

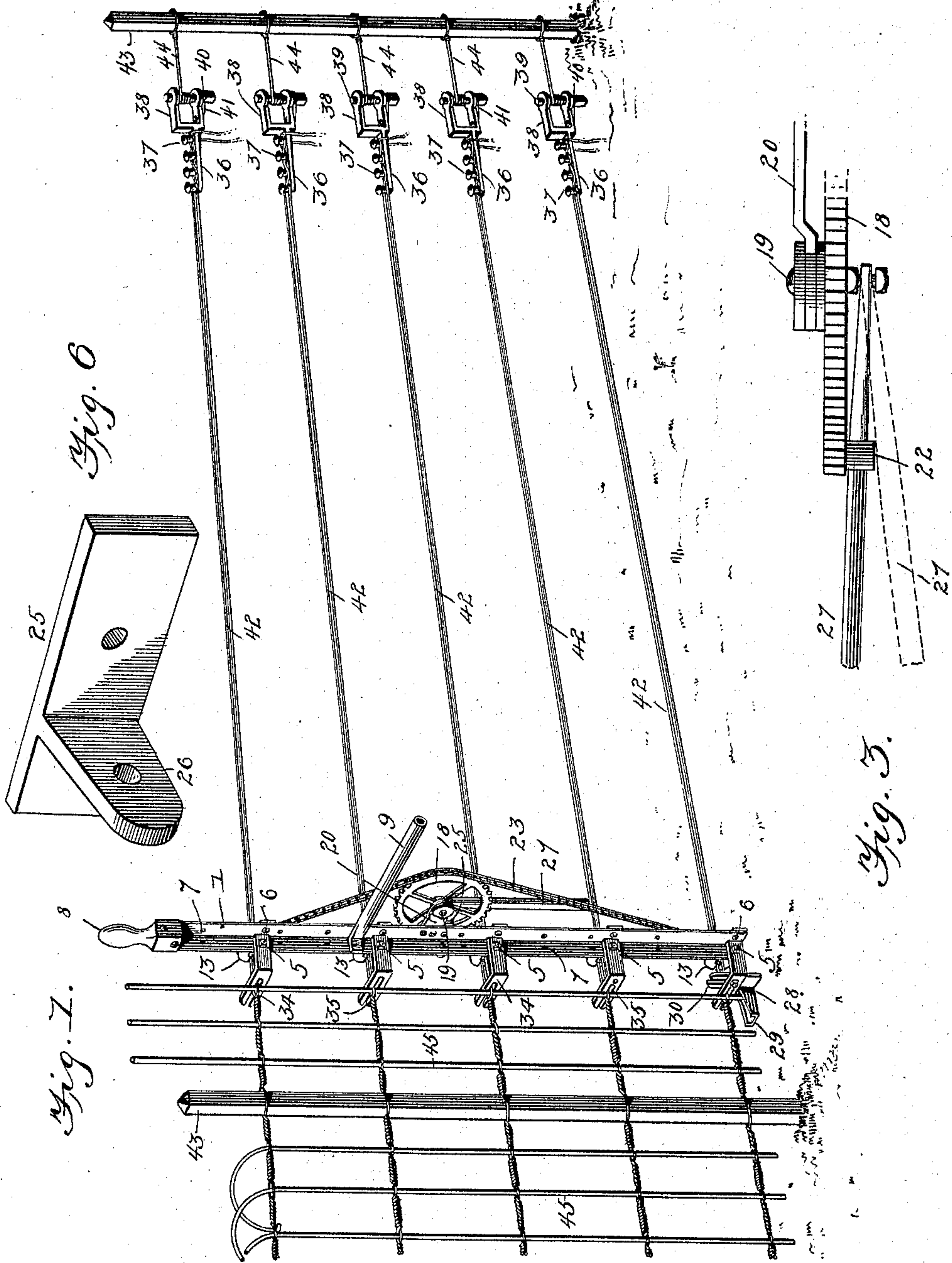
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. W. MOZINGO.  
WIRE AND PICKET FENCE MACHINE.

No. 574,103.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



Inventor

Lewis W. Mozingo.

