprising two posts, each provided with a plurality of holes, one post being adapted to be removably secured to a post of a fence and the other driven into the ground and provided with a notch, a removable brace engaging the notch of the said post, a pin fitting in one of the holes of the post which is to be secured to the fence-post, and a windlass having an armed head at one end and a trunnion at its other end fitting in one of the holes of the post to be driven into the ground, the end of the windlass adjacent to the head resting on the said pin, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. A wire-stretcher, comprising two posts, each provided with a plurality of holes, one post being adapted to be secured to a fence-post and the other driven into the ground, a pin in one of the holes in the post which is to be secured to the fence-post, and a windlass having means at one end for turning it and provided at its other end with a trunnion fitting in one of the holes to be driven into

the ground, the end of the windlass adjacent to the head resting on the said pin, as set forth.

4. In a wire-stretcher, a post having a plurality of holes, and a notch, said post being adapted to be driven into the ground, a brace engaging the notch of the post, a windlass having an armed head at one end and a trunnion at the other end engaging one of the holes of the post, and means for supporting the other end of the windlass, substantially as herein shown and described.

5. In a wire-stretcher, a post provided with a plurality of holes, a brace removably engaging the post, and a windlass provided at one end with a trunnion fitting in one of the holes of the post, and at its other end with means for turning the windlass, as set forth.

6. In a wire-stretcher, the combination with a vertical support, of a windlass mounted horizontally in said support and provided at one end with a head having a plurality of openings extending therethrough at angles to one another, and levers sliding freely in the openings of the head, whereby provision is made for increasing the leverage and for automatically locking the windlass from turning in one direction by the engagement of one of the levers with the ground, as set forth.

7. In a wire-stretcher, a post provided with a plurality of openings, a windlass having an armed head at one end and at its other end a trunnion engaging one of the openings of the post, and means for supporting the other end of the windlass, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN McDONALD SHAW.

SAMUEL BASKERVILLE GOODE.

Witnesses:

H. M. SWAUN,

M. J. SMIDDIE.