

No. 641,349.

Patented Jan. 16, 1900.

S. WATSON.
WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

(Application filed June 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

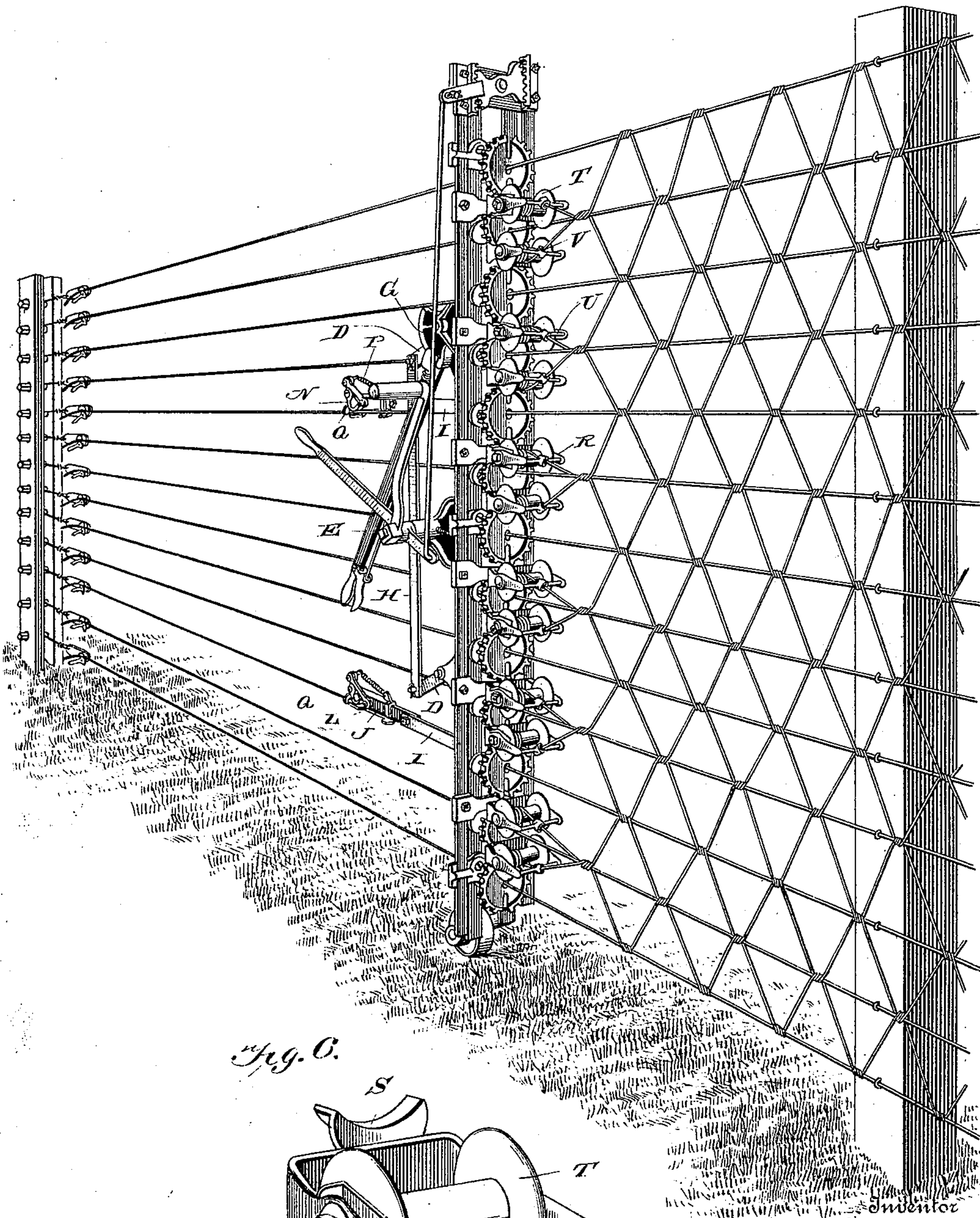
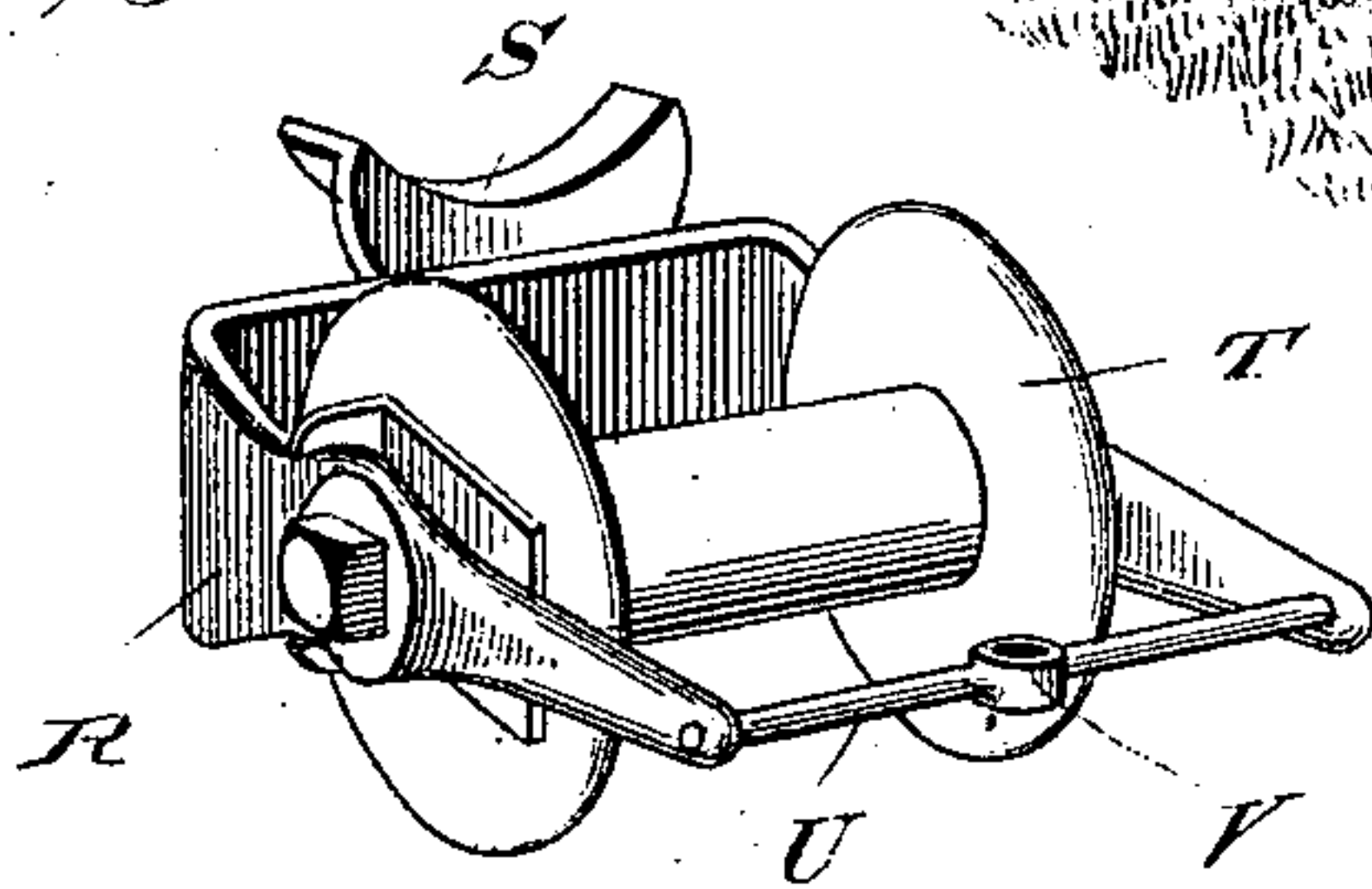


