

(No Model.)

I. N. PECK.
WIRE FENCE IMPLEMENT.

No. 592,165.

Patented Oct. 19, 1897.

Fig. 1.

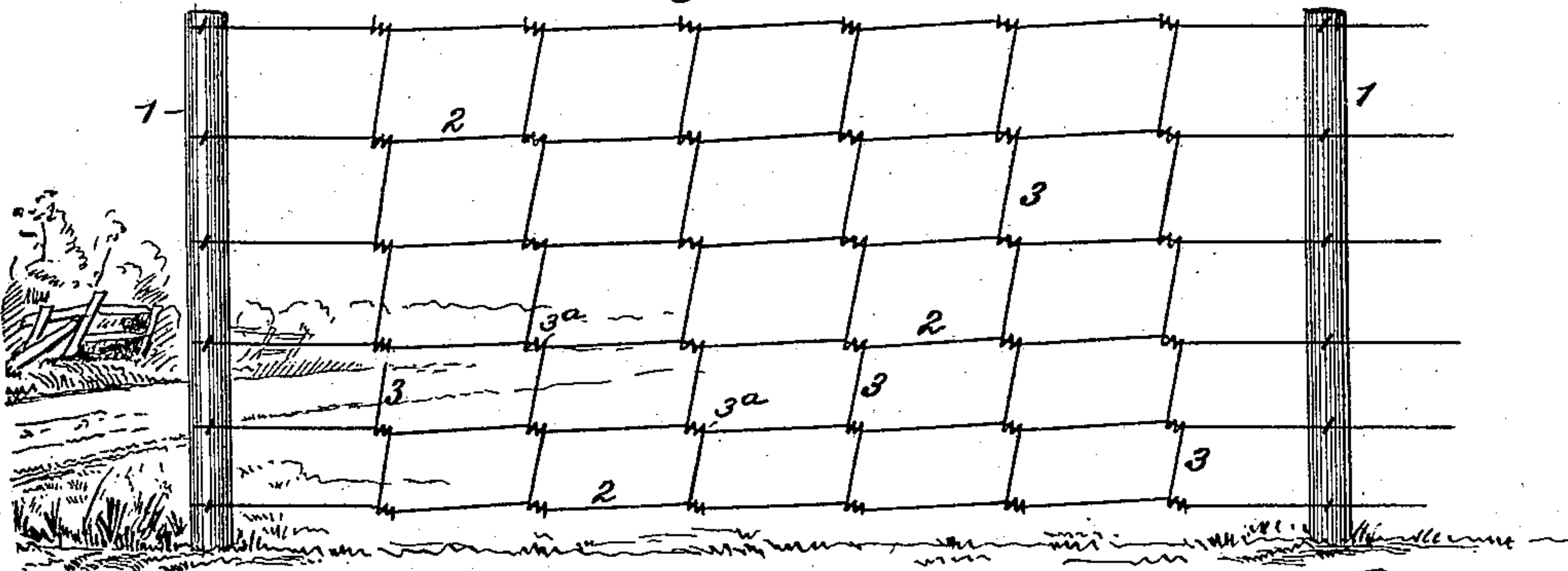


Fig. 2.

