

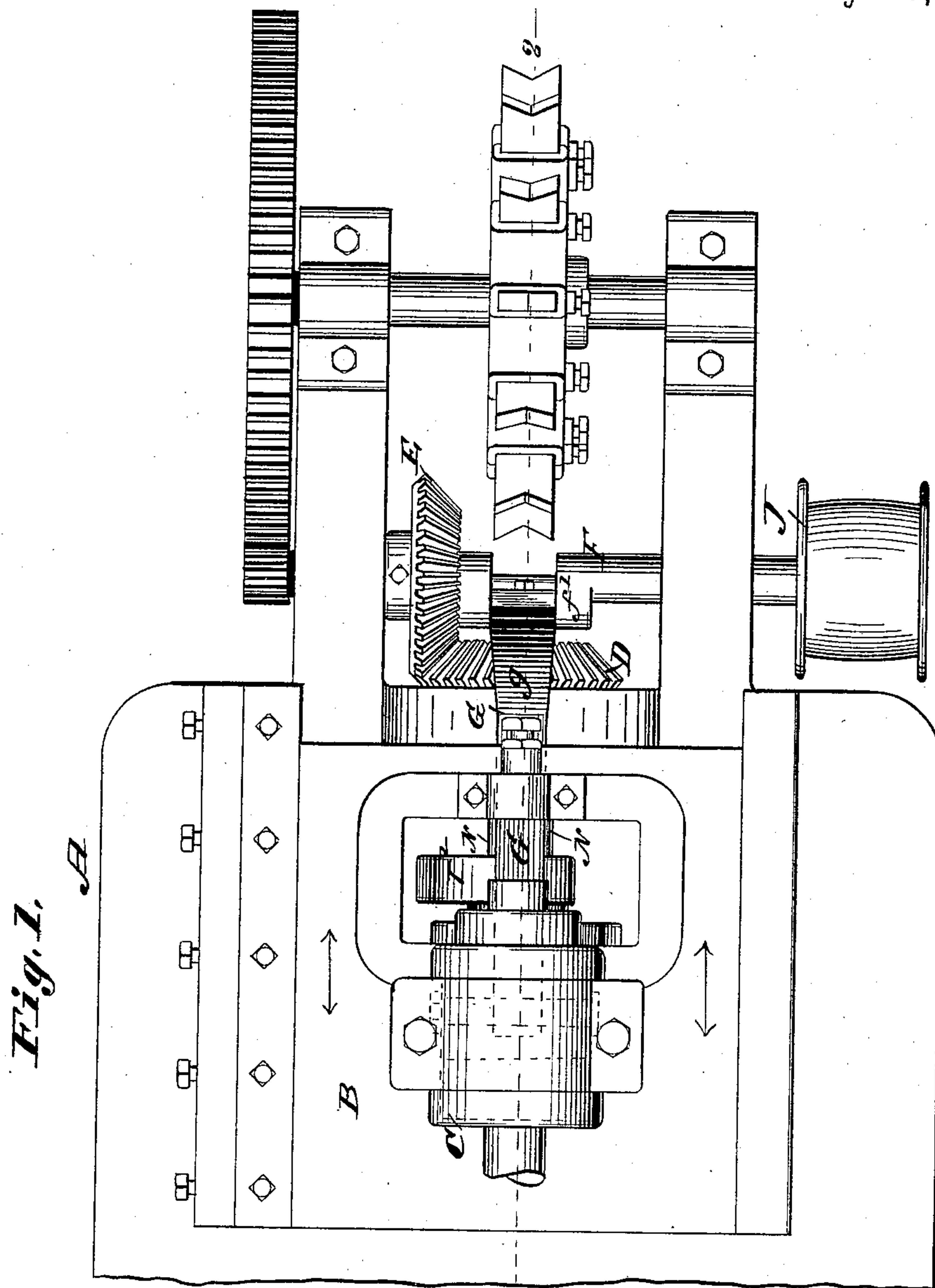
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. H. LASAR.
BARB WIRE MACHINE.

No. 323,161.

Patented July 28, 1885.



Attest:
C. C. Hunt
C. H. Pope

Inventor:
Godfrey H. Lasar
by C. H. Moody
atty

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. H. LASAR.
BARB WIRE MACHINE.

No. 323,161.

Patented July 28, 1885.

