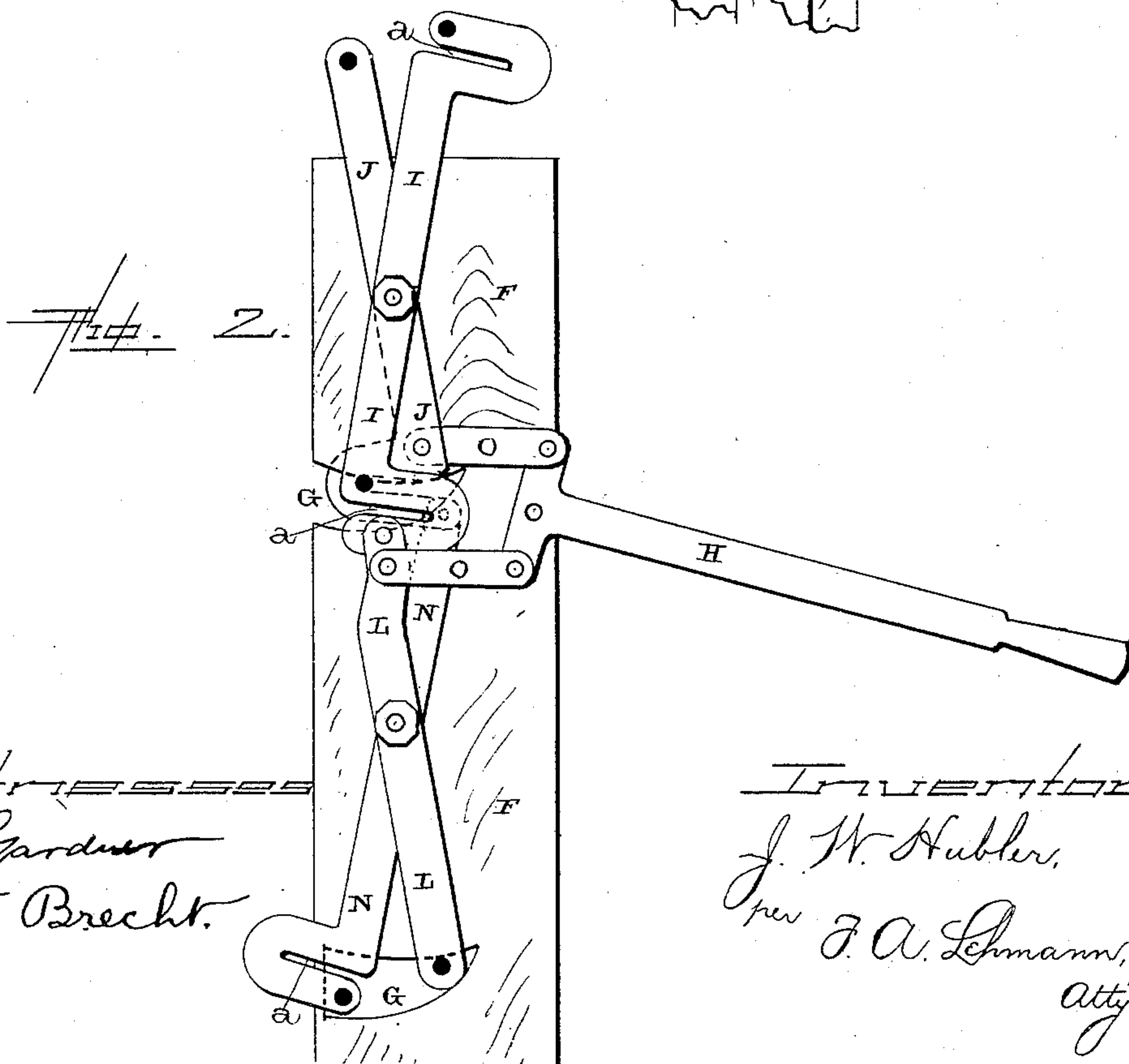