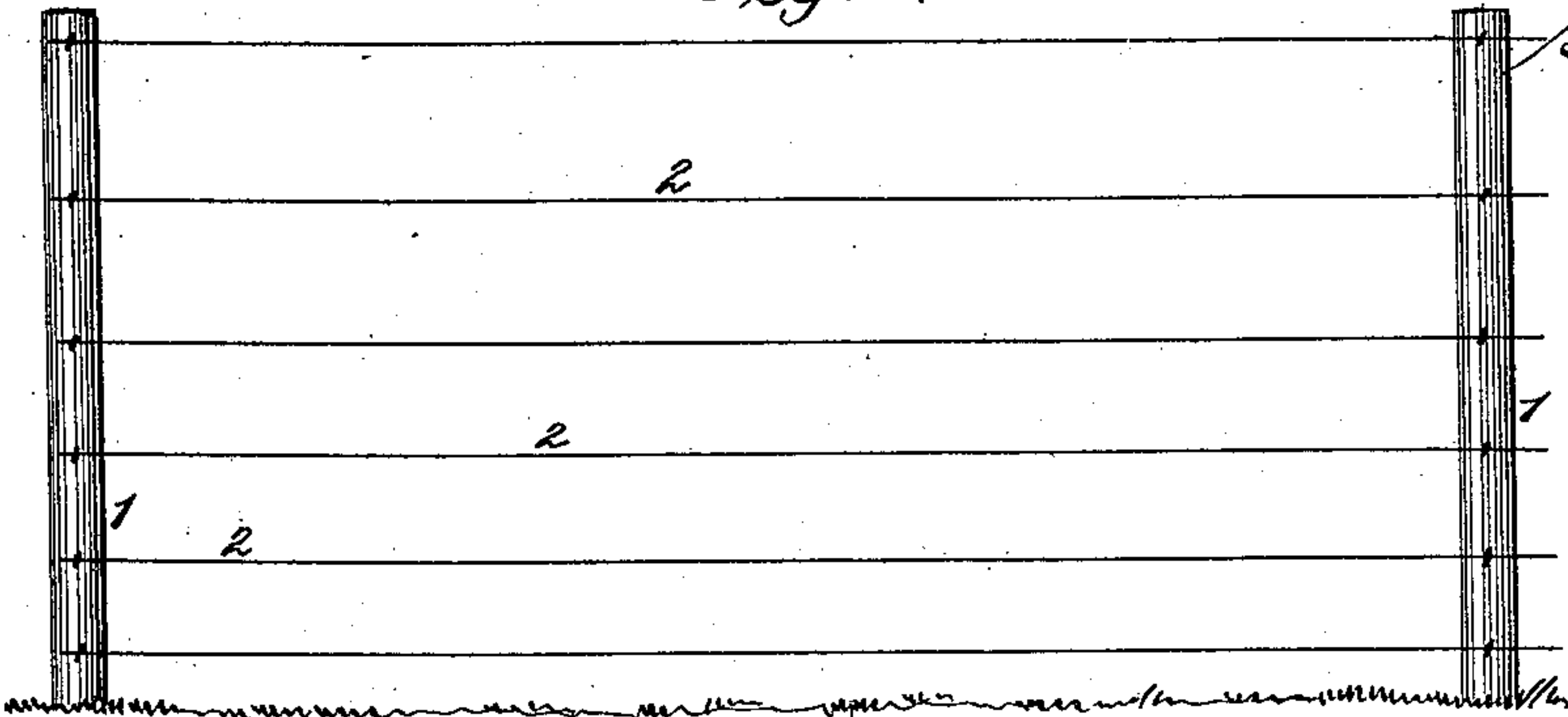


Fig. 3.

