B. GOODMAN.

WIRE STRETCHER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1908.

912,838. Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1.

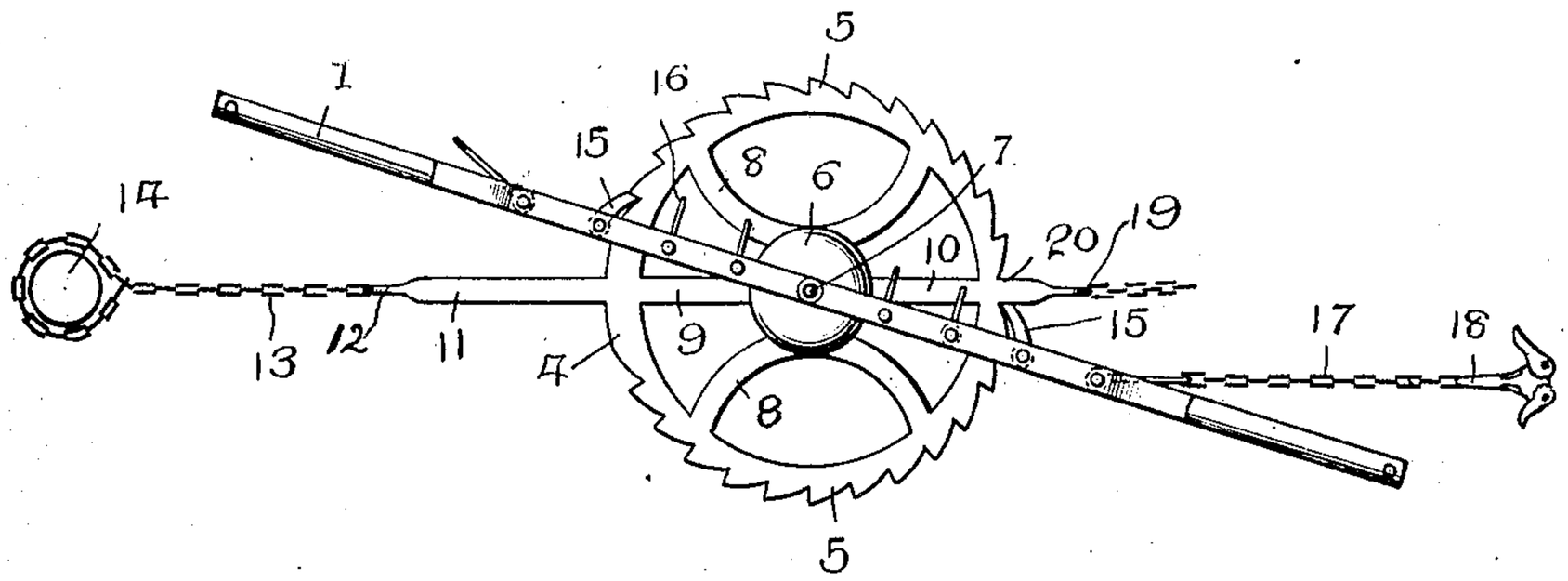
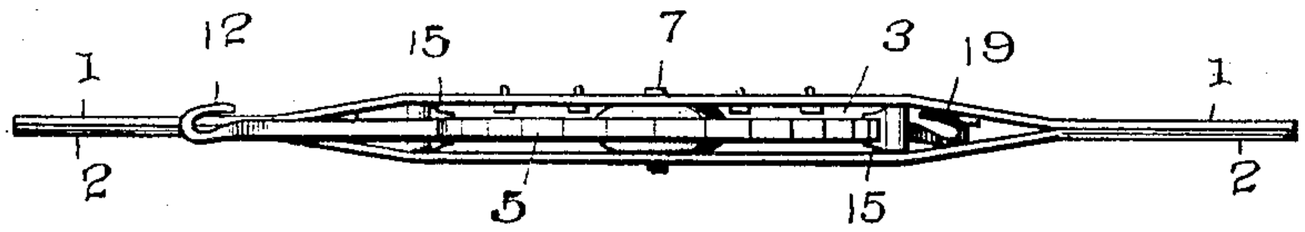


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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BENEDICT GOODMAN, OF WALLACE, KANSAS.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

No. 912,838. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed March 26, 1908. Serial No. 423,369.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENEDICT GOODMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallace, in the county of Wallace and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Stretchers; 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 to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in wire stretchers, and it is the object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein a rotary stretching rod is employed in conjunction with a stationary retaining member.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a device of this character including a novel wire engaging means.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character which will be simple in construction, efficient in practice and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the details of construction and in the novel arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter referred to.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the invention showing the same in anchored position, Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the device with certain parts removed.

In the drawings 1 and 2 denote the longitudinal sections of a rod which are separated as at 3 intermediate their length. In the separated portion 3 is located a wheel 4 having oppositely arranged teeth 5 at diametrical points of the wheel, the wheel 4 is provided with the hub 6, through which passes the bolt shaft 7, which holds the rod sections 1 and 2 thereto. The hub is engaged with the rim portion of the wheel by the opposed segmental spokes 8 and the straight spokes 9 and 10 interposed centrally of the segmental spokes 8.

The wheel 4 may be termed a stationary member, and in order that it may be suitably anchored in operative position it is provided with an extension 11 alining with the spoke 9. This extension terminates in a hooked portion 12 which is engaged by a link of a chain 13, this chain is passed around a suitable anchor 14 as is shown in Fig. 1. This anchor may be any immovable object, preferably one of the posts of the fencing.

Pivotally secured between the sections 1 and 2 in their separated portions 3 are pawls 15 which engage the teeth 5 of the wheel 4 to hold said rod sections against movement in one direction. It is the rotation of the rod sections around the wheel that stretches the wire. This is effected by pivotally securing to the section 1 of the rod a plurality of hooks 16, which are intended to be engaged by a link of a chain 17 carrying a wire engaging clamp 18.

In the operation of the device at least two of these wire clamps 18 are employed. One of the clamps 18 is suitably secured to the wire to be stretched, one of the pawls 15 is disengaged from its teeth when a rotary movement is given to the rod by grasping the ends thereof. This can be done by one or two operations as the necessity of practice may require. After the rod has reached its limit of movement, which is approximately half way of the wheel 4 it is held against retrograde movement by one of the pawls 15. A second clamp is secured to the wire and its chain affixed to a hook 19 on the end of an extension 20 projecting from the wheel in alinement with the spoke 10. This second connection holds the wire in position while the first chain 17 is being detached from its hook and secured to the second hook 16 at the opposite end of the rod. The pawl 15 that had been released is now placed in engagement with the teeth and the second pawl freed and the rod is then turned in an opposite direction which further stretches the wire, this operation is continued until the wire is taut. In other words the wire is stretched by an oscillation of the rod.

I claim:

In a wire stretcher, the combination of a stationary member, said stationary member having an approximate circular portion, a movable member pivoted to the stationary member oscillatory about said circular portion, said movable member being separated intermediate its length, said circular portion of the stationary member extending through the separated portion of the movable mem-

ber, means positioned within the separated portion of the movable member for contact with the circular portion of the stationary member to hold the movable member against movement in one direction, wire engaging means carried by the movable member and anchoring means acting in conjunction with the stationary member.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENEDICT GOODMAN.

Witnesses:
FRANK P. MADIGAN,
W. S. BARTON.