

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

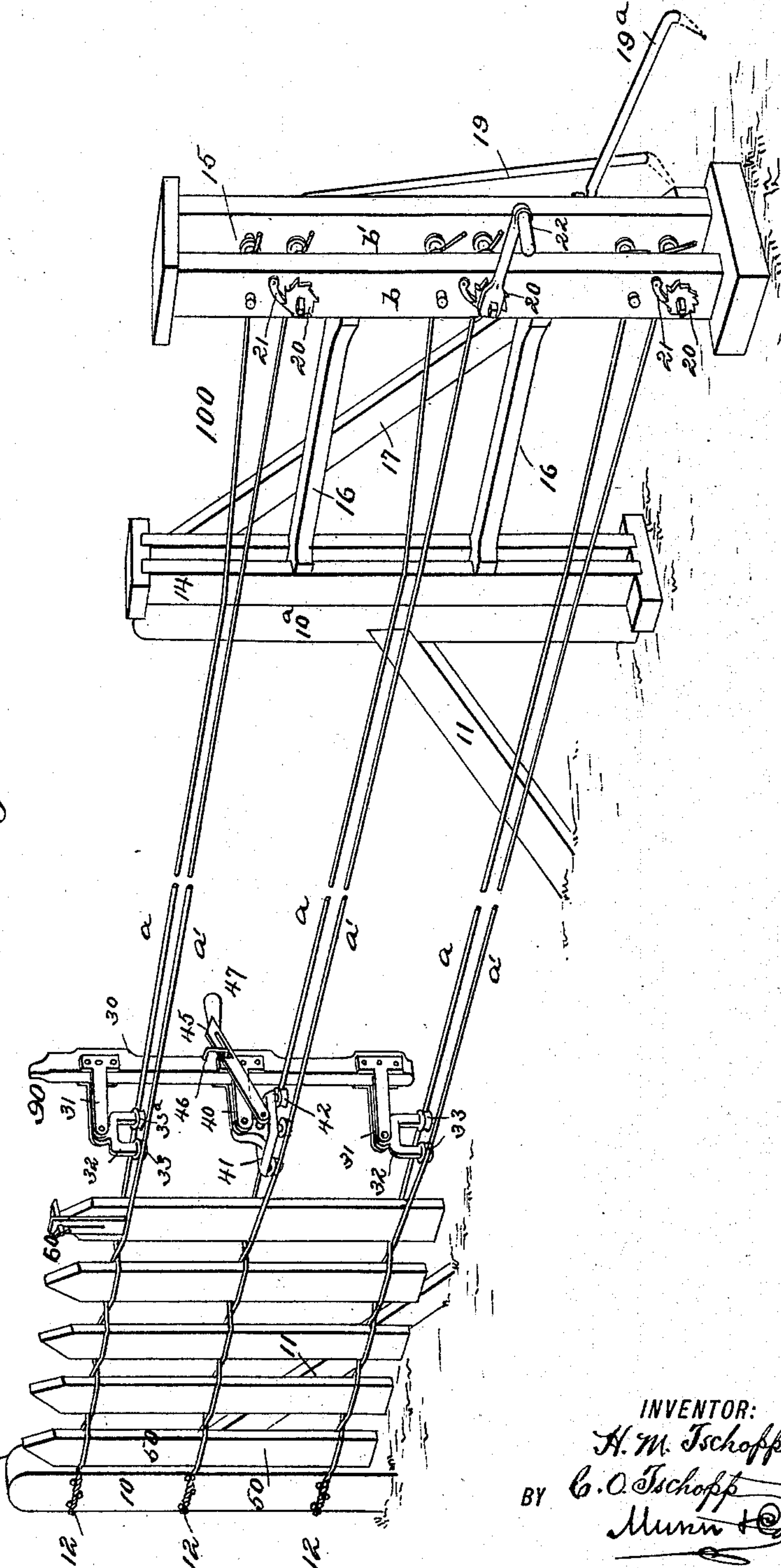
H. M. & C. O. TSCHOPP.

FENCE MACHINE.

