

No. 624,072.

Patented May 2, 1899.

W. McCLOSKEY.

MACHINE FOR WRAPPING STAY WIRES AROUND LINE WIRES.

(Application filed Jan. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

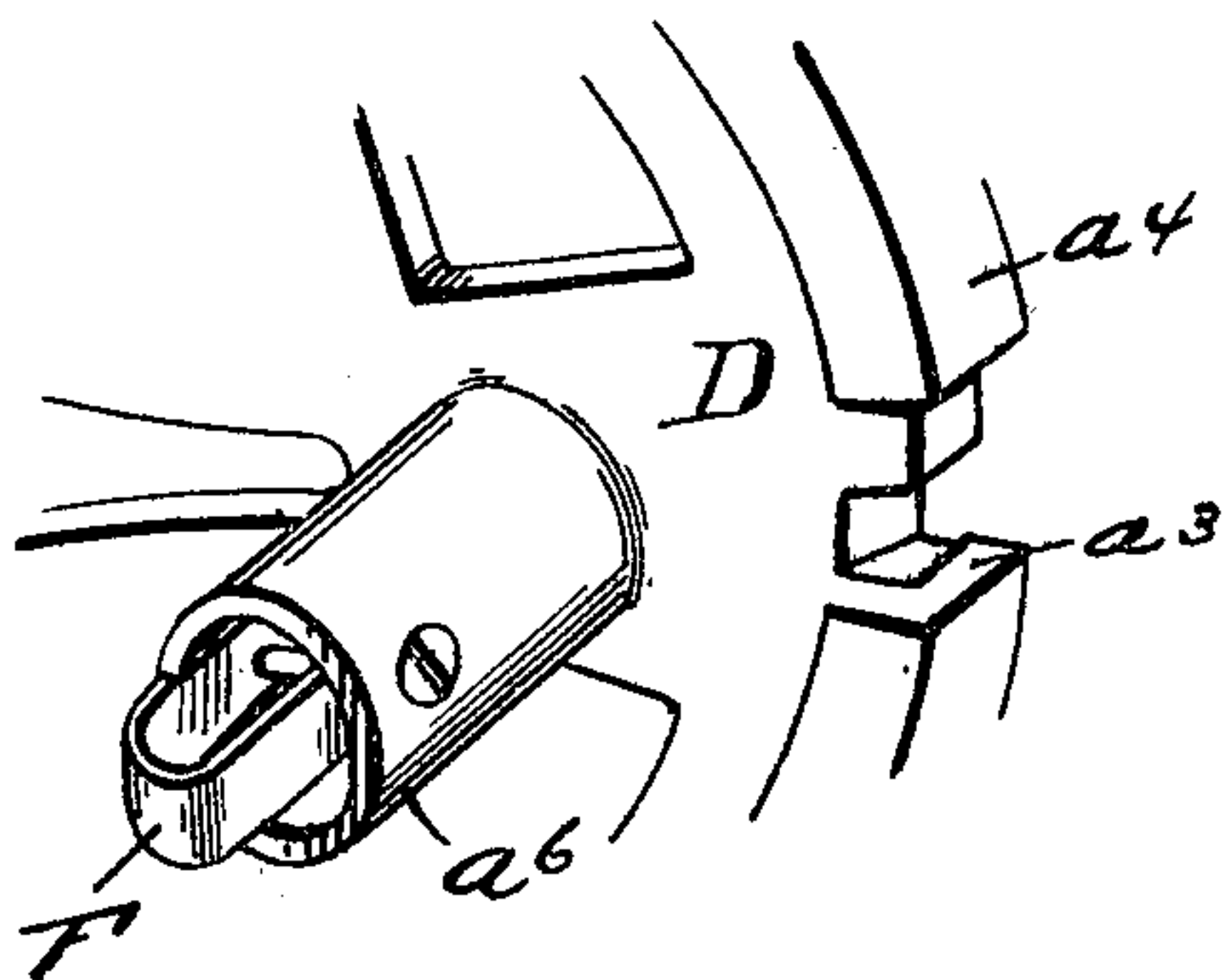
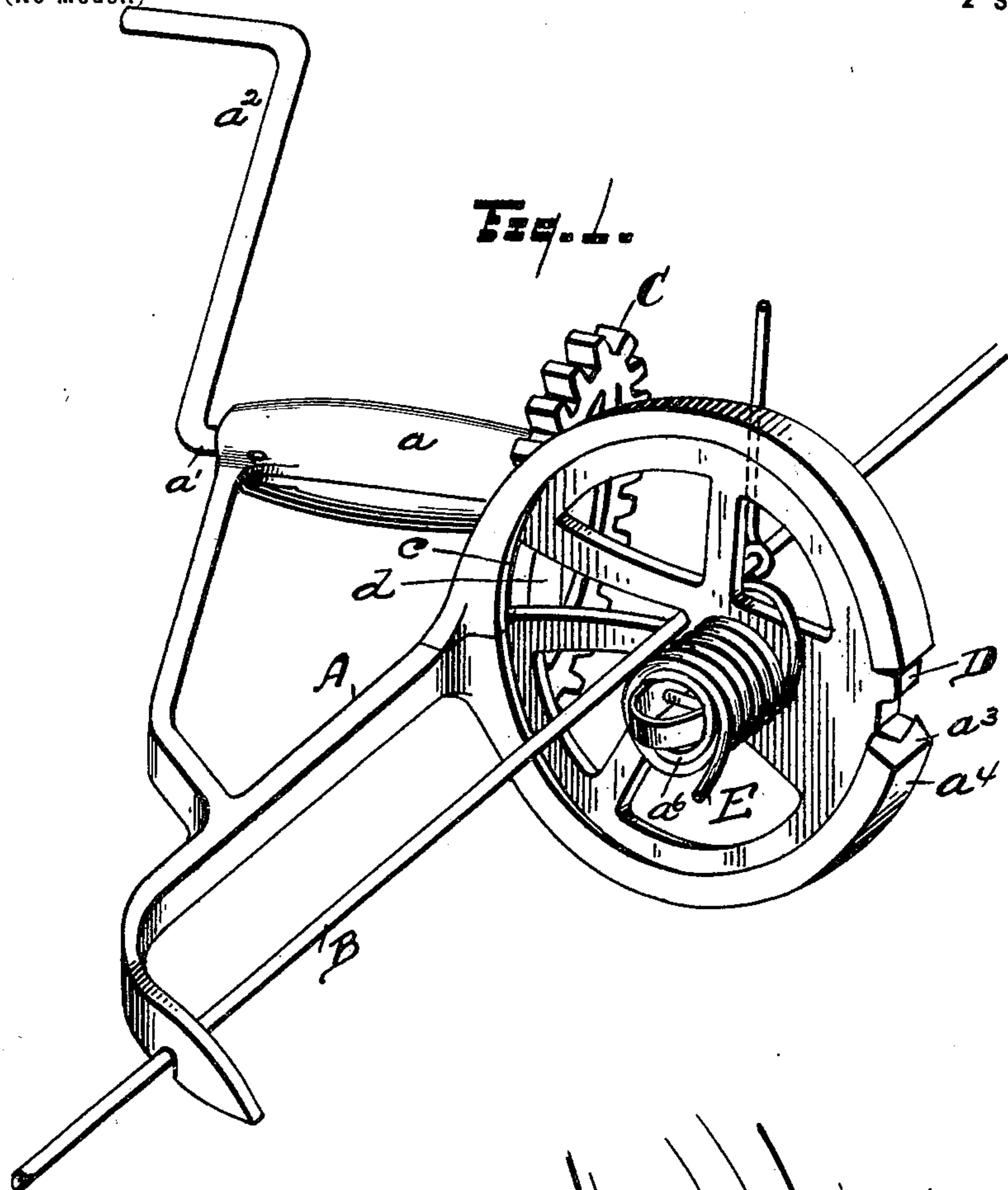


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES
C. J. Scully
Herman Mc Kee

