(No Model.)

E. BUNCH.

WIRE TWISTER.

No. 353,535. Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1.

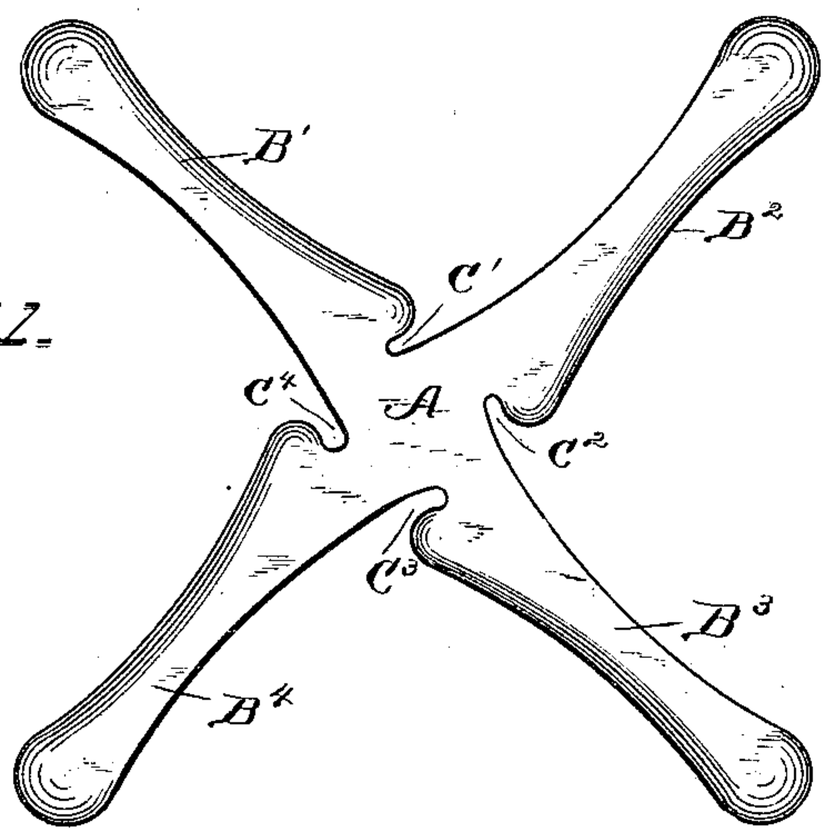


Fig. 2.

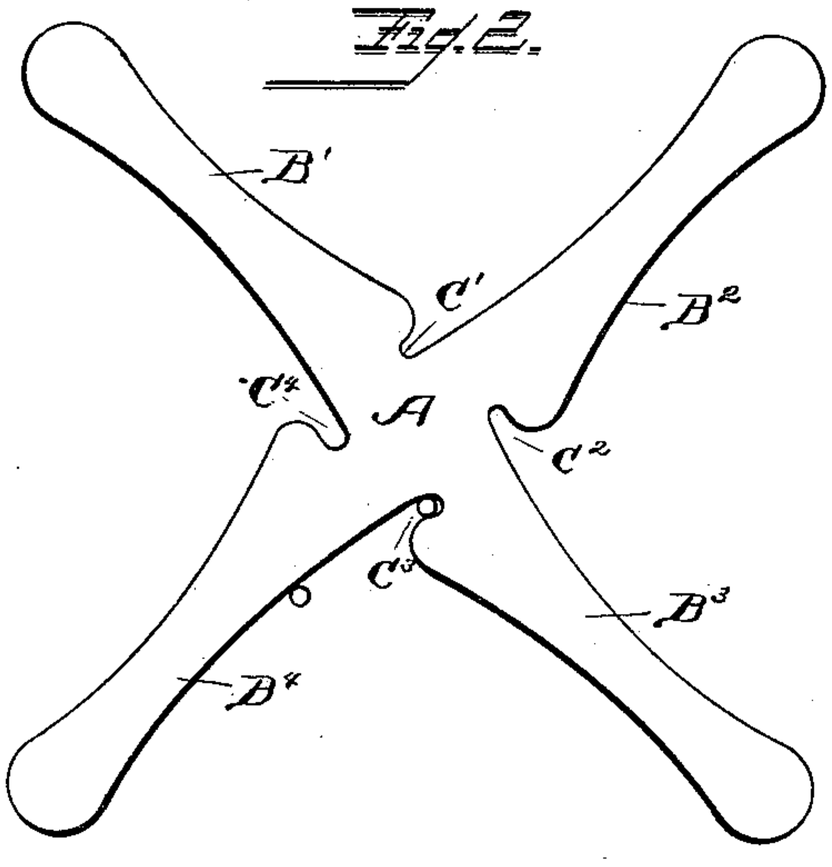


Fig. 3.

