(No Model.)

H. P. HOOD & F. A. JACOB.

WIRE STRETCHER.

No. 442,893. Patented Dec. 16, 1890.

Fig. 1.

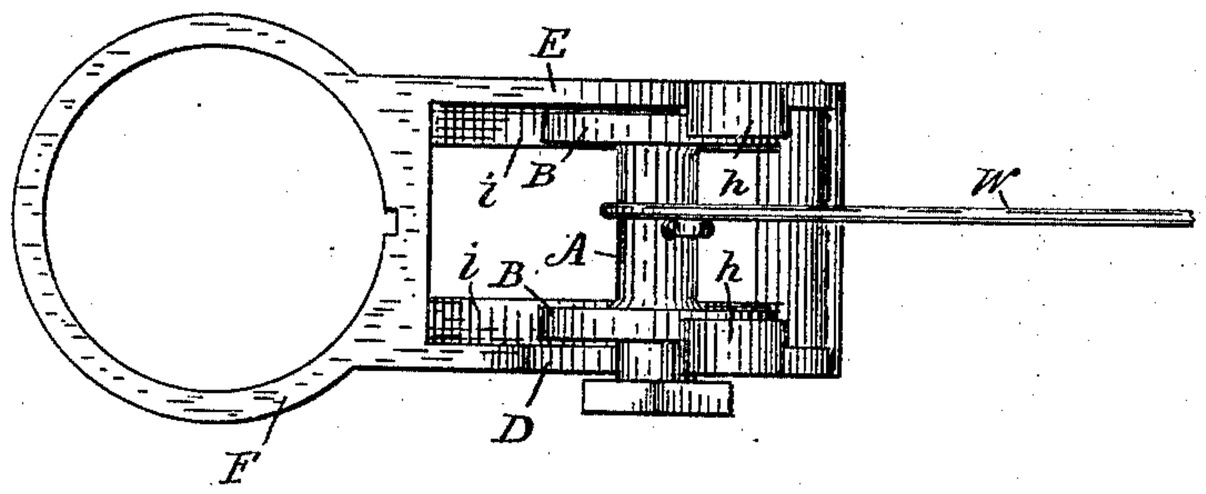


Fig. 2.

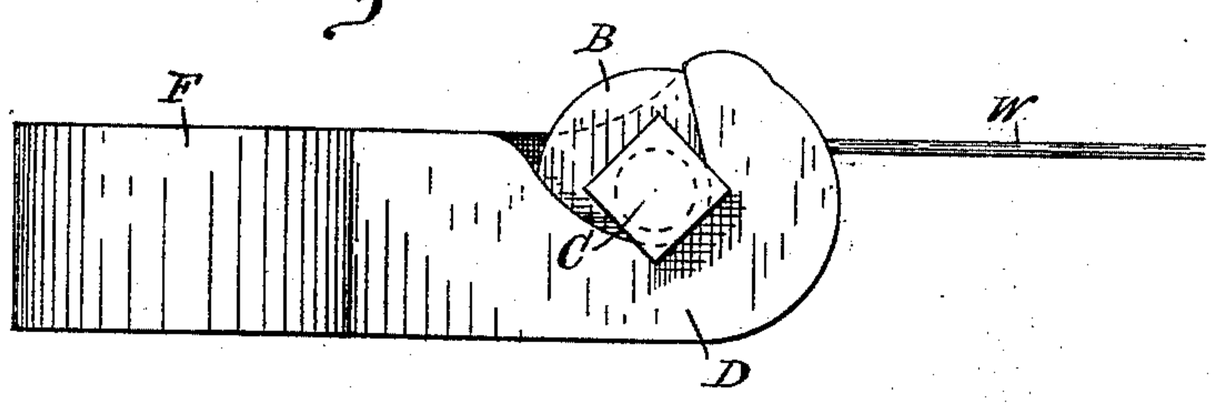
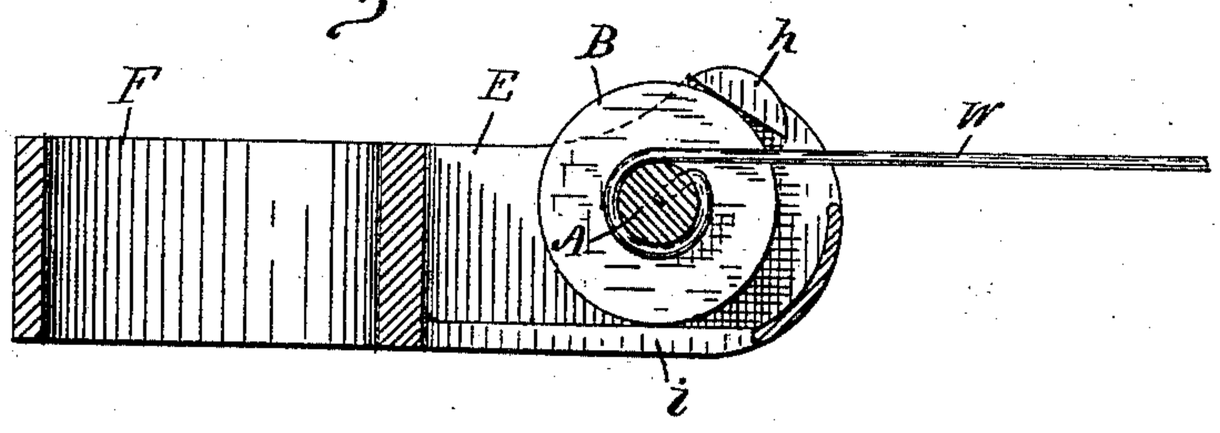