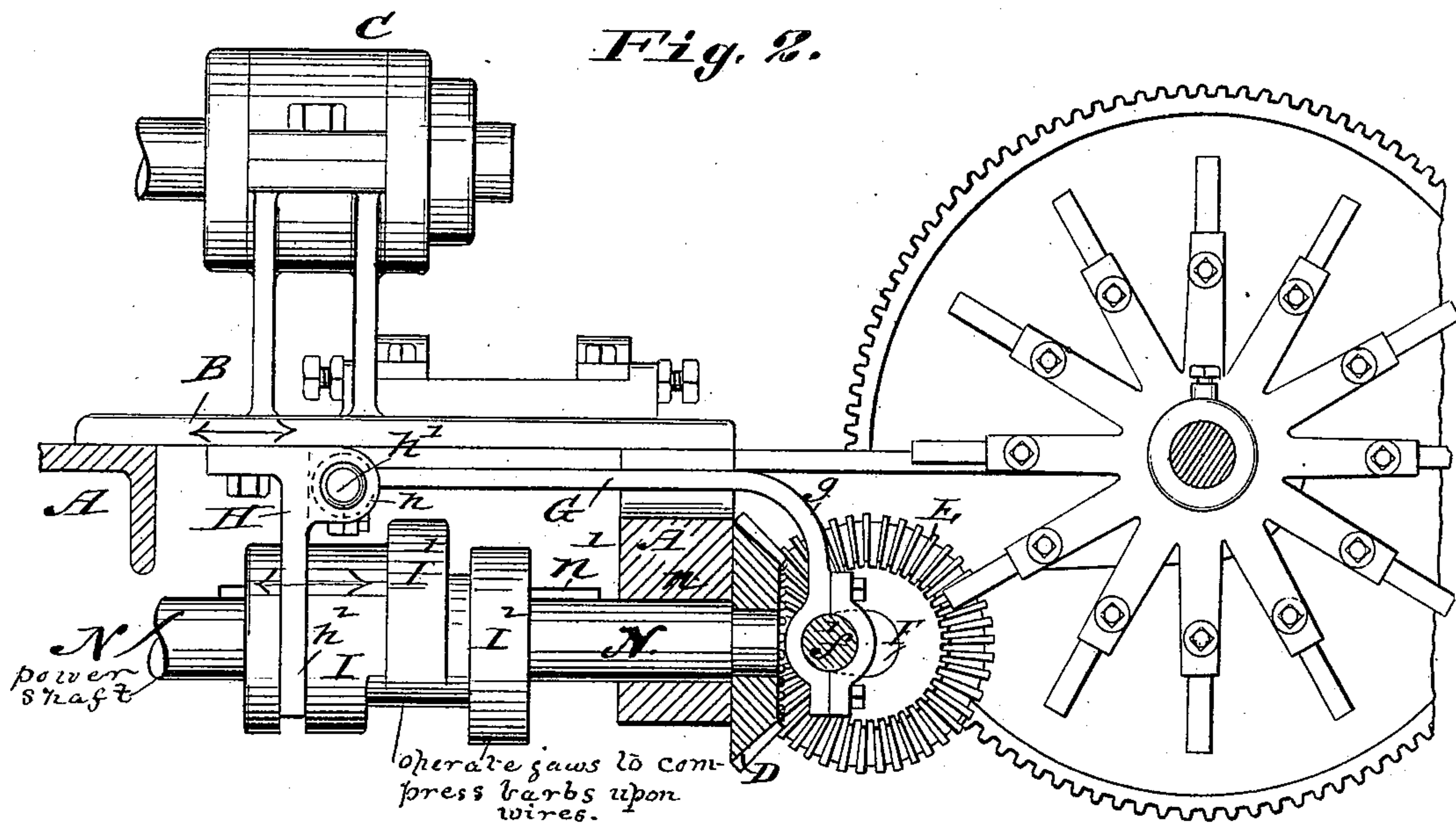
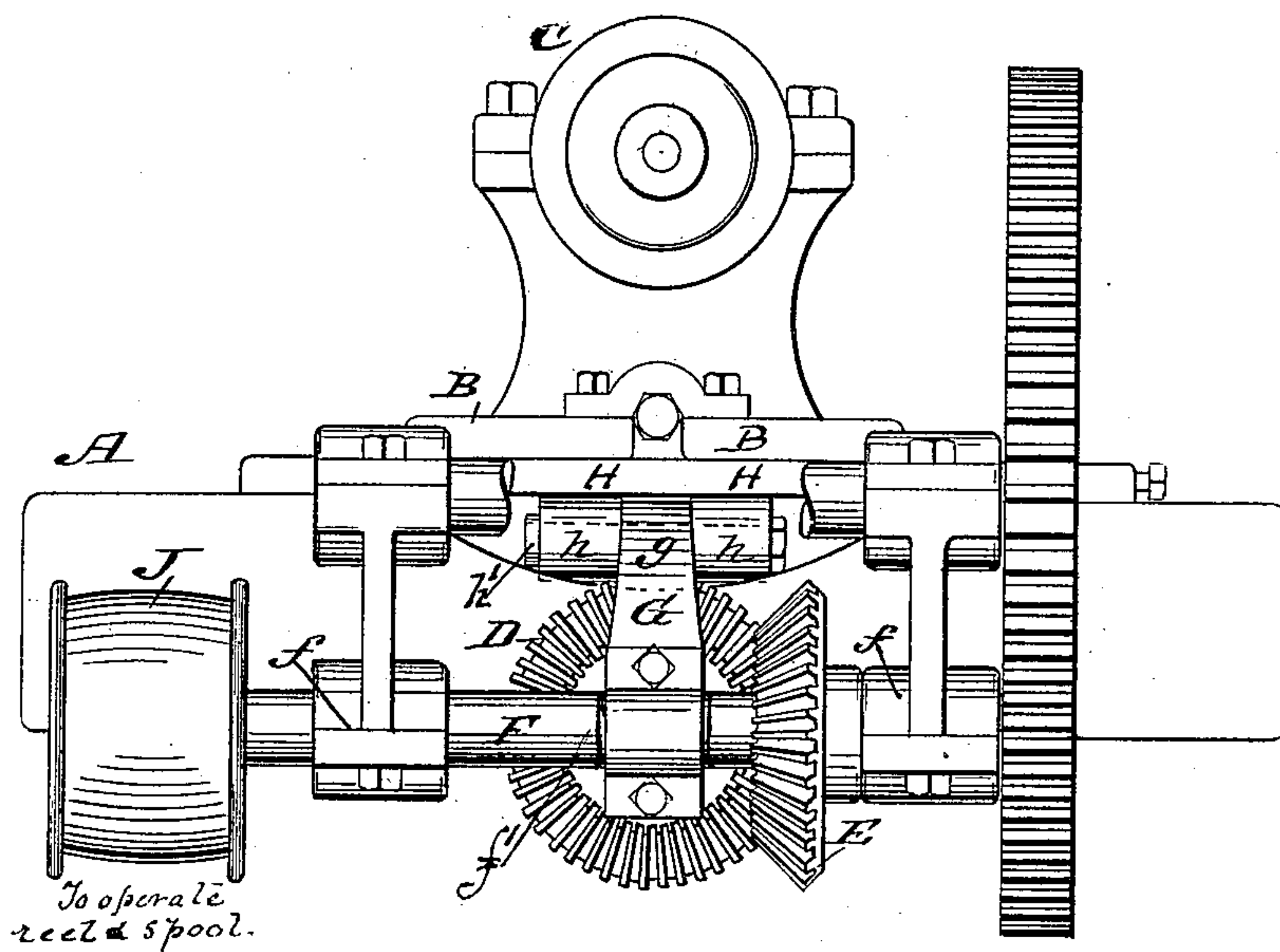