INVENTOR
William McCloskey

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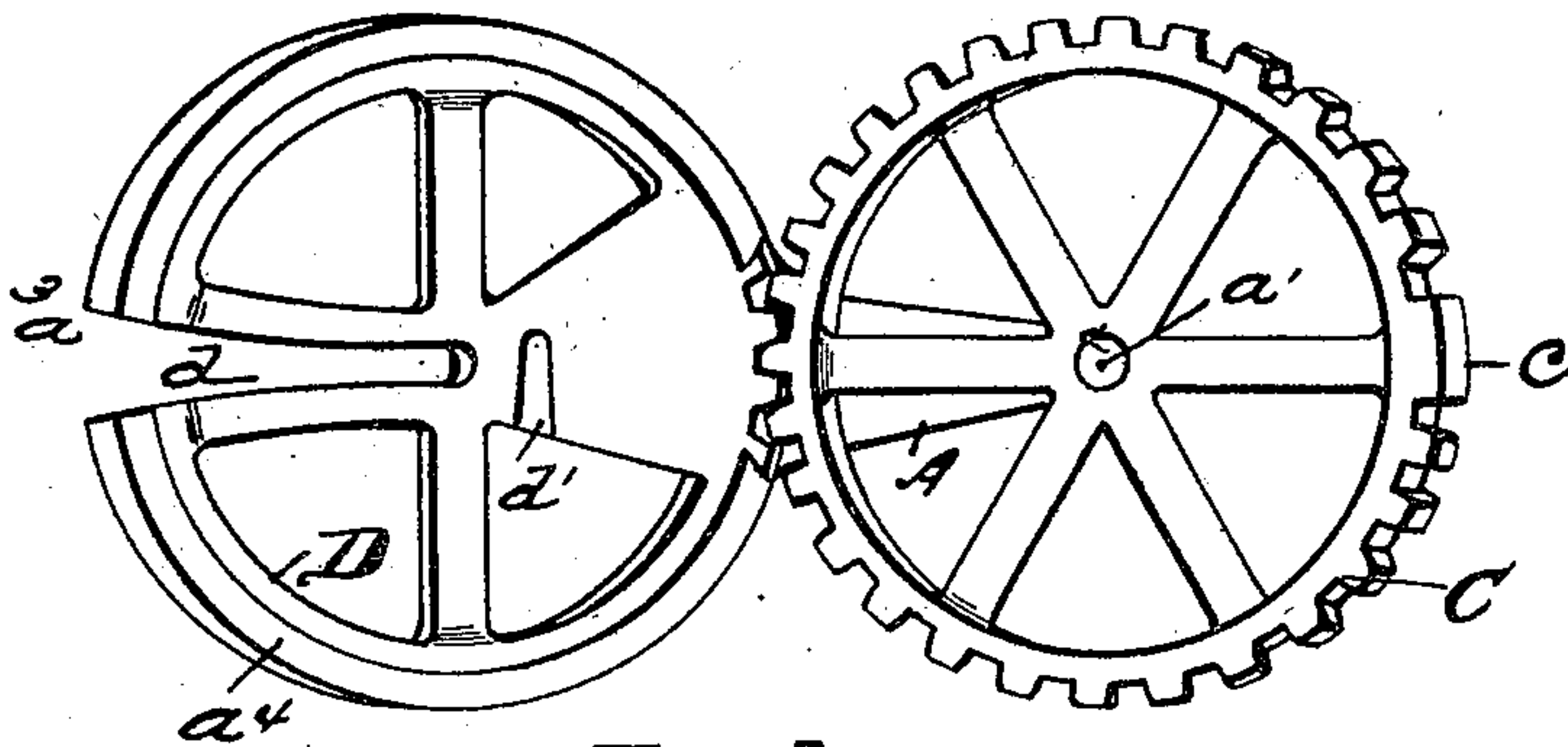


Fig. 3.

