

No. 659,666.

Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

M. W. GUNN.
FENCE TOOL.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

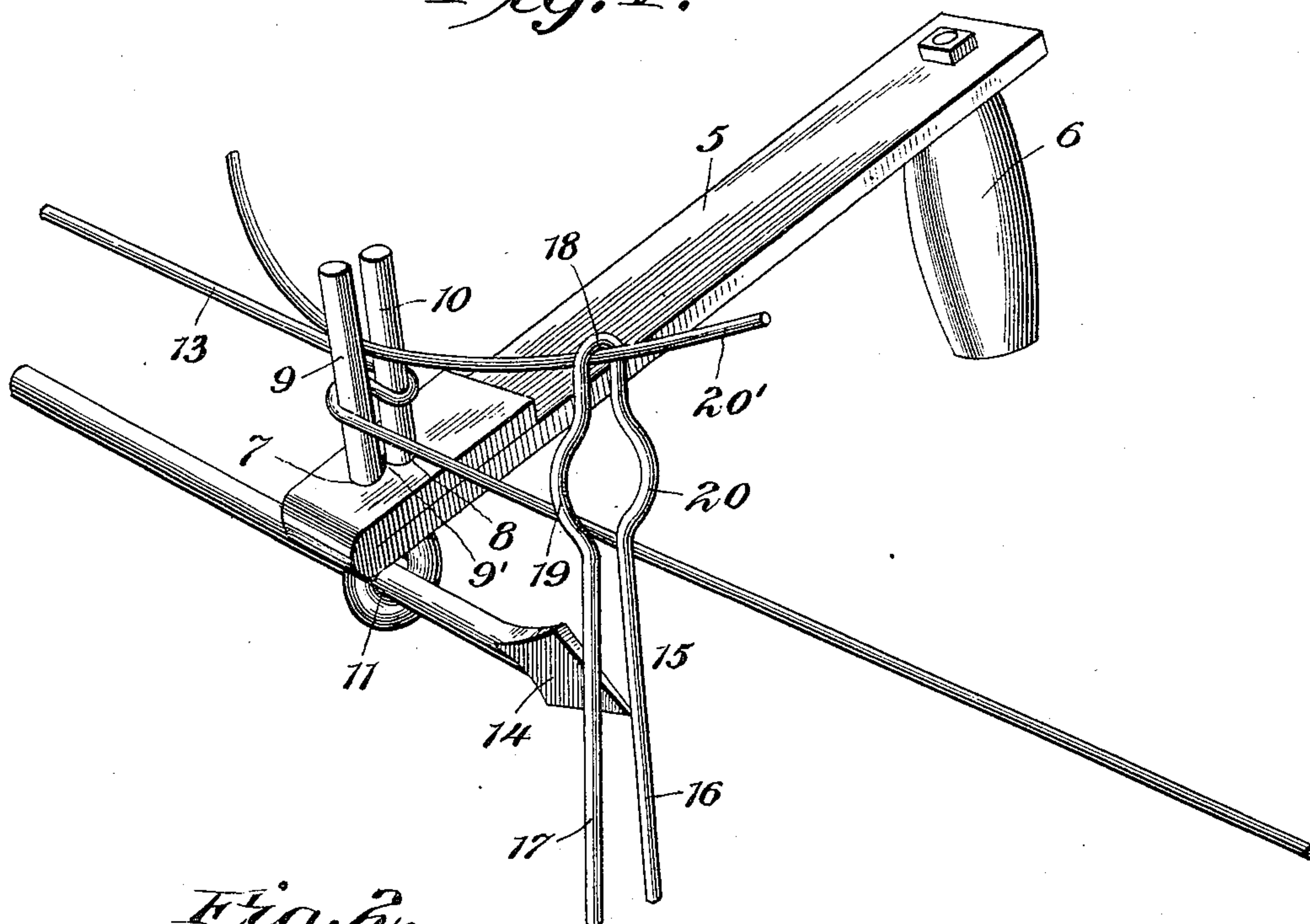
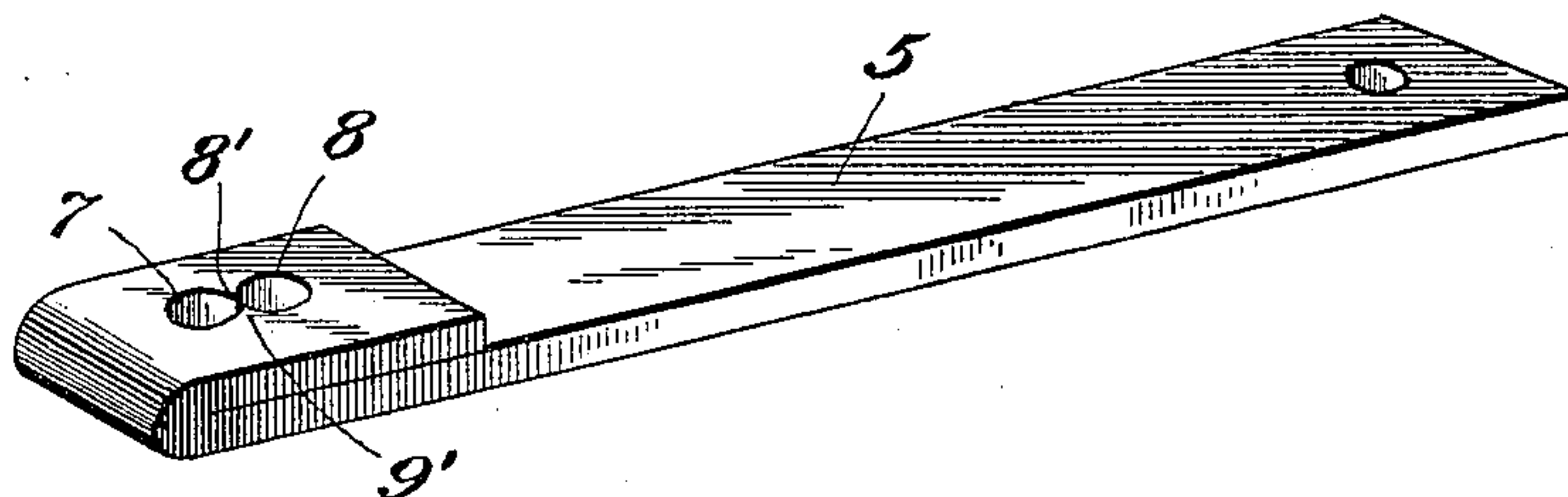


