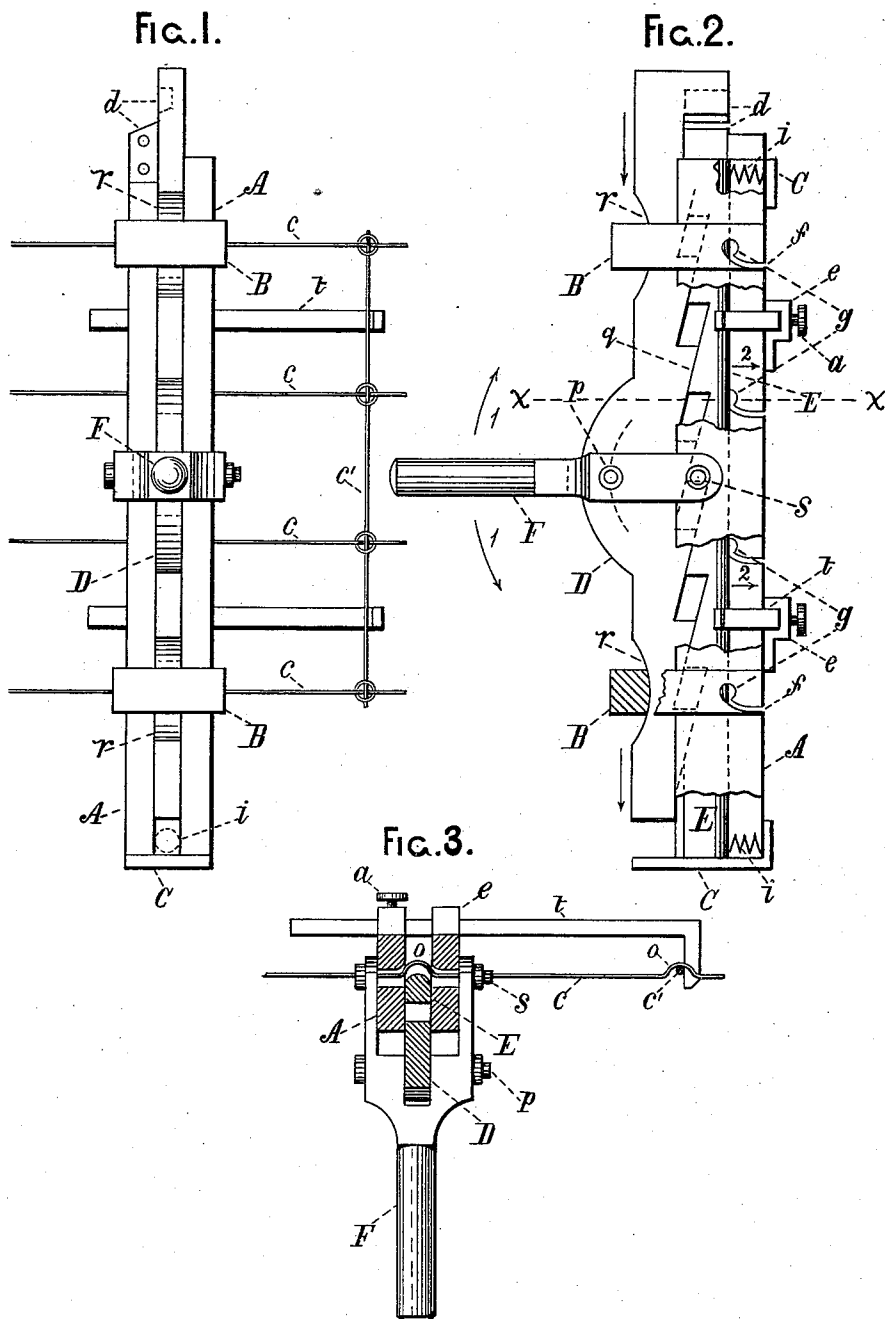


(No Model.)

W. H. H. WEST.
CRIMPING TOOL FOR WIRE FENCES.

No. 566,043.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. H. WEST, OF JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

CRIMPING-TOOL FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,043, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed June 3, 1896. Serial No. 594,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. H. WEST, of Jerseyville, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Crimping-Tool for Making Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improved crimping-tool for making wire fences of that class in which the horizontal wires are crossed by vertical wires secured in position at the points of intersection with the horizontal wires by crimples made at the required distance apart along the said horizontal wires. Heretofore these crimples have been made by a tool capable of making only one at a time. My object is to provide a tool capable of making in the time usually required to make one an entire vertical row, however many said row may contain.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts fully set forth in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the crimper shown in connection with a portion of a four-wire fence. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the crimper, taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a frame consisting of two parallel bars connected together by yokes B and plates C so as to be about half an inch apart. In the space between said bars are two serrated bars D and E, adapted to move freely therein, the bar E having only a horizontal motion, as indicated by the arrows 2, and the bar D a motion indicated by the arrows 1. (See Fig. 2.)