Witnesses

E. A. Monroe  
V. B. Hillyard.

By His Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

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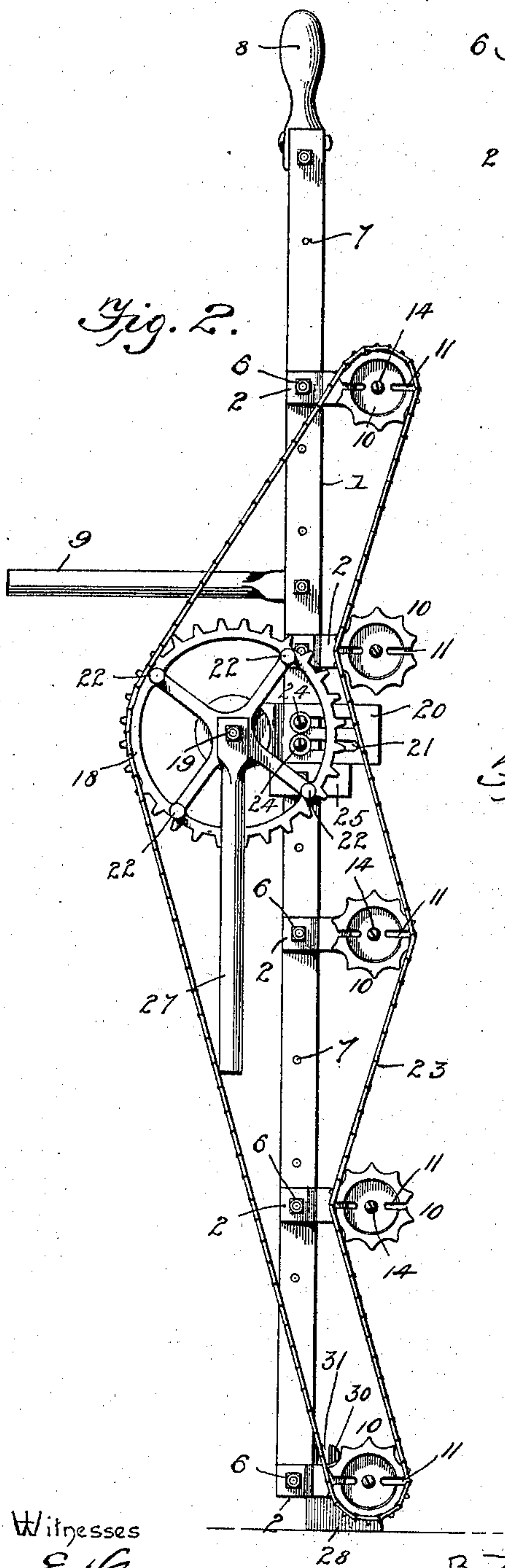


Fig. 2.