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
H. E. Chandler.
L. M. Beckmyer.

Inventor
M. W. Gunn.
By *[Signature]*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES W. GUNN, OF LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.

FENCE-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,666, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed December 18, 1899. Serial No. 740,771. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES W. GUNN, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Salle, in the county of La Salle, State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Tools; and I do hereby 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 appertains
10 to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fence-building tools, and more particularly to devices for stretching of fence-wires; and it has for its object to provide a construction which is
15 adaptable for the initial stretching of wires in the building of fences, for the taking up of slack in old fencing, and for the splicing of breaks.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application and operation of the tool in the stretching of a wire and the application of a tie, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view
25 of the plate which forms the crank of the device.

Referring now to the drawings, the main element of the structure is the winding device consisting of a crank 5, having a handle 6
30 at one end extending at right angles thereto. At the opposite end of the crank and aligned longitudinally thereof are two communicating circular perforations 7 and 8, intermediate of which are two inwardly-directed points
35 8' and 9', separated by an interspace forming the communicating passage. In the perforations 7 and 8 are disposed the jaws 9 and 10 of the holding element, consisting of a round
40 bar bent upon itself to form these two diverging jaws and including a circular eye 11 at the bight. In connection with this portion of the construction is employed a supplemental crank consisting of a round bar 13,
45 adapted to lie in the eye 11 and having a head 14 to permit withdrawal of the rod in one direction. This head is spear-shaped, as shown, and is adapted when engaged from the eye to be driven through the loop of a
50 staple to wedge it from its place.

A further element of the structure consists of a wrapping-tool 15, which consists of a

piece of round iron bent upon itself to form two substantially-parallel legs 16 and 17, connected by a semicircular bight 18, below
55 which the legs are bowed outwardly at 19 and 20 in arc shape, for a purpose that will be presently described.

In practice in the stretching of a wire the rod 13 is passed through the eye 11 and the
60 jaws 9 and 10 are brought to receive between them the wire to be stretched or tightened. The crank is then operated through the medium of the handle 6 and supplemental crank or bar 13 to wind the wire upon the
65 jaws, after which the handle or the bar is passed beneath and engaged with the wire to prevent unwinding. A short section of wire 20' is then passed between the jaws, after which the wrapping-tool is passed over said
70 section and by moving the tool around and around the main wire the end of the short section is wrapped firmly in place. The wrapping-tool is then moved to the opposite end of the section and the operation is repeated.
75 When the short section-tie is of barbed wire, the wrapping-tool may be slipped longitudinally to cause the wire to lie in the broadened portion of the winder between the bows, and thus permit the barbs to pass therethrough.
80 When it is desired to make a splice, the ends of the wire to be spliced together are overlapped and placed between the jaws, after which the ends are wound about the opposite wires in the same manner above described. If preferred,
85 after the overlapping of the ends and the insertion of them between the jaws, they may be wound upon the jaws to tighten the wire, and a short section may be wrapped in place,
90 as above mentioned.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stretching and splicing tool consisting of a crank having communicating perfora-
95 tions and inwardly-turned portions intermediate the perforations and a rod bent upon itself to form an eye at the bight and to form two jaws, the jaws of the rod being passed through the said perforations and diverged to
100 prevent withdrawal.

2. A wire tightening and splicing tool comprising a crank having communicating perforations therein, inwardly-directed portions

lying between the perforations and jaws consisting of a spring-bar bent upon itself and having an eye at the bight, said jaws being passed through the perforations and diverged
5 to prevent withdrawal.

3. A splicing and stretching tool consisting of a crank having communicating perforations, a spring-rod bent upon itself to form jaws and an eye at the bight, said jaws being
10 passed through the perforations and diverged

to prevent the withdrawal, and a supplemental crank having a pointed head and lying loosely in the said eye.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MOSES W. GUNN.

Witnesses:

J. E. COLEMAN,

M. BYRNE.