

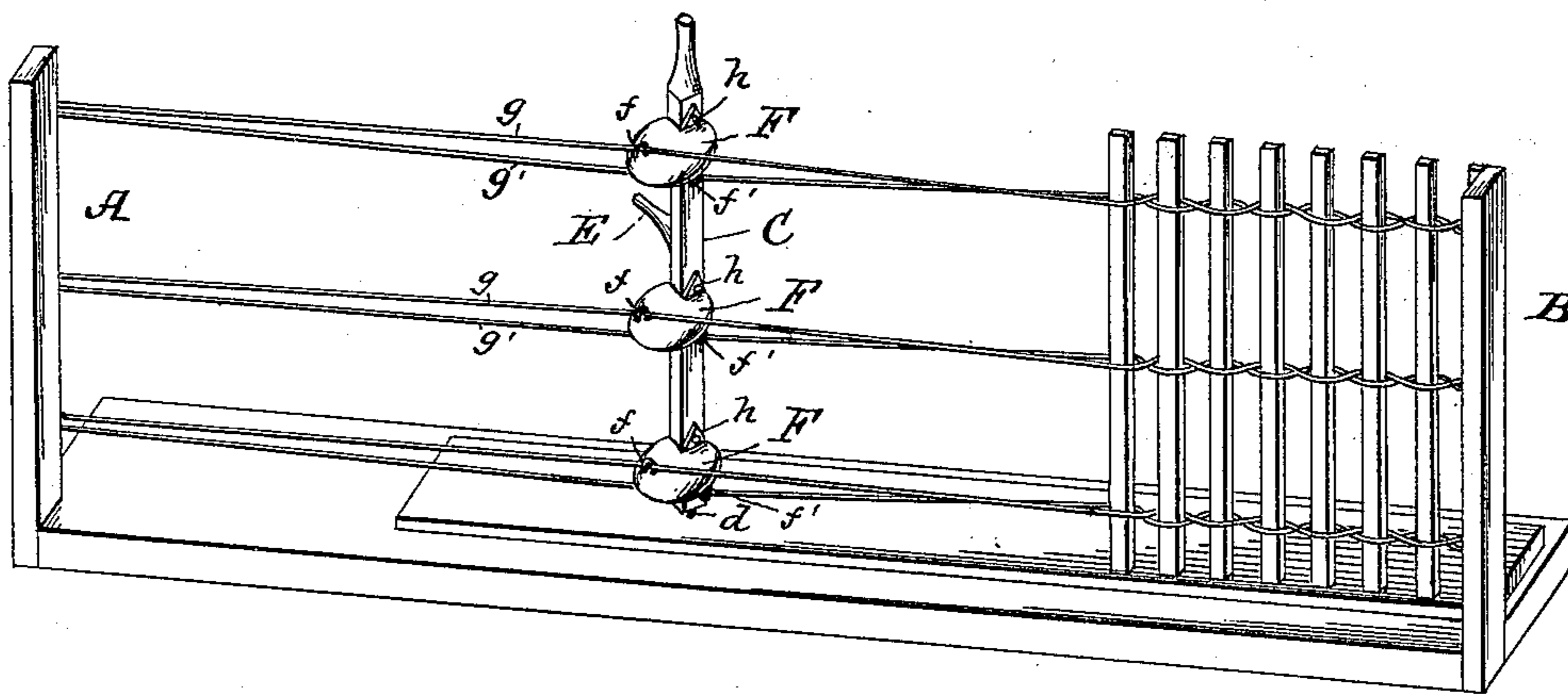
(No Model.)

