

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. W. CARMICHAEL.
FENCE MACHINE.

No. 469,539.

Patented Feb. 23, 1892.

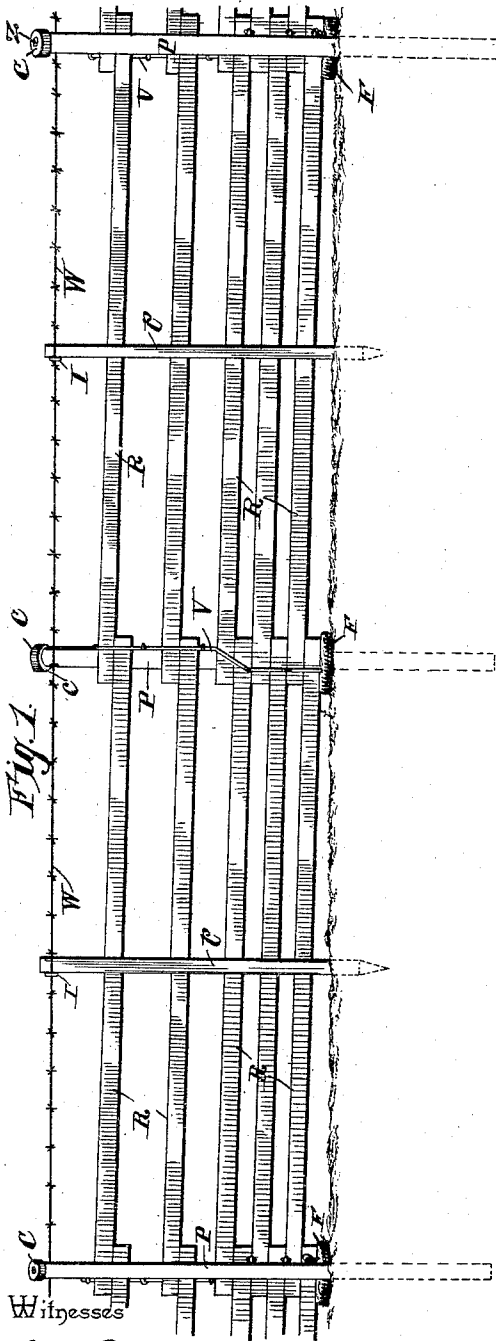
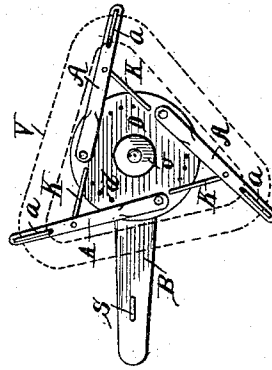