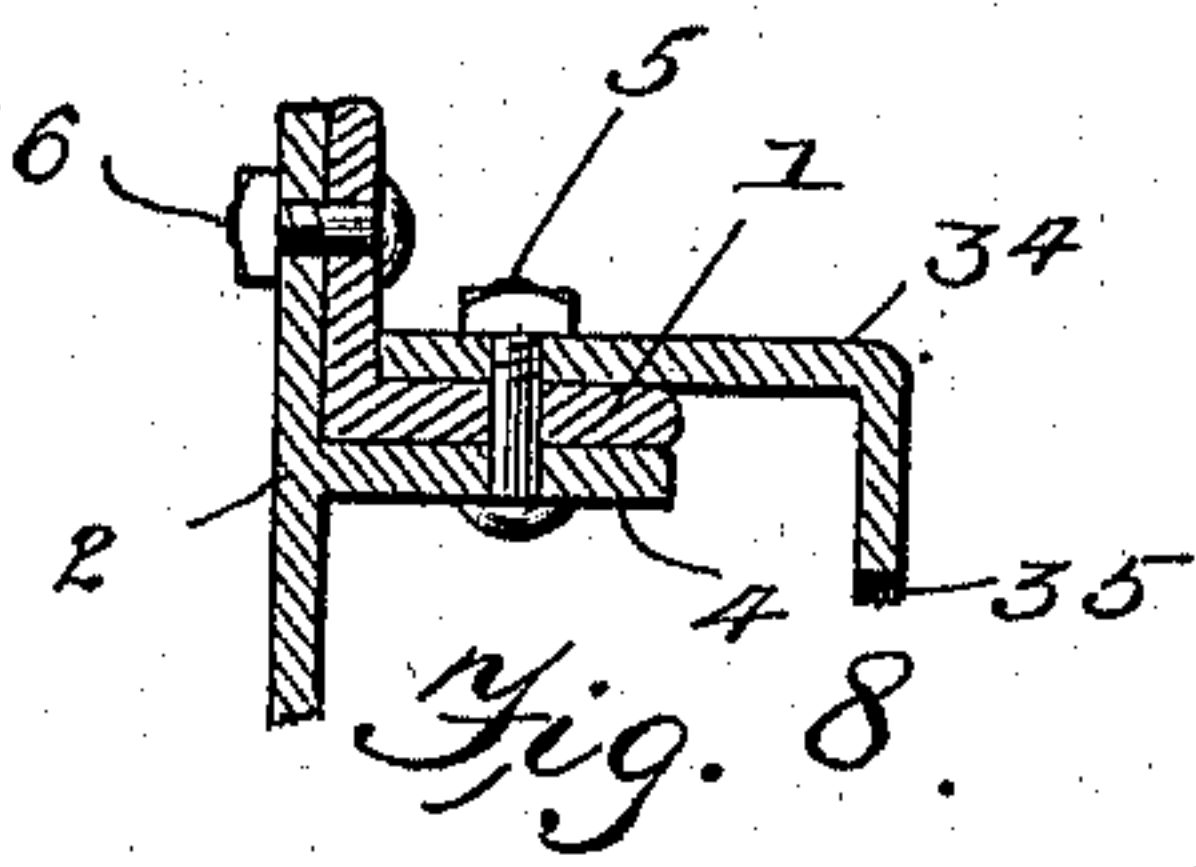


Fig. 8.