Fig. 6.



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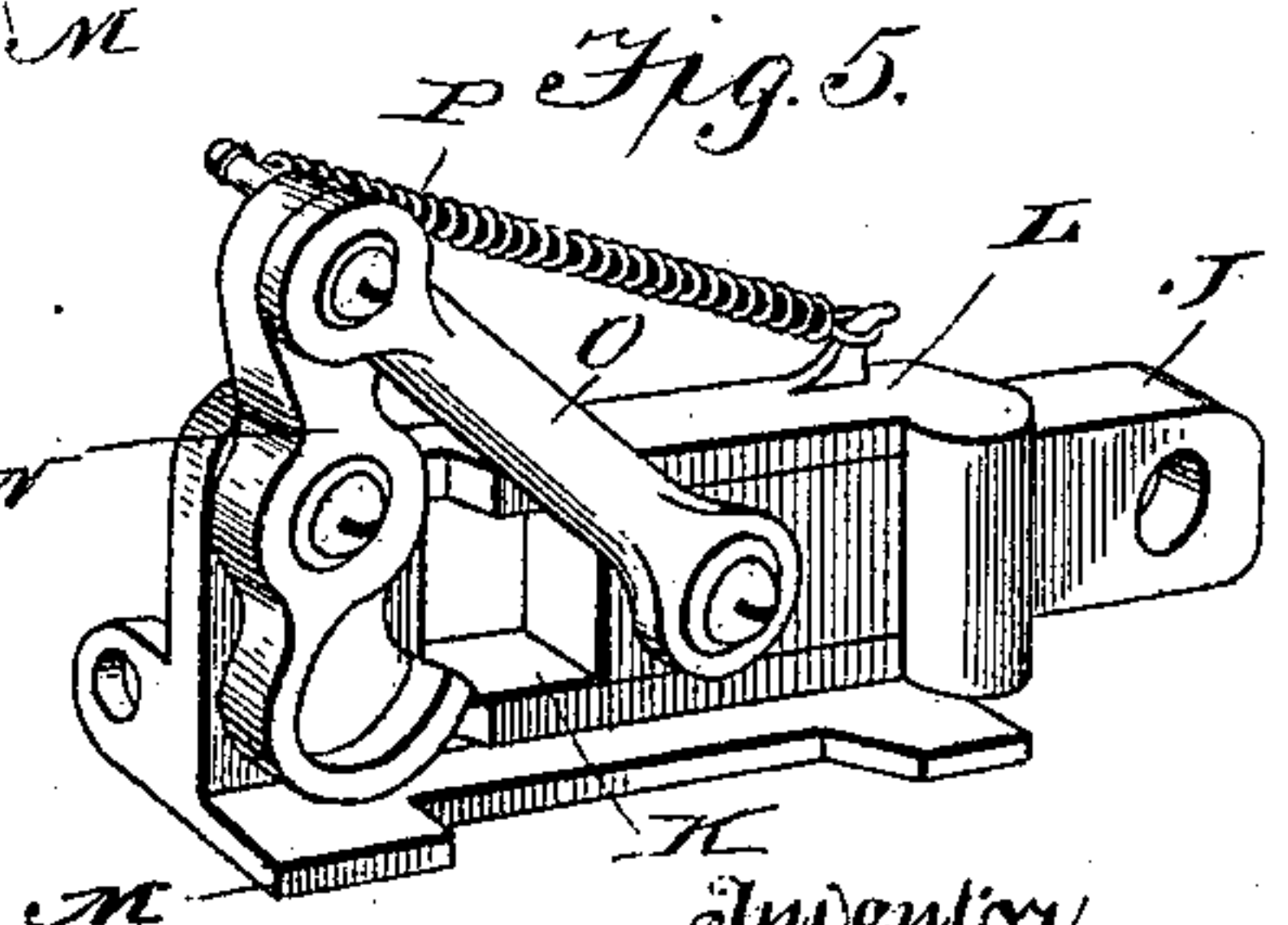
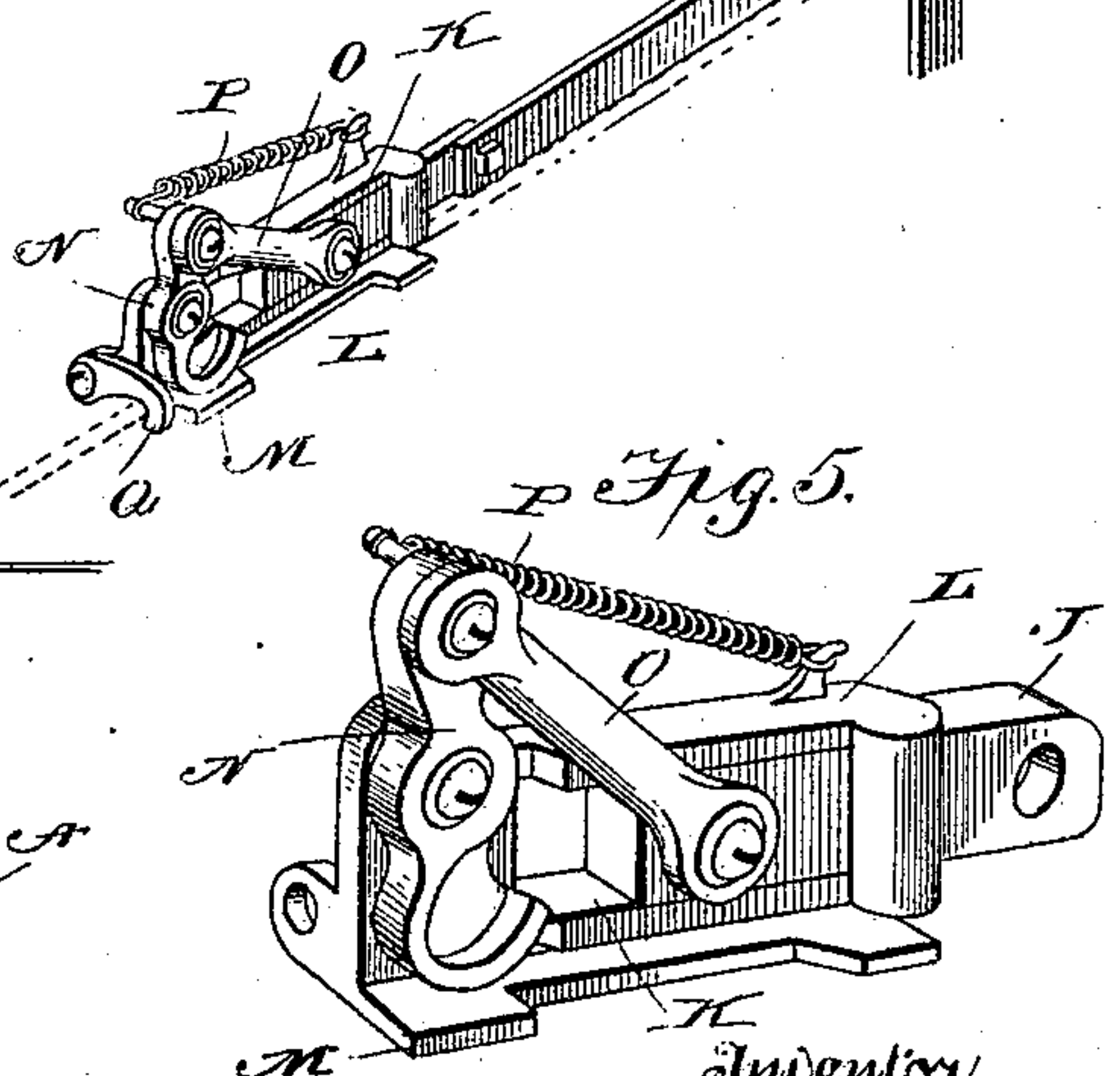
