

(No Model.)

C. L. BORST.  
WIRE STRETCHER.

No. 605,848.

Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig. 1.

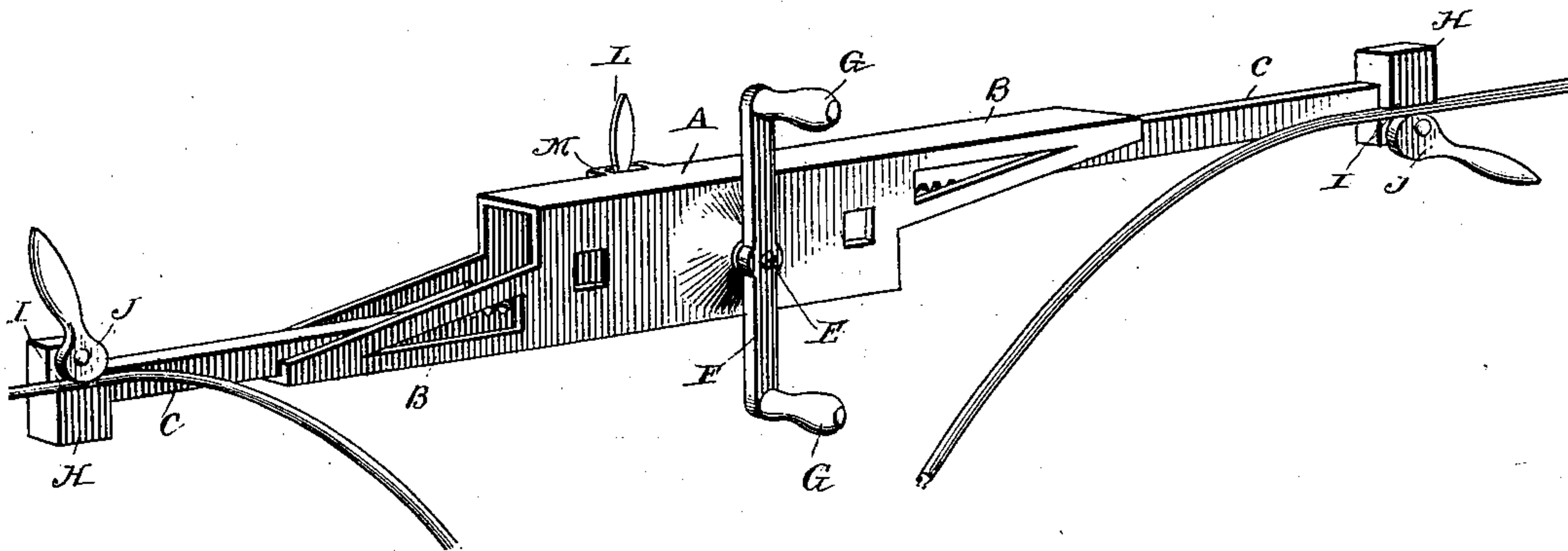


Fig. 2.