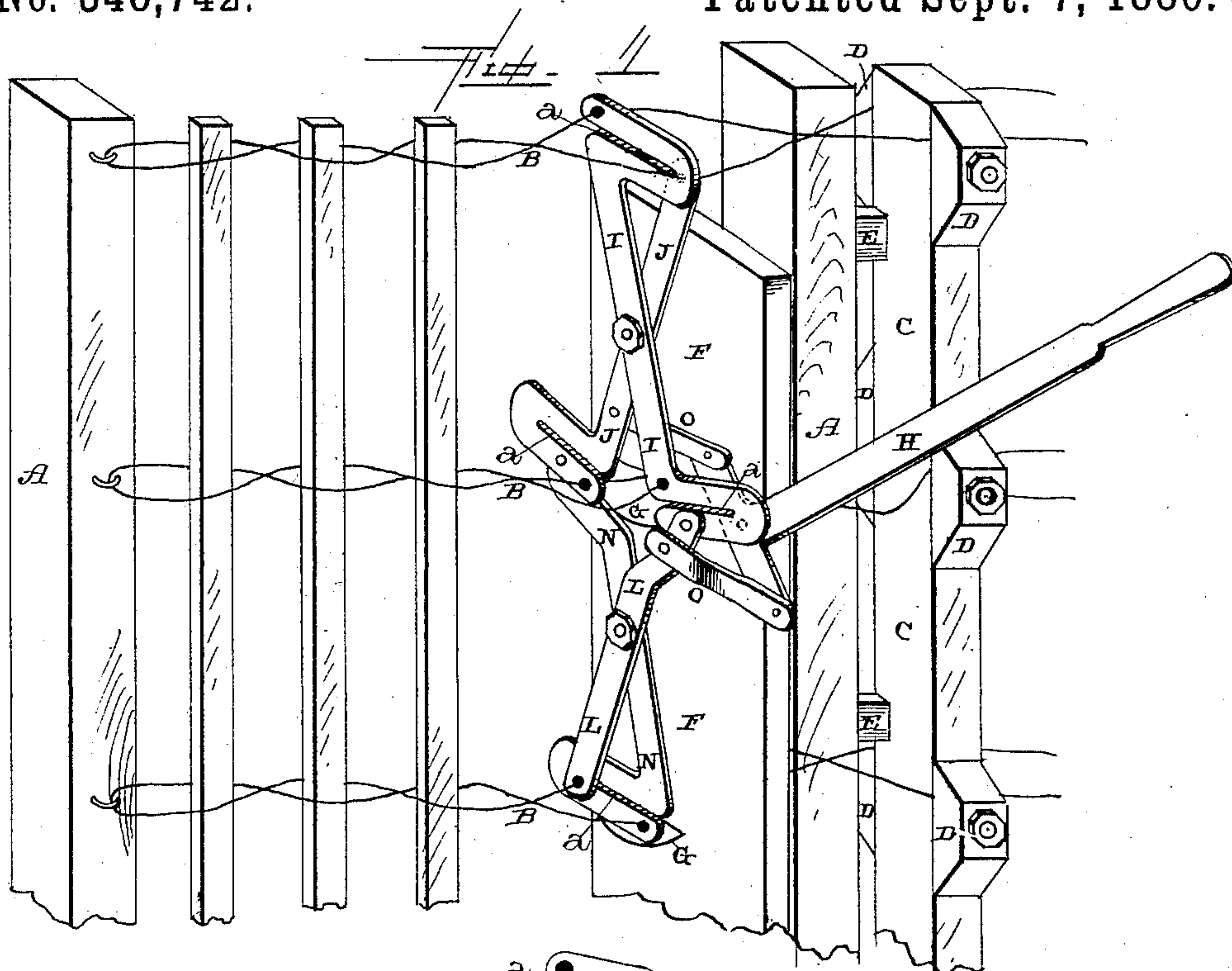


