(No Model.)

J. C. HAAG.

MACHINE FOR WIRING PICKET FENCES.

No. 356,638. Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

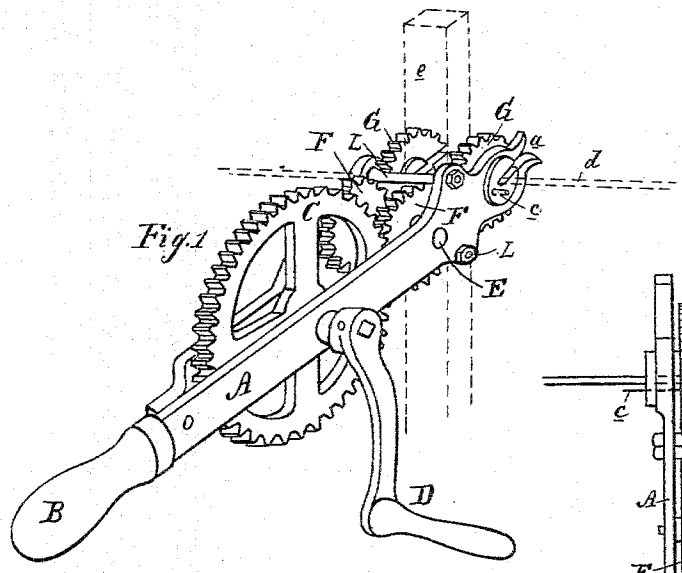


Fig. 1

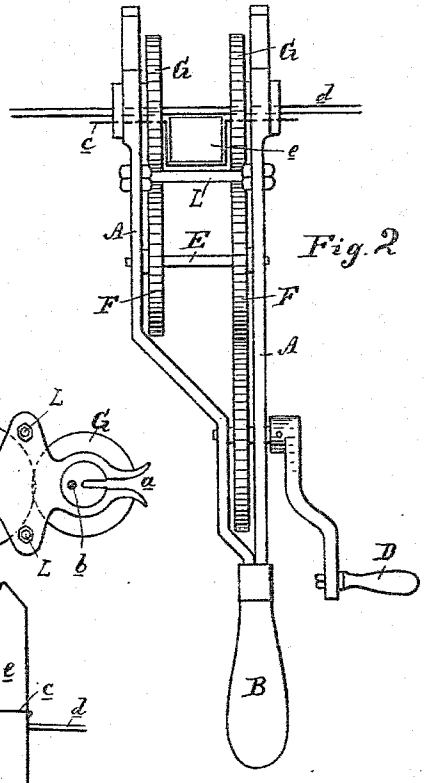
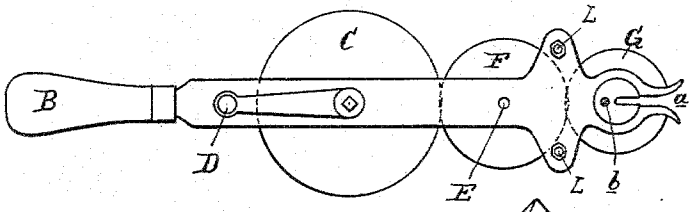


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



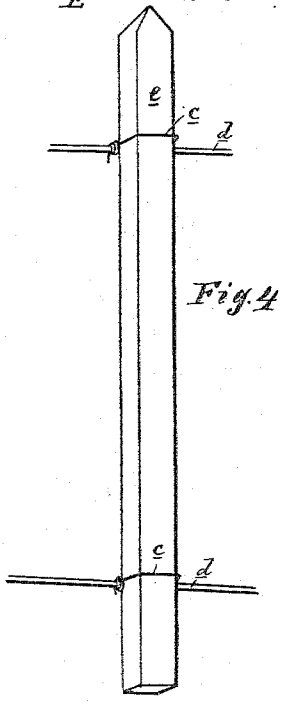


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. HAAG, OF LANSING, MICHIGAN.

MACHINE FOR WIRING PICKET FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,638, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed September 30, 1886. Serial No. 215,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. HAAG, of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Wiring Picket Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wiring-machines.

The object of this invention is to provide a machine by means of which pickets may be wired to a wire strand of a fence by inclosing three sides of the picket with the wrapping-wire, the ends of which are wrapped by the machine around the wire strand which covers the fourth face of the picket. The same device may be advantageously employed for securing electrical wires to insulators, and for various other purposes.

The invention consists in a machine, adapted to be operated by hand, by means of which short pieces of wire may be forced to embrace three sides of a picket, the fourth side of which rests against a wire strand of the fence, and by means of which the ends of the wrapping-wire may be firmly wrapped around the wire strand, thereby tightly, thoroughly, and effectually securing the picket in place.

It also consists in the peculiar construction of the device, its various parts, and their combination, as more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement, shown as in use. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Fig. 4 shows the manner in which a picket is secured to the wire strands of a fence.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a suitable frame for carrying the working parts, this frame being provided with a handle, B. Properly supported in the two sides of this frame is the main driving-wheel C, having a crank, D, by means of which motion is given to it.

E is a shaft having upon it two pinions, F, rigidly secured, with one of which the driving-wheel C engages.

G are two other pinions suitably supported in the frame, and which engage with the pinions F. The two pinions G, being rigidly secured to their shafts, are slotted, as shown at *a* in Figs. 1 and 3, such slots in each being coincident, or on the same line, and extending to the center of the shaft which supports them; and through these pinions G, a little in rear of the interior end of these slots, there are holes *b*, which must be coincident or on a line with each other in the two pinions.

In practice I will describe the device as in use in securing wooden pickets to the strands of a wire fence, the strands being drawn tightly between the proper posts. A short piece of wire, *c*, long enough to embrace three sides of the picket and to make two or more wraps around the wire strand *d* of the fence, is pushed through the holes *b*, leaving the ends of the wire projecting equally, as near as possible, on each side of the device. The picket *e* is then inserted between the pinions G and against the wire *c*, and the slots *a* in the device are now presented to embrace the wire strand *d*, and motion being given to the pinions G, through the handle D and the intervening mechanism, the wire *c*, being eccentric to the shaft of the pinions through which it runs, is wrapped around this wire strand, as shown in Fig. 4, thereby rigidly and closely confining the picket in place. The ends of the wire *c* draw out of the holes *b* as the pinions in their revolutions twist the same around the main wire *d*, and then the apparatus can be readily removed to repeat the operation on another picket. The side bars of the frame are braced by cross-bars L, which are arranged just far enough back of the shaft that supports the pinions G to form a guide and stop for the post to prevent the same from being pushed back too far, as otherwise the pickets might draw the ends of the wire *c* out of the holes *b*.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A wire-wrapping machine having two wrapping-wheels adapted to receive a post between them, with slots coincident in each extending to or nearly to the axis of such wheels, and coincident holes through such wheels eccentric to their axis, in combination with a frame in which such wheels revolve,

having an opening forward of the axis of said wheels, and mechanism for giving motion to the wrapping-wheels, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination, with the frame and two slotted wrapping-wheels revolving therein and adapted to receive a post between them, said wheels being provided with coincident holes, as described, of a stop on said frame, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The wire-wrapping machine described, consisting of the frame A, pinion C journaled therein, shaft E, pinions F F carried thereby, pinions G G in front of the pinions F F and formed with slots *a a*, and holes *b b* in rear of said slots, and the cross-bars L L, connecting the side bars of said frame and serving as a stop, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN C. HAAG.

Witnesses:
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THOMAS ERNEST.