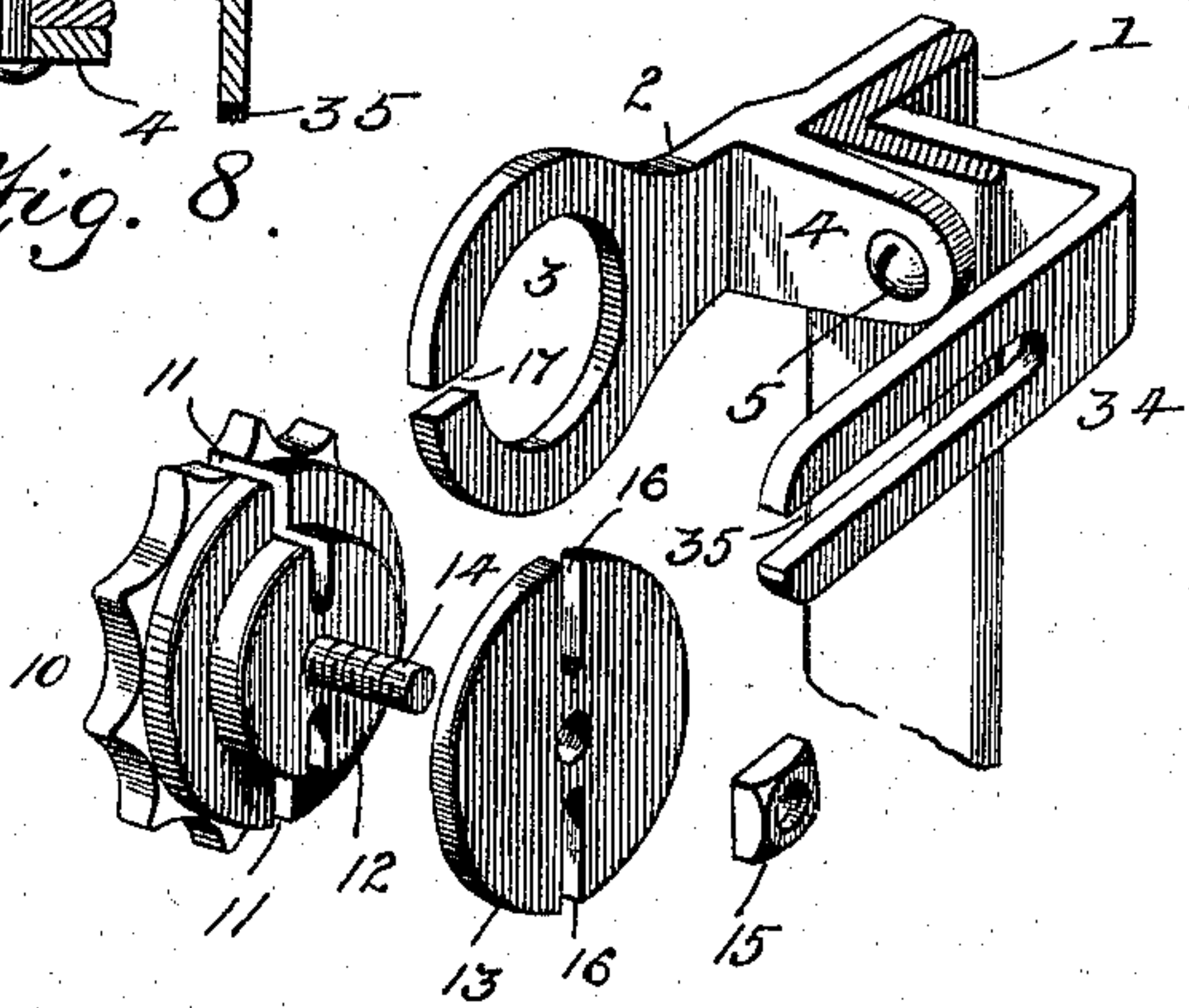


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

