

(No Model.)

W. C. PEYTON & J. BURNAM.
FENCE BUILDING MECHANISM.

No. 414,444.

Patented Nov. 5, 1889.

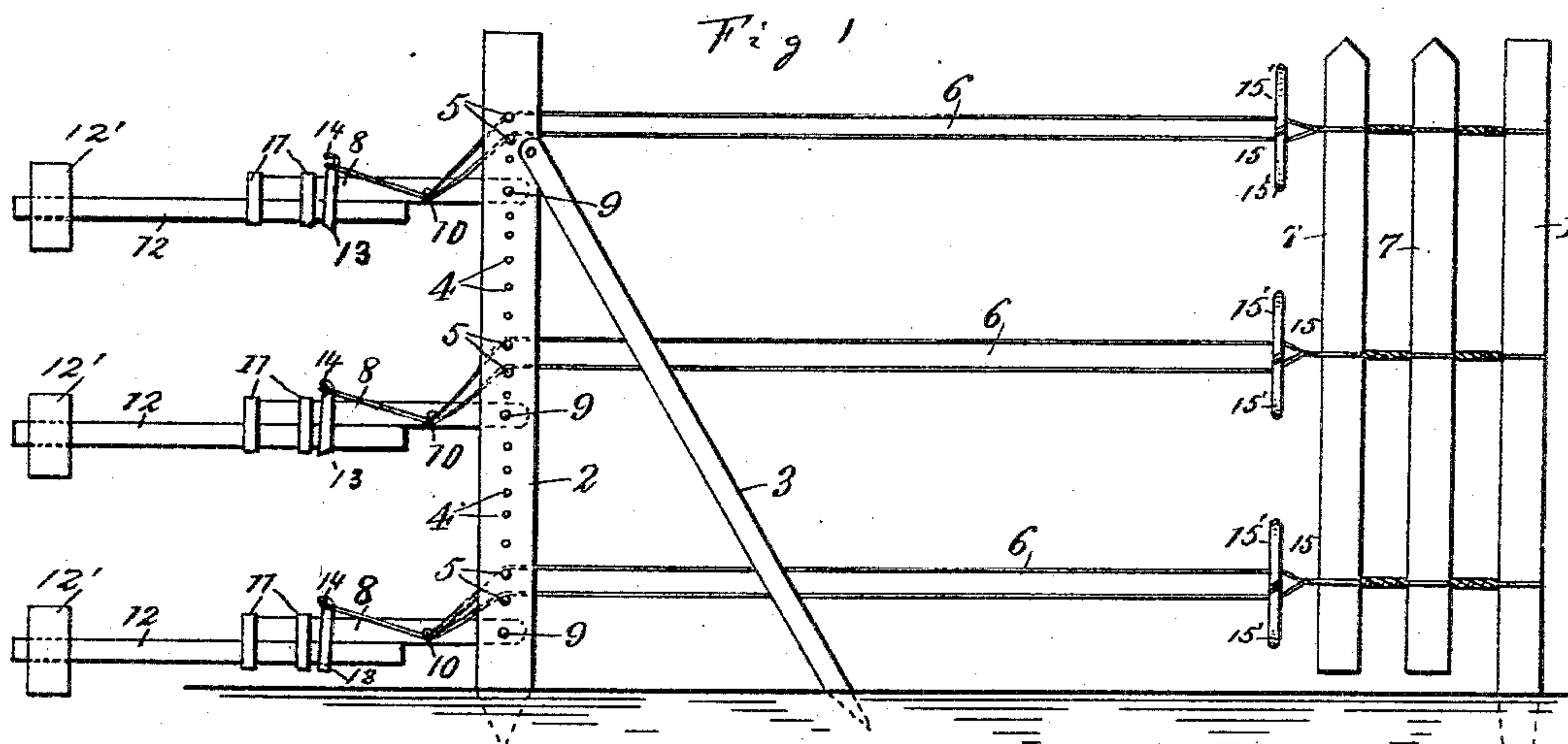
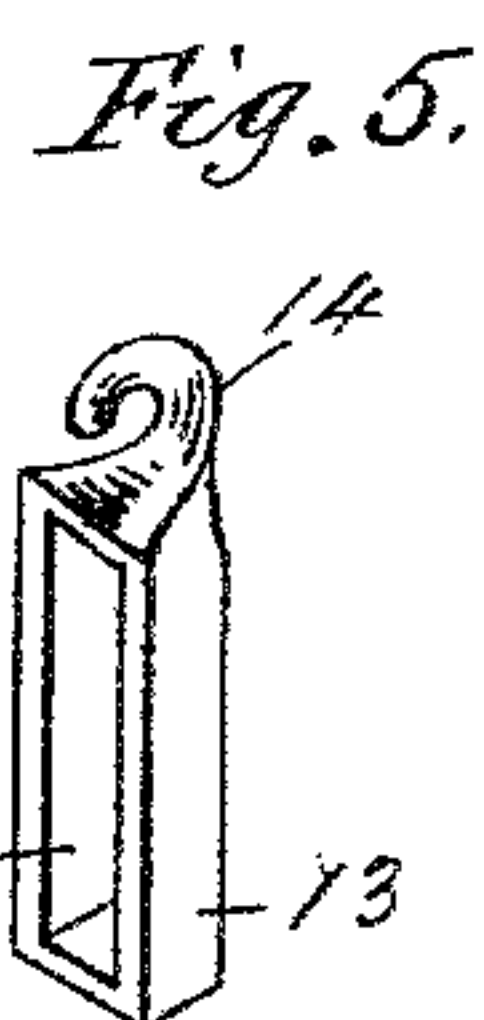
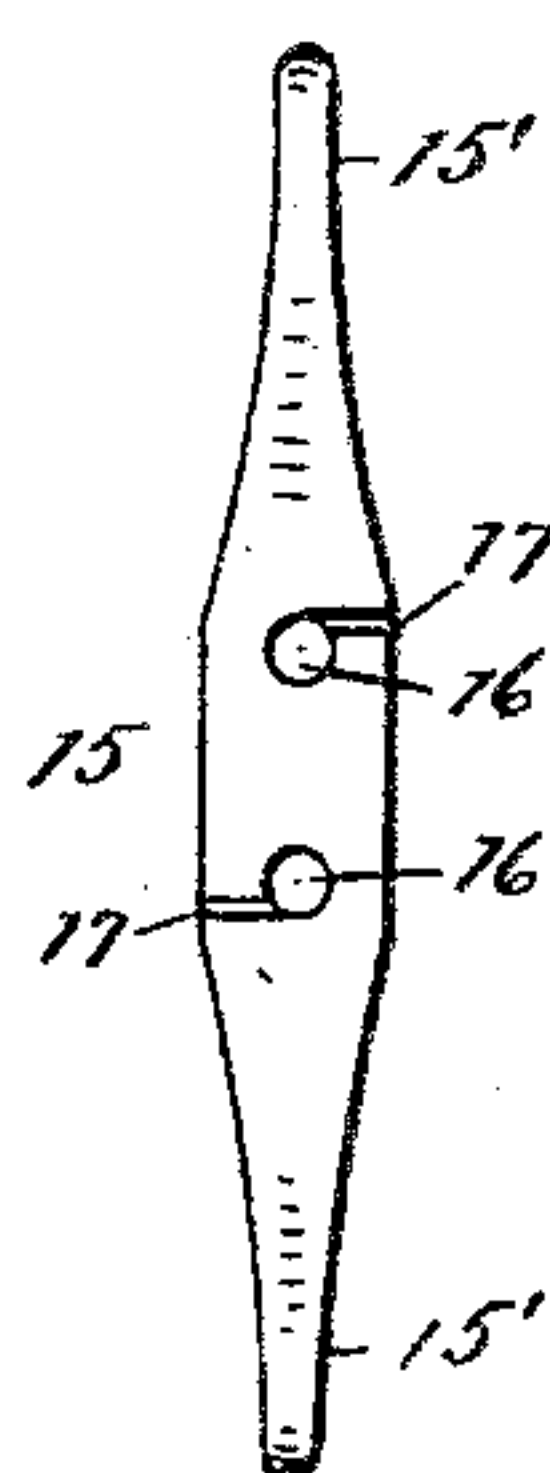