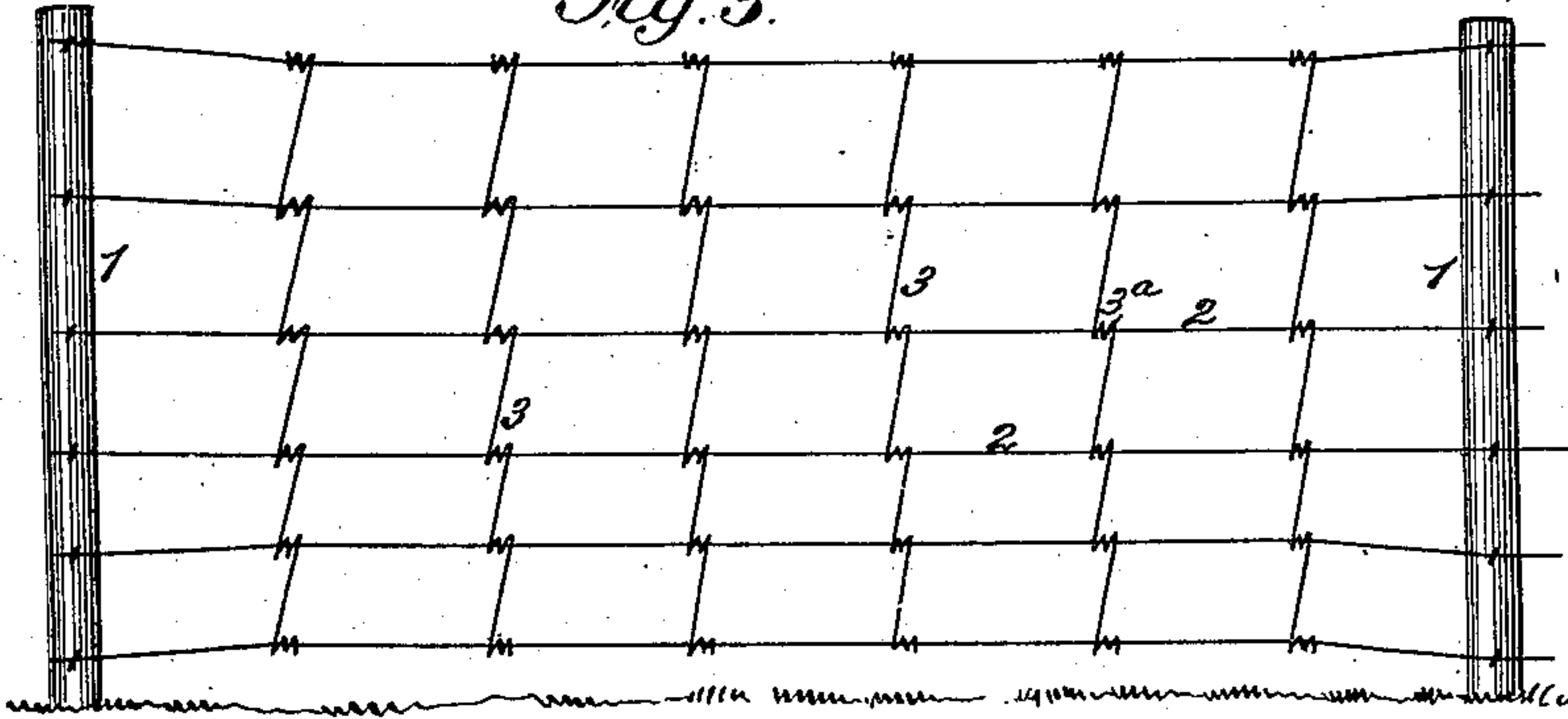


Fig. 4.