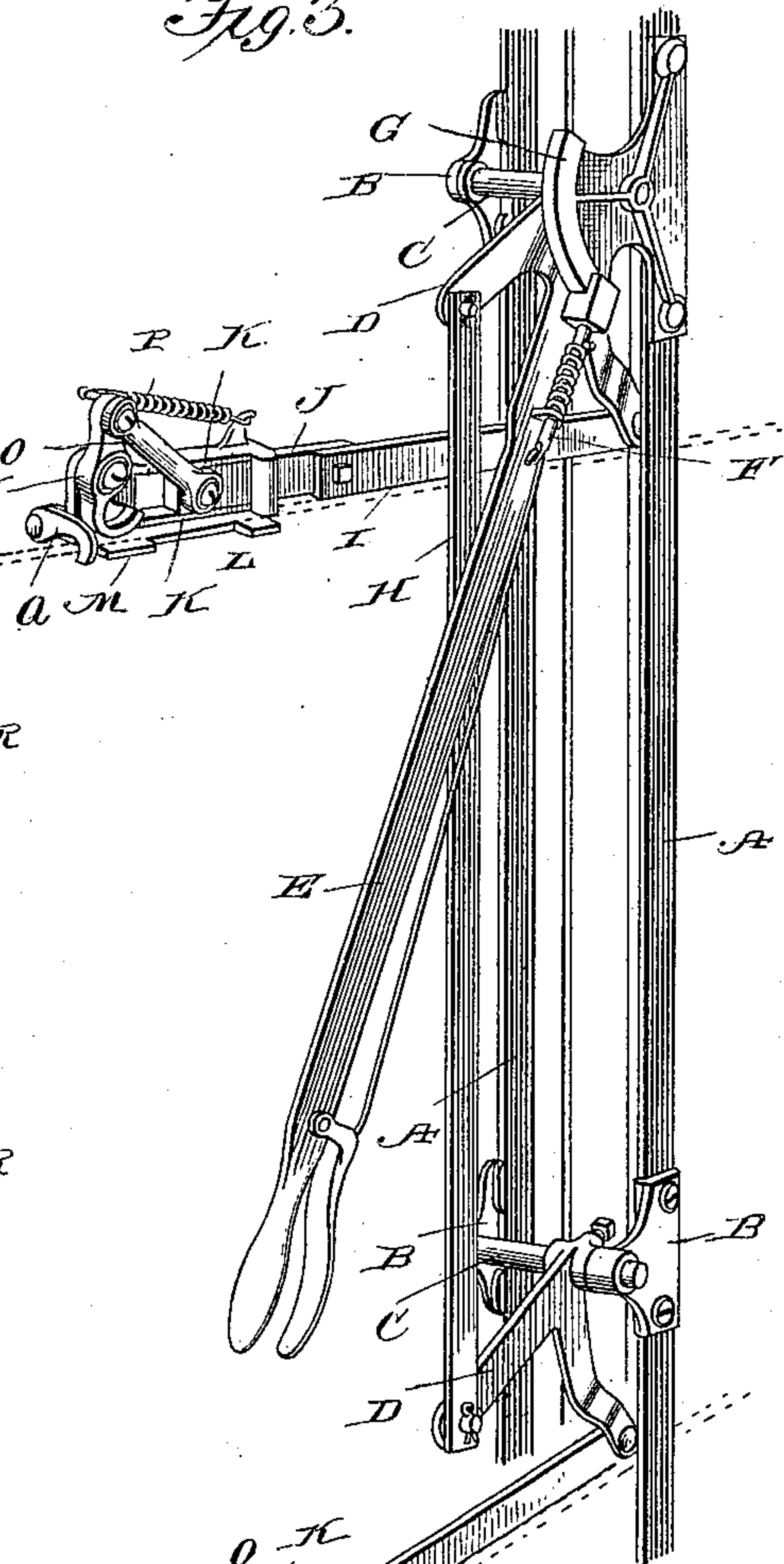
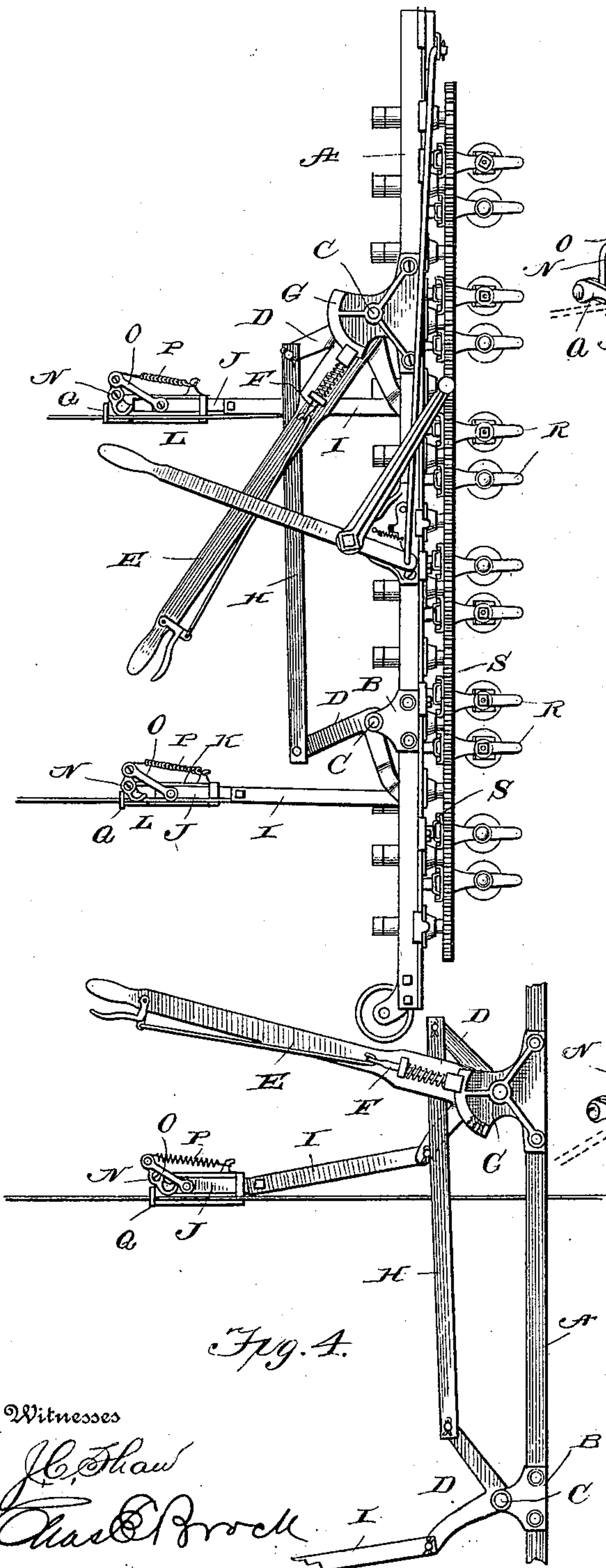
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAM WATSON, OF DUBLIN, INDIANA.

