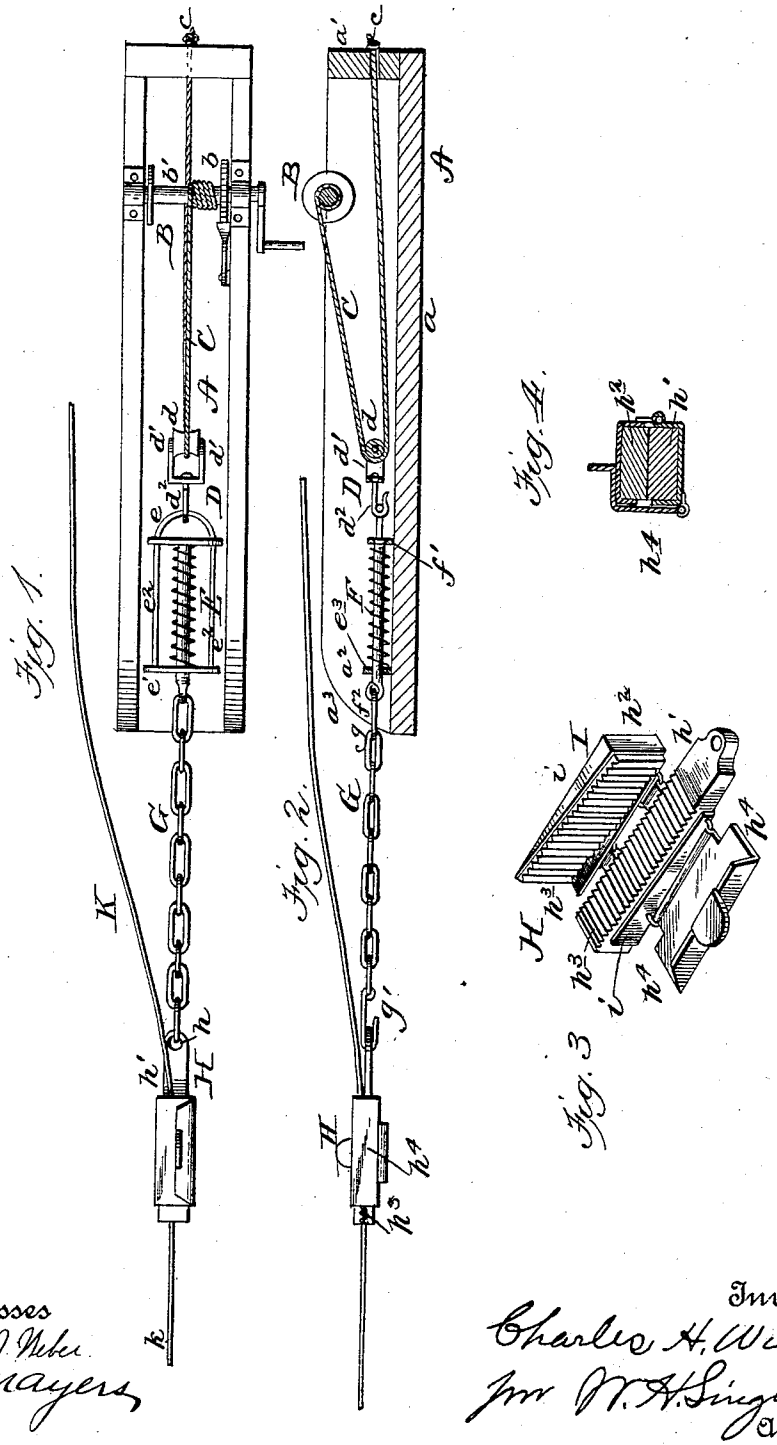
No. 633,632. Patented Sept. 26, 1899.

C. H. WILSON.

WIRE STRETCHER.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. WILSON, OF CHESTER, MONTANA.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,632, dated September 26, 1899.

Application filed January 31, 1899. Serial No. 703,964. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chester, in the county of Choteau and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Way of a Wire-Stretcher for Stretching Fence-Wire, to be called the "IXL Wire-Stretcher;" and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to devices for stretching wire or, as is generally known, "wire-stretchers," to be used more particularly in stretching the longitudinal strands of a wire fence.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a top or plan view of the device; Fig. 2, a side view, partly in section; Fig. 3, an enlarged perspective view of the clamp open; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view of the clamp closed.

In the drawings, the letter A represents an open-topped trough having the bottom a, the closed end a', and the open end a^2, which may have curved edges a^3. On top of the trough A, transversely thereof and near the end a', is secured a windlass B, having a pawl and ratchet b. Secured to and passing around the shaft b' of this windlass is a cord C, the other end c of which is properly secured to the end a' of the trough A. This cord C passes in a bight around a roller d, which is held in the jaws d' of a frame D, such frame being provided with a swiveled hook d^2 at the end away from the roller d. This hook d^2 engages the curved portion e of the spring-holder E. This spring-holder has a cross-head e' secured to the ends of the side bars e^2, such side bars being formed in one piece with the curved portion e. The cross-head e' has at its middle a hole e^3, through which passes a stem F, having its inner end f attached to a cross-head f', which is made to slide on the rod e^2. At its other end f^2 the rod F is secured to a chain G at one end g, the other end g' of such chain being attached to an eye h, made at one end of the lower jaw h' of the clamp H. This clamp H consists of the two jaws h' and h^2, hinged together at their side. These jaws are preferably made thicker at one end than at the other, so that their faces are oblique to their backs and not parallel therewith. By preference these faces are made with transverse serrations h^3. These jaws are held together by a clamp h^4, which is hinged to one jaw, as h', and is turned over the other jaw h^2. If preferred, the serrated jaws may each be placed in the half i and i' of a case I, such halves being hinged together and the cover h^4 being hinged to one half i'. In this way if the serrated jaws become worn they may be removed from the case and others substituted.

In practice one end k of a wire K is made fast. The wire is then paid out the desired length and then caught and held in the clamp H. Power is then applied to the windlass B. Through the cord C, spring-holder E, and chain G the clamp H is drawn toward the trough A, stretching that part of the wire K which is beyond the clamp. After the desired tension is obtained the wire beyond the clamp is secured to a post or other device and the clamp is released. The device is then moved farther along, the wire K being paid out the proper distance, and the stretching is repeated. The trough of course is to be placed securely—as, for instance, in a wagon—so as to give the necessary resistance when the windlass is operated.

By using a spring-holder sufficient elasticity of movement is allowed for to prevent any breakage of parts and also to allow for the difference in tension of different kinds of wire.

In using the clamp described the wire is tightly held between the serrated jaws and will not slip. These jaws are made oblique, so that they will tighten up or come close together when strain comes upon the wire.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of the trough, A, the windlass, B, secured thereto, the cord, C, secured to the windlass and the trough, the clamp, H, having the serrated jaws, and the intermediate elastic connection secured to the clamp and to the cord, C, as set forth.

2. The combination of the trough, A, the windlass, B, secured thereto, the cord, C, secured to the windlass and the trough, the serrated clamp, H, the chain, G, secured at one end of such clamp, and the intermediate spring connection between the chain and the cord, C, as set forth.

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

CHARLES H. WILSON.

Witnesses:
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