

(No Model.)

A. C. CONNER.

WIRE AND SLAT FENCE MACHINE.

No. 346,429.

Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 1.

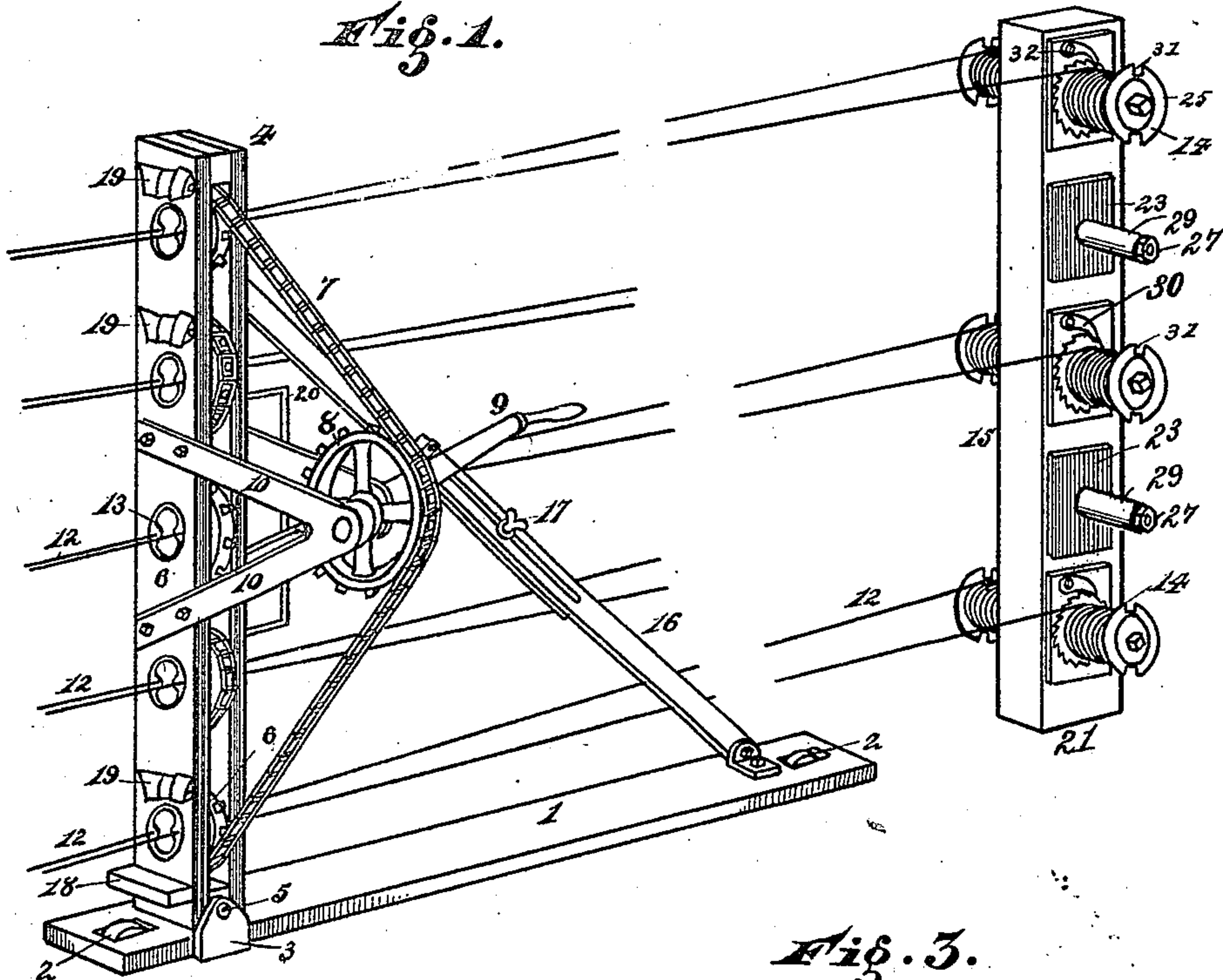


Fig. 2.

