

No. 816,578.

PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

E. HARRIS.
WIRE FENCE TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1905.

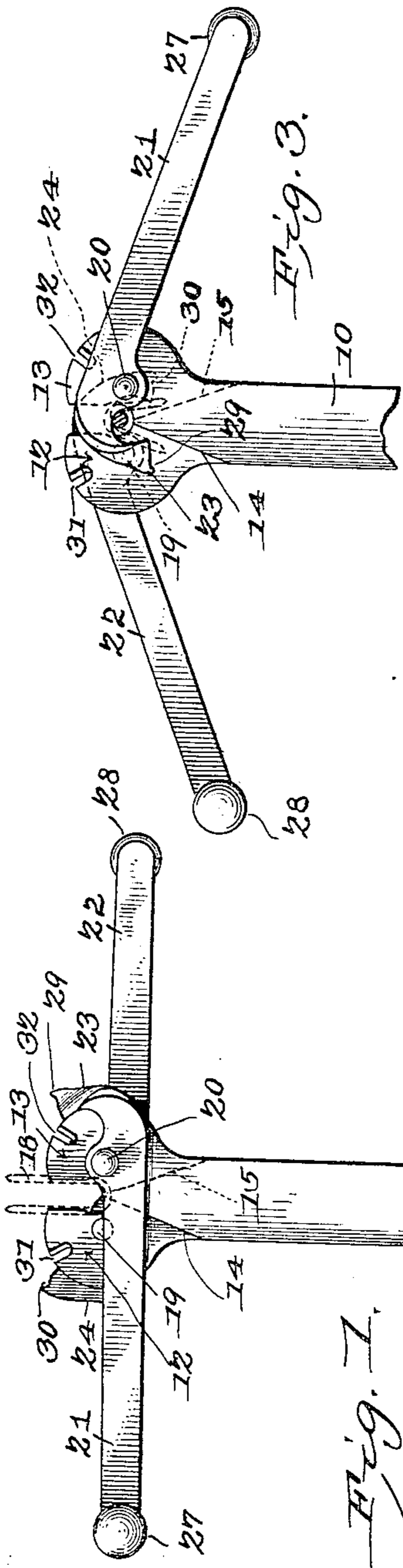


Fig. 1.