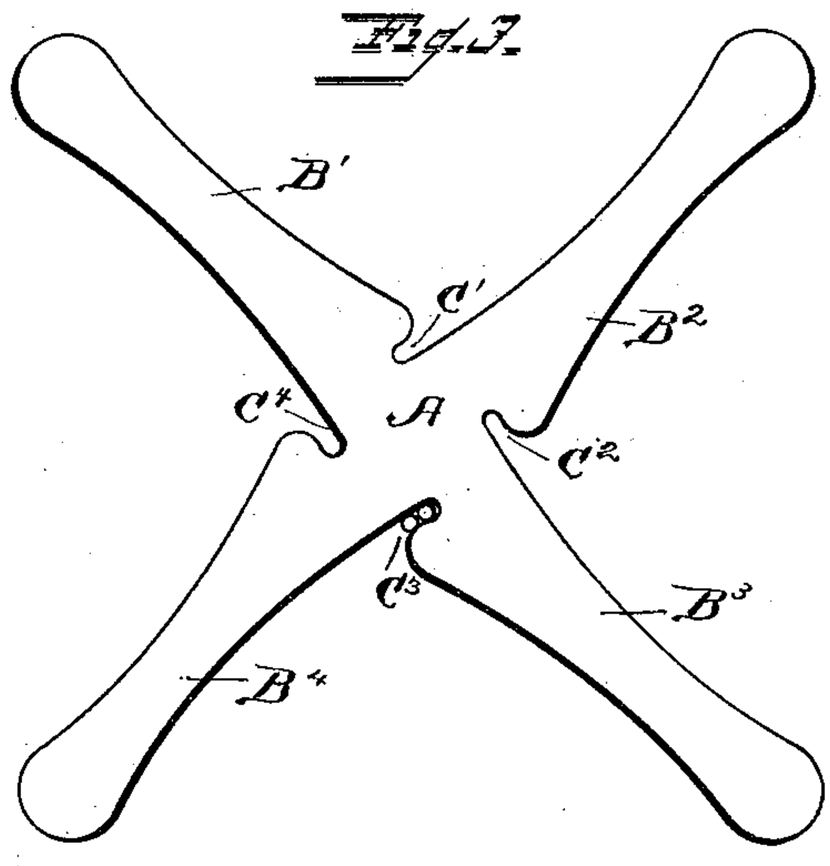
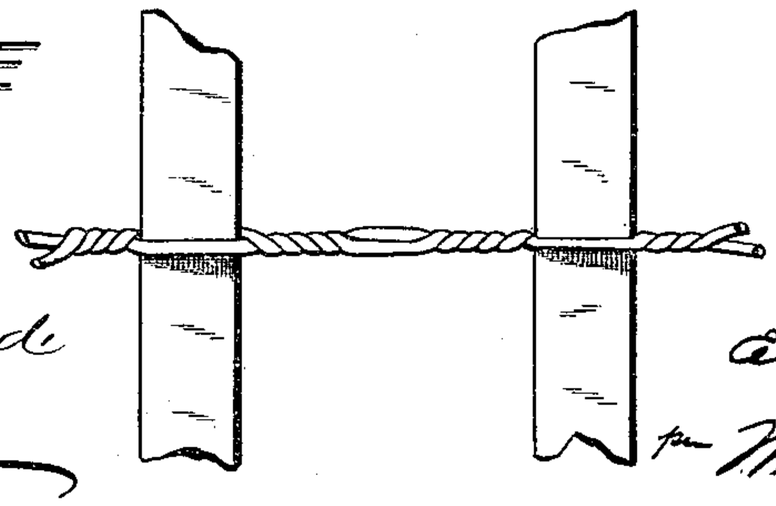


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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ELIJAH BUNCH, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA.

WIRE-TWISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,535, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed October 6, 1886. Serial No. 215,474. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH BUNCH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Richmond, county of Wayne, State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire-Twisters, of which the following is a full and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wire-twisters, and more particularly to that class of wire-twisters that are used in the construction of fences where two strands of wire are used with palings caught between them.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the twister. Figs. 2 and 3 are views showing the first steps of the operation. Fig. 4 is a view of the twisted wire between two palings.

The letter A designates the body of the twister. From this body emanate four handles, B′, B², B³, and B⁴. These handles are provided with a knob on the end for the purpose of providing a better grip for the operator. At the junction of each of the handles with the body A are the notches C′ C² C³ C⁴, of varying sizes, to fit the varying sizes of wires generally used in the manufacture of fences of this style. The side of each handle facing the notch in the adjoining handle is curved, substantially as shown in drawings, gradually turning into the said notch and forming one side of it. In building fences of this style two strands of wire are used, stretched and fastened to the posts together. The palings of wood or other suitable material are then placed at regular intervals between the said wires. In this condition the wires are open and the palings are not held from lateral displacement or otherwise secured. To secure them more firmly the two strands are twisted together between the palings, substantially as shown in the drawings. This is accomplished by means of this invention in the following manner: The notch to be used depends upon the size of the wire. When this is discovered, the operator places the notch corresponding in size over the wire farthest removed from him. He now turns the twister so that the curved surface of the adjoining handle will rest upon the second wire. As the twister is now turned the wire resting upon the curved surface of the handle will gradually and without any shock ride down the surface into the notch and alongside the strand already there. This is done without any shock or vibration, because the surface of the handle upon which it rests is curved and at no point offers a surface perpendicular to the line of movement. When the wires are both in the notch, the operator, by turning the twister completely over in the same direction two or three times, twists the wire firmly together. By repeating this operation between each of the palings the fence is made perfectly sound and the palings are held securely in place.

I am aware that wire-twisters having a body provided with straight-sided handles, and a notch at the base of said handles for engaging the wires while being twisted, have been used; and such I do not claim, broadly.

What I claim is—

In a wire-twister such as described, two or more handles emanating from a solid body, and each provided with different-sized notches at their base upon one side and a curved surface on the other, said curved surface leading gradually into the said notches in the adjoining handle, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of October, A. D. 1886.

ELIJAH BUNCH.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. HENDERSON,

WM. P. JAY.