(Model.)

J. W. HUBLER.
FENCE MAKING MACHINE.

No. 348,742.

Patented Sept. 7, 1886.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILLIAM HUBLER, OF YOUNG AMERICA, INDIANA.

FENCE-MAKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,742, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed May 6, 1886. Serial No. 201,292. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILLIAM HUBLER, of Young America, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Making Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in fence-making machines; and it consists, first, in a fence-making machine, the combination of a base having suitable openings for the passage of the wires, and two pairs of levers pivoted to the base and connected together at their inner ends and provided with perforations and transverse slots, with the operating-lever pivoted upon the base and connected to both pairs of levers; second, in the arrangement and combination of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a fence-making machine by means of which the wires are made to alternately cross each other in opposite directions, so as to open them out to allow a paling to be inserted between them, and then to close upon the paling and hold it in position by frictional contact.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine embodying my invention, applied directly to the fence. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same showing the levers in an opposite position from what is shown in Fig. 1.

A represents the two fence-posts, and B the three pairs of wires between which the palings are to be placed and held in position. These wires are passed between the sides of the upright C and the clamping-blocks D, which are bolted thereto, the blocks D serving as tension devices upon the wires. This upright C is held in a vertical position and in suitable relation to one of the posts A by means of the braces E, which are secured to the upright C. These braces bear against the side of the post A and prevent the upright C from becoming displaced by the strain which is brought upon the wires in making the fence.

The parts which constitute the operating

parts of the machine are pivoted upon the board F, which is of a suitable length and width, and which has the two openings or notches G made through it, as shown, and in which the wires are moved back and forth. The distance between these two slots or recesses G is just equal to the distance between the center and lower pairs of wires. The upper end of the base or upright C does not extend up as far as the upper pair of wires for the reason that the wires are then left free to work back and forth over the top of the base without any hinderance. Pivoted upon this base or upright C are four operating-levers, which are pivoted together in pairs at or near their centers, so that when they are made to move by the operating-lever H their ends will move back and forth in relation to each other, and thus carry the wires back and forth, first to allow the palings to be inserted, and then to close thereon. Of the upper pair of levers the one, I, has both of its ends provided with transverse slots or recesses *a*, so as to allow the wire which is carried by the other lever, J, to freely pass the one which is carried by the lever I. The lever J has its upper end made perfectly straight, while its lower end is provided with a transverse recess, *a*, like the lower end of the lever I. Through the upper ends of both these levers I J are made openings, through which the upper pair of wires are passed. An opening is made through the lower end of the lever J, and a second one is made through the lower portion of the lever I at that point where it begins to bend, and through these two openings are passed the central pair of wires. The openings through which the wires pass are arranged in such relation to the recesses made in the bent ends of the levers that the wires will pass into the recesses as the ends of the levers I J are worked back and forth by the operating-lever H.

Pivoted upon the lower portion of the base F is a second pair of levers, but which have no openings made through their upper ends for the wires to pass through. The upper end of the lever L is pivoted directly to the lower end of the lever I, and the upper end of the lever N is pivoted to the lower end of the lever J. The lower end of the lever L is made perfectly straight, and is provided with an opening, through which one of the lower wires

pass. The lower end of the lever N is bent, as shown, and through this end is made an opening, through which the second one of the lower wires pass.

5 The operating-lever H is pivoted to the base or upright E, slightly above its center, or at any other convenient point, and connected to this lever are the two connecting rods or plates O. One of these plates is connected to the
10 lever J and the other one is connected to the lever L. When the outer end of the lever H is raised upward into the position shown in Fig. 1, the pairs of wires are made to cross each other, so as to close upon the paling which
15 has just been inserted and to separate them so that another paling can be inserted. When the outer end of the lever is depressed, as shown in Fig. 2, the ends of the two pairs of levers are made to pass each other, so as to again
20 close the wire upon the paling which has just been inserted and to open them ready to have another paling inserted.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

25 1. In a fence-making machine, the combination of a base having suitable openings for the passage of the wires, and two pairs of levers pivoted to the base and connected together at their inner ends, and provided with perfora-
30 tions and transverse slots, as shown, with the operating-lever pivoted upon the base and connected to both pairs of levers, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a base having suitable openings for the passage of the wires, the 35 lever I, provided with a perforation and a transverse recess at each end, the lever J, provided with a perforation at each end and a transverse recess at its inner end, the lever L, connected to one of the upper levers at its up- 40 per end and having a perforation through its lower end for a wire to pass through, the lever N, pivoted at its upper end to one of the upper levers and provided with a perforation and a transverse recess at its lower end, with 45 the operating-lever and connecting-rods, the parts being arranged to operate substantially as shown.

3. The combination of the four levers I J L N, pivoted together in pairs, connected to- 50 gether at their inner ends, and provided with perforations for the passage of the wires, and transverse recesses, as shown and described, with the operating-lever connected to both pairs of levers, the base upon which all of the 55 levers are pivoted, and which is provided with openings for the wires, and the tension devices for the wires, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WILLIAM HUBLER.

Witnesses:

HENRY HUBLER,
PETER DUNKIN.