

No. 705,504.

Patented July 22, 1902.

C. WHIPPLE.
WIRE FENCE TOOL.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

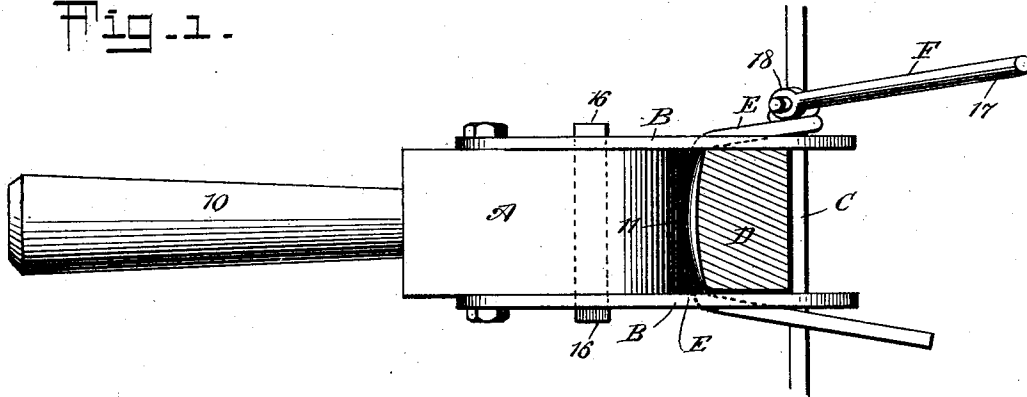


Fig. 2.

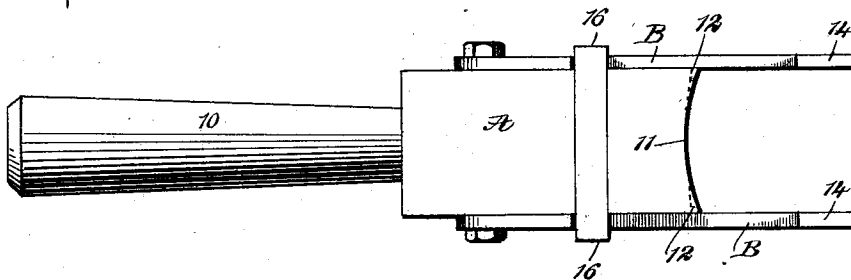
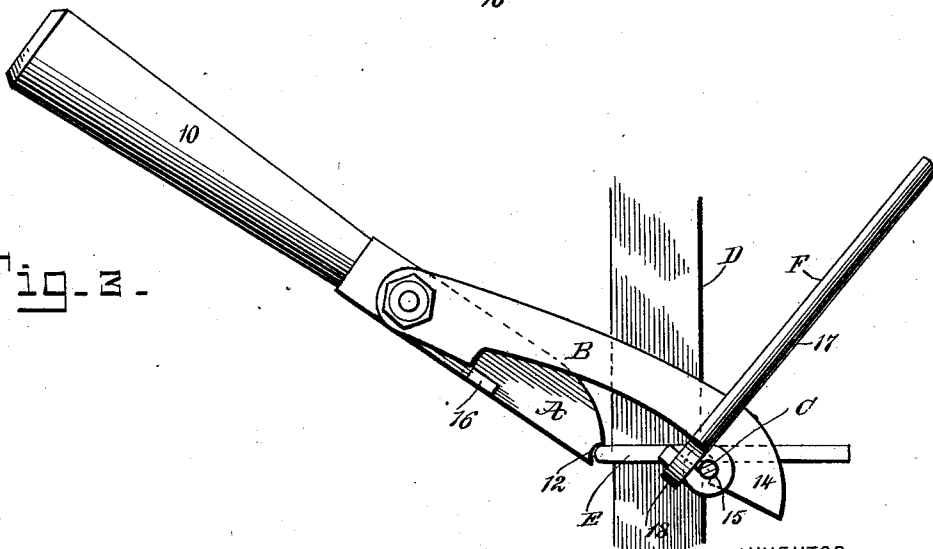


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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WIRE-FENCE TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,504, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed April 29, 1902. Serial No. 105,182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WHIPPLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Ashley, in the county of Delaware and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Wire-Fence Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a tool especially designed for stapling wooden stays or laths to the running or line wires of wire fences and to so construct such a tool that it will be simple, durable, light, and easily operated and so that it will hold a stay or lath against a line-wire and the staple against the stay or lath embedded more or less therein and the ends of the staple across the line-wire, enabling the operator to use both his hands for the purpose of coiling the ends of the staple around the line-wire at the side edges of the lath or stay.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out 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 figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the tool applied to a stay or lath and a line-wire of a wire fence, the lath appearing in horizontal section. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the tool; and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the tool, illustrating the manner in which it is applied.

