A. J. KINSELLA.

WIRE STRETCHER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1910.

1,020,101. **Patented Mar. 12, 1912.**

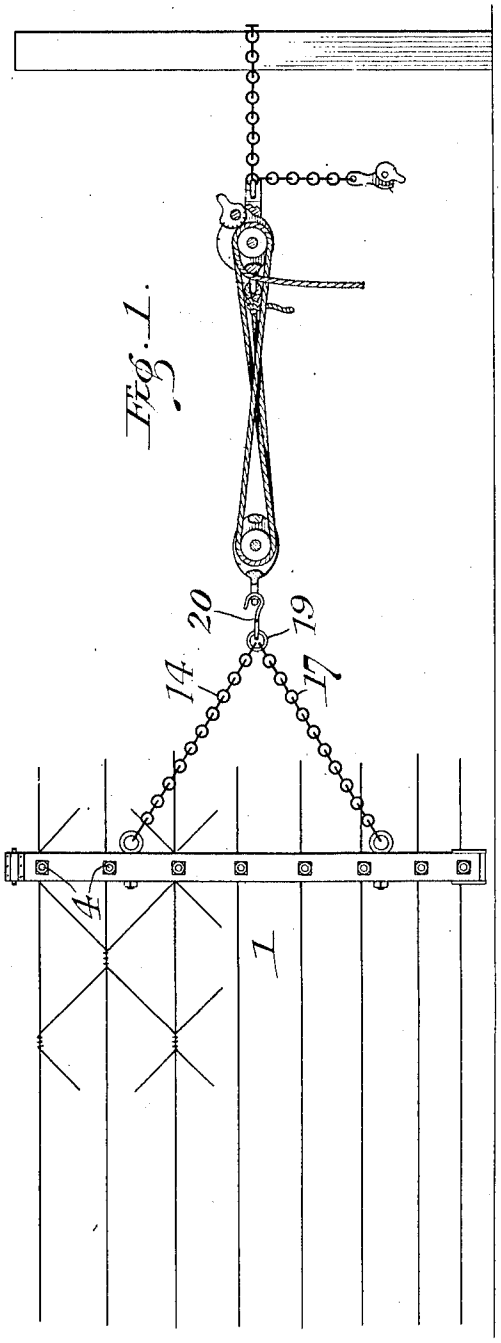

Fig. 1.

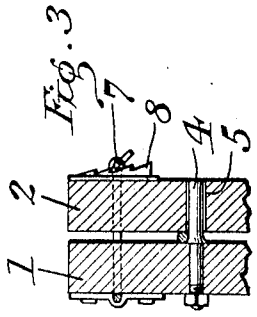

Fig. 3.

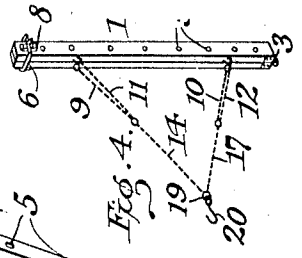

Fig. 4.

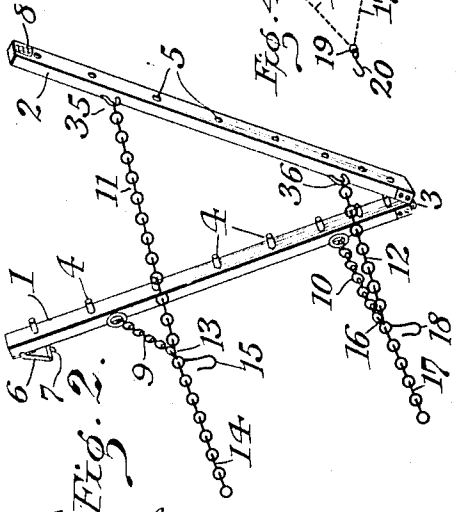

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Bernard Duffy
Raymond D. Sullivan

Albert J. Kinsella Inventor

By his Attorneys
Kerr Page Cooper & Hayward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. KINSELLA, OF PONTIAC, ILLINOIS.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

1,020,101. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 12, 1912.