To the sides of the frame A is fulcrumed at S a hand-lever F, pivotally connected at the point *p* with the bar D. It will be observed by reference to the last-named figure, in which one of the sides of the frame A is shown as having parts broken away to exhibit the serrated parts of the two bars, that the inclined faces of their serrations are inverted to each other, so that as the bar D is

depressed by the lever F the bar E is thrust forward, as indicated by the arrows 2, the return of said bar being effected by the reaction of two springs *i*, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the frame, as shown.

To preserve the parallelism of the bar D, two circular cavities *r* are provided in the back thereof for the reception of the yokes B, the sweep of said cavities being of the same radius as the arc described by the pivot *p* in the hand-lever E, only inverted. By this contrivance it follows that though the bar D advances and retreats in the slot of the frame A when the hand-lever is actuated it is always maintained parallel to the frame. This will be made clear by reference to Fig. 2, in which the upper part of one of the yokes B is shown partly in section.

The front part of the frame A is provided with a series of curved channels *f*, leading to holes *g* for the reception of the wires to be crimped.

In order to expedite and facilitate the operation of adjusting the crimper so as to make the vertical rows of crimples the required distance apart, the frame A is provided with two gib-headed gage-bars *t*, (shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3,) adapted to slide longitudinally in guides *e*, the gib-heads of said gage-bars adapted to impinge successively upon the vertical wires *c'* as the crimper is moved along the horizontal wires *c*. To secure the said gage-bars in position, a thumb-screw *a* is provided in one of the guides *e* of each bar.

To add to the usefulness of the crimper, it is provided with a wire-cutter consisting of a pair of cutting-jaws *d*. The fixed jaw is secured to the top end of the frame A and the movable one to the top of the bar D, so as to be operated by the hand-lever F, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The operation of the device is as follows: The horizontal wires being extended from post to post and the gage-bars *t* adjusted the crimper is placed upon the horizontal wires, as shown in Fig. 1. A wire being placed in each of the holes *g* the hand-lever is pressed downward, as indicated by the lower arrow 1 in Fig. 2. This motion causes the inclined faces of the serrations on the edge of the bar D to slide against those on the bar E and consequently thrust the rounded front edge there-

of against the wires that are held in the holes *g* and form simultaneously a crimple in each of them, as shown at *o* in Fig. 3. When one vertical row of crimples has been made and the vertical wire *c'* secured therein, the heads of the gage-bars are brought up to it, as shown in the last-named figure, and the operation is repeated.

In regard to the number of wires that may be simultaneously crimped it is obvious that the crimper may be provided with any required number of openings *f* and holes *g*, so that whatever the number of horizontal wires in the fence all will be crimped by one stroke of the hand-lever.

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

1. A crimping-tool for making wire fences, comprising a frame having a longitudinal slot therein, a serrated bar sliding longitudinally in said slot, the serrations of said bar being in frictional contact with similar but inverted serrations on the rear edge of a bar located in the said slot and having only a transverse motion, so that the longitudinal motion of the former will give a transverse motion to the latter, a hand-lever fulcrumed on the frame *A* and pivotally connected with the longitudinally-sliding bar so as to actuate the latter,

yokes *B* in connection with circular cavities *r* in the back of the bar *D* so as to preserve the parallelism thereof, springs *i*, for thrusting the bar *E* back when the hand-lever is raised, holes *g*, and channels *f*, for the reception of the wires while being crimped, all of said parts constructed and combined for united operation substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with a crimper substantially as described, adjustable gage-bars *t* provided with heads so formed as to impinge upon the vertical wires, and made to slide longitudinally for adjustment in guides secured to the crimper and provided with thumb-screws.

3. In combination with a crimper constructed substantially as described, a wire-cutter *d*, having the upper movable jaw secured to the top of the sliding bar *D*, and the lower one to the fixed frame *A*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of May, A. D. 1896.

WILLIAM H. H. WEST.

Witnesses:

H. S. DANIELS,
J. G. SCHWARZ.