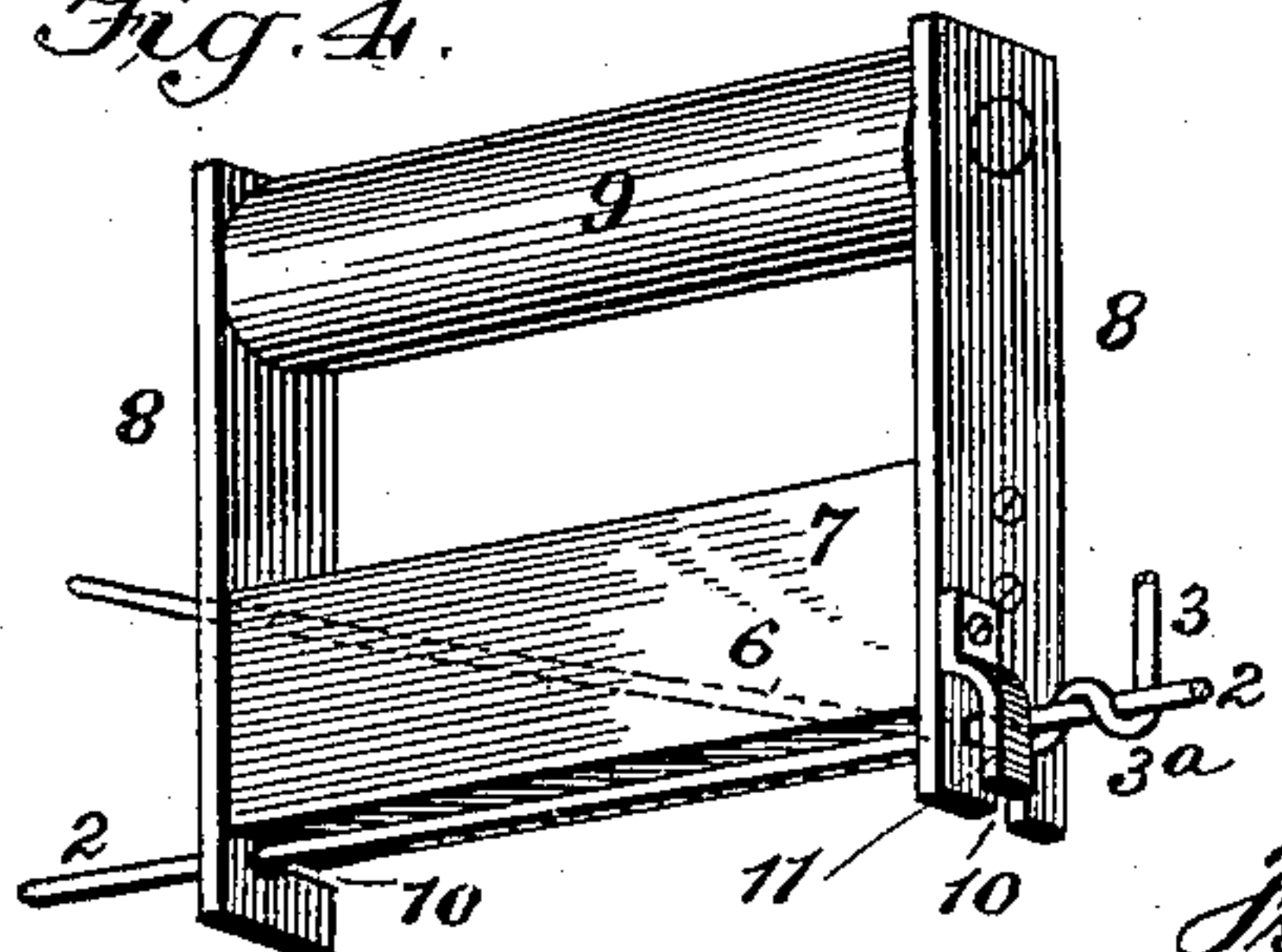


Fig. 5.

