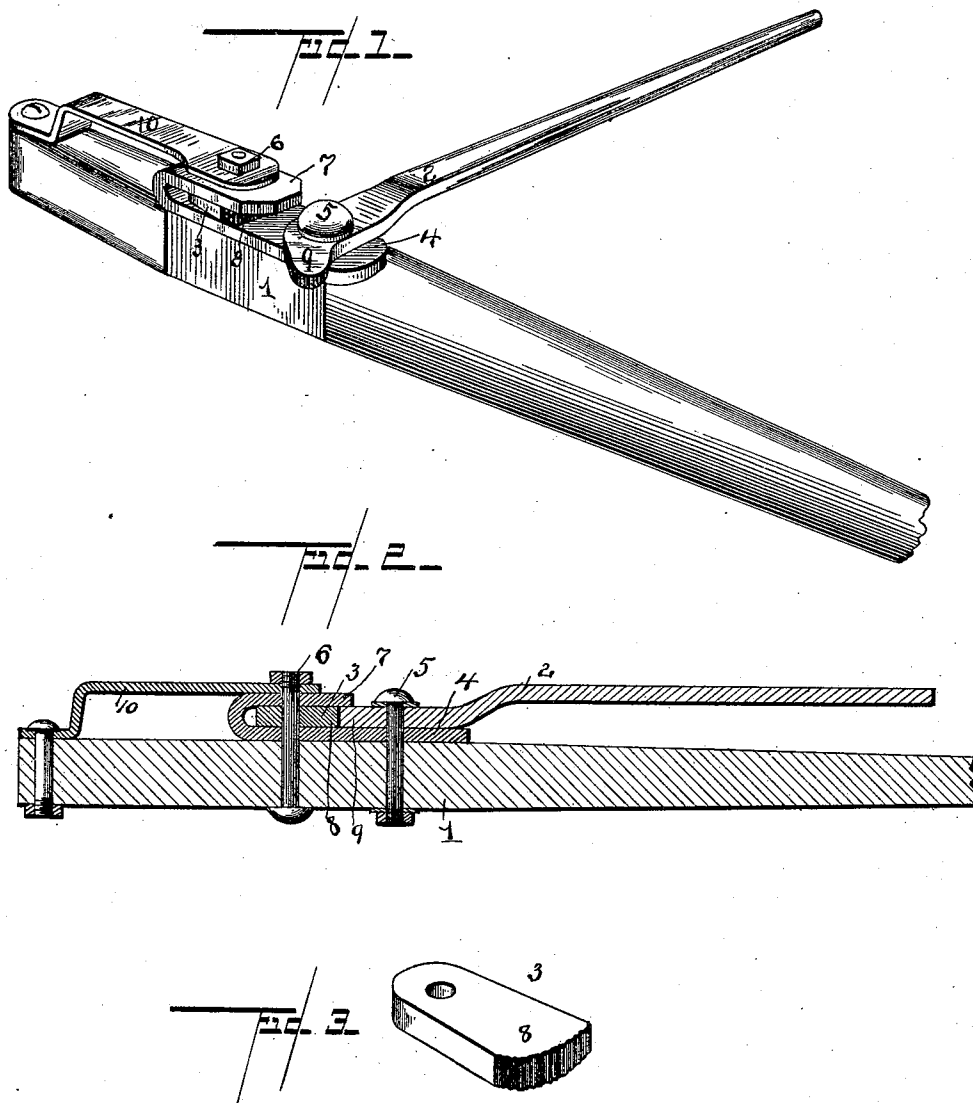


(No Model.)

A. VAN WIE.
WIRE STRETCHER.

No. 465,399.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.



Witnesses

H. I. Sutz
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Inventor

Abram Van Wie,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM VAN WIE, OF CHESHIRE, NEW YORK.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,399, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed July 30, 1891. Serial No. 401,194. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM VAN WIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cheshire, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in wire-stretchers.

10 The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of wire-stretchers and to prevent the same, when fulcrumed on a post or other support, from turning in the hands of the operator.

15 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 claim hereto appended.

20 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire-stretcher embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the lever in engagement with the block. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a block.

25 Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a bar having one end shaped into a handle and having its other end tapered and adapted to engage a post or other fulcruming-support in stretching a wire, which is clamped between a pivoted lever 2 and a block 3. The lever 2 and the block 3 are secured upon a plate 4 by bolts 5 and 6, which also secure the plate 4 to the bar 1. The plate has its end 7 bent over upon itself to provide 35 a casing for the block 3, which has its end 8 provided with serrations or teeth, and the adjacent end 9 of the lever 2 is provided with similar serrations or teeth, the wire being securely grasped during stretching between the 40 adjacent ends of the lever 2 and the block 3.

To prevent the bar's turning in the hands of the operator while stretching a wire, a guard 10 is provided, which is constructed of metal and has its inner end secured upon the end 7

of the plate 4 by the bolt 6, which passes 45 through the guard, the plate, the block, and the bar. The outer end of the guard is bent downward and is secured to the adjacent end of the bar 1. By this arrangement the fulcruming-point of the bar is brought practically in the same plane as the point of attachment or securement of the wire, thereby enabling all the strength of the operator to be exerted in stretching the wire without having to resist the turning of the bar. The block 55 is pivoted to the plate and is movable and adapts itself to the wire and in a great measure prevents the latter being cut. The teeth of the block and the lever are small, the surface being merely roughened, and there is no danger of their cutting the wire. The bent-over end 7 of the plate extends slightly beyond the block to prevent a wire slipping laterally out of engagement with the block and the lever; but sufficient space is left between the end 7 and the edge of the lever, when the latter is arranged at right angles to the bar, to permit a wire to be readily removed.

What I claim is—

In a wire-stretcher, the combination of the 70 bar, the plate secured to the bar and having one end 7 bent upon itself and forming a casing, the block provided at one end with a curved edge and having its other end pivoted to the plate and arranged between the same 75 and the end 7, the lever fulcrumed on the plate and arranged to engage the block, and the guard having its inner end secured to the end 7 of the plate and having its outer end bent downward and secured to the bar, substantially as described. 80

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

ABRAM VAN WIE.

Witnesses:

JOHN RAINES, Jr.,
D. V. BENHAM.