No. 413,420.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

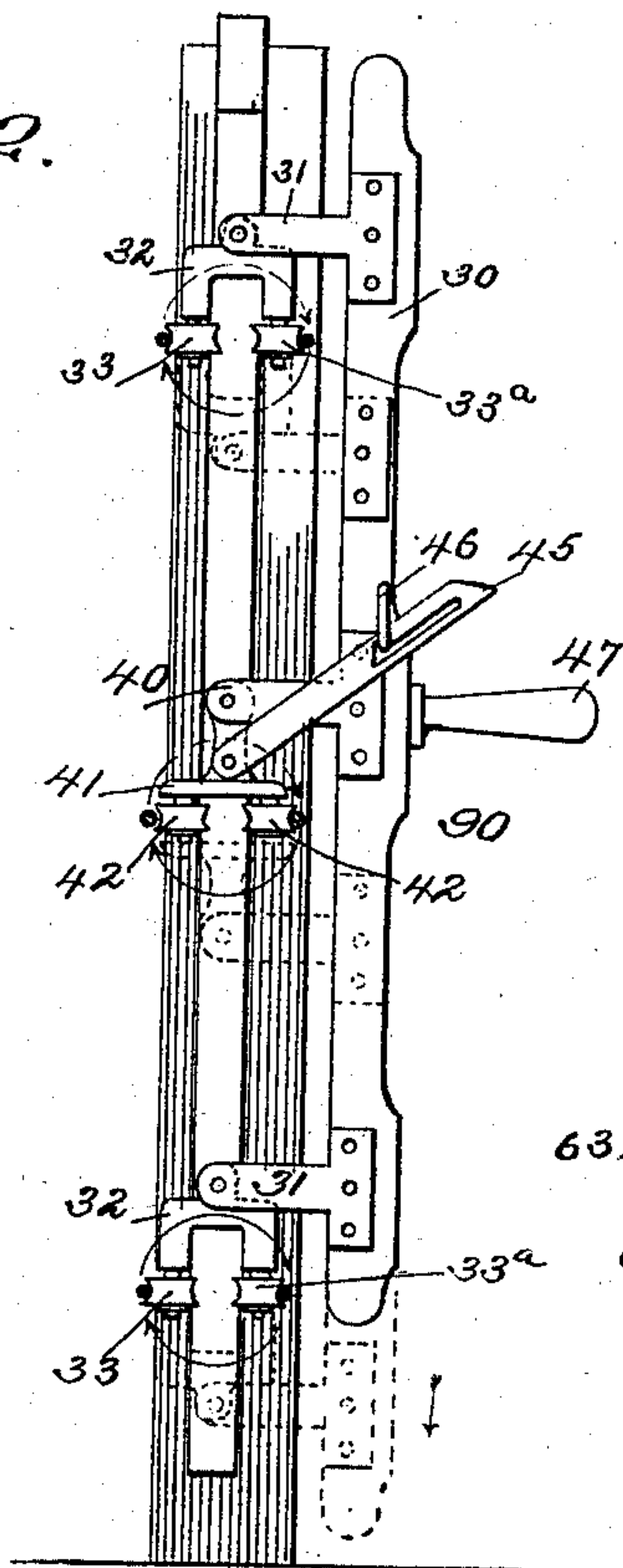


Fig. 3.

