(No Model.)

C. O. R. WALKER.

WIRE STRAINER.

No. 328,093. Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1

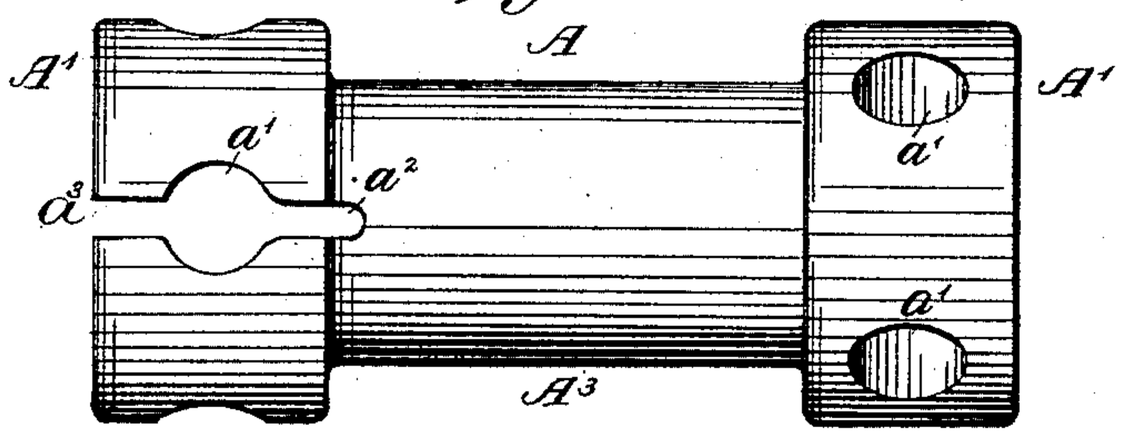


Fig. 2

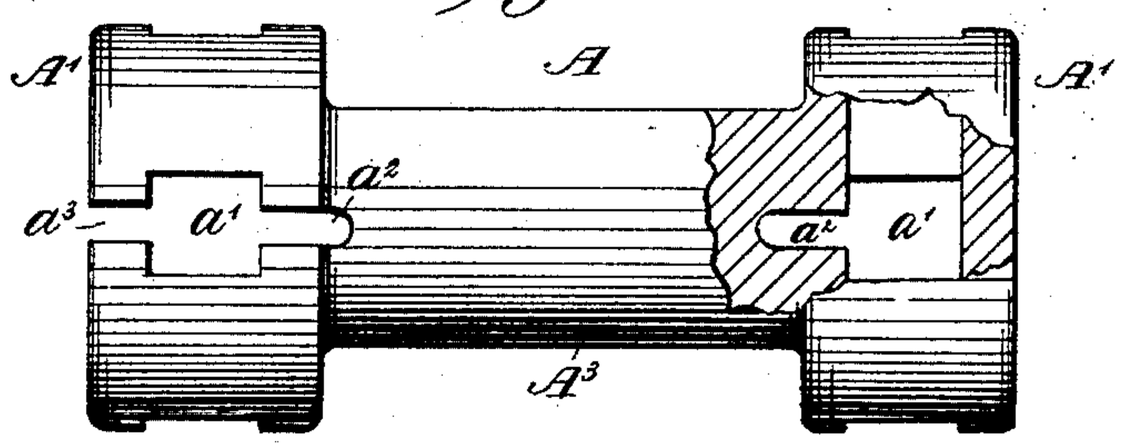
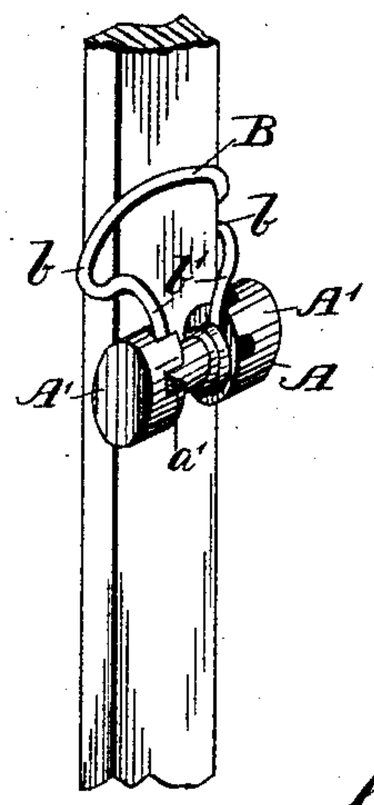


Fig. 3



Attest
O. E. Poulter.
O. M. Knobloch.