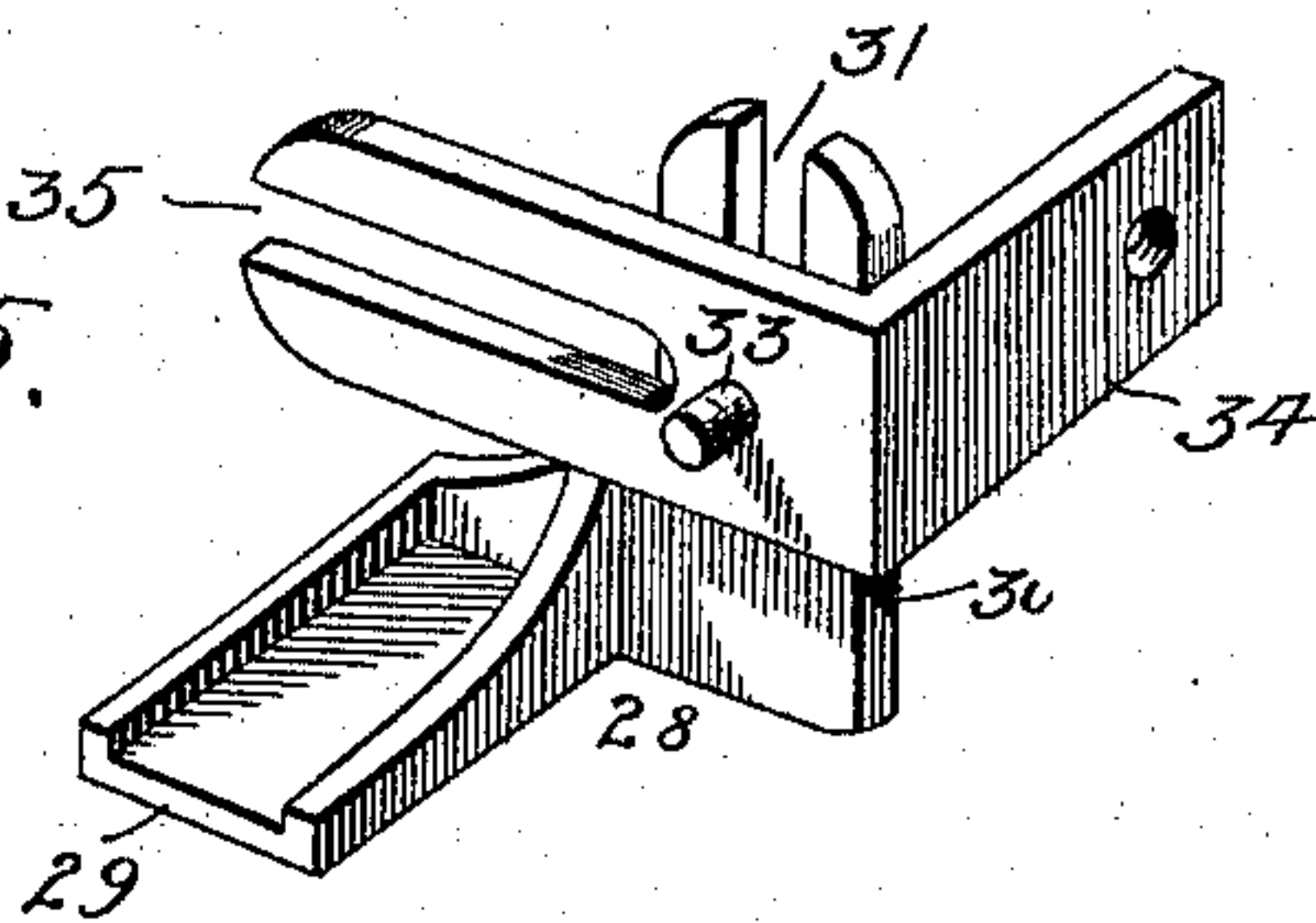
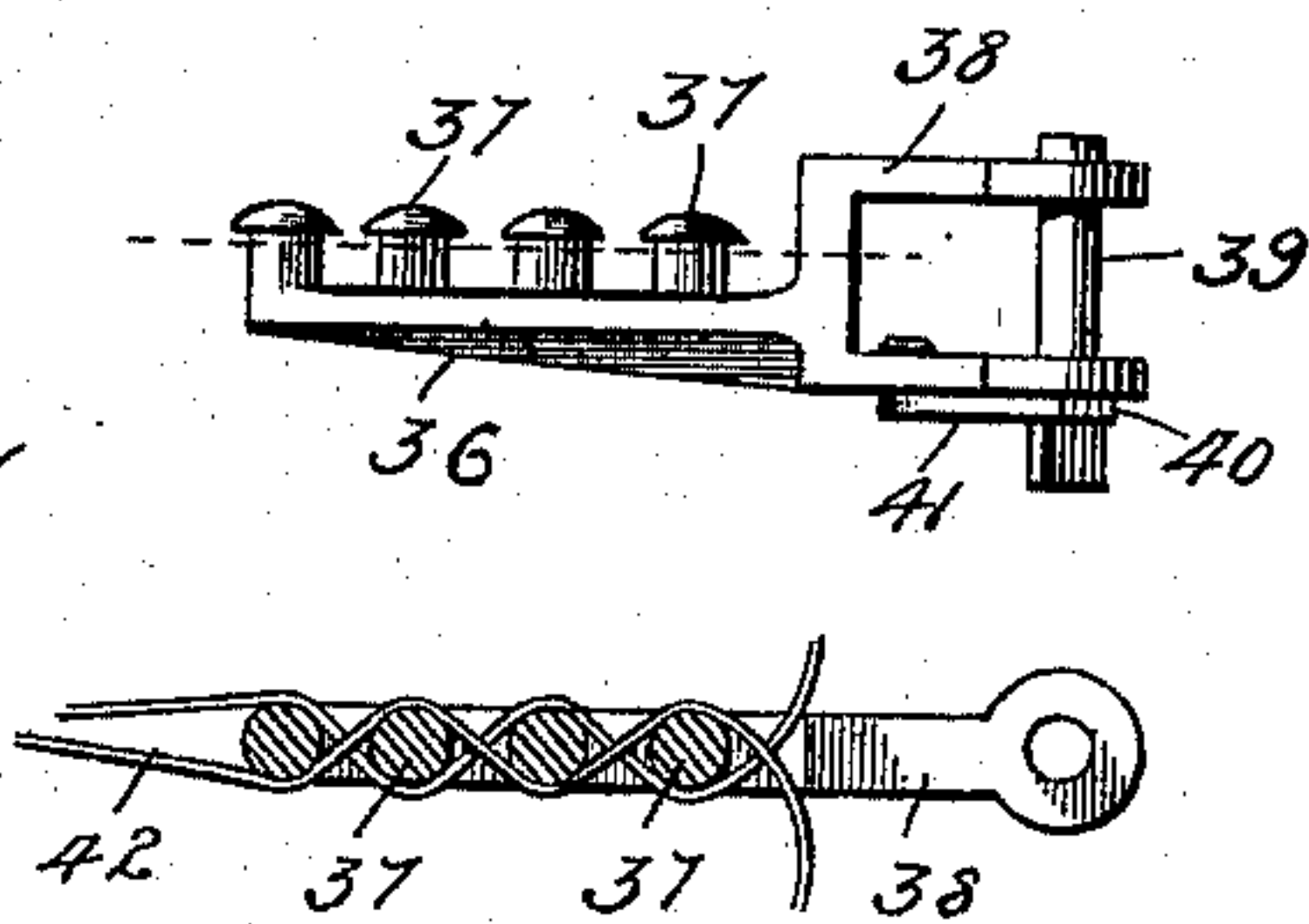


Fig. 7.