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON P. HOOD AND FRANK A. JACOB, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNORS TO EDWARD J. ROBISON, BRUCE CARR, AND HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,893, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed August 1, 1890. Serial No. 360,690. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRISON P. HOOD and FRANK A. JACOB, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improved device for stretching wires for fences and other purposes.

The object of our invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive windlass which will hold at any point without the use of ratchet-and-pawl mechanism, thereby providing means whereby the exact tension desired on a wire or rope may be attained.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our invention.

Figure 1 is a plan; Fig. 2, a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section.

The windlass consists of a shaft A, having at each end circular flange B B of considerably greater diameter than the shaft. For the purpose of turning the windlass one of the flanges is provided with a central rectangular boss C.

D and E are a pair of arms, having means for securing them to a post so as to project therefrom. In the form shown in the drawings said arms are attached to a circular eye F, adapted to embrace a cylindrical post. Other well-known forms for attaching the arms to a post may, however, be used.

On the opposed sides of arms D and E, near their outer ends, are converging bearing-blocks *h* and *i*, adapted to engage the peripheries of the flanges B B on opposite sides of the shaft A, said bearing-blocks being a less distance apart than the diameter of the flanges. Arm D is cut away or notched so as to allow the boss C to pass freely through it. By this construction it will be seen that the windlass is supported entirely on the peripheries of its flanges between the bearing-blocks *h* and *i*, so that when the end of the wire W is attached to the shaft of the windlass and wound thereon, as indicated, and the wire put in tension the reaction of the wire draws the windlass strongly against the bearings, and the slightest turn of the windlass is held by the friction of the flanges against the converging bearings.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination of a windlass consisting of a shaft having a circular flange of larger diameter formed thereon, a pair of converging bearing-blocks adapted to engage the periphery of said flange on opposite sides of said shaft, and a wire or other strand wound upon said shaft, and thereby put in tension, all arranged to co-operate substantially as set forth, whereby the tension of the strand is sustained by the bearing-blocks, and the windlass is thereby prevented from turning backward, substantially as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the above-described wire-stretcher, consisting of a pair of arms projecting from a common base which is adapted to be secured to a post, a windlass consisting of a central shaft having a pair of circular flanges of larger diameter and converging bearing-blocks projecting from the opposed sides of said arms and adapted to engage the periphery of said flanges on opposite sides of the shaft, all combined and arranged to co-operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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