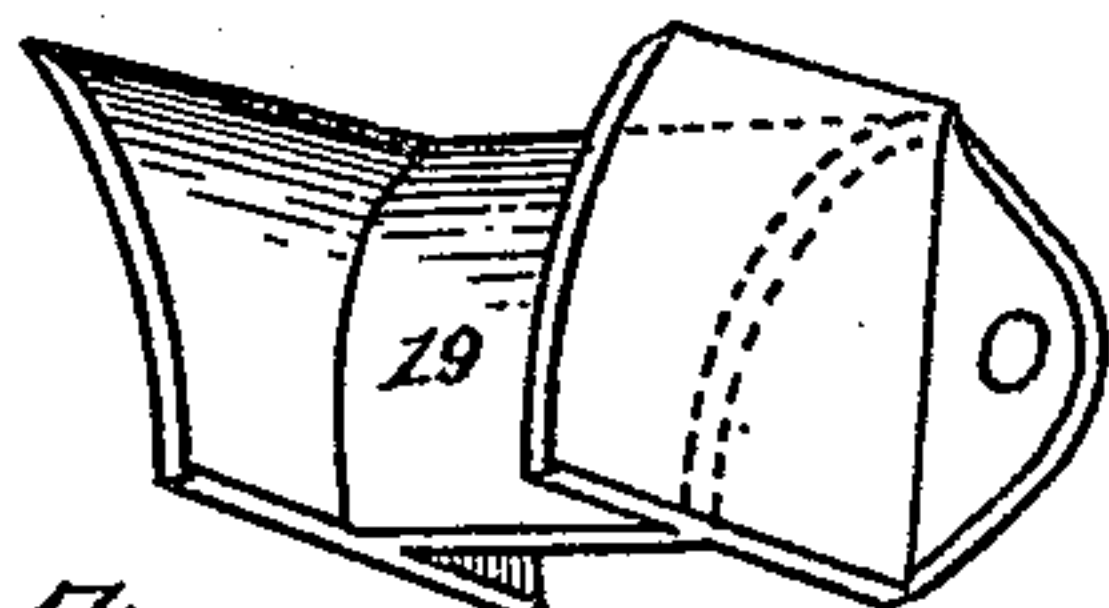


Fig. 3.

