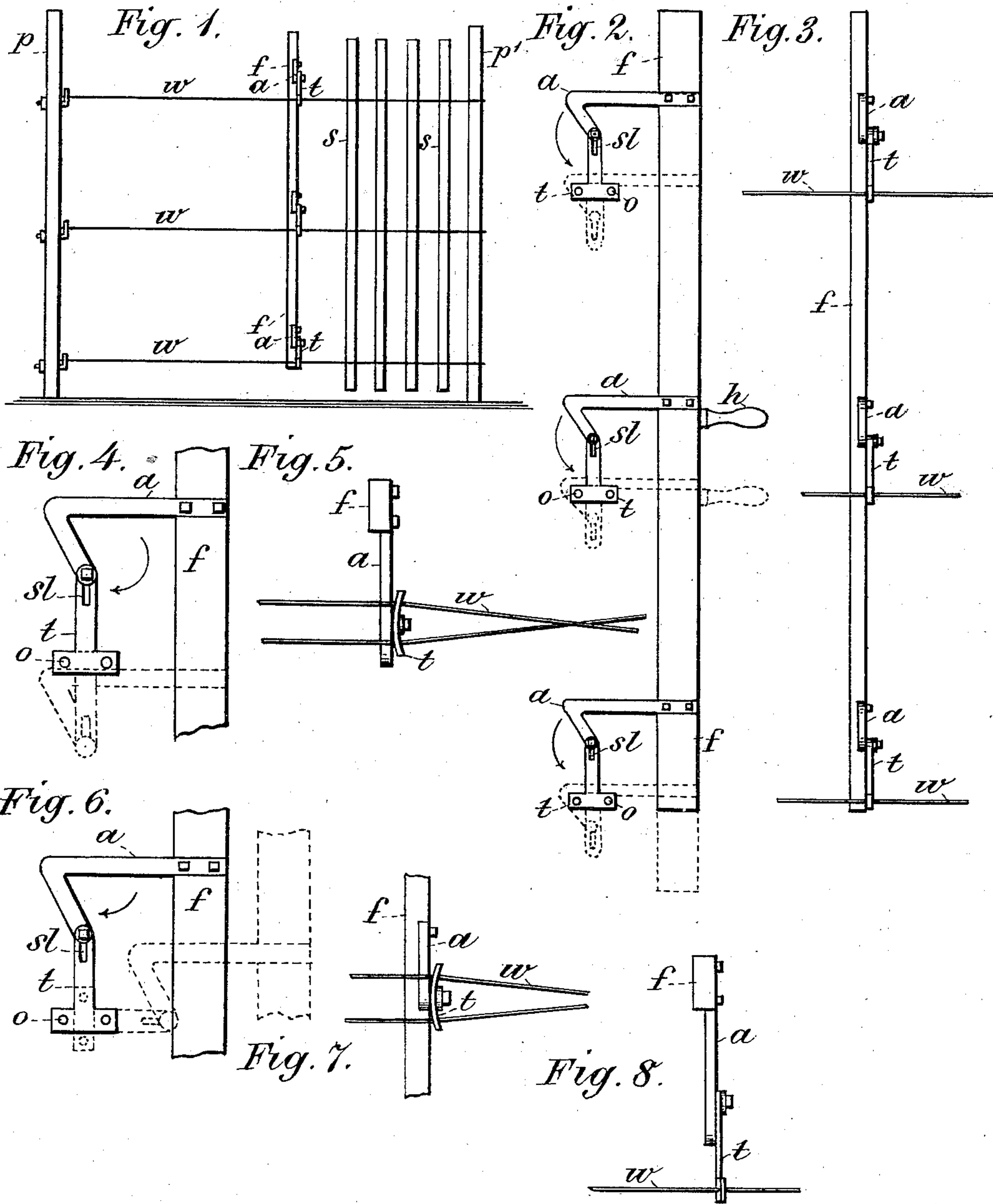


(No Model.)

A. T. HOADLEY.
FENCE WEAVING MACHINE.

No. 371,939.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVAH T. HOADLEY, OF TILDEN, INDIANA.