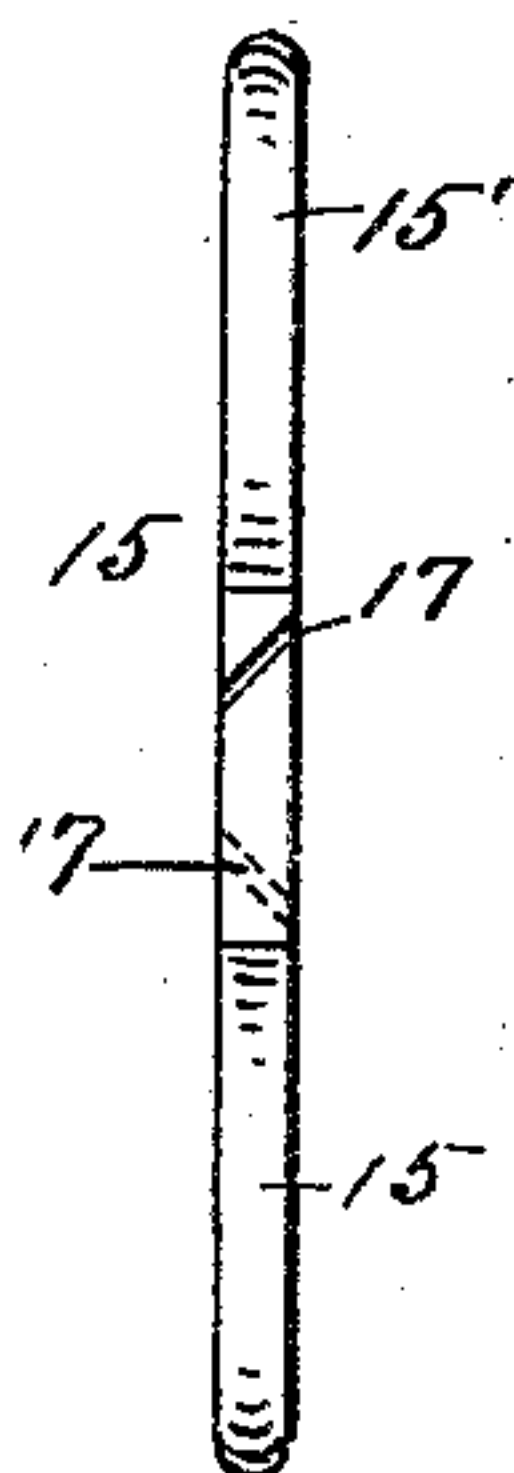
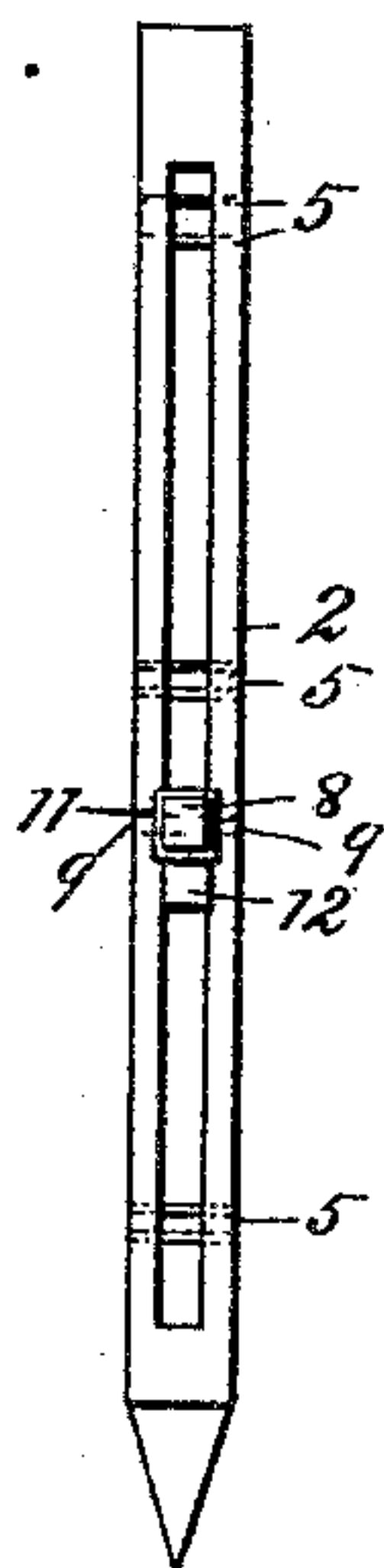