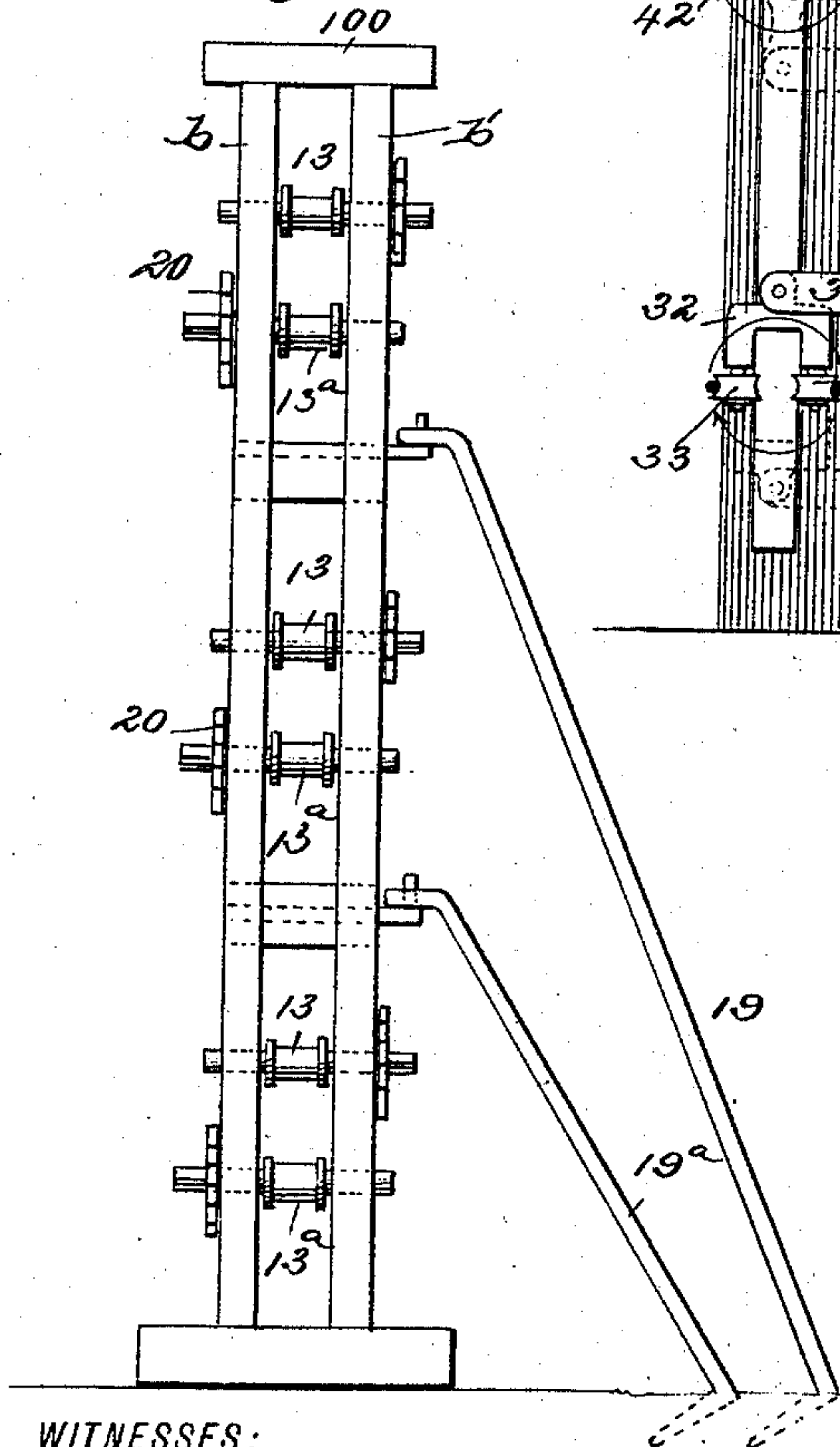
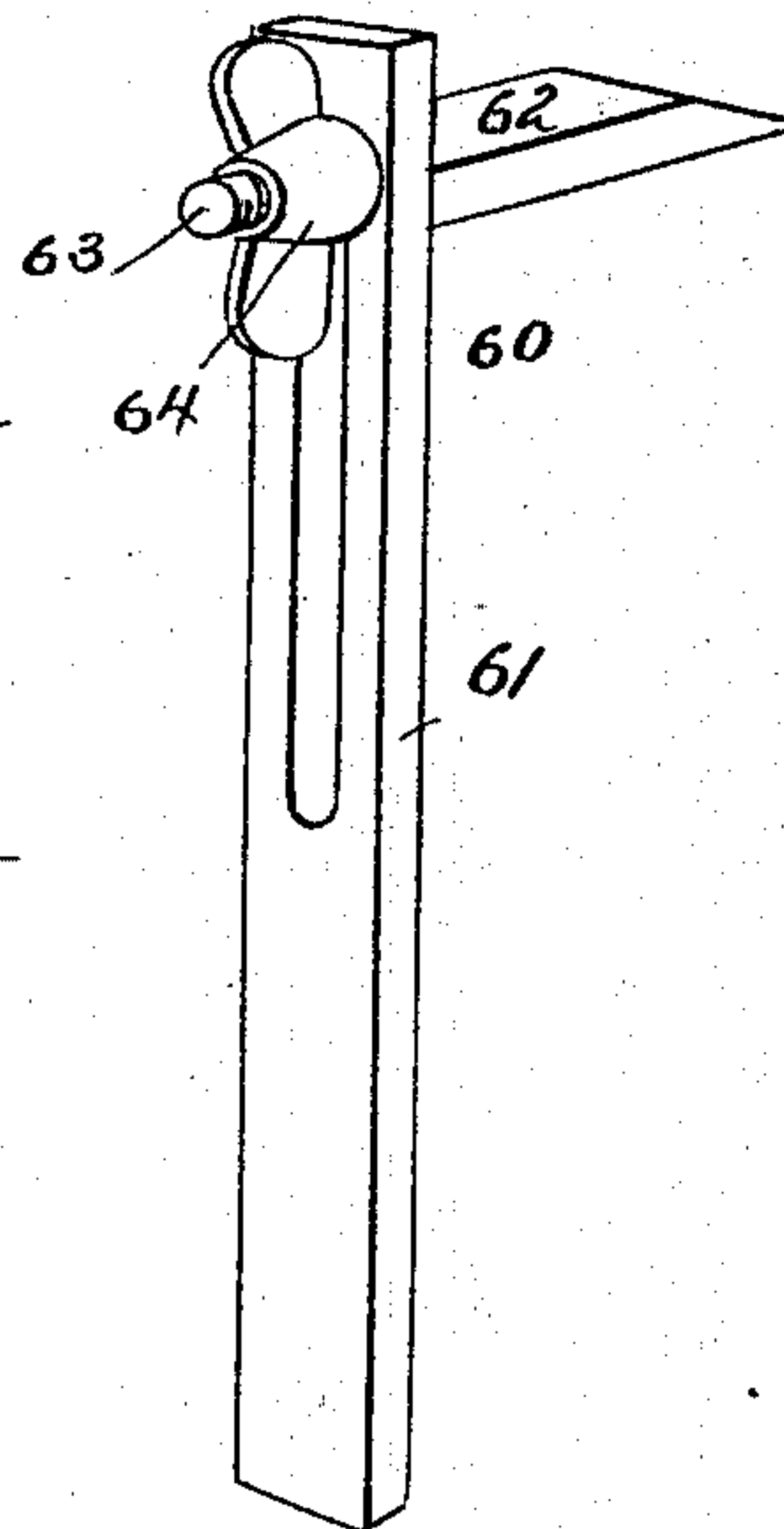