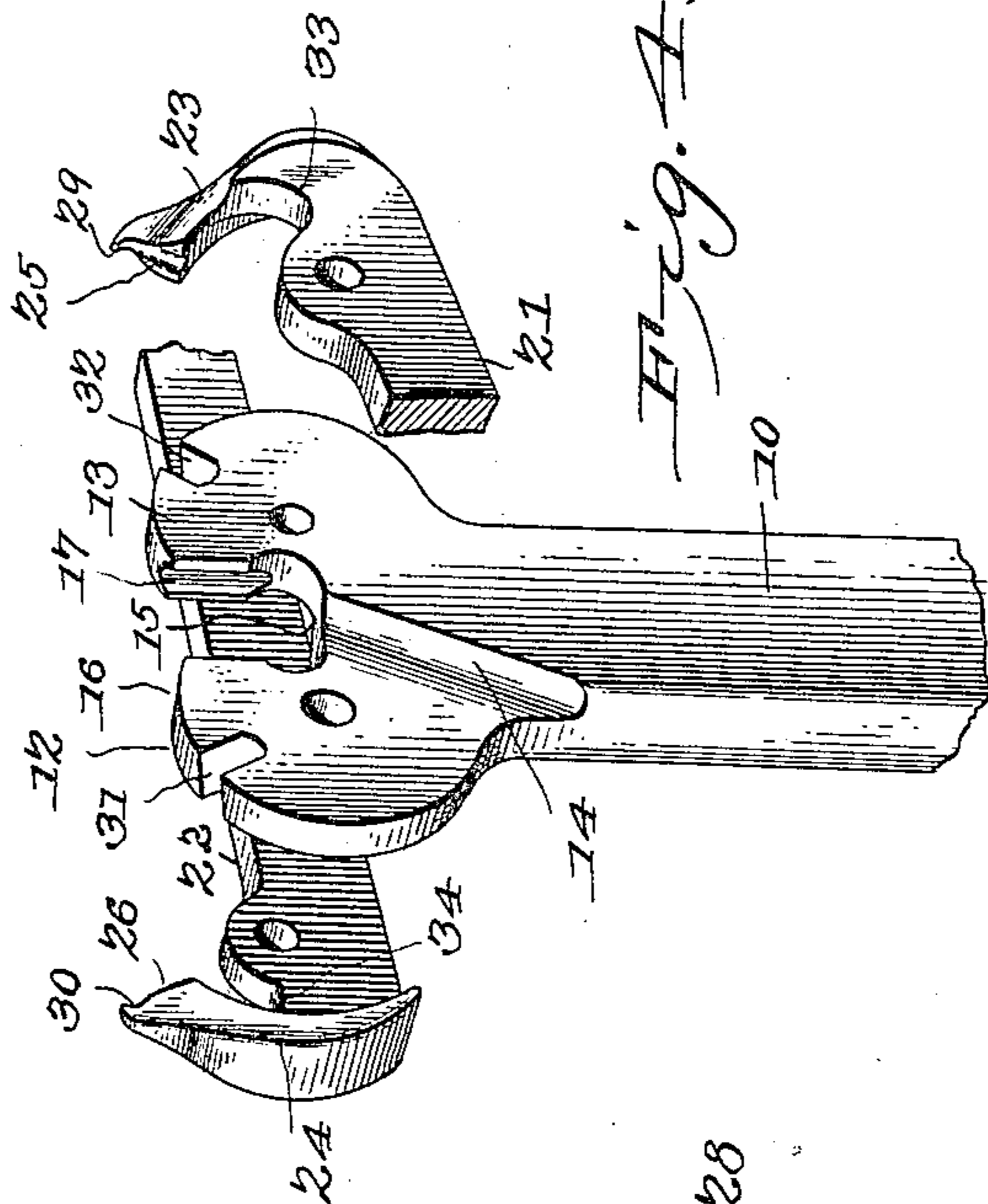


Fig. 2.

