

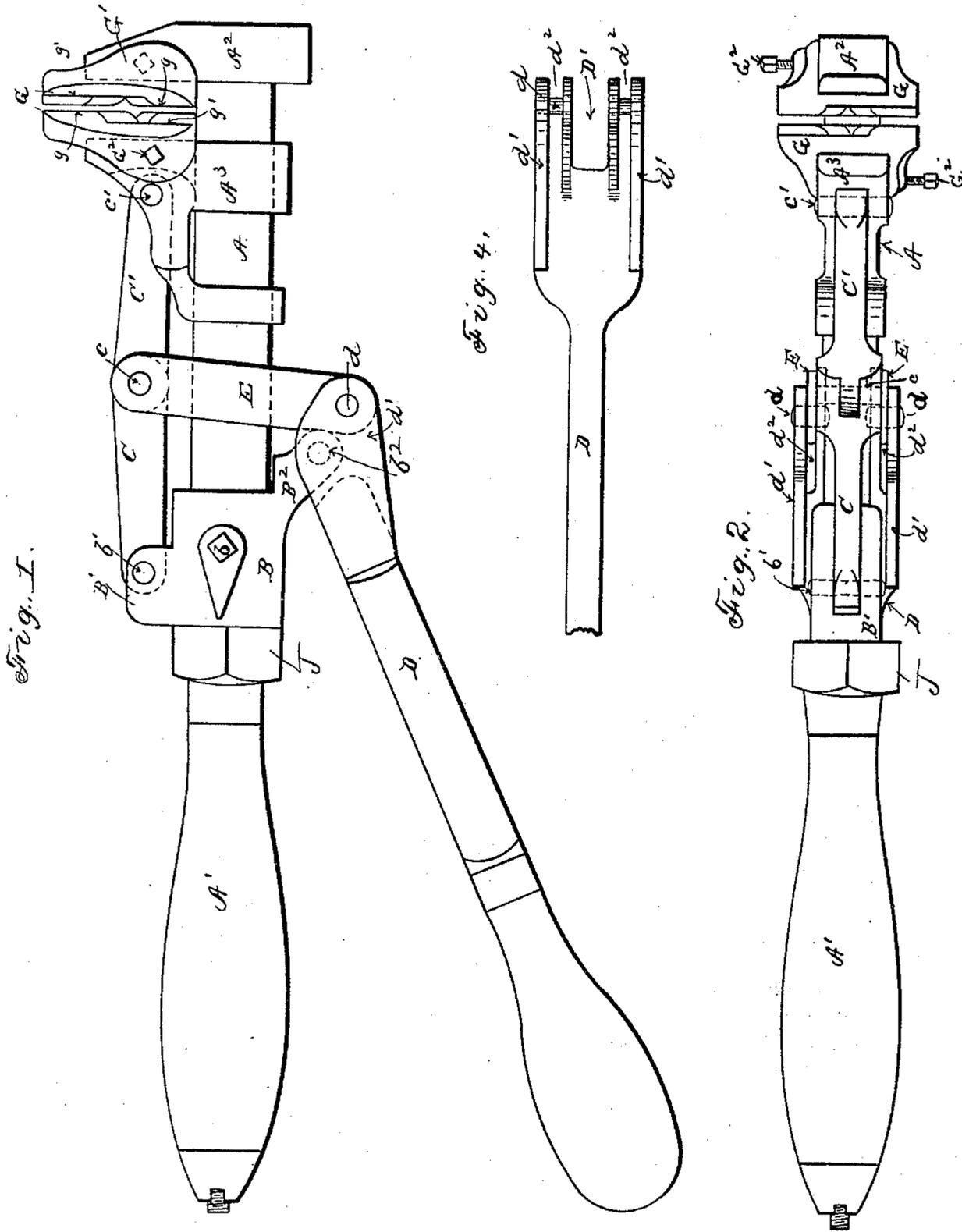
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. M. HYDE.
FENCE TOOL.

No. 440,598.

Patented Nov. 11, 1890.