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

H. E. Dieterich.

N. J. Collamer.

By *hiz* Attorneys,

Thomas W. Carmichael Inventor

C. A. Snow & Co.

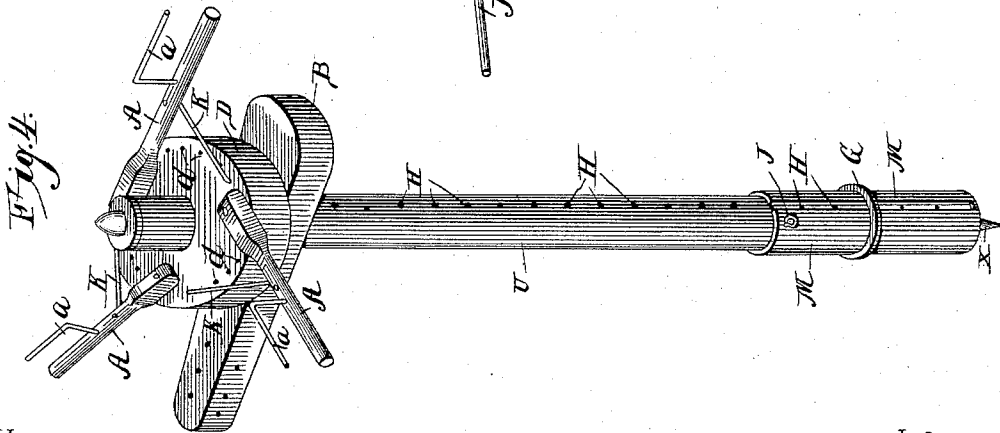
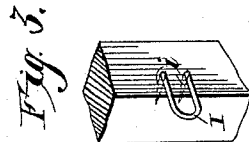
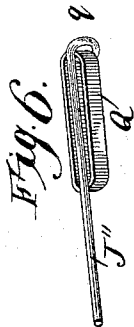
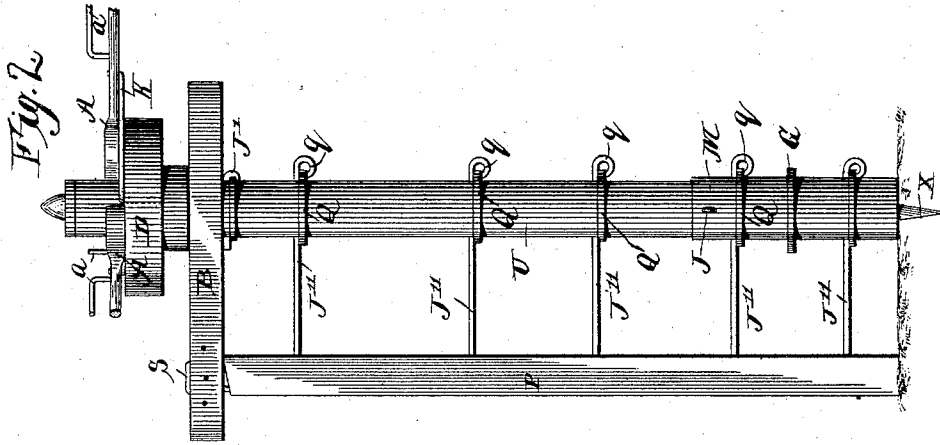
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. W. CARMICHAEL.
FENCE MACHINE.

No. 469,539.

Patented Feb. 23, 1892.



Witnesses
H. G. Dietrich.

N. J. Gollamer.

Thomas W. Carmichael. Inventor

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. CARMICHAEL, OF BELLMORE, INDIANA.

FENCE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,539, dated February 23, 1892.

Application filed December 20, 1890. Serial No. 375,368. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. CARMICHAEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellmore, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Fence-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fence-machines; and the object of the same is to simplify the construction thereof.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a section of a fence built with my machine. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a fence-post and my improved machine alongside the same ready for operation. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the staple I preferably use. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my machine for constructing this fence. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the same, showing a coil of wire in dotted lines on the reel. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective detail of one of the rail-pins and its operating rubber.

In building a fence I employ the machine shown in perspective in Fig. 4. This machine comprises an upright post U, having a number of holes H therethrough. At its lower end is an extension comprising two members M, connected at their lower ends, where they are provided with a downwardly-projecting pin X. A ring G surrounds the members of this extension, and a pin J passes transversely through the upper ends of the two members and through the upright. This pin may be removed and the members of the extension slid upwardly or downwardly on the upright to make it shorter or longer, as the unevenness of the ground may necessitate. Near the upper end of the upright a bar B is loosely mounted thereon and held in place by a pin J', which may be inserted in any of the holes H, and through the outer end of the bar is a good-sized staple, which may be driven into the top of the post to hold the machine at the proper distance therefrom.

J'' are pins passing through the holes H and having rings q at their headed ends, and Q are elastic bands surrounding the upright and passing into said rings. By this means the pins will be normally projected through the

upright by the rubber bands, but may be withdrawn from any hole by stretching the rubber and inserted in another hole. Above the bar B is mounted a disk D, having a number of holes d, and pivoted to this disk at three or more points are arms A, having hooks a near their outer ends, the bodies of these arms being connected by diagonal braces K with said holes d. The hooked inner ends of these braces may be removed from the holes and inserted in other holes, whereby the arms A will be adjusted at greater or less angles to true tangents of said disk, and by this means the hooks a will be caused to fit a larger or a smaller coil of wire.