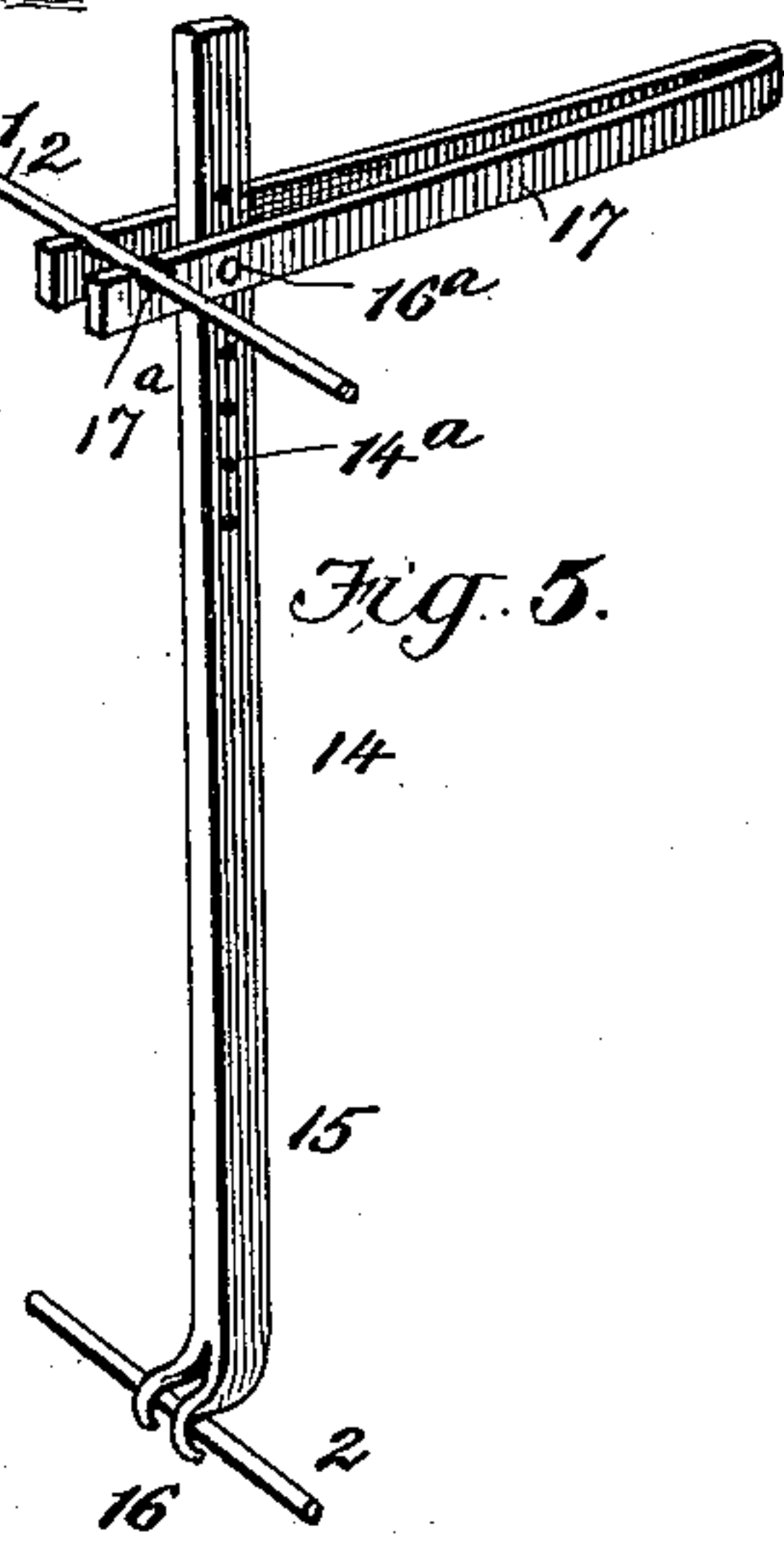


Fig. 6.