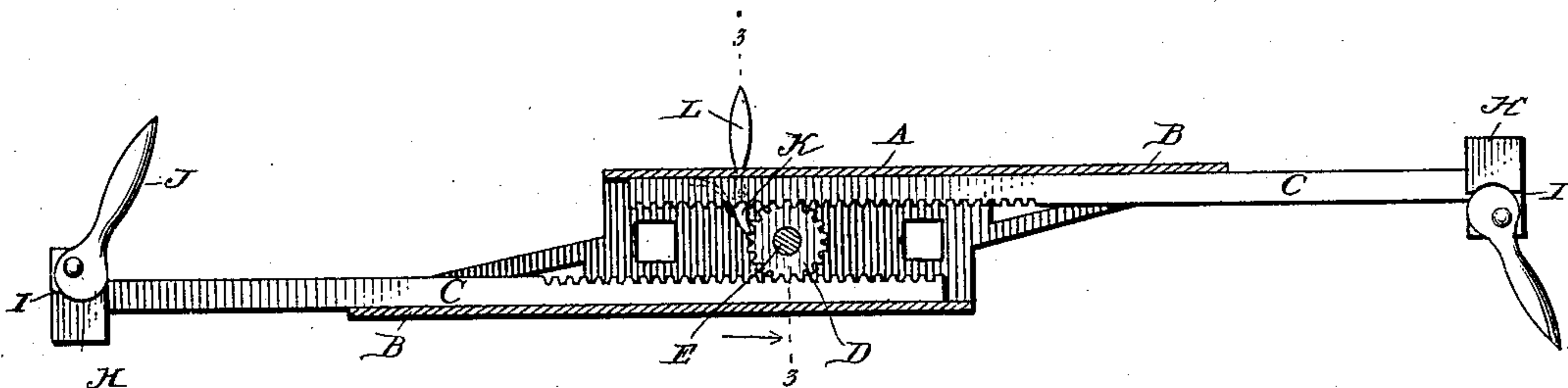


Fig. 4.

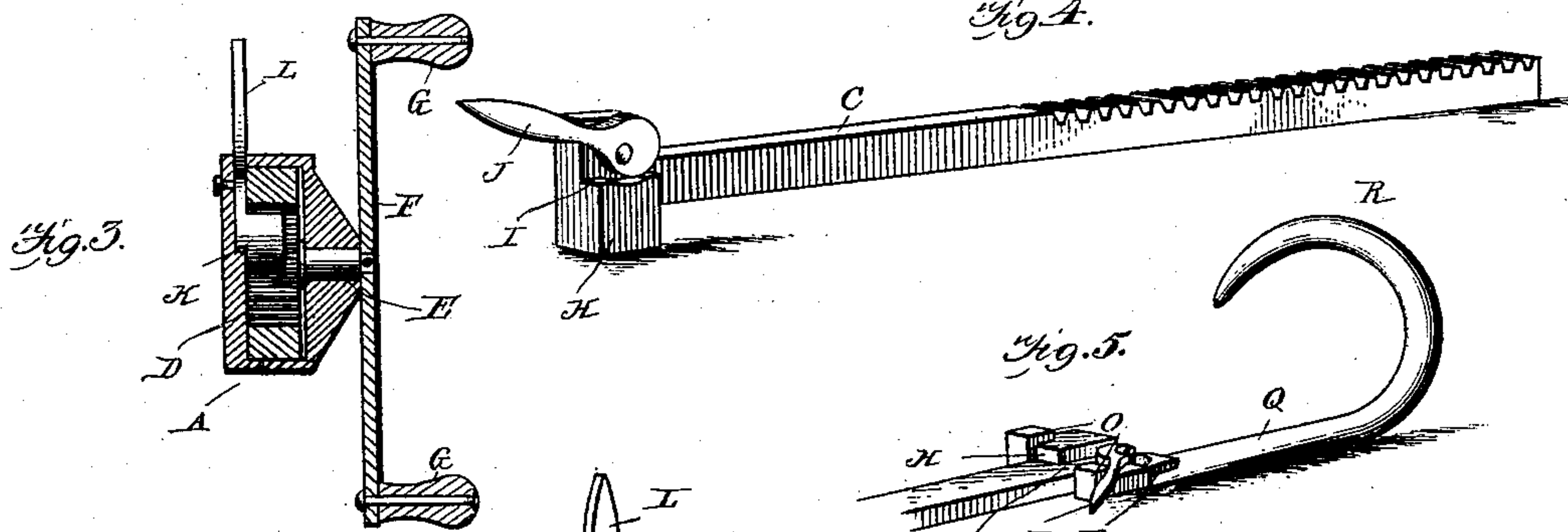


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LYMAN BORST, OF ACKERLAND, KANSAS.

## WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,848, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed November 20, 1897. Serial No. 659,295. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES LYMAN BORST, residing at Ackerland, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wire-stretchers; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective wire-stretcher by means of which the wire may be stretched in constructing wire fences or the wires spliced should the same become broken.

A further object is to provide a detachable anchor by means of which the stretcher may be attached to the post or other object.

With the above objects in view the invention consists of a casing in which a pinion is journaled, the shaft thereof extending through the casing and provided with an operating-handle, rack-bars engaged by said pinion and moved in opposite directions thereby, clamping-levers carried by the ends of said bars, and a pawl engaging the pinion and provided with an operating-handle. The anchor consists of a stem having its upper end curved to form a hook which is adapted to embrace the post and provided at its lower end with a plate having its end bent to form an attaching-hook by means of which the anchor is engaged with the ends of the rack-bars.

The invention further consists in the improved construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and afterward specifically pointed out in the claim.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention most nearly appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, having reference to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, the ends of the wire being engaged thereby. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the rack-bars and clamping-lever. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the anchor, and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the pawl. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of that end of the anchor which engages the rack-bar.

Like letters of reference mark the same parts wherever they occur in the various figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A indicates a rectangular casing having the extensions B formed upon its respective ends and adjacent to the upper and lower edges thereof, said extensions forming guideways for the oppositely-movable rack-bars C, provided with racks upon their upper and lower edges, respectively, which racks are engaged by the pinion D, carried by the shaft E, which is mounted in the casing and has one end projected therefrom to receive the bar F, which is intermediately secured thereto and carries the handle portions G at its upper and lower ends, respectively.

Formed on the outer ends of the rack-bars are the clamping-blocks H, formed, respectively, with the upwardly and downwardly facing shoulders I, which are concaved slightly to conform to the contour of the cam clamping-levers J, which are pivoted to the blocks and are adapted to clamp the wire upon the clamping-surfaces thereof. A pawl K is pivoted to the casing and engages the pinion D to prevent the movement of the same in a reverse direction, said pawl being provided with the operating-handle L, which extends upwardly and is movable in a guide-loop M, carried by the casing at its upper edge. The hook R has a plate P secured to its stem, said plate being formed with the angular bifurcations O, which are adapted to engage the clamping-blocks H on each side of the rack-bars when it is desired to anchor the stretcher and at the same time permit the use of both rack-bars.

In operation when it is desired to stretch the wire to construct a fence the stretcher is anchored to some object by the hook and the wire clamped to one of the rack-bars. The pinion is then operated by means of the operating-handle and the wire stretched and held by the pawl until the same is secured in its stretched position.

When the device is used to splice the broken wire of the fence, the ends of the wire are clamped in the respective rack-bars, the pinion operated by the handles, and said rack-bars drawn toward each other, stretching the wire, so that the ends thereof may be spliced.



The pinion may be released by operating the pawl through the medium of its handle portion and the rack-bars moved outwardly in position to again engage the wire.

5 From the above description it will be seen that I have produced a very simple and effective wire-stretcher, which is quickly and readily operated to stretch the wire in constructing a fence and also for stretching the  
10 ends of the wire when it is desired to splice the same, and have provided a detachable anchor by means of which the stretcher may be attached to the supporting object.

15 While I have illustrated and described the best means now known to me for carrying out my invention, I do not wish to be understood as restricting myself to the exact details of construction shown and described, but hold that any slight changes or variations, such as  
20 might suggest themselves to the ordinary me-

chanic, will properly fall within the limit and scope of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is— 25

The combination with the casing having oppositely-located extensions, rack-bars seated in said extensions, a gear-wheel engaging the rack-bars to actuate them in opposite directions, clamp-blocks on the outer ends of the rack-bars, clamping-levers pivoted to said blocks, and an anchor having its inner end bifurcated to straddle the rack-bar and bent to embrace the clamp-blocks, and its outer end formed into a hook to engage a post, all  
30 substantially as described. 35

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Witnesses:

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