

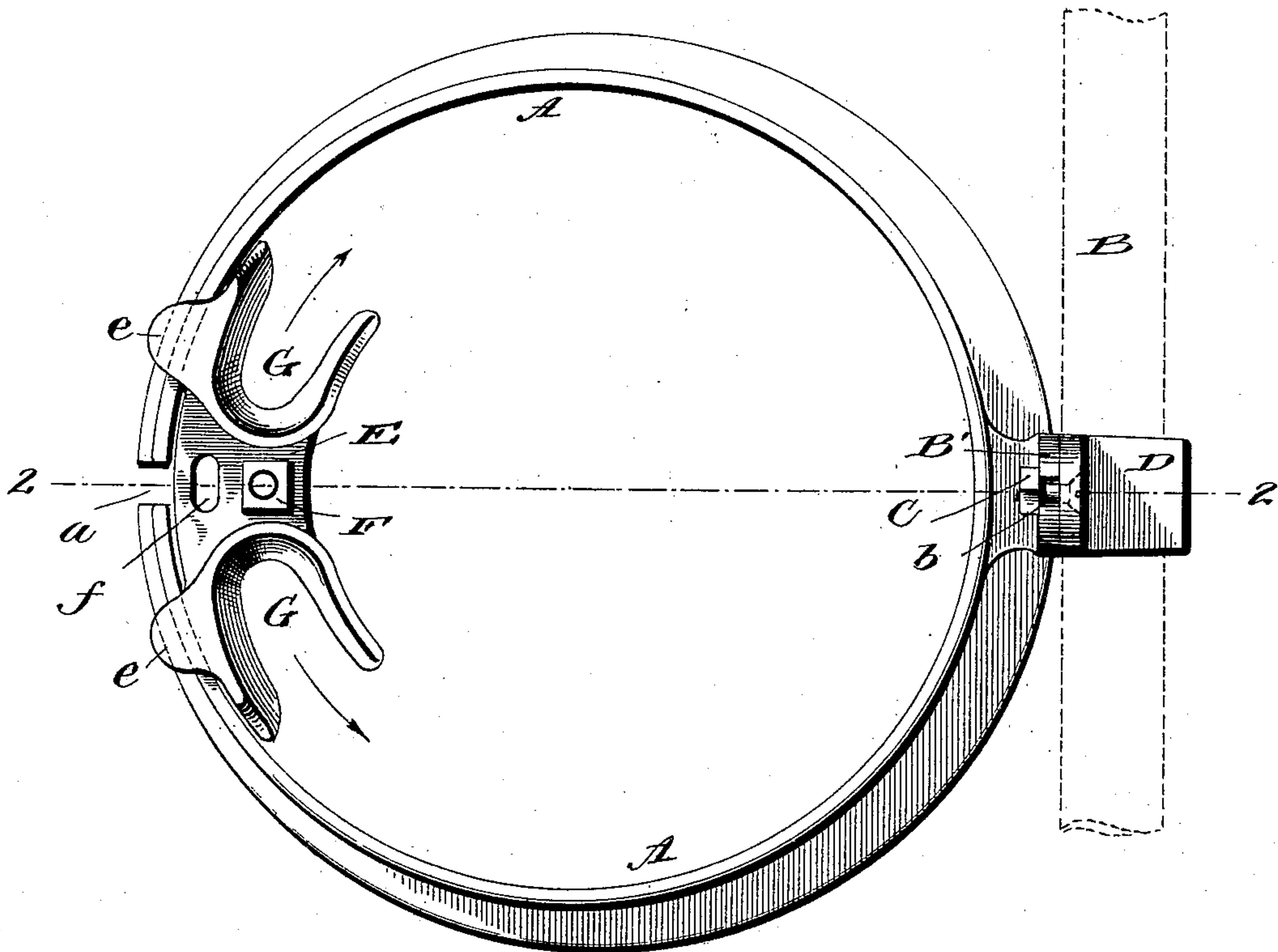
(No Model.)