Fig. 2. Fig. 4. Fig. 3



Witnesses:
T. R. Stuart.
J. M. Fowler Jr.

Inventors:
W. C. Peyton.
James Burnam.

By Marble & Mason,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. PEYTON AND JAMES BURNAM, OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

FENCE-BUILDING MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,444, dated November 5, 1889.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM C. PEYTON and JAMES BURNAM, citizens of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Madison and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Building Mechanism; and we 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.

Our invention relates generally to fence-building mechanism, and particularly to that class of such mechanism by which fences composed of slats, pickets, or palings and wires are built at the places or in the positions where they are to be permanently located; and it consists in the improved construction and arrangement or combination of parts hereinafter fully disclosed in the description, drawings, and claims.

The objects of our invention are, first, to provide improved mechanism for constructing combined slat or paling and wire fences wherever desired, or as well over rough and stony ground as that which is smooth or level; second, to provide improved means for stretching or relaxing the wires for keeping them under any desired or necessary tension; third, to provide improved means for compensating for the unequal taking up or consumption of the wires in building fences over rough or uneven ground, and, fourth, to provide certain accessorial devices for the accomplishment of these ends. These objects are attained by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which the same reference-numerals indicate the same parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of our improved mechanism for constructing combined slat or paling and wire fences; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the movable two-part post, showing one of the adjustable weighted levers connected thereto; Fig. 3, a detail view of the improved wire-twister; Fig. 4, a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 5 a detail perspective view of the hooked clamping-slide.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the stationary or fixed post, which is entered a suitable depth into the ground at the end of the line from which the fence is to be started, and to which are secured the pairs of wires to be used in making the fence. At the other end of the proposed line of fence, or at any proper or operative distance from the fixed post, is placed the movable two-part post 2, which is also entered into the ground, but only to a slight depth, and which is supported by the pivoted side braces 3, which extend rearwardly or toward the fixed post 1, project slightly into the ground, and hold said movable post both firmly and in a true vertical position. The two parts of this movable post are formed with rows of opposite or registering holes 4, which extend from its top to its bottom, and within which are placed adjustable transverse supporting and guiding bolts 5. The pairs of wires 6, between which the slats or palings 7 are placed, are firmly secured at their rear ends to the fixed post 1 and at the desired distances apart vertically. They are then carried forward horizontally and over the supporting and guiding bolts 5, which are arranged at the same distances apart as the ends of the wires on the fixed post. After being carried over said bolts the forward ends of the wires are passed at a downward inclination to the levers 8, which are fulcrumed or pivoted at their rear ends upon adjustable bolts 9, which are passed through the holes 4 at short distances below the transverse bolts 5, which support and guide the wires. These levers are provided near their rear ends with laterally-projecting pins 10, under which are passed the forward ends of the pairs of wires after being carried over said supporting-bolts 5. Each of these levers is provided at and near its forward end with two bails or loops 11, within which is fitted an adjustable bar 12, which is formed of metal or otherwise provided with proper weight, which is capable of being slid forward and backward within said bails or loops and against the under side of said lever, which has the effect of increasing the leverage of the latter, and consequently

the tension upon the wires secured thereto, when said bar is slid forwardly, and of decreasing said leverage and tension when said bar is slid rearwardly. Instead of making these bars of metal or other heavy material, they may be provided with adjustable or slidable weights 12', as being equally within the scope of this invention.