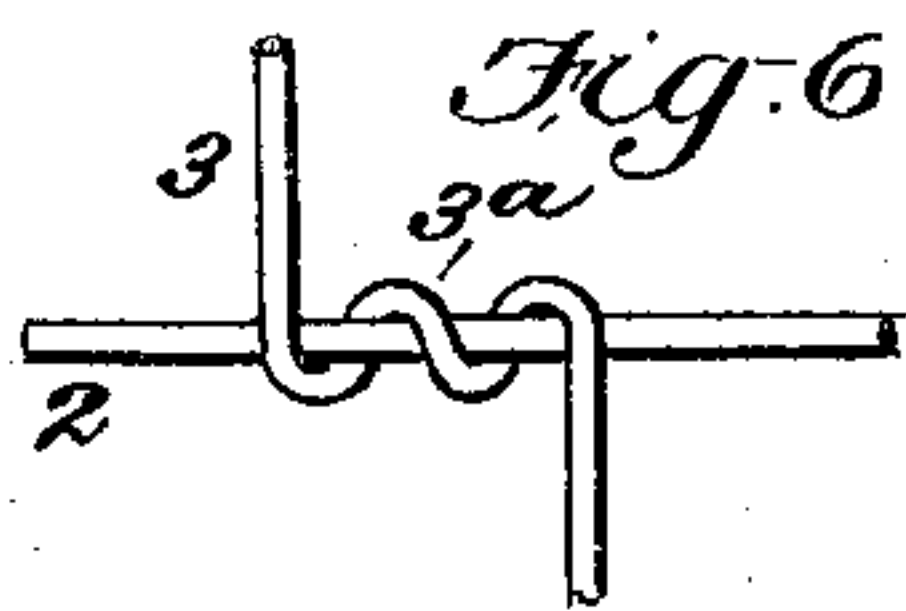
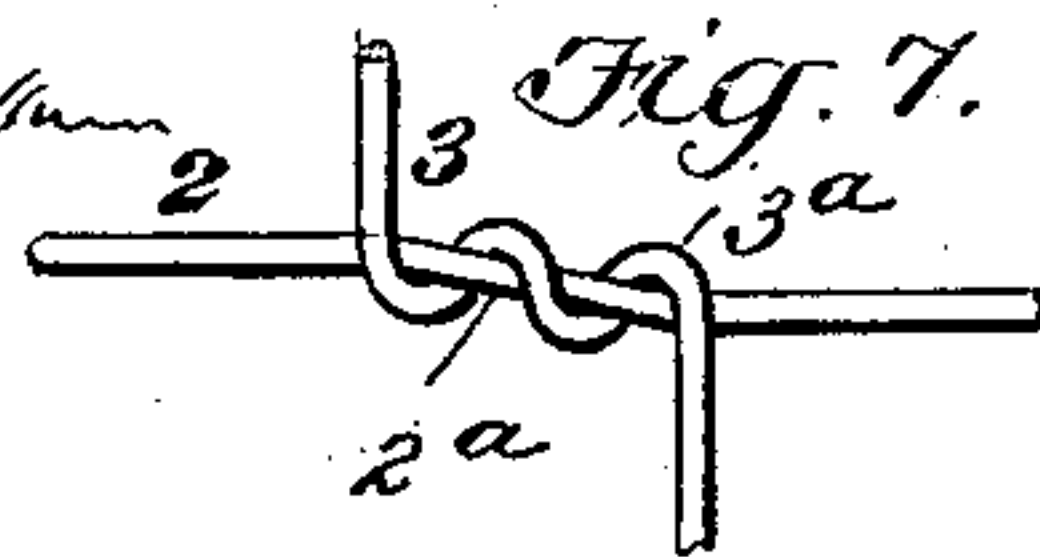


Fig. 7.



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WIRE-FENCE IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,165, dated October 19, 1897.

Application filed April 19, 1897. Serial No. 632,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC NEWTON PECK, residing at Cohocton, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Implement for Constructing Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention primarily has for its object to provide simple and inexpensive devices for building wire fences adapted to be used in connection with a peculiar arrangement of the main and the tie wires.

My invention has also for its object to provide a peculiar and effective means for joining the main tie-wires, whereby a very durable, strong, and economical construction of wire fence is obtained.

With other objects in view, which will hereinafter appear, my invention consists of a peculiar combination and novel arrangement of parts, such as will be first described, and then be specifically pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a wire fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view illustrating the manner of securing the main wires to the fence-posts. Fig. 3 shows a panel of a fence after the tie-wires have been secured but before the main wires have been stretched. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the winding devices for wrapping the tie-wires about the main wires. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the stretching device, hereinafter specifically referred to. Fig. 6 illustrates the relation of the main and tie wires before the said tie-wires are stretched, and Fig. 7 illustrates the relation of the tie and main wires after such main wires have been stretched to their position.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals indicate like parts in all the figures, 1 indicates the posts; 2, the main or horizontal wires, which are secured to the posts by suitable staples in any ordinary manner.