Witnesses.
H. R. Edelbrock.
© H. R. Edelbrock

Inventor.
Wesley M. Hyde.
By Leggett & Leggett
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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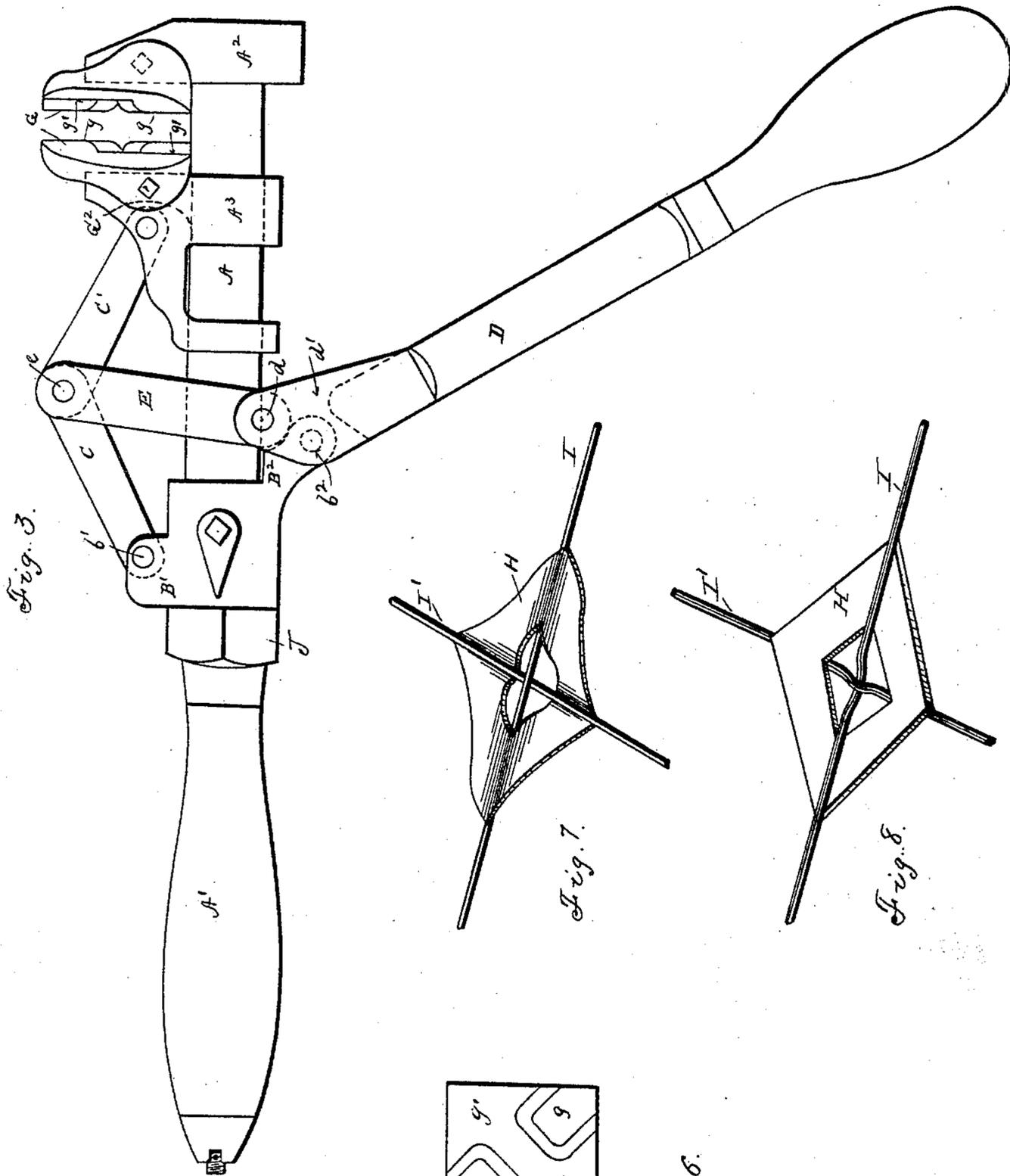


Fig. 3.

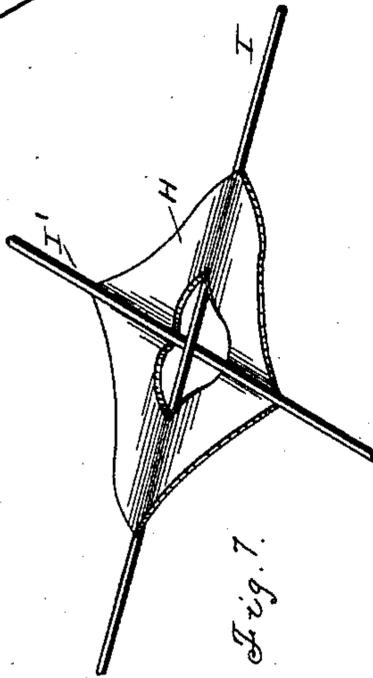


Fig. 7.

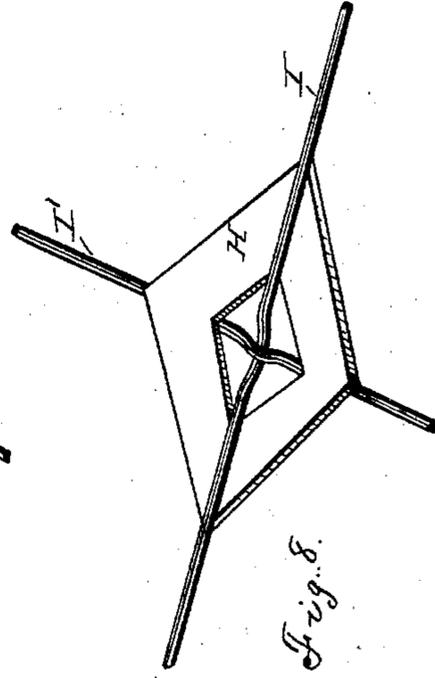


Fig. 8.