S. JARVIS.  
WIRE AND PICKET FENCE MACHINE.

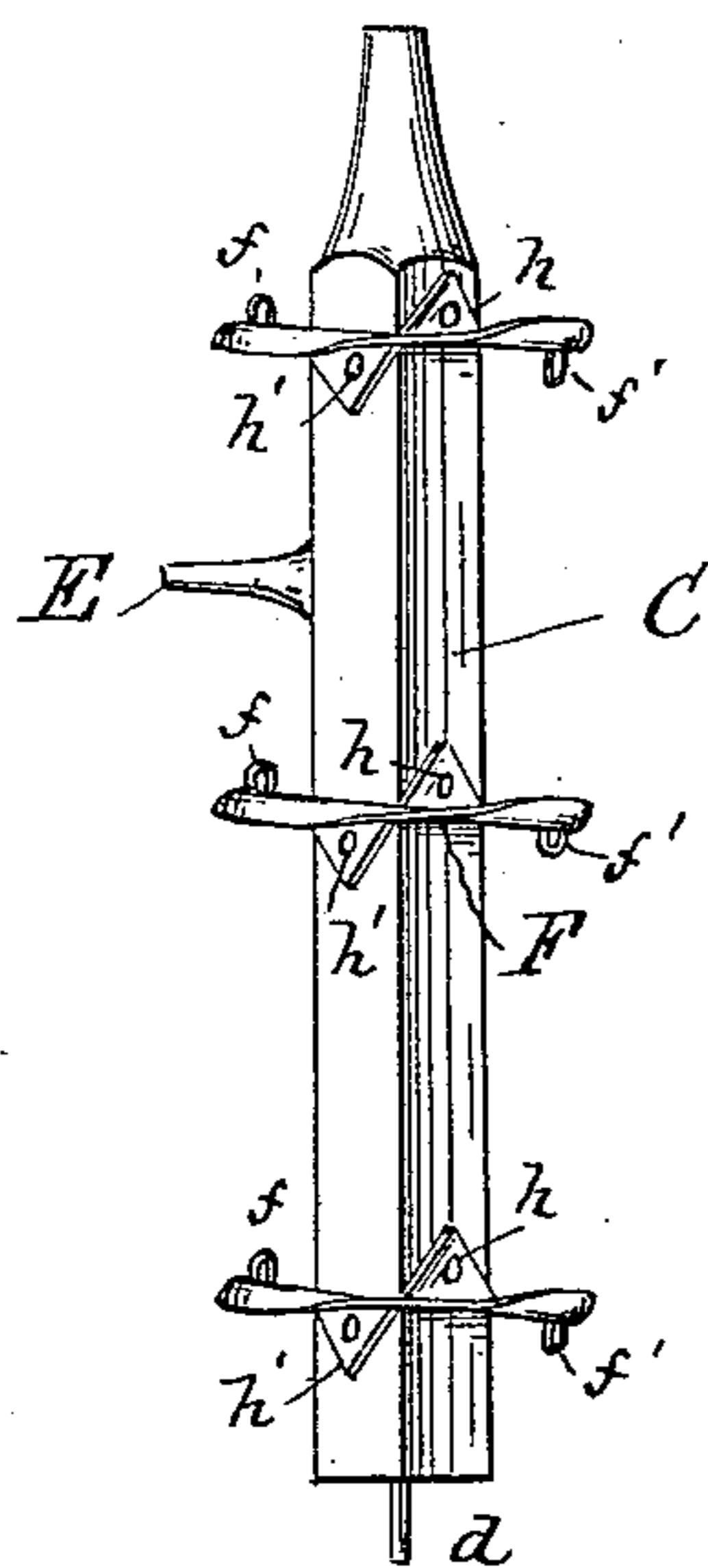
No. 433,792.

Patented Aug. 5, 1890.