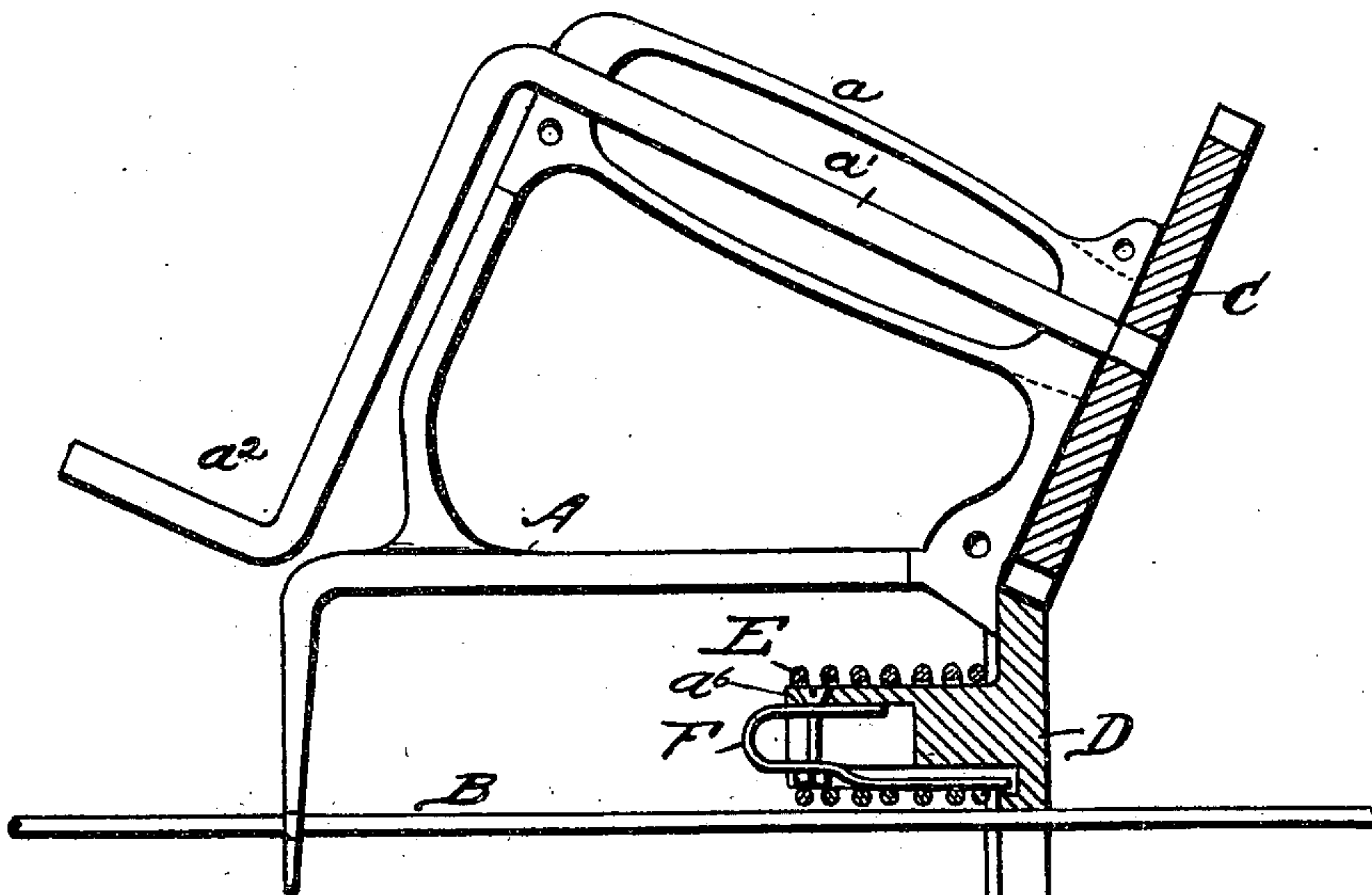


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES
E. J. Seely
Norman McHuen

INVENTOR
William McCloskey

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McCLOSKEY, OF ESSEX, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JAMES R. DIXON, OF MAIDSTONE, CANADA.