In building the fence the posts P are first set in the ground with the eyes I in alignment, and against that side of the post a flat stone F is placed on the ground. The rails R are then brought into place, the lowermost one being placed at one end upon the stone F. The fence-building machine is then brought into position and its pin X inserted in the ground about six inches from the face side of the post, and the bar B is adjusted vertically by setting its pin J' in the proper hole H, the staple S being driven into the post to hold the upright U the desired distance therefrom. The pins J'' are then spaced off the height that the courses of the rails should be and inserted in the proper holes H. A fastening-wire V is then stapled to the post at one side of the same about six inches from the ground and led down across the face of the stone F. The bottom rail is then put in place upon the bottom pin, and the lower rail, extending in the other direction, is placed upon said bottom rail. The fastening-wire V is then brought over the two rails and stapled again to the side of the post, after which the lower pin J'' is removed. This operation is repeated until the lowermost three rails running in each direction have been connected to the post, the fastening-wire V at its last stringing being led diagonally over the rail ends and stapled to the other side of the post and these three rails lying close upon each other. The two upper rails running in each direction are then connected to the post by loops of the wire V and in pairs, the same as above described, except that these pairs do not touch each other, but are sustained by loops of the

fastening-wire V. A water-shedding cap C is then secured to the top of the post by a pin Z, the barbed wire W stretched and stapled by the eye I, and the fence-making machine detached and moved on to the next post, the reel revolving meanwhile and paying out what wire W is necessary.

In Fig. 3 is shown one of the staples I above mentioned. Each of such staples comprises a U-shaped body, from the ends of whose arms project tangs *t*, which stand at acute angles to the arms and are pointed, as shown. These tangs are driven into the side of the post, and the bend of the body projects beyond the corner of the post.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The herein-described fence-machine, the same comprising an upright having a number of holes through its body, an extension comprising two halves connected across the lower end of said upright, a transverse pin detachably inserted through the upper ends of said halves and through the upright, and removable gage-pins inserted through certain of said holes, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described fence-machine, the same comprising an upright having a number of holes through its body, an extension consisting of two halves connected across the lower end of said upright and there having a depending pin, a transverse pin detachably inserted through the upper ends of said halves and through one of said holes, a ring encircling said halves, and gage-pins removably inserted through certain of said holes, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The herein-described fence-machine, the same comprising an upright having a number of holes through its body, an extension at its lower end, a bar loosely mounted upon the upright near its upper end, a staple through the outer end of said bar, and gage-pins removably inserted through certain of said holes, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The herein-described fence-machine, the same comprising an upright having a number

of holes through its body, a pin removably inserted through one of said holes, a bar loosely mounted upon said upright and adjustable thereon by means of said pin, a staple through the outer end of said bar, and gage-pins removably inserted through certain of said holes, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a fence-machine, the combination, with an upright having a number of holes through its body and means for supporting said upright adjacent a fence-post, of gage-pins removably inserted through certain of said holes and having eyes or rings in their heads, and rubber bands passing through said eyes and encircling the upright, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a fence-machine, the combination, with an upright and means for supporting it adjacent a fence-post, of a disk turning on said upright and provided with a number of holes near its periphery, three or more arms pivoted to said disk and having outwardly-opening hooks near their outer ends, and braces pivoted at their outer ends to said arms and having hooked inner ends adapted to be seated in said holes for adjusting the angles of the arms, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. The herein-described fence-machine, the same comprising an upright having a number of holes through its body, gage-pins removably inserted through certain of said holes, an extension at the lower end of said upright, a bar near the upper end of said upright having a staple adapted to be connected to the upper end of the post, and a reel journaled upon the upper end of the upright, all substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

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

THOMAS W. CARMICHAEL.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM D. MULL,
HOMER L. HALL.