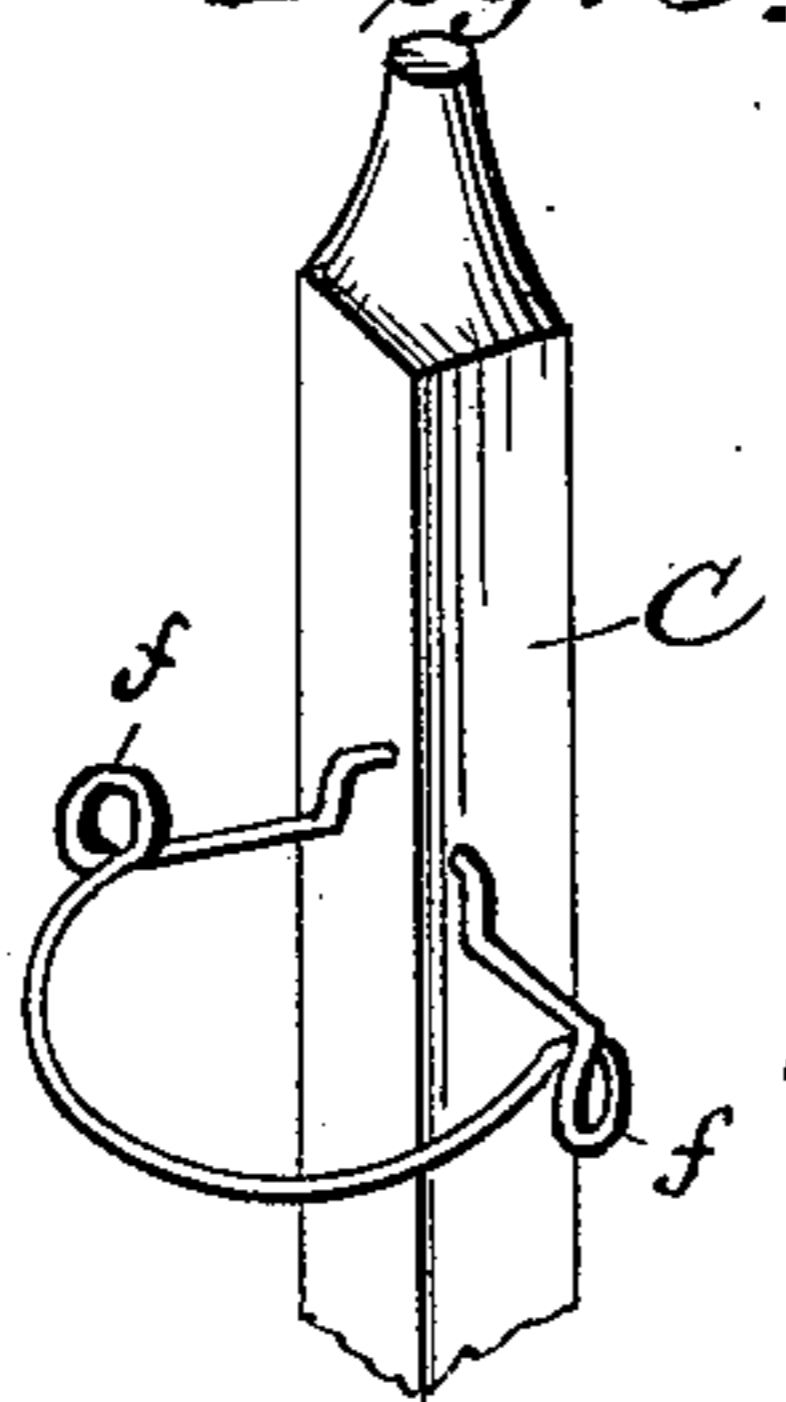
*Fig. 1.*



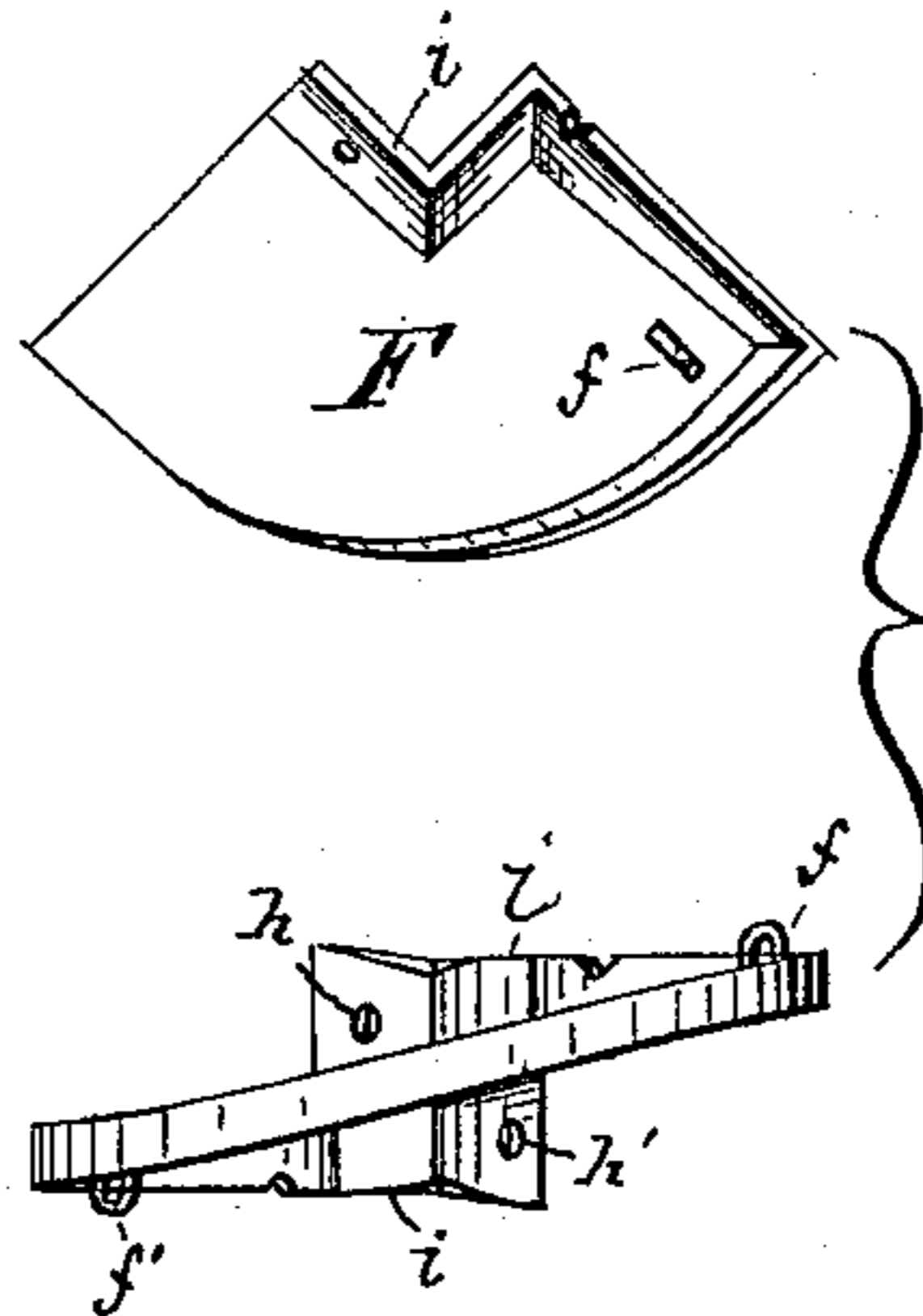
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses

*Sam<sup>l</sup> R. Turner:*

Van Buren Hillyard.

Inventor:

*Samuel Jarvis.*

By his Attorneys

W. B. Lacey

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL JARVIS, OF BRYAN, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SIMEON GILLIS, OF SAME PLACE.

## WIRE-AND-PICKET-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,792, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed April 17, 1890. Serial No. 348,370. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL JARVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-and-Picket-Fence Machines; 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.

This invention relates to means for facilitating the construction of wood and wire fencing of that class in which the pickets are interlaced with the strands of the longitudinal cables.

The purpose of the invention is to provide an inexpensive, efficient, and simple device for crossing the wires between the pickets, which hereinafter will be more fully described and particularly claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of the device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification. Fig. 4 is a top plan and a front view of the preferred form of wire-crossing device.

In Fig. 1 is shown a length of fencing of ordinary construction partly finished and stretched between the posts A and B.

C represents the post, which is provided with the point *d* at its lower end, and with the handle E near its upper end, which end is rounded to turn readily in the hand.

F indicates supports, which are provided with hooks or eyes *f* and *f'*, which are designed to engage with the strands or wires *g* and *g'* composing each cable and between which the pickets are held. The hooks or eyes *f* and *f'* are located a proper distance apart and project from opposite sides of the support F, so as to lie in different planes and not interfere with the free movements of the wires and the support F as it turns between the said wires.

The eye or hook *f* is on the upper side of the support F, and the eye or hook *f'* is on its under side, and the support is inclined to the horizontal, so that the wires will not interfere with it when it is swung from right to left and left to right during the process of constructing the fence. The hook *f* is located

at the highest point of the upper side or practically so of the support, and the hook *f'* is arranged at the lowest point of the under side of the support to separate the fence wires and prevent them from tangling.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the support is shown constructed of sheet metal having its outer edge flanged, and upper and lower flanges *h* and *h'* at its inner end, which serve as means to receive the fastening devices which secure the support to the post.

In Fig. 3 the support and the eyes *f* and *f'* are formed from a single piece of wire.

Fig. 4 shows a cast-metal support, which is flanged at its ends and front edge and which has flanges *i* at its inner end, said flanges projecting above and below the support.

The hooks or eyes may be separate from the support, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, or may be formed therewith, as shown in Fig. 3.

The operation of the device is as follows: The post, provided with supports F in number to correspond with the number of cables and having the wires of each cable passing through the eyes of the supports, is placed with its pointed end in the ground or on a board or bearing, the upper end being grasped and steadied by one hand, while the other hand is applied to the handle E to turn the post back and forth to cross the wires in front of each picket, the pickets being inserted between the wires after each operation of the post. Obviously the wire-crossing device must be moved along as the fence is constructed.

The supports may be made by using wooden pins in the post and connecting them at the ends by means of a wire, with one end on the top or upper side and the other end on the lower side of the pins.

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

1. A device for crossing the wires on pickets in the construction of wood-and-wire fencing, consisting of a rotatable post, and a support fixedly secured to and projecting laterally from the post and having fence-wire-engaging devices on its opposite sides, whereby when the post is rotated on its axis alternately in opposite directions the fence-wires will be car-

ried back and forth and crossed on the pickets, substantially as set forth.

2. A device for the purpose specified, composed of a rotatable post and a support projecting therefrom and inclined to the horizontal and having a wire-engaging device projecting up from the highest point of its upper side, and a similar device depending from the lowest point of its under side, substantially  
10 as set forth.

3. The combination, with a rotatable post, of the herein-described cast-metal support

having flanged ends and front edge and having the vertical flanges *i*, and the support inclining to the horizontal from end to end and  
15 having wire-engaging devices on its opposite sides, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

SAMUEL JARVIS.

Witnesses:

R. L. STARR,

FRANK BARNES.