

CHARLES H. STROWGER.

Improvement in Wire-Stretchers.

No. 127,201.

Patented May 28, 1872.

fig. 1.

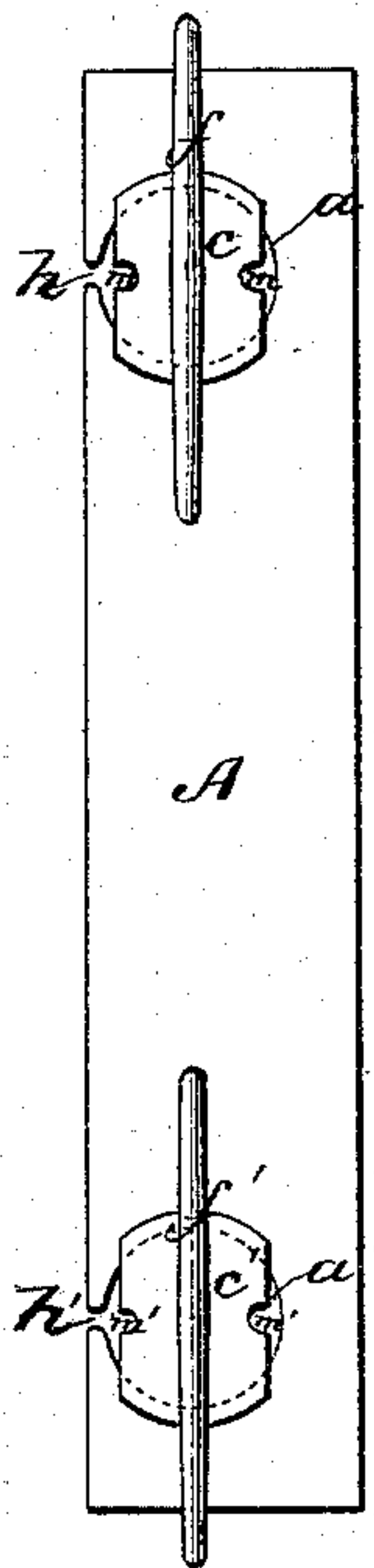


fig. 2.

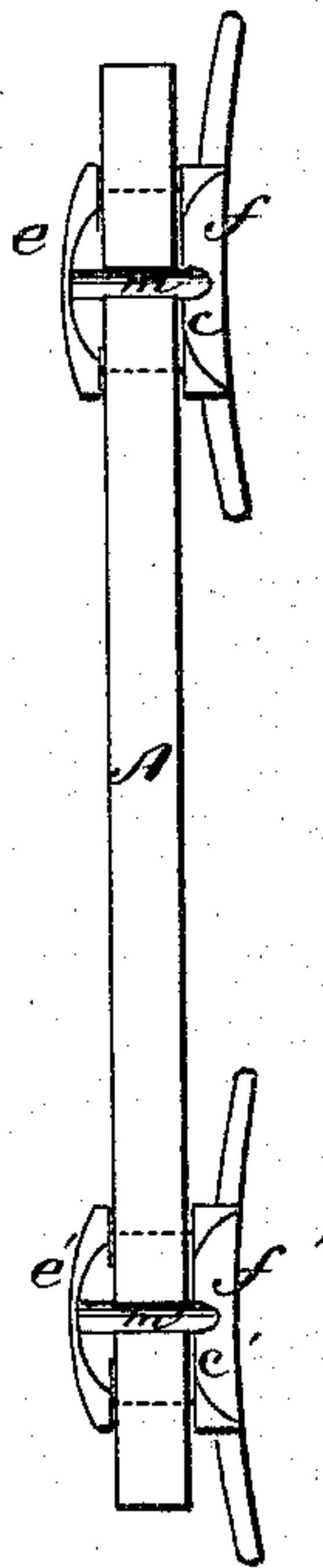
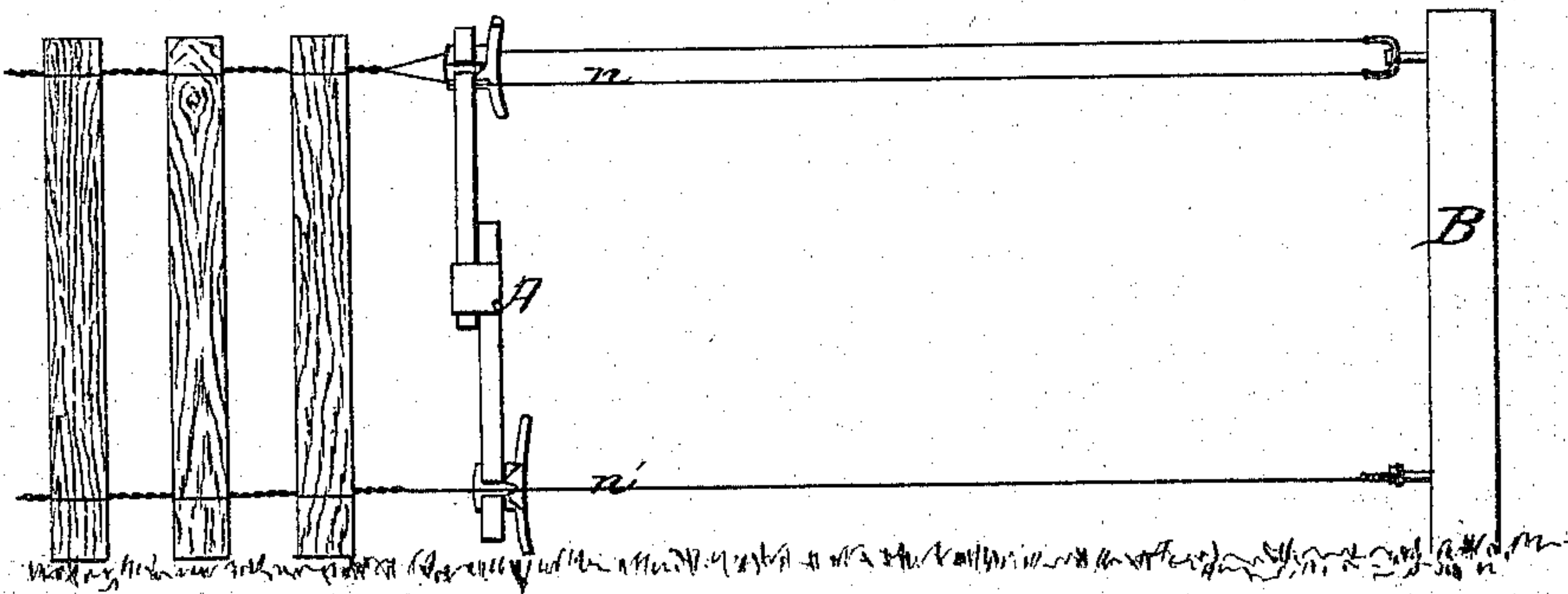