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. TSCHOPP AND CHARLES O. TSCHOPP, OF PLEASANTVILLE, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO JOSEPH P. STRICKLER, OF PICKERINGTON, OHIO.

FENCE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,420, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed August 6, 1889. Serial No. 319,913. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY M. TSCHOPP and CHARLES O. TSCHOPP, both of Pleasantville, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Fence-Building Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to fence-building machines, the object of the invention being to provide an extremely simple, cheap, and durable machine by means of which stretched strands of wire may be bound about pickets or palings; and to the end named the invention consists, essentially, of certain novel constructions, arrangements, and combinations of elements, to be hereinafter fully explained, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence, representing the same as it appears when being built by means of our improved fence-building machine. Fig. 2 is a view of the machine proper. Fig. 3 is a view of the wire-stretcher, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gage employed in connection with the machine.

In the drawings, 10 and 10^a represent fence-posts, in connection with which there are arranged braces 11. To the post 10 are connected two or more sets of wire 12, each set being formed of strands *a* and *a'*. The wires *a* and *a'* of each set are carried past the post 10^a, there to be secured to the reels 13 and 13^a of a wire-stretcher 100. The frame of this stretcher 100 is made up of a forward frame 14 and a rear frame 15, the two frames 14 and 15 being connected by horizontal bars 16 and by a diagonal bar 17, proper braces 19 and 19^a being provided, as shown in Fig. 1.

Between the vertical strips *b* and *b'* of the frame 15 the reels 13 and 13^a are mounted, each reel being provided with a ratchet 20, that is engaged by a pawl 21, and the ends of the reel are squared or irregularly formed to fit within the socket of a crank-arm 22, the arrangement being such that any desired

tension may be brought to bear upon any one of the strands *a* or *a'*.

The actual binding of the pickets or palings to place is brought about by means of a twister 90, which consists of a strip 30, having two sets of outwardly-extending arms 31, between which arms there is pivotally mounted a yoke 32, carrying sheaves 33 and 33^a. Between the two sets of arms 31 and the parts carried thereby we arrange arms 40, which carry a pivotally-supported plate 41, upon which there are mounted four sheaves 42, and to this plate 41 we pivotally connect a catch 45, which is arranged so that it may be brought into engagement with a staple 46, that is carried by the strip 30, which strip is provided with a handle 47.

In operation, the wires *a* and *a'* are adjusted upon the sheaves carried by the twister 90, as is clearly represented in Figs. 1 and 2, the strands *a* and *a'* being at this time slightly separated, so as to provide for the introduction of one of the pickets or palings 50. The picket or paling having been inserted between the strands of wire, the latch 45 is thrown from engagement with the staple or keeper 46, the handle and body of the twister are grasped, and the twister moved downward and forward, which movement of the twister will carry the strands in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 2, and the picket or paling will be bound to place.

In order that the pickets or palings may all be of uniform height, we provide a gage 60, which consists of a slotted upright 61 and a cross-piece 62, having a threaded shank 63, the shank extending through the slot of the upright, there to engage a winged nut 64, the arrangement being such that the cross-piece 62 may be moved toward or from the lower edge of the upright. In operation, the lower edge of the upright is placed upon one of the upper strands of wire and the top of the picket or paling brought to bear against the under side of the cross-piece.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a fence-building machine, the combination, with a strip, of arms carried thereby,

yokes pivotally connected to the arms, sheaves carried by the yoke-arms, intermediate arms, a plate pivotally connected thereto, sheaves carried by the plate, and a catch arranged in connection with the plate, substantially as described.

2. In a fence-building machine, a wire-twisting machine consisting, essentially, of a strip 30, arms 31, carried thereby, yokes 32, pivotally supported by the arms, sheaves 33, carried by the yoke-arms, arms 40, a plate 41,

pivotally connected thereto, sheaves 42, carried by the plate, a slotted catch 45, pivoted to the plate, and a keeper 46 on the strip and engaging the said slot, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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