

(No Model.)

W. CARTER.

MACHINE FOR MAKING SLAT AND WIRE FENCE.

No. 413,223.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

FIG. 1.

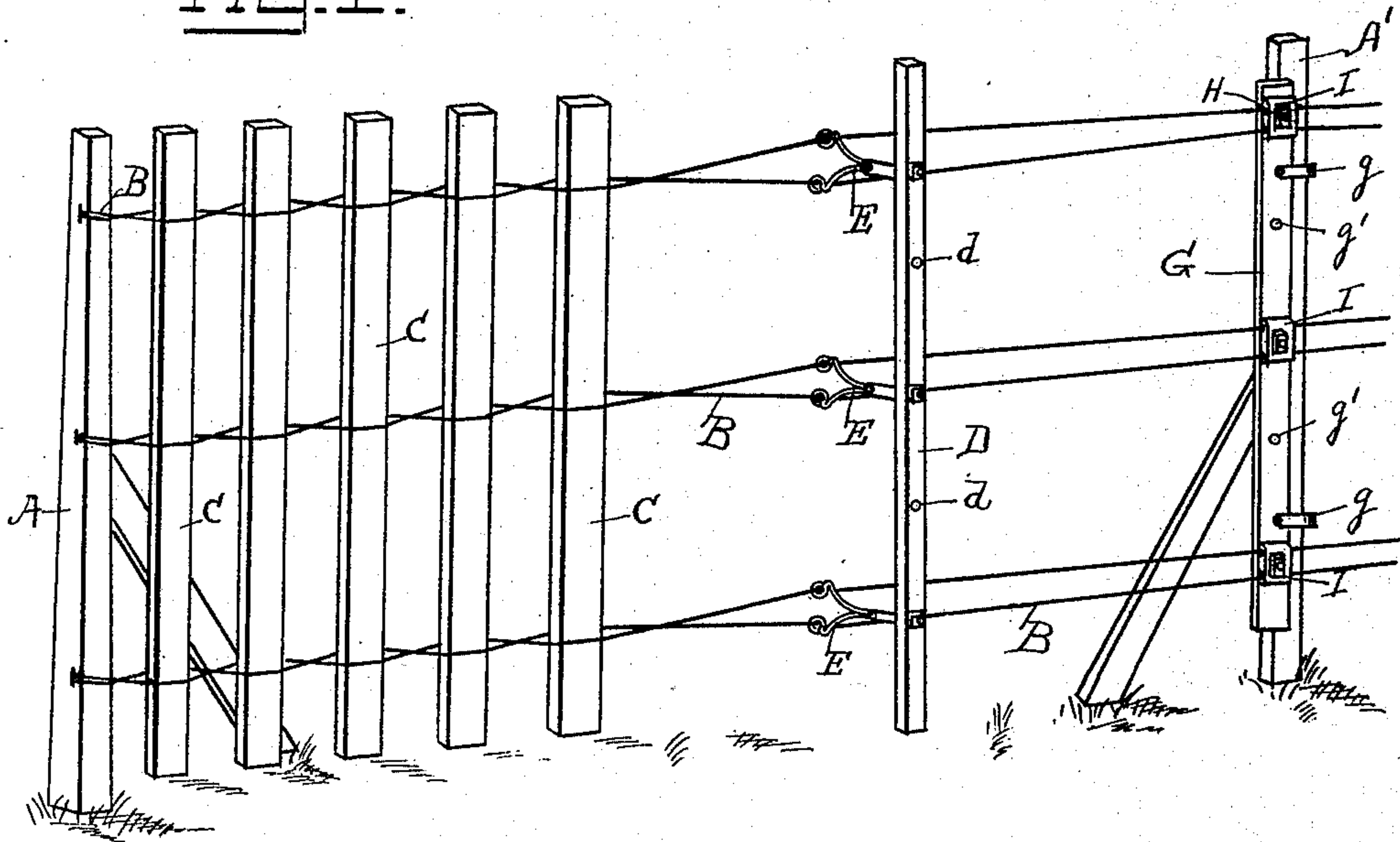


FIG. 2.