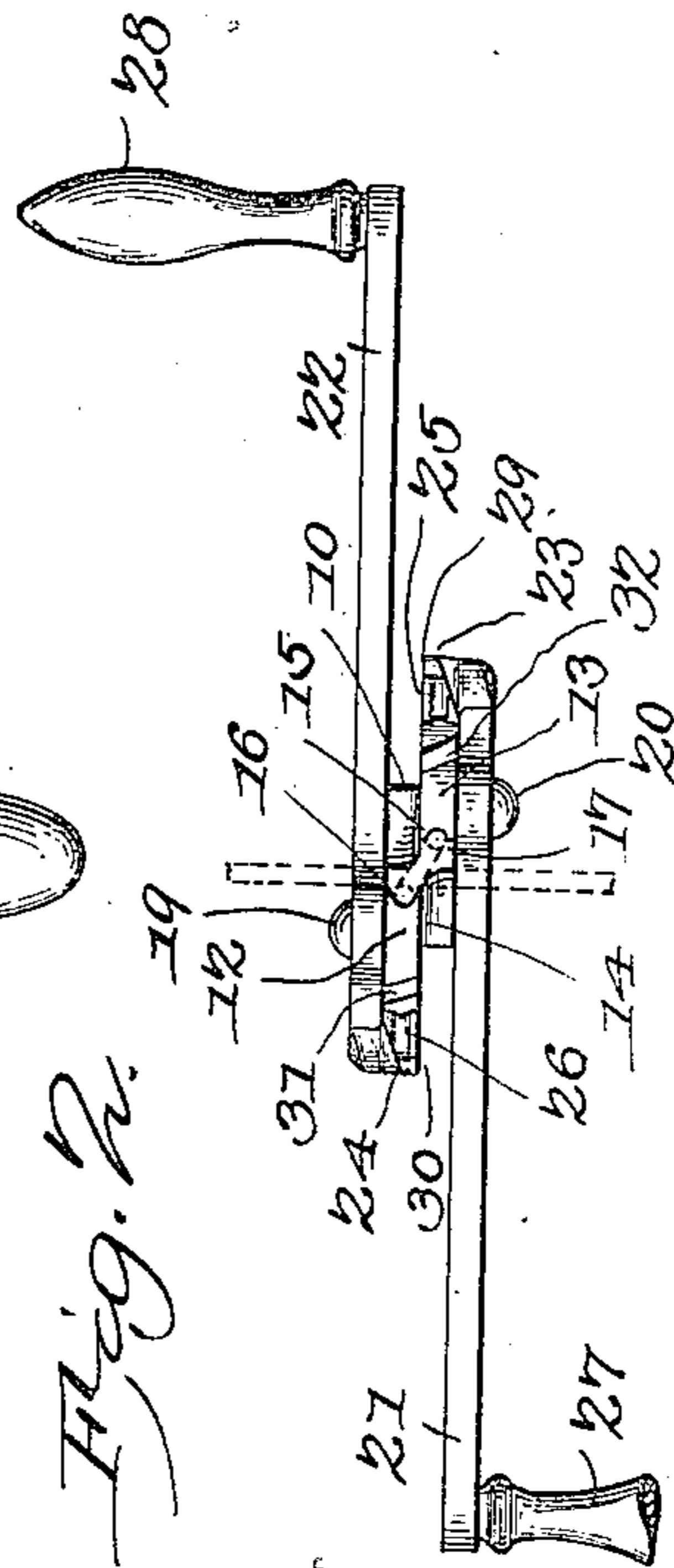


Fig. 3.

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WIRE-FENCE TOOL.

No. 816,578.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed February 2, 1905. Serial No. 243,894.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN HARRIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Athens, in the county of Henderson and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Wire-Fence Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to implements employed in constructing wire fences, more particularly for applying binding members at the crossings of the strand and stay wires, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction and increase the efficiency of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the implement open in position to receive the binding member. Fig. 3 is a side view of the implement, showing the parts in position after the clamping and coiling operation is complete. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, enlarged, of the parts disconnected.

The improved implement comprises a stock or body portion 10, having a handle 11 at one end and divided at the other end by a transverse cavity into two portions 12 13, the two portions being disposed upon opposite sides of the transverse center of the stock. To distinguish this divided portion as a whole, it is referred to as the "central member." By forming the portions 12 13 as thus shown and described shoulders 14 15 are formed and reversely inclined, the shoulder 14 being in alinement with the inner face of one end of the cavity between the portions 12 13 and the shoulder 15 in alinement with

the cavity at the opposite end. Formed in the inner face of the portion 12 is a vertical channel 16, and formed in the inner face of the portion 13 is a similar vertical channel 17, the channel 16 being in alinement with the shoulder 15 and the channel 17 in alinement with the shoulder 14, as represented in Fig. 2.

The binder member employed in the implement is in staple form, as indicated by dotted lines at 18 in Fig. 1, and will be inserted butt-end first into the channels 16 17 with its loop end resting at the bottom of the recess between the portions 12 13.

Pivoted at 20 and 19, respectively, to the portions 13 and 12, respectively, are arms 21 22, having curved offsets 23 24 at their shorter ends, corresponding to and movable over the outer faces of the central portion, said arms being provided with channels 25 26, corresponding to and operative in alinement with the channels 16 17 in the parts 12 and 13, respectively, the arms 21 22 being also provided with operating-handles 27 28 at their outer ends, preferably disposed at substantially right angles to the stock or body portion, as shown.

In operating the device the staple-like binding member 18 is first placed in position, as in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the implement thrust, with the aperture which comes between the portions 12 13 and the binding member held therein, over one of the stay-wires and its binding-wire at their crossing-points. The two arms 21 22 are then rotated toward and beyond the stock 10 and its handle 11, with the result of causing the channeled ends of the offsets 23 24 to coil the ends of the binding member in opposite directions around the crossed wires and firmly clamping the binding member thereon.

It will be noted that by placing the portions 12 13 at opposite sides of the center of the longest transverse axis of the stock the holding-channels 16 17 are so disposed that they hold the binding member diagonally in the central portion, so that the coiling portions 25 26 carry the extended ends of the binding member past the body of the same as they are operated.

If the binding members are relatively short, the ends will be so closely compressed around the stay and strand wires as to leave no portion protruding; but if it is desired to

combine "barbs" with the binding member the ends will be longer and pointed.

