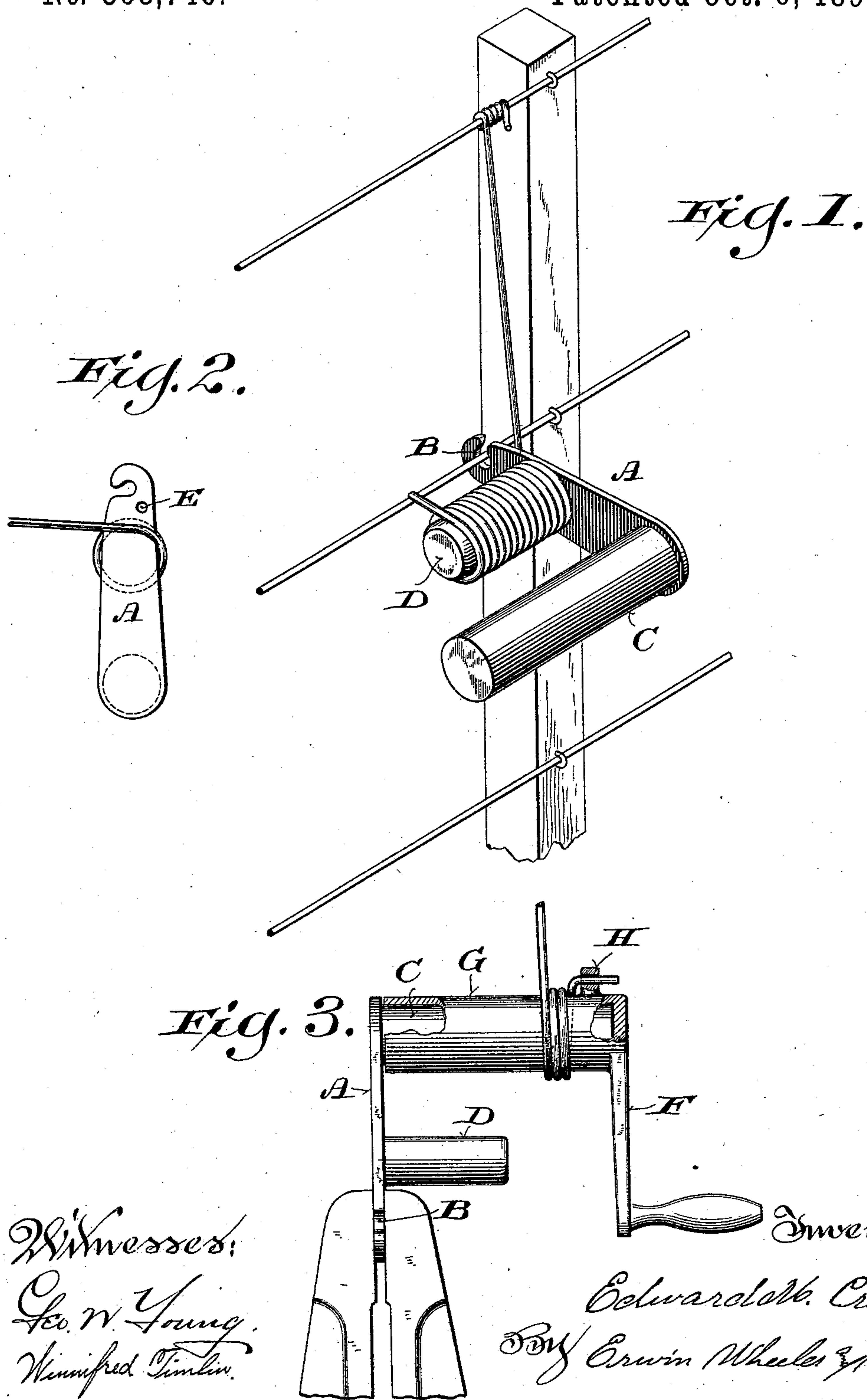


(No Model.)

E. M. CROUCH.  
WIRE STAY WEAVING DEVICE.

No. 568,746.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M. CROUCH, OF HARTLAND, WISCONSIN.

## WIRE-STAY-WEAVING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,746, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed June 22, 1896. Serial No. 596,415. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD M. CROUCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartland, in the county of Waukesha and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Devices for Weaving Wire-Fence Stays, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for weaving wire-fence stays, and pertains especially to improvements in that form of device shown and described in Letters Patent to Elmer H. Stowell and George W. Terry, No. 529,211, dated November 13, 1894.

The object of my invention is to provide a form of tool adapted to facilitate the complete operation of preparing and weaving in the stay-wires, and also adapted to be twisted or turned while in use, so as to avoid the braces of the fence.

In the following description reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device as it is used in twisting the stay-wire around the fence-wire. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the wire as it is carried to the outside of the weaving-bar. Fig. 3 is a front view of my invention as it is used for coiling the wire.

Like parts are identified by the same reference-letters throughout the several views.

The bar A is provided with a hook-notch B near one end and a handle C at the other end, projecting at right angles to the bar. D is a coil-supporting spindle attached to the bar near its center and projecting in a parallel direction to the handle C. The bar A is also provided with a hole E, slightly larger than the diameter of the wire, and all the parts A, C, and D are preferably formed integrally of a single piece of cast metal.

In use the end of the stay-wire is first twisted at least once around the upper line-wire or first strand of the fence. The coiled portion of the wire is then slipped on the spindle D and the tool drawn downwardly to the next strand, unwinding the coil by means of the force applied. The second line-wire is then engaged by the hook B and the device rotated upon such wire with the uncoiled end

of the stay-wire on the opposite side of the bar A from that of the coil, twisting or coiling the stay-wire around the line-wire. This operation is then repeated until the bottom of the fence is reached and the coil is removed from the spindle. Then the upper end of the wire is inserted through the hole E, and the bar A is used as a lever to twist and tighten the stay-wire around the upper line-wire.

For coiling the stay-wires preparatory to weaving them into the fence, I have provided a crank F, with a winding-sleeve G, the latter being adapted to slip over the handle C, as shown in Fig. 3. The hooked end of the bar A is then held in a vise or by equivalent means and the end of the stay-wire inserted through a perforated lug H near one end of the sleeve G. On holding down the free end of the wire and turning the crank it is obvious that the wire will be coiled upon the sleeve and that the completed coil may be slipped off by withdrawing the end of the wire from the lug H.

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

1. A device for weaving stay-wires into wire fences, comprising the hooked bar A provided with a hole E slightly larger in diameter than that of the stay-wire, a coil-supporting spindle D, and a handle C projecting at right angles to the bar A and adapted to temporarily support a winding-sleeve, substantially as described.

2. A device for weaving stay-wires into wire fences, comprising the hooked bar A provided with a hole E slightly larger in diameter than that of the stay-wire, a coil-supporting spindle D, and a handle C projecting at right angles to the bar A and adapted to temporarily support a winding-sleeve; in combination with the crank F and winding-sleeve G, having a perforated lug H for holding the end of the wire, substantially as described.

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

EDWARD M. CROUCH.

Witnesses:

LOUIS H. CROUCH,  
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