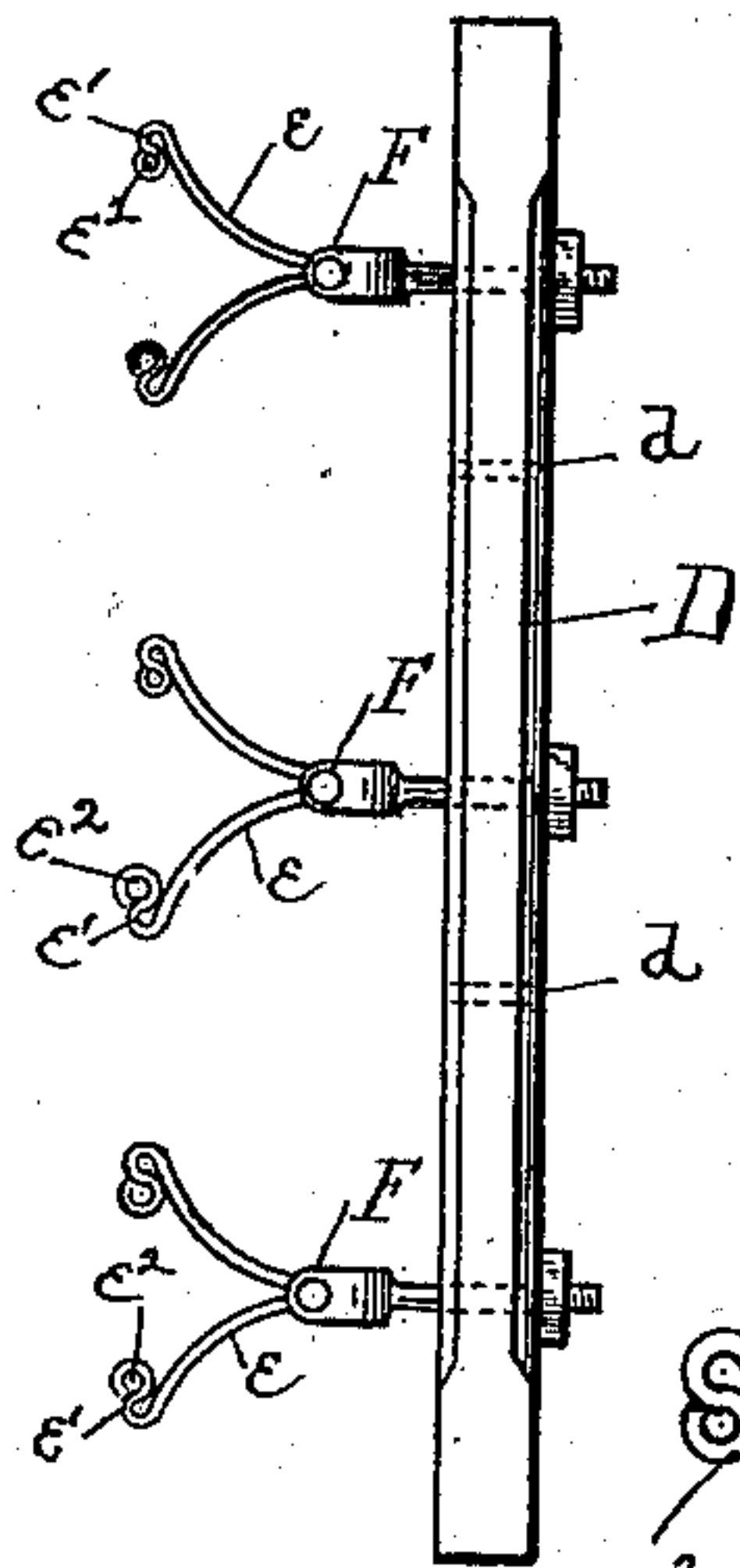


FIG. 3.