The free ends of the offsets 23 24 will be provided with small transverse depressions 5 29 30, adapted to be placed upon opposite sides of the staples by which wire fences are secured to the posts for drawing the same, the implement being thus a very efficient staple-puller. Inclined recesses 31 32 are 10 formed transversely in the outer faces of the head portions to receive wires when they are to be clipped or sheared, which may readily be done when the neck portions 34 and 33, respectively, are passed over the recesses, as 15 will be obvious. Thus the implement becomes also a very efficient wire-cutter.

The implement will preferably be constructed of hardened steel and may be manufactured at small expense and will be very 20 efficient and useful for the purposes described.

The side faces of the implement being precisely alike, it is a matter of no significance which is first presented to the work by the operator or in what position he applies it, so 25 that the central transverse recess be placed over the body to be bound.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In an implement of the class described, 30 a central relatively stationary member provided with a supporting-handle and having a transverse cavity formed therein for supporting a binding member, and coiling members swinging from said central member at opposite 35 sides of said cavity and having means for engaging the free ends of said binding member and reversely coiling the same around a body supported therein and within said cavity.

40 2. In an implement of the class described, a central relatively stationary member provided with a supporting-handle and having a transverse cavity provided with channels in its adjacent faces for holding a substantially 45 U-shaped binding member, and coiling members swinging from said central member at opposite sides of said cavity and provided with channels for engaging the free ends of said binding member and reversely coiling 50 them around a body held therein and within said cavity.

3. In an implement of the class described, a central relatively stationary member provided with a terminal handle and having a 55 transverse cavity provided with channels in its adjacent faces disposed at an incline to the transverse plane of the central member for holding a substantially U-shaped binding member, and coiling members swinging from 60 said central member at opposite sides of said cavity and provided with channels for engaging the free ends of said binding member and reversely coiling them around a body held therein and within said cavity.

4. In an implement of the class described, 65 a central member having a transverse cavity provided with channels in its adjacent faces disposed at an incline to the transverse plane of the central member for holding a U-shaped binding member, and coiling members 70 swinging from opposite sides of said central member and from opposite sides of the cavity therein and provided with holding-channels operating in alinement with the channels in said cavity. 75

5. In an implement of the class described, a central member having a transverse cavity with the portions of the central member disposed at opposite sides of the center transversely of the same and having means for 80 supporting a U-shaped binding member within said cavity, and coiling members swinging from opposite sides of said central member and at opposite sides of said cavity and having means for engaging the free ends 85 of said binding member from opposite sides and reversely coiling them around a body held therein and within said cavity.

6. In an implement of the class described, a central member having a transverse cavity 90 with the portions of the central member disposed at opposite sides of the center transversely of the same and having channels disposed in the adjacent faces of said cavity whereby means are provided for supporting 95 a U-shaped binding member inclined to the transverse plane of the central member, and coiling members swinging upon said central member from opposite sides and at opposite sides of said cavity and with channels operating 100 in alinement with the holding-channels in said cavity.

7. In an implement of the class described, a central member having a transverse cavity 105 with the portions of the central member disposed at opposite sides of the center transversely of the same and having channels disposed in the adjacent faces of said cavity whereby means are provided for supporting a 110 U-shaped binding member inclined to the transverse plane of the central member, said central member having shoulders reversely inclined and in alinement respectively with the channels in said cavity, and coiling members swinging from opposite sides of said central member and at opposite sides of said cavity 115 and having means for engaging the free ends of said binding member from opposite sides and reversely coiling them around a body held therein and within said cavity and 120 binding thereon by compression against said shoulders.

8. In an implement of the class described, a central relatively stationary member provided with a supporting-handle and having a 125 cavity formed therein for supporting a binding member, and coiling members swinging from said central member at opposite sides of

said cavity and provided with operating-handles disposed at substantially right angles to the longitudinal plane of the stationary member, said coiling members being provided with means for engaging the free ends of the binding member and reversely coiling the same around a body supported within said cavity.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN HARRIS.

Witnesses:

JOHN B. FINDEL,
B. L. BARTLETT.