In rear of the bails or loops 11 are placed clamping-slides 13, which are formed with rectangular openings 13', which are made slightly longer than the thickness of the levers 8 and bars 12, so that the latter may fit loosely within said clamping-slides. The upper ends of these slides are provided with forwardly-projecting hooks 14, over which are passed the forward ends of the wires after they have been passed under the pins 10. These slides are movable or adjustable back and forth between said pins 10 and the loops 11. Also, owing to their loose fit upon the levers and bars, the pull of the wires from the rear upon their hooked upper ends will cause the upper and lower walls of their rectangular openings 13' to press forcibly against the upper and under sides of said levers and bars, and thus hold said slides firmly in whatever position they may be placed. The stronger the pull of the wires upon the hooks 14 the tighter will the slides be held upon the levers and bars.

After the strands or pairs of wires 6 have been placed in position and under suitable tension they are twisted between and against the edges of the slats or palings by means of twist-ers 15—one to each pair of wires—which are formed with handles 15' at their ends, and also with holes 16 adjacent thereto, which connect with inclined or oblique slots 17, leading out through the sides and edges of said twist-ers. These slots are formed obliquely at an inclination or at an angle with respect to the edges and sides of the twist-ers, so that the pairs of wires cannot possibly come out of but will remain within the holes 16 when said twist-ers are in use, and also so that said twist-ers may be readily and quickly removed from and placed upon said wires by merely guiding the latter from and into said holes through said slots.

The operation and advantages of our improved fence-building mechanism, in addition to those hereinbefore specified, are as follows:

The pairs of wires 6 are first secured at their rear ends to the fixed post 1 and at the desired distances apart vertically. They are then carried over the supporting and guiding bolts 5 in the movable two-part post 2, which is arranged at the other end of the line of fence to be built, or at any desired distance therefrom. They are then passed downward to and beneath the laterally-projecting pins 10, thence over the hooks 14 of the clamping-slides 13, which when the building

of the fence is commenced are located immediately in rear of the bails or loops 11. Then the adjustable bars 12 are slid within the loops 11 and slides 13, so as to give the proper weight to the levers and impart any necessary or desired tension to the wires. Then the twist-ers are placed upon the pairs of wires, and then the first twisting of the same takes place. Then a slat or paling is placed between said pairs of wires and between said twist-ers and the first twists. Then another twist is made upon the wires to secure said paling. Then another paling is introduced and secured in place, and so on to the end of the line or section of fence being constructed.

The levers 8 not only impart the necessary tension to the wires while building a fence, but rise at their free ends as the wires become shortened because of the twists made thereon. As either or all the pairs of wires become shortened and raise the front ends of their corresponding levers too high, the clamping-slides 13 are moved toward the rear ends of said levers, thus admitting of their front ends being slightly lowered. Also, in order to compensate for this shortening of the wires, extra lengths thereof are placed upon the levers, since otherwise in building a line or section of fence they would become too short and tight, and therefore difficult to manage in twisting and for inserting the slats or palings. As these extra lengths of wires are used up the clamping-slides are moved rearwardly, thus supplying additional lengths of wires to be taken up in the twisting operation, this movement of the slides being continued step by step until the extra lengths of wires have been consumed. This provision of extra lengths of wires and of movable or adjustable clamping-slides also permits of each pair of the wires being shortened or lengthened independently of the others, whereby fences can be built with equal ease and accuracy over uneven and level ground.

The two-part post 2, with the holes 4 formed therein from its top to its bottom, permits of fences being built of any desired height and with any desired number of strands or pairs of wires, it being only necessary for this purpose to raise or lower the bolts 5, and also the fulcrums or bolts 9 of the levers 8, any number of the latter being used to correspond to the number of pairs of wires or strands used.