3 indicates the tie-wires, the manner in which they are connected to the main wires being hereinafter fully explained.

To build a wire fence in accordance with

my invention, I employ a peculiarly-arranged winding device and a stretching mechanism, the construction of which is clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5, such devices, it should be stated, being especially constructed and adapted for constructing the fence shown in complete form in Fig. 1.

In the practical construction of the fence the horizontal or main wires are first secured to the post and drawn taut, so as to tie in parallel horizontal planes. The tie-wires are then secured to the main wires, and are so connected therewith that the main wires will be drawn closer together, in the manner shown in Fig. 3. In the application of the said tie-wires one end is first wrapped about the lower strand of the main wires, its free end passing through a diagonally-arranged aperture 6 in the block member 7 of the spool. The spool has end members 8 and a suitable handhold 9, the end members of the spool having suitable guide-slots 10, whereby the spool can be fitted onto the main wire and held to turn thereon without danger of such spool becoming easily detached therefrom.

One of the end members of the spool has at a point adjacent to the main-wire-receiving notch a hook member 11, which, as will be readily seen by reference to Fig. 4, is also disposed adjacent to the receiving end of the diagonal aperture, the object of such hook member being to project between the coils of the tie-wire and thereby prevent the same from winding too closely about the main wire.

So far as described, it will be readily seen that after connecting the tie-wire to the lower strand of the main wires the spool or winding devices can be quickly disconnected from the said lower strand and moved up to engage the next strand above it, and by turning it about such strand the required number of times the tie-wire will be wound about the same in a manner most clearly shown in Fig. 6, such operation being repeated for every horizontal strand, it being understood, however, that the tie-wires are so wound about the main wire as to cause them to become drawn together, as shown in Fig. 3.

After the tie-wires are secured to the main wires in the manner shown in the aforesaid Fig. 3, I employ a stretching-jack 14, the con-

struction of which is illustrated in Fig. 5, and consists of a vertical bar 15, having claws 16 at the lower end projected in such a manner as to form a rest portion to engage the lower horizontal strand. The upper end of the bar 14 has a series of apertures 14^a, any one of which is adapted to hold the pivot-pin 16^a, which forms the fulcrum for a bifurcated lever 17, preferably formed of a single piece of wire bent upon itself, the outer ends of which project beyond the bar 15 and have in their upper edges seats 17^a, adapted to engage the under face of the horizontal strand, as clearly shown. After the tie-wires are connected as shown in Fig. 3, the lever of the jack is properly attached and such jack is set to engage the lowermost main strand, while the lever engages the under side of the upper strand. Power is then applied.

As the several main strands are drawn close together by the tie-wires, it follows that as the lever pulls up on the main wire and presses down on the bottom wire the several main strands will be drawn upon in such a manner as to crook or bend at the points where they join the cross-wires, as clearly shown at 2^a in Fig. 7, and be thereby brought back substantially in a horizontal position, and equally spaced apart, as shown in Fig. 1, such bent portion 2^a also serving to form a lock to prevent the coiled portions 3^a of the tie-wires from sliding on the main wire.

By constructing a fence in the manner described the same can be quickly drawn taut,

in case the strands become slack, by the use of the jack, which as it draws the upper and lower main strands apart causes greater bending of such main wires and thereby brings them and the tie-wires into a tightly-locked engagement. Furthermore, by arranging the wires as shown and using a jack of the kind stated all of the ties will be of the same length, and the kink or bend at proper intervals, thereby producing an elastic fencing having the strands held from movement on each other.

By providing a winding-spool constructed in the manner shown the tie-wires can be quickly coiled about the main wires and the coils held properly spaced apart.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought the advantages and complete construction of my invention will be readily understood.

What I claim is—

In the construction of wire fences, a winding-spool having its ends constructed to hook on the main strand, and provided with a diagonal aperture to receive the end of the tie-wire, and having at one end adjacent to the lower end of the diagonal aperture a projecting member, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described.

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