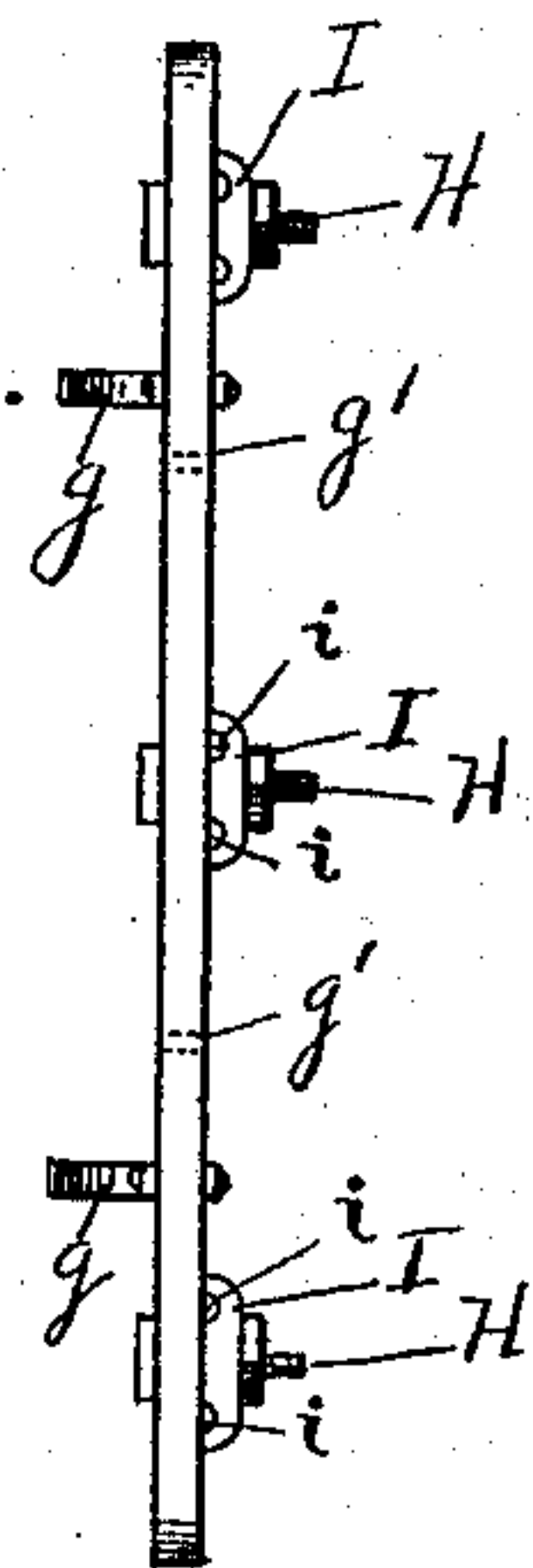
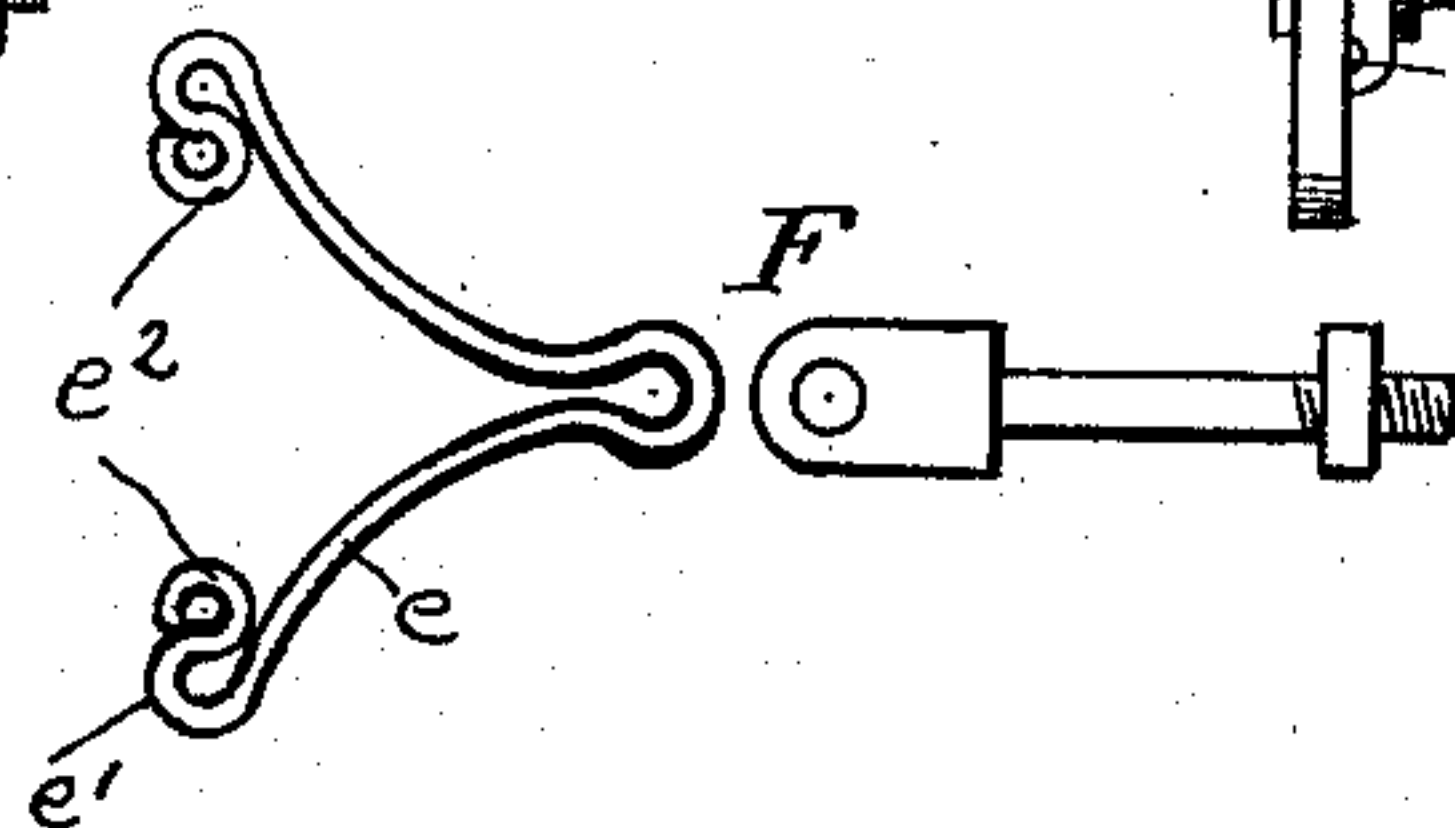


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CARTER, OF MARTINSVILLE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
DANIEL M. TURNER, OF SAME PLACE.