WIRE-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,349, dated January 16, 1900.

Application filed June 18, 1898. Serial No. 683,855. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAM WATSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dublin, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Wire-Fence Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire-fence machines, and is designed as an improvement upon the machine disclosed in Letters Patent No. 573,632, issued to George S. Anderson and Robert Anderson on December 22, 1896.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a simple and effective construction for effecting the movement of the machine upon the strands of the fence during the weaving operation and at the same time firmly clamping the same upon said strands after such movement, the mechanism being automatic in its operation.

The secondary object is to provide an improved spool-holder for holding the spool and guiding the wire and preventing the latter from sliding from the spool during the movement thereof.

With the primary object in view the invention consists of castings movable upon the wire strands, cam-levers carried by said castings for engaging the strands, an operating-lever carried by the machine, and connections between said operating-lever and the cam-levers, whereby when the former is operated the latter are caused to disengage the wire strands and moved thereon, after which movement said cam-levers again engage the strands. The machine is moved thereon and is finally held in its adjusted position.

For carrying into effect the secondary object a U-shaped spool-holder is provided to receive the spool, the same having a pivoted guide through which the wire is passed, the spool-axes being positioned transversely to the wire strands instead of longitudinally thereof, as in the said former construction.

The invention also consists in certain details of construction, which will be fully set forth in the specification, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my machine in position upon the wire strands of a fence. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the ma-

chine. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of my improved moving mechanism. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the position of the parts when the operating-lever has been moved upwardly to disengage the clamping-levers from the wire strands to permit their sliding thereon. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the castings carrying the clamping-lever. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the spool-holders.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, A A designate the vertical uprights of the machine-frame, upon which, adjacent to their upper and lower ends, the pairs of plates B B are secured, in which the rock-shafts C C are mounted. Secured upon these rock-shafts are the bell-crank levers D D, the upper bell-crank lever having an operating arm or lever E extending downwardly therefrom, said lever E having a dog F, adapted to enter an opening formed in the lower end of the curved plate or segment G, formed upon one of the upper plates B, and thus lock said lever in its downward position. This dog is provided with the usual construction for disengaging it from the said opening.

The bell-crank levers are connected together by a bar H, which is pivotally connected to one arm of each lever, while to the other arm of each lever a pitman I is pivoted, the opposite end of each pitman being pivoted to a sliding block J. Each block slides in suitable guides K, formed upon a casting L, which slides upon the wire strands, the same being provided with a lateral flange M, which extends beneath said strand. A cam-clamping lever N is intermediately pivoted upon said casting, and pivotally connecting the upper end of said lever to the sliding block is a link O. A coil-spring P is connected at one end to the upper end of said clamping-lever and at its opposite end to the casting and assists in holding said lever in engagement with the strand. A hook Q is pivoted to the end of the casting and engages the strand for the purpose of preventing the latter from disengaging the casting by lateral movement.

The operation of this portion of my invention is as follows: When it is desired to move the machine along the wire strands for the purpose of continuing the weaving operation,

the dog is disengaged from the segment and the operating-lever E moved upwardly. This upward movement of said lever moves the sliding block J outwardly and through the medium of its connection with the clamp-lever disengages the latter from the strand. A further upward movement of said operating-lever slides the casting along the strand, the parts assuming the position illustrated in Fig. 4. The operating-lever is then moved downwardly, effecting the movement of the machine upon the strand, and when said dog engages the opening in the segment the machine is locked from movement.

The spool-holder consists of a U-shaped casting R, having curved flanges or guides S, as in the said former construction. The spool T is mounted between the arms of said holder by a bolt passing therethrough, and connecting the free ends of said arms is a pivoted rod U, having a central guide V, through which the end of the wire is passed. This spool-axis is supported transversely of the wire strands instead of longitudinally thereof, and owing to its position and the pivoted guide the wire is impinged upon by the acute edges surrounding the guide V, which are at an angle to the line of pull and prevented from slipping from the spool during the weaving operation.

It will be seen that when the operating-lever is moved upwardly both of the clamping-levers are simultaneously disengaged from the wire strands and the castings moved rearwardly.

From the above description it will be seen that I have produced a very simple construction for effecting the movement of the machine in order to continue the weaving operation and have also produced a simple and effective spool-holder from which the wire is prevented from sliding.

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

1. In a wire-fence machine, the combination with an operating-lever, of a clamping-lever, a sliding block, a link pivotally connecting said clamping-lever and block, and a pitman connecting the operating-lever and sliding block, substantially as set forth.

2. In a wire-fence machine, the combination with bell-crank levers, of clamping-levers, sliding blocks, links pivotally connecting said blocks and clamping-levers, pitmen connecting said sliding blocks and bell-crank levers, and a connection between said bell-crank levers whereby they move simultaneously, substantially as described.

3. In a wire-fence machine, the combination of a casting movable upon the wire strand, a clamping-lever intermediately pivoted thereto, a block sliding upon said casting, a link pivotally connecting said block and clamping-lever, an operating-lever, and a connection between said operating-lever and sliding block, substantially as described.

4. In a wire-fence machine, the combination with the weaving mechanism, of a clamping-lever therefor, and means for changing the point of engagement of said clamping-lever with the wire strand after effecting the movement of the machine consisting of an operating-lever, a sliding block, a link pivotally connecting said clamping-lever and block, and means for connecting the operating-lever and sliding block, substantially as described.

5. In a wire-fence machine, the combination with the weaving mechanism, of a casting movable upon the wire strand, a clamping-lever pivoted thereto, a block sliding upon said casting, a link pivoted to said block and to the clamping-lever above its pivotal point, an operating-lever, and a connection between said operating-lever and sliding block, substantially as described.

SAM WATSON.

Witnesses:

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WM. F. MCCRAY.