Inventor
Charles O. R. Walker,
per Henry Orth
(N. G. B.)
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES OSBERN RALPH WALKER, OF COOLART BALNARING, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH ELAM POUNDS, OF LOCKINGE HOUSE, KEW, VICTORIA.

WIRE-STRAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,093, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed April 10, 1885. Serial No. 161,871. (No model.) Patented in South Australia August 2, 1884, No. 473; in England September 8, 1884, No. 12,142; in New South Wales October 22, 1884; in New Zealand November 7, 1884, No. 1,284; in Victoria December 16, 1884, No. 3,918, and in Western Australia April 28, 1885.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. R. WALKER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Coolart Balnaring, in the British Colony of Victoria, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Strainers, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Victoria, No. 3,918, dated December 16, 1884; in New Zealand, No. 1,284, dated November 7, 1884; in West Australia, dated April 28, 1885; in South Australia, No. 473, dated August 2, 1884; in New South Wales, dated October 22, 1884; in Great Britain, No. 12,142, dated September 8, 1884,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists of certain improvements in the wire-strainer for which I filed an application for patent on or about September 17, 1884, (Serial No. 143,320.)

In the specification of the application referred to I described my wire-strainer as consisting of a roller, having a recess in the center, on which to wind the wire, and enlarged ends, in which are formed holes to receive the ends of levers, whereby to strain the wire, and afterward to receive a retaining-pin to hold the roller against rotation on the fence-post after the wire has been properly strained.

Now, my present invention has for its object certain additional improvements in the construction of such wire-strainer, but in each case I retain the recess in the center upon which the wire is wound, as well as the enlarged ends or heads of the roller.

As set forth in my said former application, the rollers may be made of any suitable material, such as wood or metal. In the construction of roller hereinafter described I prefer to use metal only.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of my improved metallic wire-strainer, and Fig. 3 shows the application of the strainer and the locking-bail as applied to a metallic fence-post.

Referring to the drawings, the strainer consists of a roller, A, in the heads A′ of which are formed holes *a′*, either of cylindrical or other form, for the reception of a lever or levers by means of which the roller is rotated.

A^3 is the recessed portion of the roller upon which the wire is wound, and a^2 is a recess opening into the holes *a′* for the reception of the wire end.

In one or both of the heads A′ of the roller A are formed slots a^3, on a line with the recess a^2, for the insertion of the wire before it is cut from a coil.

In erecting wire fences or in supplying new stretches or lengths of wire with a view to avoid waste it is desirable that a length of such wire after it is in position should first be strained before it is cut from the coil, to avoid the loss that would result in cutting from the coil before straining the wire length. It is obvious that if the wire is inserted into the recess a^2 through the slot a^3 and the roller rotated the length of stretched wire may be strained approximately to its proper tension. The wire can then be plugged or otherwise secured to the post and that portion thereof wound on the roller unwound and cut from the coil. The end of the stretched wire may then be secured in the recess a^2, and finally strained to its proper tension. In this operation the coil should be turned in the proper direction while the strainer is being rotated to prevent the wire from twisting, and this may be readily effected if the coil is supported from a suitable reel.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated a strainer more particularly adapted for use upon metallic posts, which latter are usually very narrow, and in this case a short roller is required, so that it will not project beyond the edges of the post.

As shown, instead of holes, I simply form recesses *a′* in the inner face of the flanges or heads A′ for the insertion of the levers by means of which the roller is rotated, the part of the roller upon which the wire is wound being provided with a hole for the insertion of the wire end.

In order to lock the roller against rotation on the post, I employ a locking or retaining

bail, B, the shanks b' b' of which are inserted into the recesses a' of the roller, and the loop or bight has its sides b bent so as to embrace the lateral edges of the post, as shown, thus securing the bail from accidental displacement.

I am aware that wire-strainers consisting of a plain roller provided with perforations for the reception of the wire end and the operating-levers have heretofore been used, and I do not wish to claim herein any such construction; but,

Having now described my said invention and in what it consists, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wire-strainer consisting of a roller having a central portion upon which the wire is wound of less diameter than its ends, which latter are provided with openings a' and recesses a^2 extending from said openings, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A wire-strainer consisting of a roller having a central portion upon which the wire is wound of less diameter than its ends, in which latter are formed openings a', a recess, a^2, extending from one of said openings, and a slot, a^3, registering with said recess, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. A wire-strainer consisting of a roller having a central portion of less diameter than its ends and provided in said ends with radial opening, in combination with the retaining device described, constructed to bear on one side and embrace the edges of the post to which it is applied, as described.

CHARLES OSBERN RALPH WALKER.

Witnesses:
EDWD. WATERS,
WALTER SMYTHE BAYSTON.