FENCE-WEAVING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,939, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed June 13, 1887. Serial No. 241,130. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVAH T. HOADLEY, of Tilden, county of Hendricks, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Fence-Weaving Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters refer to like
10 parts.

My invention relates to the construction of devices for weaving slat and wire fences, and will be understood from the following description.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 represents my device in position upon the wires for weaving, *p* being the post to which the tension device is attached. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the position of the twister *t* when ready to make a
20 half-twist, the dotted lines indicating the position of the arms *a*, to which the twist-ers are pivoted when the half-rotation is completed. Fig. 3 is an edgewise front view of the same. Fig. 4 is a side view showing the position of
25 the parts when about to make a half-revolution in a reverse direction for weaving in the next slat, the dotted lines showing the position of the parts when such half-revolution has been completed. Fig. 5 is a top view of the same.
30 Fig. 6 is a side view showing in full lines the position of the parts when ready to make the next half-revolution to weave the next slat, the dotted lines showing the position of the parts at the point of a quarter-revolution.
35 Fig. 7 is an edgewise front view, and Fig. 8 is a top view of the same.

The device is very simple; and it consists only of a frame-post, *f*, to which arms *a* are bolted, as shown in Fig. 2. The outer ends of
40 these arms are bent down and inward, and twist-ers *t*, having holes *o*, through which the fence-wires *w* are passed, are pivoted to the ends of the arms *a*, being slotted at *s'* for the pivot, and to allow freedom of movement to
45 the twist-ers *t*, for in revolving about the pivot of the arm *a* they have a movement in a vertical plane, which is about the width of such arm, the horizontal part being sometimes below and sometimes above such arm, as shown
50 in Figs. 2 and 4, and the slot is made of such length as to allow of this particular movement.

The wires are stretched from any starting-point to the tension-post *p*, passing through the holes *o* in the twist-ers, the machine thus being held up by the fence-wires.

To operate it the operator takes hold of the handle *h* with one hand and pushes outward and downward. This causes the twister to revolve on its pivot in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 2, and when a half-revolution
55 has been made a half-twist has been made in the two wires about a slat placed between them, and the parts occupy the position shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 2, the twister being reversed in its position, its horizontal portion
60 being parallel with and the holes *o* a little below the lower edge of the arm *a*. Another slat is now inserted between the wires, the operator lifts up the machine and draws it toward him and downward, the twister *t* is re-
65 versed a half-revolution, making a half-twist in the wire in a direction opposite that of the first half-twist, as indicated in Fig. 4. The operation is continued, the movement being reversed as each slat is set in position for
70 weaving.

If desired, the twist-ers can be completely re-
75 volved by continuing the movement in the same direction, making a whole twist in the wire about the slat.

As many arms and twist-ers attached are used as there are lines of wire to the fence—generally five, but sometimes three or four.

As will be seen, no cranks, cog-wheels, drive-chains, or rack-bars are necessary. Any black-
80 smith can make or repair the machine, and it is so simple and light that a ten-year-old boy can operate it.

I am aware that fence-weaving machines having a frame and arms to which twist-ers hav-
85 ing recesses to receive the wires are pivotally secured are not new, and do not broadly claim such machines as my invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following:

95 1. The fence-weaving machine herein described, composed of the hand-frame *f*, the curved arms *a*, bolted thereto, the twist-ers *t*, pivoted through slots *s'* to the ends of such arms, and having holes *o* for the passage of
100 the fence-wires, substantially as shown and described.

2. A hand-machine for weaving fences, wherein T-shaped twist-ers having openings to receive the fence-wires are revoluble upon the ends of curved arms attached to the operating-
5 frame, substantially as described.

3. A hand fence-machine comprising an operating-frame, arms attached to the frame, and T-shaped twist-ers pivoted to the ends of such arms and provided with openings o for the

fence-wires, all combined substantially as is shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of June, 1887.

ALVAH T. HOADLEY.

Witnesses:

C. P. JACOBS,

E. B. GRIFFITH.