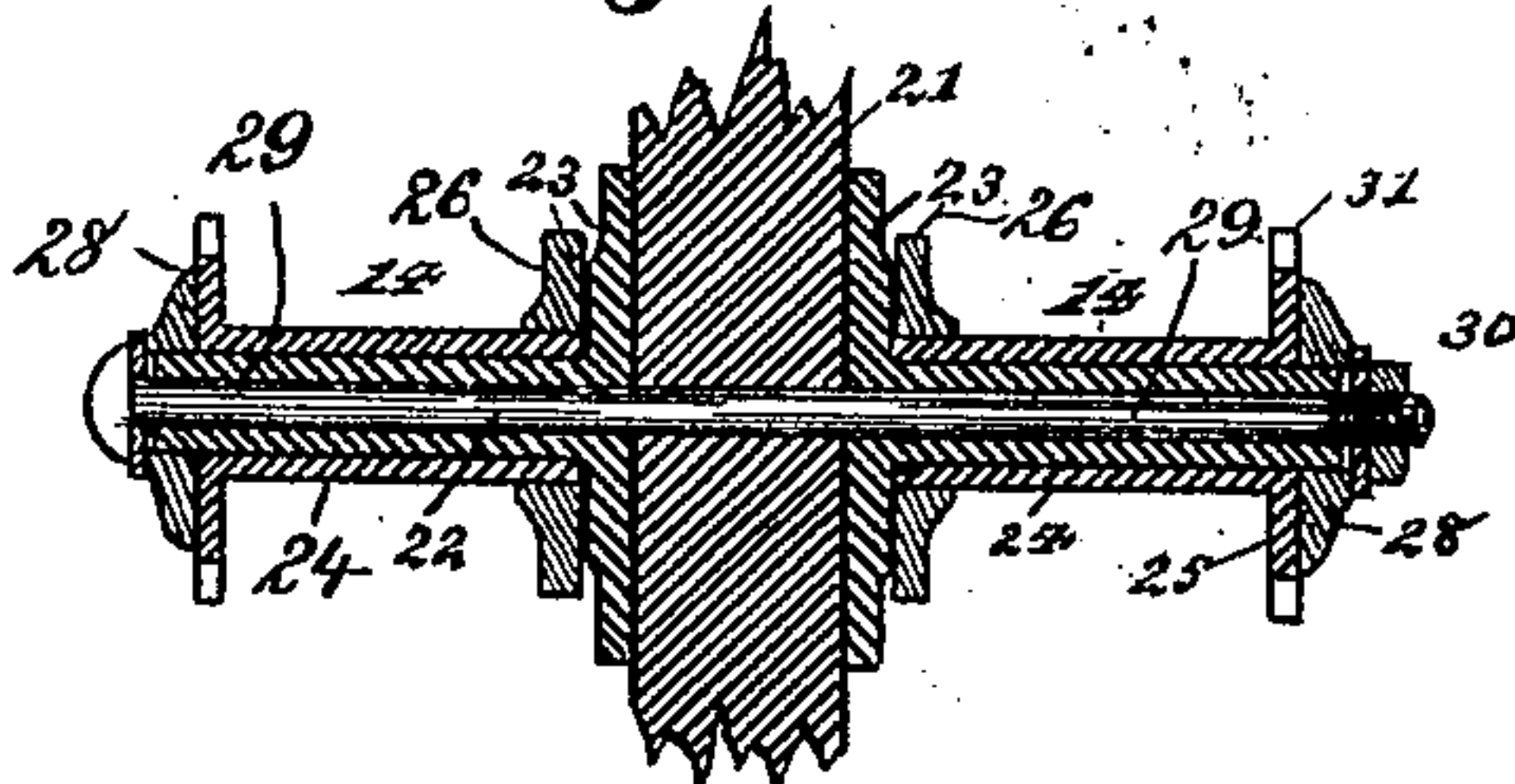


Fig. 4.