## MACHINE FOR MAKING SLAT-AND-WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,223, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed June 27, 1888. Serial No. 278,329. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Martinsville, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Making Slat-and-Wire Fence; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to machines or devices for making picket fence of the kind usually known as "slat-and-wire fence;" and the object of the invention is to provide a device for doing this work upon the ground where the fence is to stand, which shall possess characteristics of simplicity and effectiveness, both in the shuttle or weaving device and in the tension device, as will more fully appear from the following detailed description, and the novelty contained in the machine will be pointed out in the claim.

The accompanying drawings illustrate what I consider the best means for carrying my invention into practice.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine made according to my invention, in connection with a sufficient portion of a fence to indicate its use. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the shuttle or weaving device detached. Fig. 3 is a front view of the tension device. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the shuttle or carrier and its bifurcated screw-bolt.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

A is a fence-post having the pairs of wires B attached to it, thus forming the starting post or point of the fence.

A' is an intermediate post, to which the wires are to be attached when the fence is carried past it.

C C are the pickets, which, in connection with the wires, form the panels of the fence.

D represents the coupling-bar, to which the shuttles or carriers E are swung. Any desired number of such shuttles or carriers are employed, and they are secured to the bar in such a manner as to be movable or changeable thereupon. For this purpose the bar is

provided with a series of holes *d*, into any one of which a shuttle may be fastened. Each shuttle is pivoted or swung to a stem or bolt, as shown at F, which passes through the bar D, and is provided with a nut or other suitable attaching or fastening means which is readily removable, so as to afford easy means for removing and shifting and fastening the shuttle or shuttles at any vertical point or points, according to the number of wire rails intended to be used, or the relative distances from each other and from the tops or bottoms of the pickets.

By having the shuttle-carrying bolts vertically adjustable I am enabled, as will be seen, to shift their vertical position relative to each other with ease and rapidity, and by simply taking off the rear nut I can readily remove any one of them as may be desired when one of the pairs of wires is to be omitted.

Each shuttle or carrier is made of one piece of material in the form of a fork and bent around pins on bifurcated bolts F. From this point of attachment the arms of the shuttles extend on an outward curve, as shown at *e*, and are bent back upon themselves, as shown at *e'*, and are then looped, as shown at *e''*, in such a manner as to present the closed end of the loop to the strain or pressure of the wires, which will always be toward each other as they are being woven. The outward curve of the arms gives them power to resist the inward pull or strain of the wires, and by being bent upon themselves, as described, the arms are made to present the closed ends of the loops to the inward pull of the wires.

As will be readily understood from the drawings, the pairs of wires carried by each shuttle are caused to cross upon themselves at each upward or downward movement of the bar D. Such movements of the bar operate to throw the shuttles first with one arm against it and then with the other, as will be seen, thus crossing the wires, and a movement either up or down being made after the insertion of each picket between the wires the wire is lapped upon each picket, as shown in the drawings. The wires are held with the proper tension by means of the tension device illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. This tension



device consists of a bar or upright G, equipped with hooks *g*, by means of which it is applied to the intermediate posts A', as shown in the drawings, and is also provided with a series of openings *g'*, through which bolts H are passed, which carry upon them the clamps or tension-pieces I. The bolts H are threaded and provided with nuts or other holding means, which can be tightened upon the tension-pieces I, to give them the proper grip or tension upon the wires.

In the faces of the tension-pieces, which come against the face of the post or bar G, are formed two grooves *i i*, to receive the wires B and hold them at a suitable distance apart. The openings *g'* in the post or bar G correspond in height with the openings in the shuttle-bar, and the grooves *i i* will approximately correspond with the loops *e<sup>2</sup> e<sup>2</sup>* on the shuttles, so that the tension-pieces and the shuttles can be shifted in unison. With this construction of tension device it becomes un-

necessary to spool the wire, as is usually done in machines of this sort. The tension device is also much simpler in construction and more limited in size and number of parts, since it is in effect only a movable attachment for each of the intermediate and the finishing post as the fence is being made.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a movable post D and a nut-bolt bifurcated at one end, of the bibranched wire-carrier E, bent as shown at *e e' e<sup>2</sup>*, and pivoted in the middle on a cross-pin of the bolt, as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM CARTER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM TURNER,  
MICHAEL TURNER.