Our twist-ers 15 being formed with the inclined or oblique slots 17, which connect with the holes 16, are easily placed upon the wires, and will securely remain thereon, and also they are easily and quickly removable therefrom, so that in case the wires should break and have to be spliced or tied, and thus form knots over which the holes 16 could not pass, said twist-ers can then be detached from the wires, passed beyond the knots, and again restored to place upon the wires.

It will be obvious from the foregoing that

our invention contains but few parts, that it is cheap to make and within easy reach of all farmers, that it can be used for building fences on any kind of ground, that it is portable and easily operated by a single person, that by the use of the sliding or adjustable bars on the lower sides of the levers the wires can be kept under the same tension at all times, and that the parts of our invention are not liable to break or get out of order to an extent that a farmer cannot repair or readjust them in a very short time.

Having thus fully described the construction and arrangement or combination of the parts of our improved fence-building mechanism, its operation and advantages, what we claim as new is—

1. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the weighted levers which are connected to the front ends of said wires and pivoted to said movable post, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the levers which are connected to the front ends of said wires and pivoted to said movable post, and the weighted bars which are adjustable on said levers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the levers connected to the front ends of said wires, pivoted to said movable post, and provided with the bails or loops which attach the weighted adjustable bars to said levers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post and weighted levers pivoted thereto, of clamping-slides attached to said levers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the levers pivoted between the two parts of said movable post and provided with the bails or loops, the weighted adjustable bars, and the clamping-slides, substantially as described.

6. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the levers pivoted between the two parts of said movable post and provided with the bails or loops, the laterally-projecting pins, the clamping-slides, and the weighted adjustable bars, substantially as described.

7. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post pro-

vided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, of the levers pivoted between the two parts of said movable post and provided with the bails or loops, the laterally-projecting pins, the clamping-slides having hooked upper ends, and the weighted adjustable bars, substantially as described.

8. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post provided with supporting and guiding bolts for the pairs of wires, and levers pivoted to said movable post, of adjustable clamping-slides provided with hooked upper ends which are adapted to hold said pairs of wires at their front ends, substantially as described.

9. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post provided with adjustable bolts for supporting and guiding the pairs of wires, and levers pivoted between the two parts of said movable post and provided with laterally-projecting pins, of adjustable clamping-slides which are mounted upon said levers and adapted to hold said pairs of wires at their front ends, which are passed over said adjustable bolts above the rear or pivoted ends of said levers and adjustably secured to said clamping-slides, substantially as and for the purpose described.

10. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a movable post provided with adjustable bolts, and levers pivoted to said movable post, of adjustable weighted bars secured to said levers, said bolts being adapted to support and guide the pairs of wires which are passed over them above the rear or pivoted ends of said levers and connected at their front ends to said levers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

11. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a movable post and rearwardly-extending side braces pivoted thereto, of vertically-adjustable levers pivoted between the two parts of said post, and vertically-adjustable guiding-bolts, substantially as and for the purpose described.

12. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with a two-part movable post provided with adjustable guiding-bolts and levers pivoted between the two parts of said movable post and provided with bails or loops, of adjustable or slidable heavy bars fitted within said loops, said bolts being adapted to support and guide the pairs of wires which are passed over said bolts above the rear or pivoted ends of said levers and connected at their front ends to said levers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

13. In fence-building mechanism, the combination, with the two-part post 2, formed with rows of registering holes 4, extending from end to end thereof, the pivoted braces 3, the adjustable wire-guiding bolts 5, and the adjustable bolts 9, of the levers 8, pivoted between the two parts of said post 2 upon

said bolts 9, and provided with the laterally-projecting pins 10, the clamping-slides 13, having the hooks 14, the bails or loops 11, and the adjustable or slidable weighted bars 5 12, said bolts being adapted to support the pairs of wires 6 above the rear or pivoted ends of said levers, said wires being also adjustably secured at their front ends to the hooks of said clamping-slides, substantially 10 as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. PEYTON.

^{his}
JAMES X BURNAM.
_{mark}

Witnesses:

J. E. GREENLEAF,
C. K. SHACKELFORD.