

(No Model.)

E. H. STOWELL & G. W. TERRY.
WIRE STAY WEAVING DEVICE.

No. 529,211.

Patented Nov. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1.

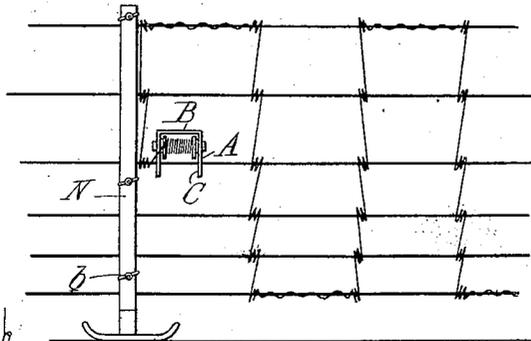


Fig. 4.

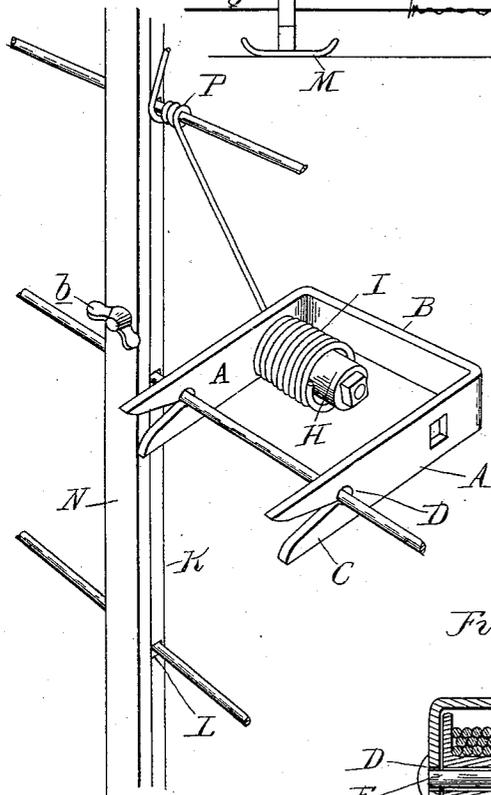


Fig. 6.

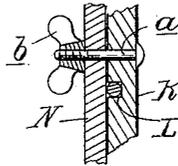


Fig. 5.

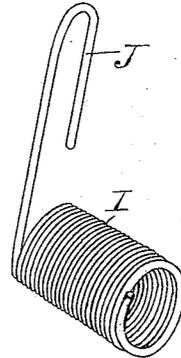


Fig. 2.

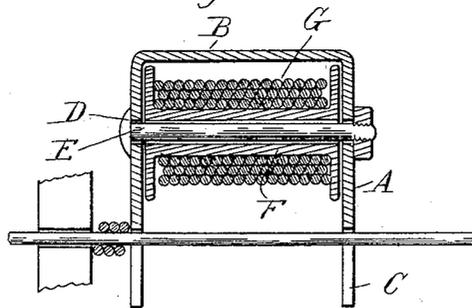
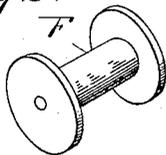


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER H. STOWELL, OF DRAYTON PLAINS, AND GEORGE W. TERRY, OF
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WIRE-STAY-WEAVING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,211, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed August 23, 1894. Serial No. 521,080. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that we, ELMER H. STOWELL, of Drayton Plains, and GEORGE W. TERRY, residing at Pontiac, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Stay Weaving Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of a frame or lever notched at one end to engage upon the wire of a fence and having a spool or pin upon which the stay wire may be wound so that by engaging the frame with a fence wire, the end of the stay wire being previously secured to an adjacent wire, the frame may be turned about the second wire and thus weave in a stay or tie wire in a wire fence.

The invention further consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a wire fence showing our device as in use in weaving in a continuous stay wire. Fig. 2 is a vertical, central section through the device. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the wire spool. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the device as in use, showing a slightly modified form of wire holder. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the wire coil designed to be used in connection with the construction shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail section through the spacing standard illustrating its construction.

In the prior state of the art it is usual in the construction of fences consisting of longitudinal wires to tie them together by means of tie or stay wires and our invention consists in the peculiar construction of a hand device designed to weave a tie or stay wire into such fences and is particularly designed to produce a cheap device, which not only will bind the stay wire about the fence wire but will also produce the desired tension on the stay wire which is an essential feature of such fences.

Our invention consists of a lever or frame comprising the two legs A connected by the cross-bar B, the whole being substantially a U-shaped frame bent from a bar of metal. At the foot of these legs are tapering bifur-

cations C, at the end of which is a wire-bearing D of a size to readily engage the fence wire upon which the device is designed to work.

Near the top of the frame is a cross-bar or post E upon which is journaled a spool F. This spool receives a coil of stay wire G which may be wound thereon in any desired manner. Where the spool F is used a large amount of stay wire may be coiled thereon to construct a continuous stay as shown in Fig. 1, but where it is desired to apply independent stays we prefer to use a construction shown in Fig. 4, in which the spool is in the shape of a pin H upon which a coil I is adapted to engage, this coil having been previously formed upon a suitable mandrel and terminating in a hook J by means of which it may be engaged upon the top wire of a fence.

The spacing standard is preferably of the construction shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 6, comprising a main bar K provided with side notches L arranged at the same distance apart as the fence wire and with which the fence wires are adapted to engage. This main standard at its bottom is provided with a foot M by means of which it may be supported and slid along the ground.

N is a clamping bar beside the standard K by means of which proper tension may be applied to the wires through the medium of the bolts *a* and the winged nuts *b*, as plainly shown in Fig. 6.

The operation of the device is as follows: The longitudinal wires of the fence being stretched, and the spacing standard engaged therewith, the end of the stay wire on the spool of the weaving machine is engaged with the top fence wire and the notches in the lower end of the frame engage with the next fence wire, as shown in Fig. 4. The operator now taking hold of the cross-bar B presses downward and the frame fulcrumed on its foot on the fence wire will act as a lever to uncoil the wire from the spool. The natural shape of the wire when coiled on the spool is sufficient to apply the desired tension to the wire. The frame being turned about the fence wire on its foot will form a coil P tightly about the fence wire of any desired number of turns. The operator then disengages the foot from the fence wire by drawing downward on the

frame and engages the foot with the next wire and proceeds in the same manner. If the spool is used for making a series of fence stays the operator simply removes the device from
5 the fence and forms a long spiral around the bottom and top wires, as shown in Fig. 1 between the adjacent stays.

By using a frame of this construction in which the power is applied through a lever
10 we are enabled to form a very tight coil about the fence wires and at the same time produce considerable tension on the stay wire between the fence wires, the fence wires being prevented from approaching each other by the
15 spacing standard.

What we claim as our invention is—

In a wire stay weaving device, the combination with the U-shaped frame having elongated tapering notches in its ends to engage and slide across the line wire, of a spool
2 mounted in the frame parallel with the cross bar thereof and located at a point adjacent to the angle of the frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures
in presence of three witnesses.

ELMER H. STOWELL.
GEORGE W. TERRY.

Witnesses:

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