(No Model.)

W. W. & W. BIELER.

FENCE MACHINE.

No. 561,042. Patented May 26, 1896

Fig. 1.

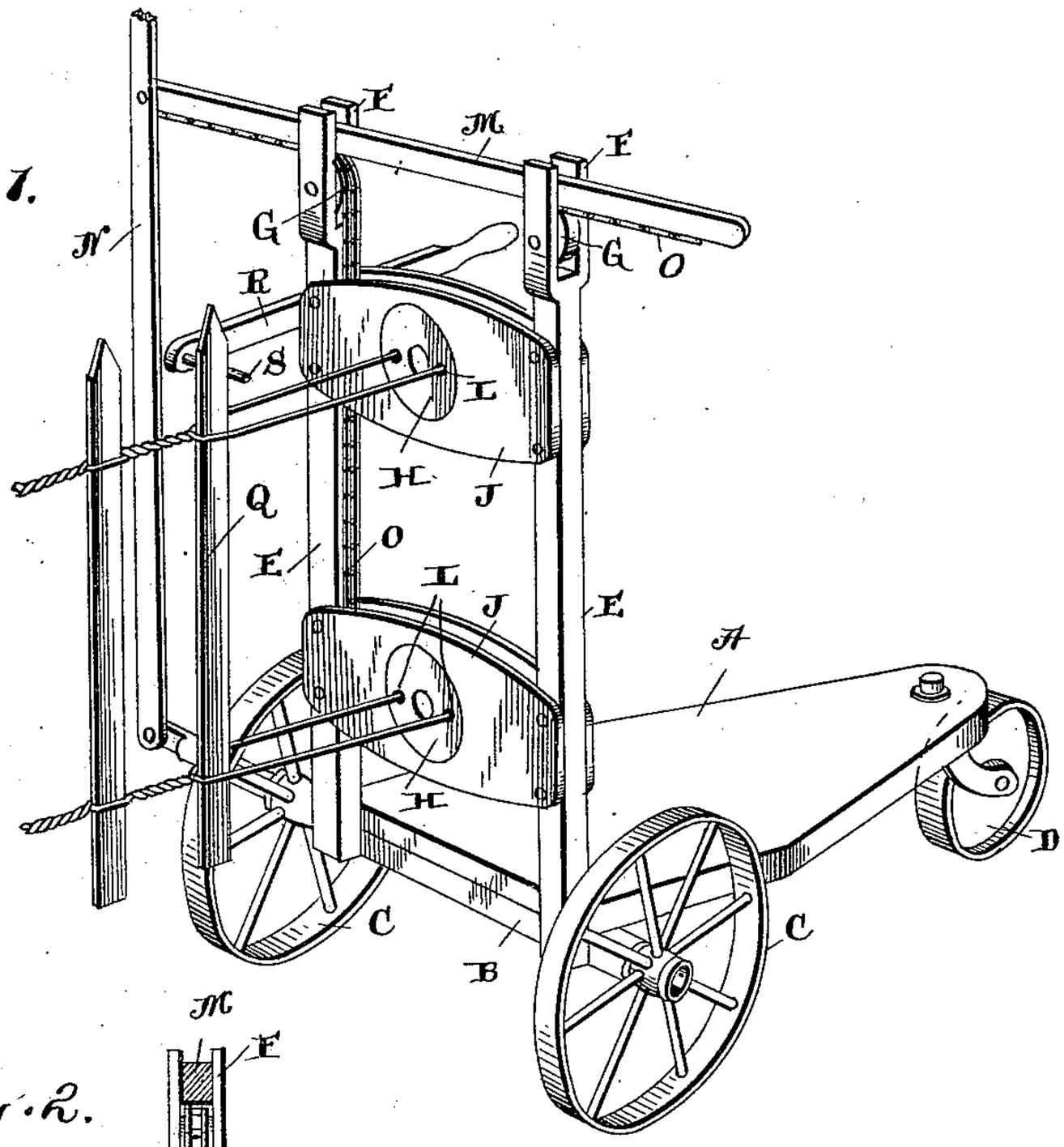


Fig. 2.