Witnesses  
E. H. Monroe  
V. B. Killyard.

By *His* Attorneys,

*C. A. Snow & Co.*

Inventor  
Lewis W. Mozingo



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS W. MOZINGO, OF WESTPORT, MISSOURI.

## WIRE-AND-PICKET-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,103, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed March 24, 1896. Serial No. 584,694. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS W. MOZINGO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westport, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Fence-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide a machine for wire-and-picket fencing which will be light, portable, easily operated, and adjustable so that the pickets can be set at any required height and the twister-wheels shifted to accommodate them to the relative position of the line or fence wires, and which will be effective and enable the work to be performed in a rapid and thorough manner, the wires being evenly twisted and securely bound around the pickets.

For a full understanding of the merits and advantages of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings and the following description.

The improvement is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and to a full disclosure of the invention an adaptation thereof is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved machine, showing it in service. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the manner of mounting the lever for operating the master sprocket-wheel and its lateral movement by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a group of the mountings and parts intimately associated with a twister-wheel. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the picket-support and the bracket to which it is attached. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the block which supports the sliding plate in its movements. Fig. 7 shows, respectively, a side elevation and a plan section of a tension device. Fig. 8 is a detail section showing the manner of attaching a bearing-bracket to the frame or standard.

The frame for supporting the wire-twisting mechanism is a standard or bar 1 of steel or iron angular in cross-section and of a length corresponding to the height of the highest fence generally constructed of wire and pickets. A series of bearing-brackets 2 are secured to the bar 1 by bolts or machine-screws,

so as to be readily detached therefrom to be shifted so as to adapt their position to the relative location of the fence or line wires. Each bearing-bracket 2 has a ring 3 at its outer end and a lateral extension 4 near its inner end, through which passes a bolt 5, by means of which attachment is had between the bracket and a wing or flange of the bar. A fastening or bolt 6 connects the rear end of the bracket with the other wing of the bar. By this means a firm and positive connection is secured and the bracket can withstand considerable strain. A series of openings 7 are formed in the wings or flanges of the bar to receive the fastenings or bolts 5 and 6, whereby provision is had for the relative adjustment of the bearing-brackets. A short handle 8 is located at the upper end of the bar or frame and is grasped when it is required to move the machine along the fence-wires to the required position for twisting the wires about the pickets. A handle 9 projects laterally from the bar or frame and is grasped and held firm when the machine is in operation, so as to steady it and prevent undue strain upon the fence-wires.

The twister-wheels 10 are mounted in the rings 3 of the bearing-brackets and have spur-teeth around their peripheral edges, and are formed at diametrically opposite points with notches 11, which receive the line or fence wires when the machine is in position for twisting the said wires about the pickets. Each twister-wheel has a hub portion 12 to fit within the ring 3, and a plate 13 is secured to the end of the hub and acts in opposition to the twister-wheel proper to hold the latter in its bearing, a fastening or bolt 14, having a nut 15, being employed for the purpose. The plate has slots 16, corresponding in position with the slots 11, so as to receive the fence-wires. A slot 17 is formed in the outer end of the ring 3 to admit of the ingress and the egress of the fence-wires to and from the slots 11 and 16. A master sprocket-wheel 18 is journaled upon a pin or bolt 19, carried by a plate 20, having adjustable connection with the frame or bar 1, and is provided with a series of lateral projections 22, disposed at intervals about its rim. A sprocket-chain 23 passes over the upper and lower twister-wheels and alternately in the



