

(No Model.)

R. CARTER.
WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

No. 606,120.

Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig. 1.

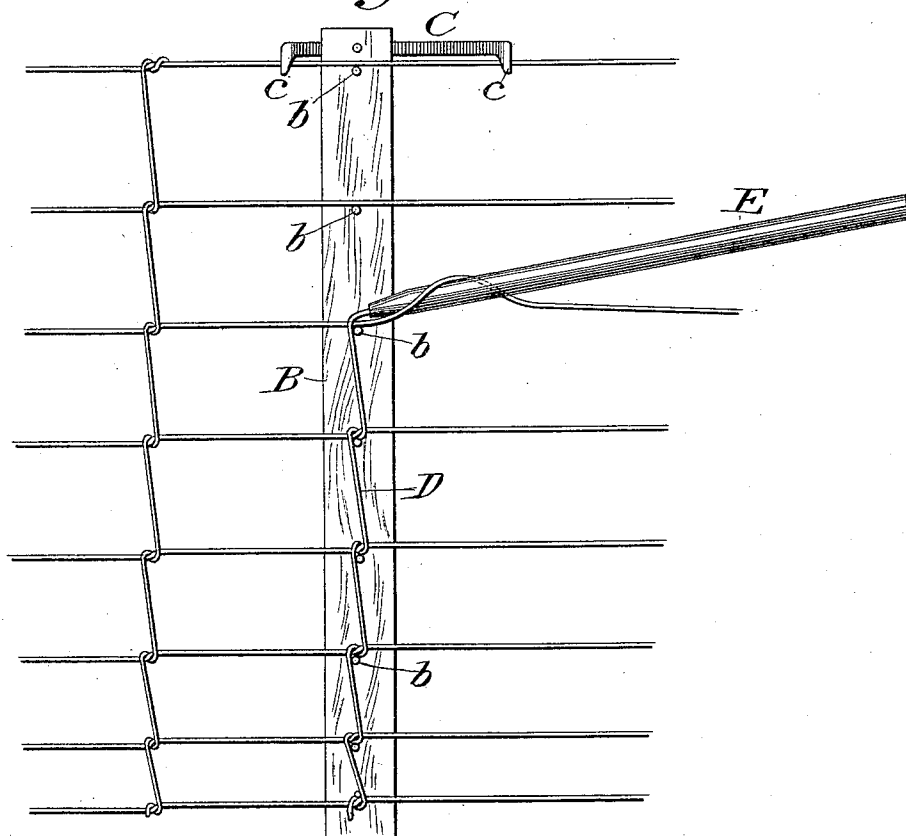


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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Louis Smder.

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ROBERT CARTER, OF JONESVILLE, MICHIGAN.

WIRE-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,120, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed April 27, 1896. Serial No. 589,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jonesville, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Fence-Machine; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to portable hand-machines for use in making wire fences.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, easily-operated, cheap, and effective machine capable of rapid transit from point to point by a single person, whereby by slight and easy manipulation of the parts the horizontal wires of a fence may be securely fastened together at any desired point or points between posts to which the wires are attached; further, to provide means for weaving on a heavy cross-wire from a straight piece of wire, thus saving the trouble of coiling or spooling the cross-wires; further, to provide means by which the cross-wire can be twisted to the main wires in such a way as to give elasticity to the fence.

With these objects in view the invention consists, essentially, of an upright post or frame having projections extending laterally therefrom, a cross-piece having projections or down-claws at its ends arranged at the upper end of the upright or frame, and a tube sufficiently long to hold the cross-wire from being tangled in the horizontal wires while in the act of weaving.

The invention consists, further, in details of construction, as hereinafter described, and specifically claimed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a section of a wire fence having my device in position for use. Fig. 2 is a tube by which the cross-wires are twisted to the horizontal wires, and Fig. 3 is a detached view of the cross-piece of the upright or frame.

In the drawings, A represents the horizontal wires, which are designed to be attached to

posts (not shown) set at predetermined distances and stretched tightly between them.

B represents an upright or frame, which may be of any suitable or desirable material, such as wood or iron and which is preferably of sufficient weight to give rigidity to the device. Projecting laterally from the upright or frame B and arranged at distances apart corresponding to the distances apart of the horizontal wires of the fence are pins or projections *b*. The lower horizontal wire rests beneath the lower pin or projection, and the remainder of the wires rest upon the respective projections, when the weaving on of the cross-wire is to be begun from the bottom up, as will be hereinafter described.

Attached to the upper end of the upright or frame B is a cross-piece C, with down-claws *c* at each end, which hook onto the top wire for the purpose of holding the upright or frame B to the fence.

The main object of my invention is to provide means whereby the number of posts for supporting the horizontal wires may be as small as possible, resulting in having long stretches of wire between the posts, and whereby the fence may be rendered rigid, and whereby spreading apart of the horizontal wires by stock, permitting ingress or egress, may be prevented. With this purpose in view I first stretch the horizontal wires and then place frame B on the fence, as shown in Fig. 1, with the wires all resting on top of projections *b*, except the bottom wire, which is below them. After cutting the cross-wire D the desired length I pass it inside of the tube E, leaving one end out, which I fasten to the bottom wire. Then I raise the tube so that the lower end is just above the next projection, pass it over the projection once around the wire, and raise it to the next projection in the same manner, and so on until the top wire is reached. When passing the tube around the horizontal wires I fetch the tube up close to the fence, so as to catch the horizontal wires on the end of tube. By this process I twist the cross-wire and horizontal wires together, making it impossible for the wires to slip and also giving tension to the fence.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my device furnishes a simple means whereby an

economical and effective fence may be produced rapidly by an unskilled person and with little exertion.

Having thus described my invention, what
5 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A fence-machine comprising an upright
or post provided with lateral projections designed to engage the horizontal wires of a
10 fence, a cross-piece located at the upper end

of the upright or post and having downward projections on its ends, and a tube adapted to receive a wire for connecting to horizontal wires, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15
in presence of two witnesses.

ROBT. CARTER.

Witnesses:

VICTOR HAWKINS,

HARRY TUBBS.