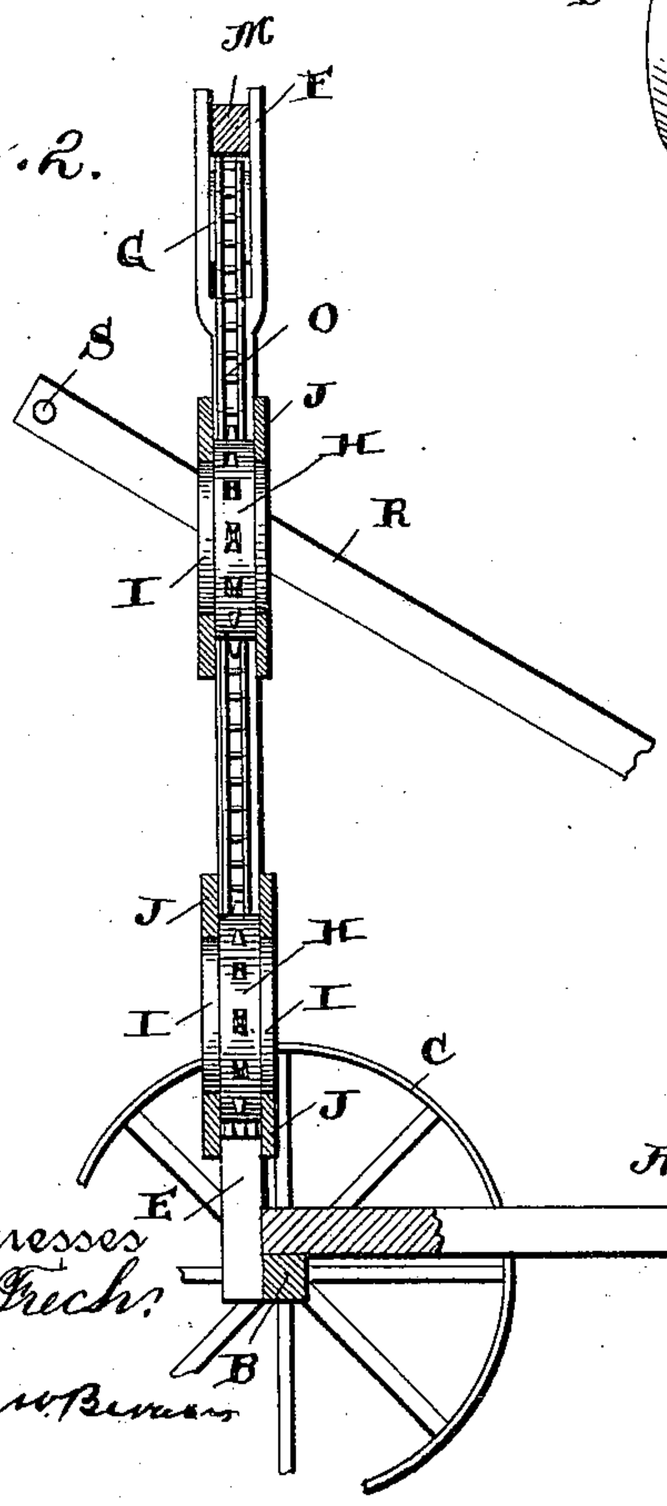
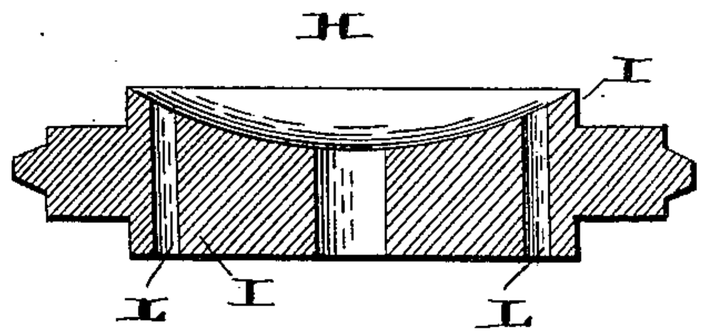


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON BIELER AND WILLIAM BIELER, OF ONAGA, KANSAS.

FENCE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,042, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed August 19, 1895. Serial No. 559,813. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM WASHINGTON BIELER and WILLIAM BIELER, of Onaga, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Machines; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention has reference to fence-machines, and has for its object the provision of an improved mechanism for twisting the wires and also to provide an improved device for holding the pickets while the wire is being twisted.

With these objects in view our invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the twisting mechanism. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of one of the twisting-wheels.

The platform A is secured at its forward end to axle B, the latter being supported by wheels C. The rear end of the platform is supported by the single wheel or caster D. Extended vertically from the forward end of the platform are the standards E, having the transverse guides F at their upper ends, and in the bottom of these guides are the pulleys G. Arranged between the standards or uprights are the twisting-wheels H, which are reduced at their ends, as indicated at I, in order to fit the opening in the securing-brackets J, which hold them in proper position upon the standards. Each wheel is toothed upon its periphery and also provided with the diametrically opposite holes L, through which the fence-strands pass.

A bar M is reciprocated through the guides F by means of lever N, fulcrumed at its lower end to axle B, and secured adjacent to the respective ends of the bar is the sprocket-chain O, which passes inward over pulleys G and downward around the twisting-wheels, which they vibrate as the bar is reciprocated through the guides by the operating-lever, as will be understood. An opposite movement of the reciprocating bar imparts reverse vibrations to the twisting-wheels, and hence the two strands of wire extended through the wheels are twisted in the proper direction after the picket Q has been placed in proper position.

For holding the picket solidly in position against the twist immediately in front of it and while the strands are being twisted immediately behind it we provide the lever R, which is fulcrumed between its ends to one of the standards and provided at its forward end with pin S, which presses outward against the edge of the picket when the upper end of the lever is moved in the opposite direction, thus holding the picket in proper position while the wires are being twisted. Thus we are enabled to construct a very tightly-woven fence and secure the pickets therein in such manner that they will not readily become displaced.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fence-machine, the combination of the platform, the axle and wheels supporting its forward end, a support for the opposite end of the platform, the frame at the forward end of the platform, the twisting-wheels in said frame, and the lever fulcrumed to the axle for operating the said twisting-wheels, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a fence-machine, the combination of a frame, the twisting-wheels, the sprocket-chain passing around the same, the reciprocating bar to which said chain is secured at its opposite ends, and a means for reciprocating said bar, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a fence-machine, the combination of a frame, the twisting-wheels carried thereby, the pulleys in opposite sides of the upper end of the frame, the bar adapted to reciprocate over said pulleys, and the chain passing around the said wheels and secured at its ends to opposite ends of said bar, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a fence-machine, the combination of the standards or uprights, the guides at their upper extremities, the pulleys in the said guides, the bar adapted to reciprocate through the guides, the twisting-wheels supported by

the standards, and the chain adapted to pass around the twisting-wheels and secured at its ends to opposite ends of the reciprocating bar, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a fence-machine, the combination of the standards E forked at their upper ends to form transverse guideways, the reciprocating bar M disposed horizontally in said guideways, chain O depending between the standards and secured at its ends to opposite ends of said bar, and the twisting-wheels operated by the depending portion of the chain, substantially as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM WASHINGTON BIELER.
WILLIAM BIELER.

Witnesses:
G. W. DERRY,
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