MACHINE FOR WRAPPING STAY-WIRES AROUND LINE-WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,072, dated May 2, 1899.

Application filed January 9, 1899. Serial No. 701,629. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McCLOSKEY, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Essex, in the county of Essex, Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fence-Machines; and I do 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 the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to fence-making machines; and it consists in improved means for wrapping the stay-wires around the line-wire. It is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a view showing details of the wire-supporting device. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the construction of the gear-wheels, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the manner of engaging the machine with a line-wire and details of the wire-holding device.

In the drawings, A is the frame of the machine and is provided with the sleeve a , which serves as the bearing for the driving-shaft a' and as a handle by which the machine is supported with one hand of the operator, while the shaft a' is driven through the crank a^2 by the other hand. The frame is provided at a^3 with a slot adapted to receive a line-wire B.

C is a gear mounted on and driven by the shaft a' . This gear meshes with a gear D, mounted in a housing a^4 , formed integral with the frame. This gear D has its bearing on its periphery and in the housing and is provided with the radial slot d , that extends to its axis. The housing is also provided with the slot a^3 , which at one point in the revolution of the gear registers with the slot d . The gear C is provided with a double tooth c , that fills the space opened by the slot d , so that the two gears mesh all the way around notwithstanding the slot d in the gear D. The gears are set at an angle, as shown, and are beveled accordingly.

The wire for the stay to be made by the machine is furnished in small coils, as shown at E, there being enough in each coil for one

stay-wire. These coils are formed on an independent mandrel. To receive these coils, the frame is provided with an annular rim a^6 . This rim a^6 is cut away, as shown best in Fig. 4, to accommodate a tension-spring F, which is secured to said rim, with its free end projecting through the cut-away portion thereof, by a screw-threaded bolt and nut. The tension of the spring may be changed or adjusted by tightening or loosening said nut, thereby causing the free end of said spring to project more or less through the rim, as will be clearly seen from said Fig. 4. The coil is placed over the rim a^6 , and its free end is passed through the gear to engage the line-wire.

To operate the device, the frame is engaged with the line-wire, which enters the housing and the gear D to the center. The free end of the wire coil mounted on the frame is fixed to the spacing-bar above the line-wire and the crank a^2 given a couple of turns, which causes the gear D to carry the coil around the line-wire and coil the stay-wire about it with the tension given to it by the resistance of the spring F on the wire as it is paid out.

I provide a depression d' in the gear D to guide the wire and to increase its tension. The spring tension device may be omitted and the wire coiled around the rim a^6 or any other suitable tension device may be employed.

By the construction herein shown the work can be done where the line-wires are close together, and the time taken to make the two turns about the wire is much less than that necessary where the whole machine travels around the wire.

I prefer to provide for making and assembling the parts cheaply and to provide means for entering the gear in the housing by casting the frame in two parts on a line through the axis of the crank-shaft, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and forming the housing in two parts divided on a line passing through the center thereof.

What I claim is—

1. In a fence-machine, the combination of the wheel provided with a slot to receive the line-wire and further provided with the rim to receive a coil, and the spring coacting with

the said rim to create friction in the coil, substantially as described.

2. In a fence-machine, the combination of the wheel provided with a slot to receive the line-wire and a rim to receive a coil, the said rim having a portion cut away, and a spring connected with said rim and having its free end working through said cut-away portion, substantially as described.

3. In a fence-machine, the combination of the wheel provided with a slot to receive the line-wire, and further provided with a rim to receive the coil, a spring housed within said rim adapted to give tension to said coil, and a screw-threaded bolt and nut adapted to regulate said tension, substantially as described.

4. In a fence-machine, the combination of a gear-wheel adapted to carry a coil, a driving-shaft and gear for operating said gear-wheel, a frame carrying a housing for said gear-wheel and supporting said crank-shaft, the said frame and housing being made in two parts divided on a line passing through said crank-shaft and the center of said housing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of January, 1899.

WILLIAM McCLOSKEY.

Witnesses:

E. A. WISMER,
G. F. CHURCH.