fig. 3.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. STROWGER, OF WEBSTER, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE-STRETCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,201, dated May 28, 1872.

Specification describing an Improved Twister for Wire Fence, invented by CHARLES H. STROWGER, of Webster, Monroe county, New York.

This invention has for its object to facilitate the building of that kind of fence which is composed of pickets supported by an upper and lower set of wires, stretched, in the first place, between terminal posts. The invention consists in an instrument for intertwisting the two wires of each of said sets for the purpose of weaving the pickets into the fence, said instrument being made up of a piece of board having holes for the wires to pass through, and notched rotary disks placed in said holes for twisting the wires.

Figure 1 is a front, and Fig. 2 a side view of the instrument aforesaid; and Fig. 3 is a view of the same as applied to the building of a fence.

A is the piece of board aforesaid, the same being some five or six inches wide, and as long as the fence is to be high. In order to use the same implement in the construction of fences of different heights, the board A may be cut in the middle into two parts, which are connected in such a manner as to slide one upon another, so as to increase or diminish the length of the board. Circular holes *a a'* are cut through the board A, near one edge thereof, and as far apart from center to center, as the upper and lower sets of fence-wire are to be. In the holes *a a'* are placed disks *c c'*, preferably of hard wood, and of such size as to revolve easily in the holes *a a'*. Cleats *e e'* attached to the ends of the disks, and of a length greater than the diameter of the holes, serve to hold the former in the latter, and handles *f f'*, attached to the other ends of the disks, afford the means of turning them. Grooves *m* and *m'* are cut in opposite edges of the disks, and slots *h h'*, open-

ing into the holes *a a'*, are made in the edges of the board A.

The instrument above described, when required for use, is first slipped, by means of the slots *h h'*, upon the wires *n* and *n'* on the same side of the upper and lower sets, near one of the terminal posts B or near the last picket, and these wires next entered, the upper in one of the grooves *m*, and the lower in one of the grooves *m'*. By means of the handles *f f'* the disks *c c'* are then turned half-way round, so as to bring the empty grooves *m m'* opposite the slots *h h'*. The remaining wire of each set is next slipped into these empty grooves, when, by turning the handles, the wires of each set will be evenly twisted around each other, behind the board, to any desired extent, the degree of fineness of the twist depending upon the distance at which the instrument is kept ahead of the work. A picket is then placed in the usual manner in the crotches of the wires, after which the twisting process is repeated. The board A is slid along the wires as the work progresses. If the wires at the other end are fastened directly to the terminal post, they can be prevented from knotting by turning the disks alternately in opposite directions; or the wires may be attached at their ends to swivels whose shanks enter the terminal post, and which, turning freely, allow the twisting to take place continuously in one direction.

I claim as my invention—

The board A, having the holes *a a'* and slots *h h'*, and combined with the disks *c c'* having the grooves *m m'*, cleats *e e'*, and handles *f f'*, all as specified.

C. H. STROWGER.

Witnesses:

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WM. T. MOORE.