

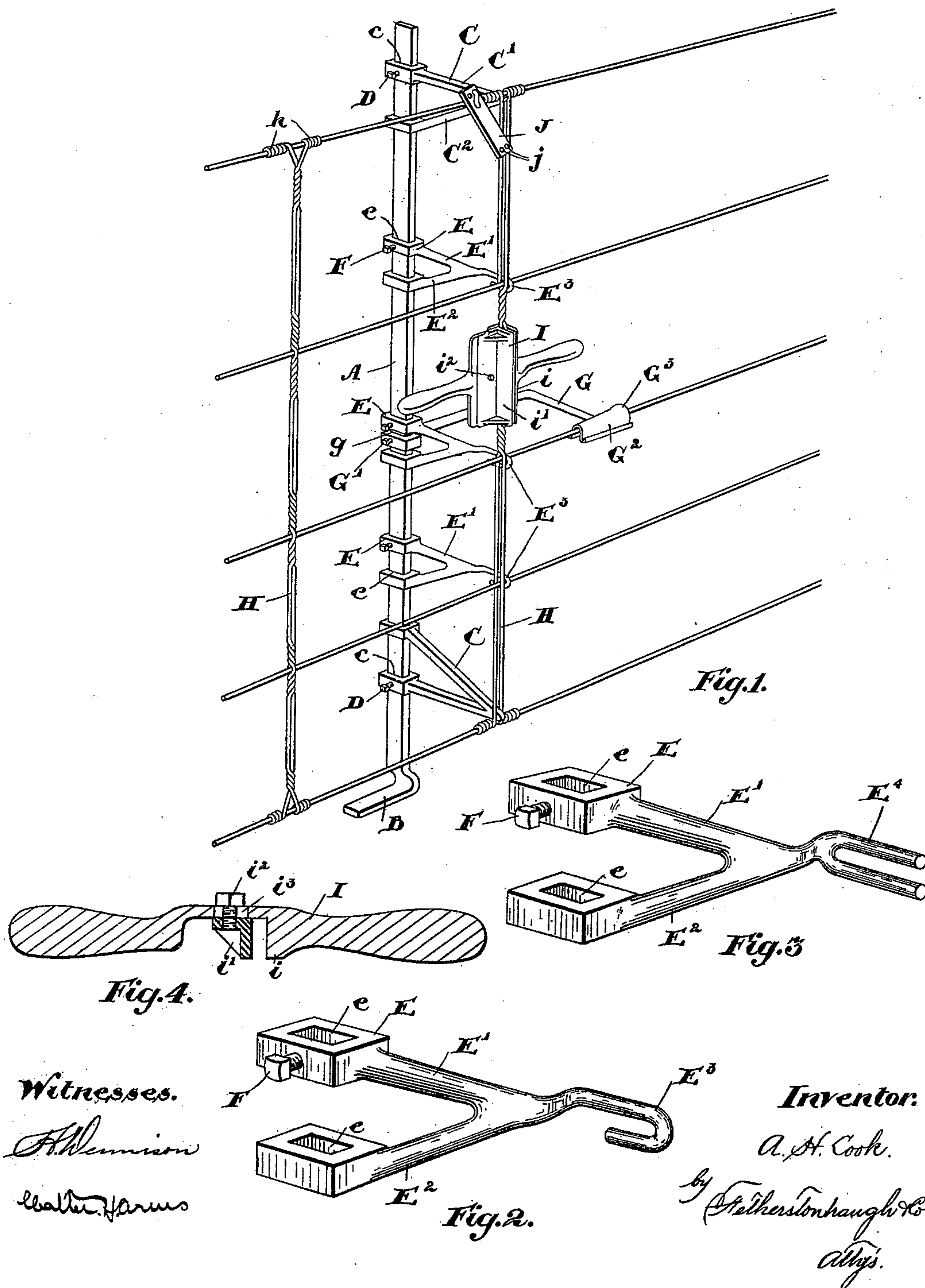
No. 635,302.

Patented Oct. 24, 1899.

A. H. COOK.
WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

(Application filed Jan. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK, OF ALMIRA, CANADA.

WIRE-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,302, dated October 24, 1899.