Application filed December 19, 1910. Serial No. 598,161.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. KINSELLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Pontiac, county of Livingston, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Stretchers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a wire stretcher and has for an object to simplify constructions of the kind described that are adapted to stretch woven wire, such as woven wire fences.

My invention therefore comprises two uprights one of said uprights located on one side of the wire and the second on the other side. One of said uprights is provided with metal studs or projections, while the other upright is provided with a number of perforations to correspond with the studs and adapted to receive the latter. The purpose of these studs is to enter the meshes of the woven wire and thereby prevent the wires and uprights from slipping one relative to the other. To these uprights is suitably connected my novel stretching means at one end of the latter while the other end of the stretching means is connected to some immovable object such as the post to which the wire is to be attached. The stretching device may be removed from the uprights, and serves to stretch a single strand of wire.

Upon reference to the accompanying drawing wherein like reference numerals refer to the same part in all the figures: Figure 1 shows my complete device in use, the uprights attached to the wire and the remote end of the stretcher attached to the post to which it is desired to attach the wire. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the uprights somewhat separated to show the studs and sockets; also shows in detail the chains for connecting the same to the stretcher proper. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the upper end of the uprights showing the stud, a perforation, and the means for securing the uprights together. Fig. 4 the uprights and connections on a reduced scale showing the parts as in operation.

Referring to the drawing in detail 1 and 2 indicate the uprights hinged together at their lower end at 3. The upright 1 is provided with studs 4 adapted to enter or register with the perforations 5 in the upright 2. The uprights are preferably made of wood and the studs are preferably made of metal but it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to these specific elements.

To the upper end of upright 1 on the exterior thereof is pivotally mounted thereon a loop 6 adapted to embrace the exterior of the uprights and lock the same in closed position (see Figs. 3 and 4). The loop has mounted thereon a clamping arm 7 constructed to engage with the serrations on the plate 8. To the upright 1 are connected the chains 9 and 10 and to the upright 2 are connected corresponding chains 11 and 12. The chains 9 and 11 are connected by means of a union link 13 to a chain 14, the union link 13 having a hook 15 idly mounted thereon. The parts 16, 17 and 18 connected to the lower chain correspond to the parts 13, 14 and 15 just described. The chains 14 and 17 are connected to the large link 19 as clearly shown in Fig. 4 and the latter in turn is fixedly mounted on the hook 20. Equalizing hooks 15 and 18 are rigidly secured to links 13 and 16 for the purpose of taking up the lag of either upright by engaging the hooks in the desired links of the chains. These hooks are very necessary as woven wire frequently stretches more at top than at the bottom and vice versa.

The wire stretcher is connected in any convenient manner to a block and tackle as shown in Fig. 1.

It may here be stated that the woven wire does not need to be cut to attach my stretcher thereto, but may be attached to the wire at any distance from the end thereof. This is due to the fact that hooks 35 and 36 are provided to allow the chains 11 and 12 to be detached from the upright 2. The wire is then inserted into the uprights, or rather the uprights are placed in position with respect to the wire and the said uprights then closed. The studs 4 are adapted to engage the meshes of the woven wire and prevent the same from slipping.

Having described the preferred form of my device I desire it to be understood that I do not limit myself to the details herein set forth as modifications thereof can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claim.

What I claim is:

In a wire stretcher, in combination, uprights comprising two members hingedly connected together at their lower ends to allow the members to swing toward and

away from each other, a chain connected to each of said members adjacent to both the upper and lower ends thereof, the upper chains adjustably connected to a common chain 14 and the lower chains adjustably connected to a common chain 17 whereby a side draft of said upright members is avoided, a link 19 to which the chains 14 and 17 are connected, said link 19 connected in turn to power means for making the stretch, said connection serving to keep the uprights in vertical position, and means on said uprights for causing the same to engage the wire to be stretched.

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

ALBERT J. KINSELLA.

Witnesses:
RAYMOND D. SULLIVAN,
BERNARD DUFFY.