front and the rear of the intermediate twister-wheels and around the master sprocket-wheel, and serves to transmit motion from the master sprocket-wheel to the individual  
 5 twister-wheels. By having the plate 20 adjustably connected with the frame or bar 1 the master sprocket-wheel can be moved in or out, so as to regulate the tension upon the sprocket-chain. The plate 20 has parallel  
 10 slots 21, which receive bolts 24, by means of which it is adjustably secured to the bar or frame, and a block 25, secured to the frame immediately below the plate 20 and engaging with the latter, serves to brace and prevent  
 15 any vertical movement thereof when operating the master sprocket-wheel 18. A lug 26 extends from the block 25 to brace and strengthen the attachment between it and the bar or frame. A lever 27 is mounted at  
 20 its inner end upon the journal 19, which supports the master sprocket-wheel, and is adapted to be moved laterally away from the plane of the master sprocket-wheel, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, so as to clear  
 25 the lateral projections 22, thereby admitting of the lever 27 being vibrated vertically and yet rotate the master sprocket-wheel in one or the other direction as required to secure the requisite number of twists of the wires  
 30 between the pickets.

The picket-support 28 is a bracket having a horizontal portion 29, depressed in its top side to form a seat to receive the lower end of a picket, and a vertical portion 30, having  
 35 a slot 31 to receive the bolt or fastening 33, by means of which the picket-support is vertically adjustably connected to an arm or a part of the frame of the machine. By having the horizontal portion 29 depressed in its  
 40 top side the lower end of the picket secures a footing and is prevented from slipping laterally from off the support after it is rested thereon.

A series of arms 34 are secured to the bar  
 45 by the fastenings 5, employed to attach the bearing-brackets thereto, and their outer ends are slotted at 35 to provide for the entrance and escape of the fence-wires. These arms act as stops to sustain the pickets during the twisting operation. The inner ends  
 50 of the arms butt against a wing of the angle-bar and are prevented from turning on their fastenings.

The combined wire-stretcher and tension  
 55 device comprises a plate 36, having a series of headed studs 37 on one side, parallel arms 38 at one end of the plate, a shaft 39 journaled in the outer ends of the arms 38, and having its projecting end made angular to  
 60 receive a handle or tool for turning the shaft in its bearings, a ratchet-wheel 40, and a pawl 41 to engage with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel to hold the shaft from turning backward when subjected to tension. One of these  
 65 devices will be provided for each pair of line or fence wires 42, and the said wires 42 will

be engaged with the headed studs 37 by being passed alternately from side to side from one to the other in a tortuous path, the wires of each pair being passed in opposite directions, so as to equalize the strain upon the studs.

The fence is constructed in the usual way, the line or fence wires 42 being provided in pairs and secured to the fence-posts 43, along the prescribed line of fencing, and having  
 75 connection with the combined stretcher and tension devices in the manner set forth, said devices in turn being secured to the adjacent fence-post by wires 44, the latter being attached at one end to the fence-post and at  
 80 their opposite end to the shaft 39 of the respective devices. By turning the shafts 39 the fence-wires can be tightened, so that the twisting can be effected under the requisite tension. The machine is now fitted to the  
 85 fence-wires in the usual way, and the pickets 45 are placed in position, one at a time, and secured between the pairs of wires by twisting the latter upon operating the lever 27, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a fence-machine, the combination of a frame, a series of bearing-brackets secured at intervals in the length of the frame and  
 95 having a lateral extension near their inner ends, twister-wheels mounted in the bearing-brackets, a series of arms located in the same plane with the bearing-brackets and forming stops to properly space the pickets and having  
 100 their outer ends slotted, and fastenings securing the inner ends of the said arms to the frame and the lateral extensions of the bearing-brackets, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a fence-machine, the combination of a frame having a series of twister-wheels, a master-wheel, a sprocket-chain engaging with the master-wheel and the individual twister-wheels to transmit motion to the latter, a  
 105 plate supporting the master-wheel and having adjustable connection with the frame, and a block secured to the frame and obtaining a bearing against the adjustable plate to brace and strengthen the latter, substantially as  
 110 shown for the purpose described.

3. The combination with a fence-machine, of a picket-support comprising a vertical portion having a slot extending therein from its upper end to receive the fastening and admit  
 115 of the support being readily detached, and a horizontal portion formed in its top side with a seat, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as  
 120 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS W. MOZINGO.

Witnesses:

R. M. LEDERER,  
 C. W. BOOTH.