Application filed January 20, 1899. Serial No. 702,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK, of the village of Almira, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wire-fence machines; and the object of the invention is to design a simple and readily-adjustable machine by which the longitudinal and vertical wires of a fence may be securely bound together without the use of supplemental brackets or clips; and it consists, essentially, of a vertical bar provided with a suitable foot and adjustable brackets held thereon by set-screws, longitudinal wires being designed to be held in loops on the outer ends of the brackets and twisting devices being utilized in connection with the vertical wires, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my wire-fence machine complete, showing one vertical wire secured in position and the other in the act of being made. Fig. 2 is a detail of the bracket. Fig. 3 is a detail of an alternative form of bracket designed to be used in case the longitudinal wires are barbed wires. Fig. 4 is a detail of the twisting-clamp.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is a vertical bar, which is provided with a foot B, designed to rest upon the ground.

C C are the uppermost and lowermost brackets, against which the top and bottom longitudinal wires of the fence rest. Each bracket C consists of two branches C' and C², the inner ends of such branches being enlarged and provided with rectangular openings c, which closely fit the bar A.

A set-screw D is provided, which extends through one of the enlarged ends and is designed to be brought against the bar, so as to hold the brackets in any position in which they may be placed.

E are the intermediate brackets, which consist of two branches E' and E². The rear ends of the branches E' and E² are enlarged and provided with openings e, through one of which enlargements extends the set-screw F,

which is designed to hold the brackets in any position in which they may be placed on the bar A. The outer ends of the brackets E are provided with hooked or looped ends E³, in which are run the intermediate longitudinal wires of the fence.

Where the longitudinal wires are barbed wires, I preferably provide the form shown in Fig. 3, in which a jaw E⁴ is shown, so that the barbed longitudinal wires may be drawn out laterally instead of being pulled along longitudinally, as in the form of the fence I have shown.

G is the angular central bracing guide-bar, which has an enlarged inner end having a rectangular opening g, through which the bar A passes. The set-screw G' is provided to hold the angular bar in position upon the bar A. The outer end of the bar G is provided with a saddle G² reverse U-shaped in cross-section and designed to straddle the central wire of the fence, and thereby form a brace to secure the bar A in an upright position. One end of the saddle G² is flared at G³, so as to admit of the fence-machine being moved longitudinally along the wires, notwithstanding whether such wires are barbed or not, without catching on the barbs when this class of longitudinal wires is used.

H are the vertical wires, which are arranged in pairs. They are twisted so as to hug the longitudinal wires by a twisting double arm I. The arm I has a projecting rib i and an adjustable angle-plate i', which is secured to the main central plate of the double arm by a binding-screw i², which extends through a slot i³ in the double arm. By loosening this screw the angle-plate may be adjusted to any desired distance from the rib i, so as to accommodate different thicknesses of wire.

It will be noticed that the vertical portion of the arm is quite long, and this is essentially necessary, as it requires less turns of the wire in order to twist it sufficiently close to the longitudinal wires.

In order to provide for twisting the ends of the wires around the top and bottom longitudinal wires, I provide a supplemental block J, with end eyes j, through which the end of each wire of the vertical bar is passed when twisting. It will thus be seen that by turn-

ing the block around the longitudinal wire the ends of the vertical wires may be twisted thereon, as shown at *h*.

With such a machine as I describe I am enabled very quickly to put up the class of fence described in my former application, Serial No. 684,603, filed June 27, 1898. It will also be noticed in the construction of my machine that the brackets may be readily shifted vertically and into any desired position by loosening the set-screws, and any desired width of the longitudinal wires from each other may therefore be readily arranged for.

The position of the bar A and the foot B thereof may of course be arranged so that the bottom longitudinal wire may be at any desired distance from the ground.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A wire-fence machine comprising a series of spacing-brackets and a bar carrying said brackets having an angular foot, and an intermediate support extending from the bar in an opposite direction to said foot and supported at its outer end on one of the fence-wires, substantially as described.

2. In combination in a wire-fence machine, a series of spacing-brackets, a vertical bar

carrying the same having an angular foot, a support extending laterally from said bar in an opposite direction to said foot having an angular extension carrying a shoe adapted to rest upon one of the horizontal wires of the fence, said shoe extending parallel with said wire whereby the device is supported in a vertical position, substantially as described.

3. In combination in a machine for building wire fences comprising horizontal wires and vertical stays formed of two wires twisted together with the horizontal wires passing between the same, a vertical bar, upper and lower brackets for spacing the upper and lower wires, and intermediate brackets for spacing the intermediate horizontal wires, said upper and lower brackets having ends adapted to extend in between the twisted wires at the junction of the same with the upper and lower horizontal wires whereby the vertical wires are spaced a distance apart, substantially as described.

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