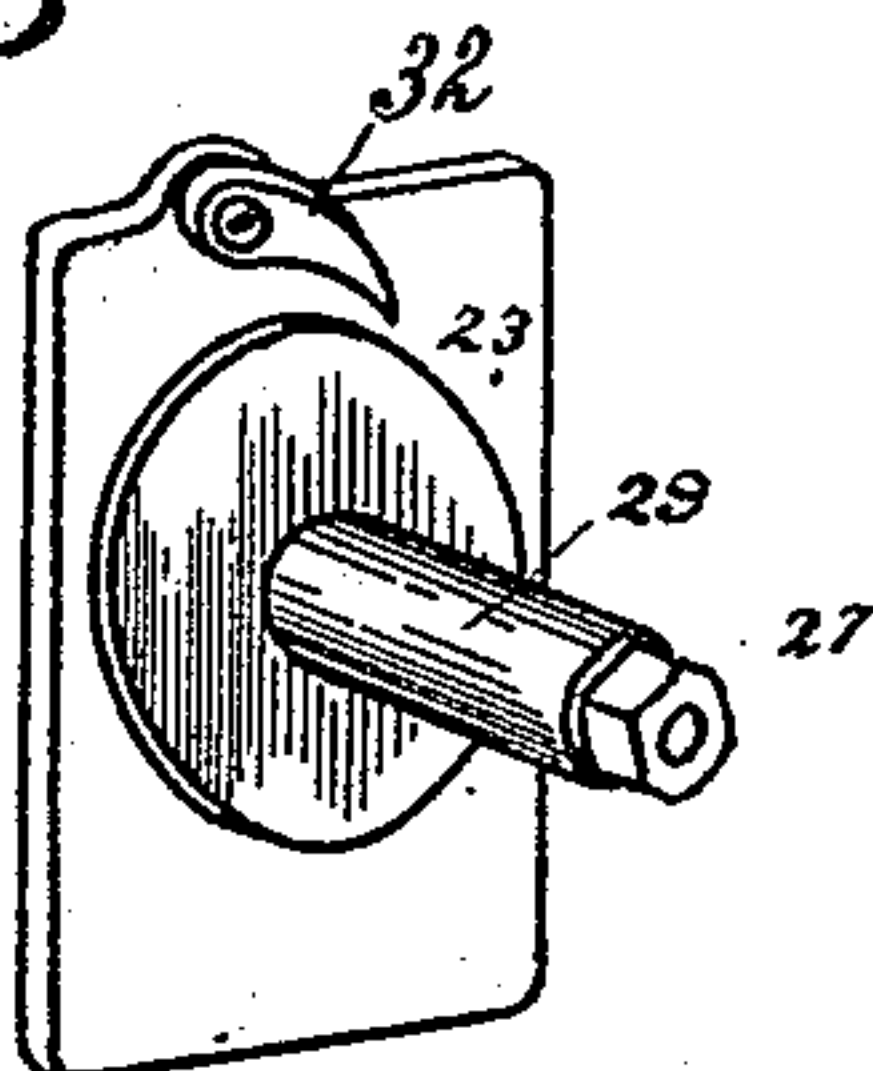
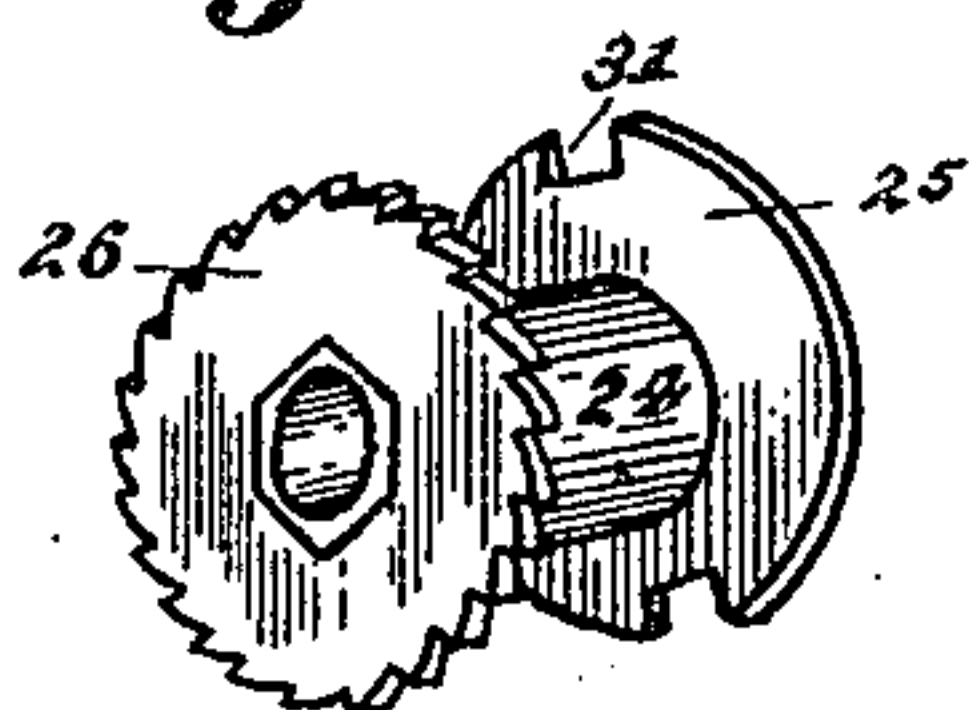


Fig. 5.



Attest

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. CONNER, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO THE HOOSIER DRILL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## WIRE-AND-SLAT-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,429, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed May 12, 1886. Serial No. 201,981. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. CONNER, of Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-and-Slat-Fencing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of wire-and-slat-fencing machines which are known as "vertical" machines, which make the fence by twisting the wires which are stretched from a fence-post to a tension-post, securing the slats in position in the fence.

The object of my invention is to provide a strong, cheap, and simple machine, which operates advantageously on all kinds of ground, and can be adjusted to work as advantageously up or down hill as on level ground.

The various features of my invention will be explained in the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention in position for operation. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the slat-guides. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the tension device. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are detail views of the tension devices.

1 represents the base of the weaving-machine. 2 represents rollers by which the same is moved for longitudinal adjustment.