Fig. 3.



Attest:
C. C. Hunt
C. H. Pope

Inventor:
Gedrey H. Lasar
by C. Moody atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GODFREY H. LASAR, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BARB-WIRE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,161, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed March 3, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GODFREY H. LASAR, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Barb-Wire Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view showing that portion of the machine with which the improvement in question is immediately connected; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 an end elevation, looking toward the delivery end of the machine, a portion of the mechanism being broken away.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improved means for transmitting the motion of the driving-shaft to the movable slide which carries the mechanism for forming the barbs.

N, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the driving-shaft of the machine. A represents the bed-plate of the machine. B represents the slide adapted to be moved longitudinally forward and backward upon the bed-plate. The slide carries the head C. All of these parts are substantially as heretofore employed in barbing-machines. The details, however, are not shown, as they are not essential to an understanding of the present improvement.

The main shaft works through the bearing *n* of the bed-plate, and beyond the bed-plate is provided with the bevel-gear D. This gear engages with the bevel-gear E upon the shaft F. This shaft F extends across the center of the machine, and, in addition to operating the mechanism connected with the delivery of the barbed wire from the machine, is made to operate the slide B; and, further, it is also preferably extended so as to operate the mechanism for winding the wire upon the spool. The shaft turns in the bearings *f f*, Fig. 3, and at *f'* the shaft is shaped to form or is provided with a crank.

A pitman, G, leads from the crank to the slide B. The preferable mode of connecting the pitman with the slide is shown in Figs. 2,

3. The slide is provided on its under side with a bracket, H. Upon this bracket are the lugs *h h*. The end of the pitman passes between these lugs, and a pin, *h'*, passes through the lugs and an eye upon the end of the pitman. As it is desirable to have the crank and pitman directly in line with the shaft N, the pitman G is bent at *g*, as shown. The rotation of the shaft N, therefore, operates through the gears D E to rotate the shaft F and crank *f'*. This motion in turn causes the slide B to move forward and backward upon the bed-plate A.

The bracket H, which is attached to the slide B, is similar to that previously used, saving that it is preferably made to support the connection of the pitman with the slide. The pitman, however, may connect with the slide in any suitable manner. The bracket H, by means of the arm *h²*, connects, as before, with the cam-sleeve I, and as the slide is reciprocated upon the bed-plate the arm *h²* operates to move the cam-sleeve longitudinally to and fro upon the shaft N. The feather *n'* upon the shaft N causes the cam-sleeve I to rotate with the shaft. The cam-sleeve is provided with the cams *I' I²*, whose office is to operate the compressor-arms which are employed in forming and compressing the barbs upon the strand-wires, but which are not shown in the present drawings, as they are not essential to an understanding of the present improvement.

The shaft F is provided with a pulley, J, Figs. 1, 3. This pulley is for the purpose, by a belt-connection, of transmitting the motion of the shaft F to the mechanism for operating the spool upon which the finished wire is wound. This last-named mechanism, also, is not shown.

I claim—

The combination, as described, of the shaft N, the bed-plate A, the slide B, the bracket H, the sleeve I, the cams *I' I²*, the gears D E, the crank-shaft F, and the pitman G.

GODFREY H. LASAR.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
C. E. HUNT.