The body A of the tool is preferably of rectangular shape and is provided at its rear end with a handle 10. Its forward end 11 is more or less concaved, and at the side edges of the concaved end 11 horizontal slots 12 are produced. The upper surface of the body A at its forward end 11 is downwardly inclined or curved, as is shown best in Fig. 3, in order that the material engaged by the said forward end 11 of the body may be made visible to the operator of the tool.

At each side of the body near its handle end a clamping-arm B is pivoted, and said clamping-arms extend beyond the front end of the body, their forward free portions being downwardly curved, and at the forward or free end of each arm B a head 14 is provided, and in the rear edge of each head a re-

cess 15 is produced. The clamping-arms B are limited in their downward movement and the body is limited in its upward movement by projections 16 from the sides of the body near its under surface. In the drawings said projections are shown produced by securing a cross-bar in the under surface of the body flush with said surface, which cross-bar extends beyond the side edges of the body; but the projections 16 may be an integral portion of the body. When the clamping-arms B rest upon the body projections 16, their heads 14 and recesses 15 are below the pivot-points of the arms and below the plane of the under surface of the body, particularly below the clamping end 11 of the body.

In the drawings, C represents a line-wire of a wire fence, D a lath or stay to be secured to the line-wire, and E a wire staple of suitable length whereby to secure the lath or stay to the line-wire, and in the drawings the face of the lath which engages with the line-wire is shown straight, while the opposing face is shown convexed; but it will be understood that both of said faces may be made straight, and it will also be understood that the forward or working end 11 of the tool may be made more or less straight and that a greater or a less distance may be provided between the heads of the arms B and the forward or working end of the body of the tool, as such distance will be determined by the thickness of the lath or stay to be operated upon.

In operation the line-wires C are properly stretched and supported at their ends. A lath or stay is then placed against the line-wires and the arms B are passed at each side of the lath or stay D, and the recesses 15 in the head ends of said arms are made to receive a line-wire C from above, as is shown in Fig. 3. The staple E, which is placed in engagement with the lath, its free end resting upon and extending beyond the line-wire, is then engaged at its bow portion by the forward end 11 of the body A, as is also shown in Fig. 3, and the handle of the body of the tool is then pressed downward until the arms B rest upon the body projections 16, as is shown in Fig. 1, whereupon as the gripping portions of the arms B will be below the pivots of said arms the device will remain in a substantially horizontal position and the line-

wire will be held drawn to the lath and the staple will be firmly held in engagement with the opposite surface of the lath, while the bow portion of the staple will be sunken more 5 or less in the lath, particularly at the side edges of the lath, due to the slots 12 produced in the forward end of the body of the tool. A second tool F is then employed to wind the ends of the staple around the line-wire, which 10 auxiliary tool, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3, consists of a handle-section 17 and a head-section 18, having an aperture therein to receive an end of the staple. An end of the wire staple is passed through the aperture in 15 the head of the auxiliary tool, and this tool is then carried around the line-wire, causing the end of the staple carried by the tool to be tightly coiled around the line-wire. After one end of a staple has been thus fastened 20 the auxiliary tool is applied in a similar manner to the opposite end of the staple which is twisted on the line-wire. The main tool is then removed from engagement with the staple and the lath and is applied to the lath 25 farther down to secure it in like manner to the lower line-wire of the fence.

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

30 1. A wire-fence tool consisting of a body portion having a handle at its rear end, projections from the side portions of the said body, and clamping-arms pivotally attached 35 extend over the projections and beyond the forward end of the body, the forward ends of the clamping-arms being downwardly curved and terminating in heads, which heads when

the arms rest upon the projections are beyond the plane of the under surface of the 40 body, as set forth.

2. A wire-fence tool consisting of a body-section having a handle at its rear end and its forward end concaved, projections from the side portions of the body, clamping-arms 45 pivoted to the sides of the body, being adapted in one position to rest on the said projections, which clamping-arms extend beyond the forward end of the body and are downwardly-curved at their forward ends, terminating in heads having recesses in their inner 50 edges, the recesses and the heads being below the plane of the under surface of the said body, as set forth.

3. In a wire-fence tool, a body-section having a handle at its rear end, its upper surface 55 at its forward end being downwardly-inclined and its forward end being provided with horizontal slots at its side portions, projections from the sides of the body, clamping-arms 60 pivoted to said side portions of the body, which arms in one position rest upon the said projections, the said arms extending beyond the forward end of the body, the projecting portions of the arms being downwardly and 65 forwardly curved and provided with recesses in their inner edges near their forward terminals, as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 70 two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES WHIPPLE.

Witnesses:

W. G. MCCURDY,
O. M. GILBERT.