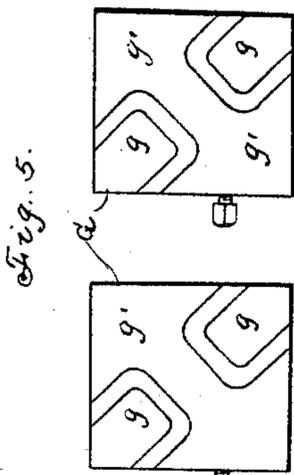


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
W. R. Edilen.
[Signature]

Inventor.
Wesley M. Hyde
By Leggett & Leggett
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY M. HYDE, OF NEW WATERFORD, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOHN E. JOHNSTON, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,598, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed June 14, 1890. Serial No. 355,421. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLEY M. HYDE, of New Waterford, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Tools; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in a fence-tool; and it consists in certain features of construction and in the combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In United States Letters Patent No. 399,267, granted to me March 12, 1889, is shown and described a wire fence constructed of wires crossing each other and held in place at the crossing by means of locking-plates, these plates having been crimped to receive the wires and afterward straightened and the wires kinked and interlocked at the crossing, and my improved fence-tool is adapted for this kind of work—to wit, for simultaneously straightening the locking-plate and kinking and thereby interlocking the wires.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a plan, both figures showing the jaws in closed position. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the jaws open. Fig. 4 is a plan of the lever D detached. Fig. 5 shows the faces of the dies, and Fig. 6 shows an end elevation of one of the dies. Figs. 7 and 8 are elevations showing the locking-plate and wires, respectively, before and after applying my tool.

The bar A, handle A', stationary jaw A², and movable jaw A³ are substantially of the same construction as in an ordinary monkey-wrench. On the bar A next forward to the handle is mounted and rigidly secured thereto a sleeve B, a set-screw b being provided for holding the sleeve from moving forward. This sleeve has ears B', between which at b' is pivoted the rear end of the toggle-arm C. The sleeve B is also provided with an arm B², that is embraced by the prongs of the lever D, this lever being pivoted to the arm at b². The two toggle-arms C C' are pivotally con-

nected at c, and the forward end of the arm C' is pivotally connected at c' with the movable jaw A³. The lever D at d is pivotally connected with links E, that in turn are pivotally connected at e with the toggle-arms. A preferable construction of the head of lever D is shown in Fig. 4, the lever-head having a slot D', that receives the free end of the arm B²; also, there are secured to the sides of the lever-head the cheek-pieces d', leaving slots d², that receive the ends of the respective links E. On the face sides of the jaws A² A³ are secured dies G G, these dies having ears G' G', arranged in pairs to embrace the respective jaws, to which they are secured by set-screws G². The faces of the dies G G are substantially flat, except the raised sections g g, and when the dies are secured to the respective jaws the raised sections g g of one die come opposite the flat sections g' g' of the opposing die.

The crimped locking-plate H and the wires I I' having been assembled, as shown in Fig. 7, the tool, with the lever D in the position shown in Fig. 3, whereby the jaws are opened, is applied, the two dies passing astride the locking-plate. By reversing the lever D to the position shown in Fig. 1 the dies are moved toward each other. In the meantime the members g g of the respective dies engage opposite sides of the plate H at the ridges or crimped sections thereof, whereby the grasp of the dies straightens this plate, and in so doing kinks the wires, so that the wires interlock at the crossings, as shown in Fig. 8. The tool is convenient and effective for the purpose, and is easily handled and quickly manipulated.

J is an adjusting-nut engaging a screw-threaded section of the bar A, and this nut may be considered a part of the handle. By turning this nut in one direction or the other the sleeve B may be adjusted to regulate the pressure of the jaws in grasping the work.

What I claim is—

1. A fence-tool comprising, substantially, a monkey-wrench, with toggles arranged, substantially as shown, for operating the movable jaw thereof, a hand-lever pivoted to the wrench and connected by links to the toggle for oper-

ating the latter, and the wrench-jaws having attached opposing dies adapted to the work, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fence-tool, the combination, with a
5 fixed and a movable jaw, and an adjustable sleeve, of a pair of toggle-arms pivoted to the sleeve and movable jaw and pivotally connected together, an operating-lever fulcrumed on the sleeve, and a link connecting the lever
10 with the toggle-joint, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 19th day of May, 1890.

WESLEY M. HYDE.

Witnesses:

D. C. NEVIN,
H. E. BIETZ.