3 represents ears, to which the frame 4 of the loom is attached by pivots 5.

6 represents sprocket-wheels, over which passes sprocket-chain 7, driven by the sprocket-wheel 8 and crank 9, that are journaled on brace-arms 10, which are firmly bolted to the loom-frame 4.

12 represents the wires passing through the twisting-frames 13. The forward ends of these wires are rigidly united to the fence-post, and the rear ends are wound around spools 14, which are journaled on the tension-post 15.

16 represents the extensible brace, made of two pieces, one end of which is pivotally attached to base 1, and at the other end to loom-frame 4. The two parts of the brace are united by thumb-screw bolt 17, which passes through longitudinal slots in the braces.

When it is desired to twist the wires around

slats where the ground is inclined upward from the point of commencement, the frame 4 is inclined forward at such an angle as to hold the frame 4 at right angles to the plane of the wires, and it is secured in this position by means of the extensible brace 16 and thumb-screw 17.

18 represents a bracket attached to the foot of the frame 4, on which the slat rests while the guide 19 holds the slat in position for weaving. These guides 19 also serve another office. It will be observed that the loom-frame is readily adjustable on the rollers 2. When it is desired to place a picket in position in the twister-frame, the whole device is readily moved up to crowd the slat firmly into place between the wires. The base of the ears 19 projects sufficiently in front of the spindles 12 to provide a space for the twist of the wires, so as to avoid moving in the act of twisting.

20 represents a handle on the twister-frame, for moving it back for adjusting it in position for a second slat.

It is desirable to have a tension device which will feed the wire through the spindle automatically by the strain of the spindles, and yet have sufficient friction to hold the wires taut and allow them to be fed uniformly. To accomplish this I have provided the following instrumentalities: 21 represents a tension-post, which is anchored firmly to the ground. 14 represents spools on which wires are wound. 22 represents a journal-bolt passing through the post and the spools on both sides of the post. 23 represents friction-plates rigidly attached to post 21 and forming the journal-supports of the bolt 22. 24 represents the spool-sleeve journaled loosely on a sleeve, 29, formed on the friction-plate 23 and surrounding the bolt 22. 25 represents a spool-disk rigidly attached to sleeve 24. 26 represents a ratchet-disk. It is provided with a many-sided orifice, which fits a similar shaped section on the sleeve 24. 27 represents a many-sided projection on the sleeve 29. 28 represents a disk provided with an orifice fitting the projection 27. The sleeve 24 journals loosely on the sleeve 29, the ratchet-disk 26 abutting against the friction-plate 23. The spools are placed in position on sleeve 29, the through-bolt 22 is inserted through disks 28 and sleeve 29, and the nut 30 is screwed on, drawing the disks 28

against the disks 25 and pressing the ratchet-disks 26 against the friction-plates 23. Any desired amount of friction can be developed, according to the pressure of the nut 30, and an  
5 equal amount of friction is simultaneously applied to both spools by the nut. 31 represents notches cut in the face of disks 25 for applying a wrench to turn the spools 14 to stretch the wires 12. 32 represents pawls engaging with  
10 the teeth of ratchet-disks 26 to hold the spools when the wires are strained.

I claim—

1. In combination with the tension-post 21, having friction-plates 23, the through-bolt 22,  
15 the nut 30, the spools 14, the twister-frame 4, pivotally attached to a base, and the slat-guides 19, placed in a vertical line parallel with the vertical plane of the twisting-spindles, substantially as specified.

2c 2. The combination, with the tension-post

21, of the friction-plates 23, mounted on each side thereof, the sleeves 29, projecting from said plates, the spools 14, mounted on the spindles, and the bolt 22, passing through the sleeves, and having a nut by which variable  
25 tension is exerted upon the spools, substantially as described.

3. The friction-tension devices composed of the spools 14, friction-plates 23, disks 28, and journal-bolt 22, supporting the spools, and the  
30 friction-nut 30 on said bolt and simultaneously clamping both spools, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ALBERT C. CONNER.

Witnesses:

H. A. MOORE,  
F. A. WILKE.