J. W. MARTIN & M. CAHILL.  
HAND FENCE MACHINE.

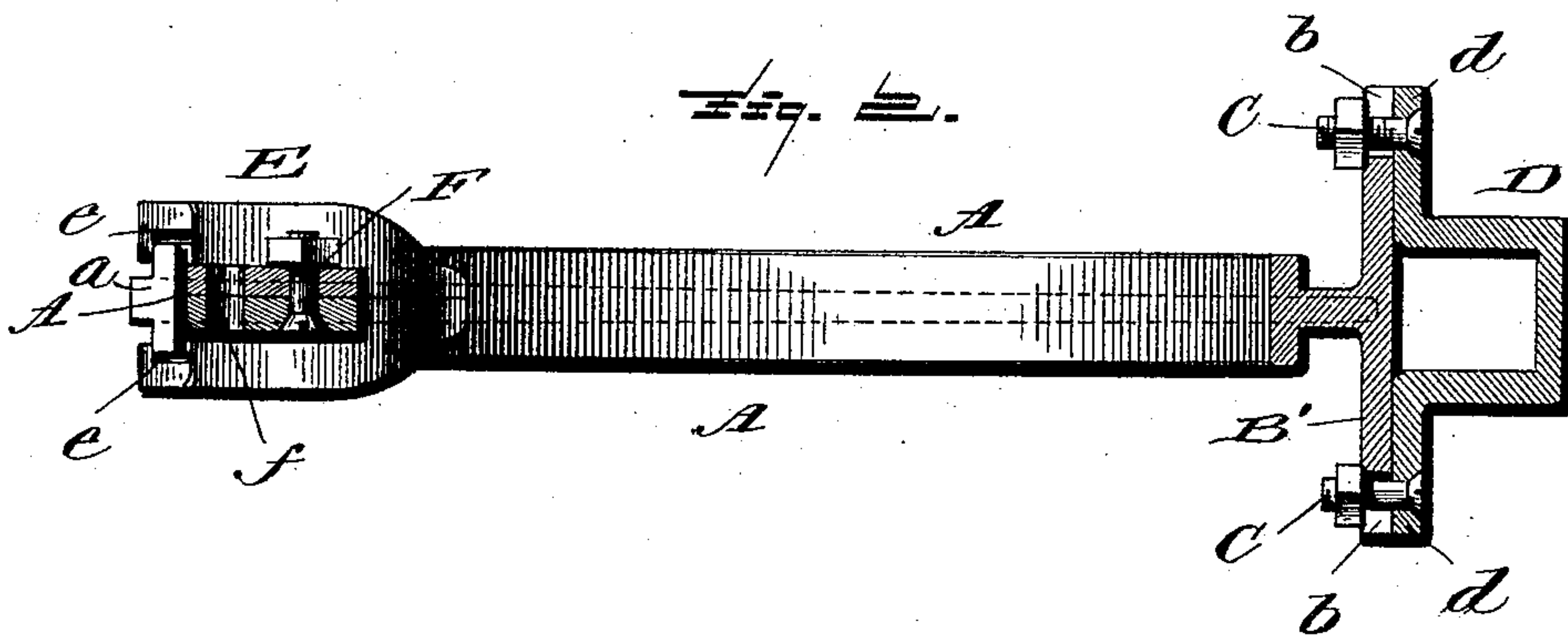
No. 486,487.

Patented Nov. 22, 1892.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME W. MARTIN, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AND MORTIMER CAHILL,  
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## HAND FENCE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,487, dated November 22, 1892.

Application filed July 5, 1892. Serial No. 439,076. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JEROME W. MARTIN, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, State of Missouri, and MORTIMER CAHILL, residing at Hays City, in the county of Ellis, State of Kansas, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Twisting Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wire-twisting machines of that class in which the wire is to be twisted while strung in position, and is specially adapted to be used for twisting wires about a fence-picket in making a slat-and-wire fence.

It has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved construction whereby the ring or rings may be applied to the wire or wires at any point of their length after they are stretched, and to further adapt the machine for use in connection with barbed wires, we provide the ring with an opening for the purpose of allowing its application to the wire at any desired point, and the strand carrier or twister is formed with an opening for the passage of the small wire, while it has jaws for the reception of the stretched wire or wires, which may or may not be barbed. One or more of these rings is designed to be affixed to a rod or pole as long as may be desired. The machine can be easily worked by any one not skilled in the art. It is durable, not liable to get out of order, can be manufactured at a minimum cost, and in practice has proved most efficient for the purposes for which it is intended.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a metallic ring which instead of being a closed ring has an opening *a*, which is preferably diametrically opposite the point of attachment of the pole or rod upon which it is secured. To adapt it for attachment to a rod or pole B, (shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1,) the ring is formed with a lug B', having openings or slots *b*, through which pass the screws or other means C, which engage the flanges *d* of the three-sided clamp D, which is designed to receive the pole or rod; but other means of attachment may be provided without affecting the other features of the device.

E is the traveler or strand carrier or twister. Its outer face conforms to the curvature of the ring and it is provided with flanges *e*, which embrace the ring and prevent displacement of the traveler and yet permit of its ready sliding around the ring when it is desired to twist the wire. This traveler is made of two like parts oppositely disposed and secured detachably together, as by a bolt and nut F, as seen in both of the views. Each part is formed with a coincident slot or passage *f* between the said bolt and the outer face, as shown in both figures, and through this passage is designed to be passed the small wire. (Not shown.) The traveler is formed with a jaw G upon each side, in which is designed to be received the longitudinal wire, which may be barbed or not; but in case barbed wires are employed it will readily be seen from Fig. 1 how the jaws are adapted to hold them.

The operation will be apparent. The wires are strung through the ring or wheel, the longitudinal or barbed wire passing through one of the jaws on the traveler and the small wire through the hole or passage *f* in said traveler. Now by a circular motion of the traveler on the ring the traveler will make a twist in the wire, carrying the small wire around the picket which is put in between the wires and also around the large or longitudinal wire,

thus tying the picket to the wire. The passage or opening  $a$  in the ring permits its application to the wire at any desired point in its length. Any desired number of the rings  
5 can be placed upon the rod or pole, according to the number of strands in the fence.

What we claim as new is—

The combination, with a ring of T shape in cross-section, having an opening  $a$  and a clamp  
10 to hold a rod, of a traveler of two like parts oppositely disposed and each formed with a flange to engage the side of the ring and overlap the edges thereof and a hole for the pas-

sage of a wire and two half-jaws for barbed wire, the two parts being detachably connect- 15 ed together and constructed to travel around the inner periphery of the ring, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the 20 presence of two witnesses.

JEROME W. MARTIN.  
MORTIMER CAHILL.

Witnesses:

J. T. SANDERS,  
FRANK H. GILMORE.