

T. POESE.
FENCE MAKING ATTACHMENT FOR COMBINATION TOOLS.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1907.

916,780.

Patented Mar. 30, 1909.

Fig. 1.

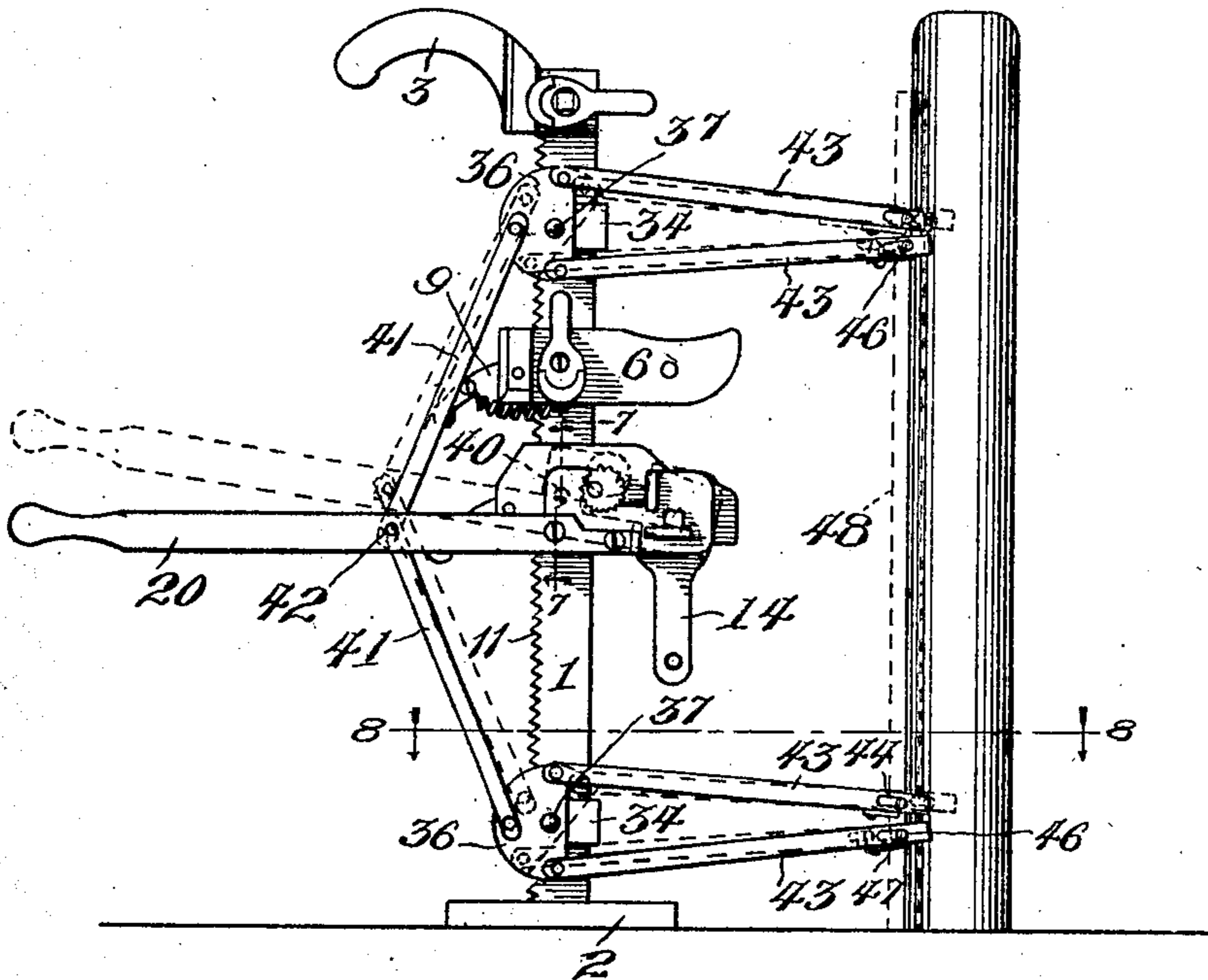


Fig. 2.

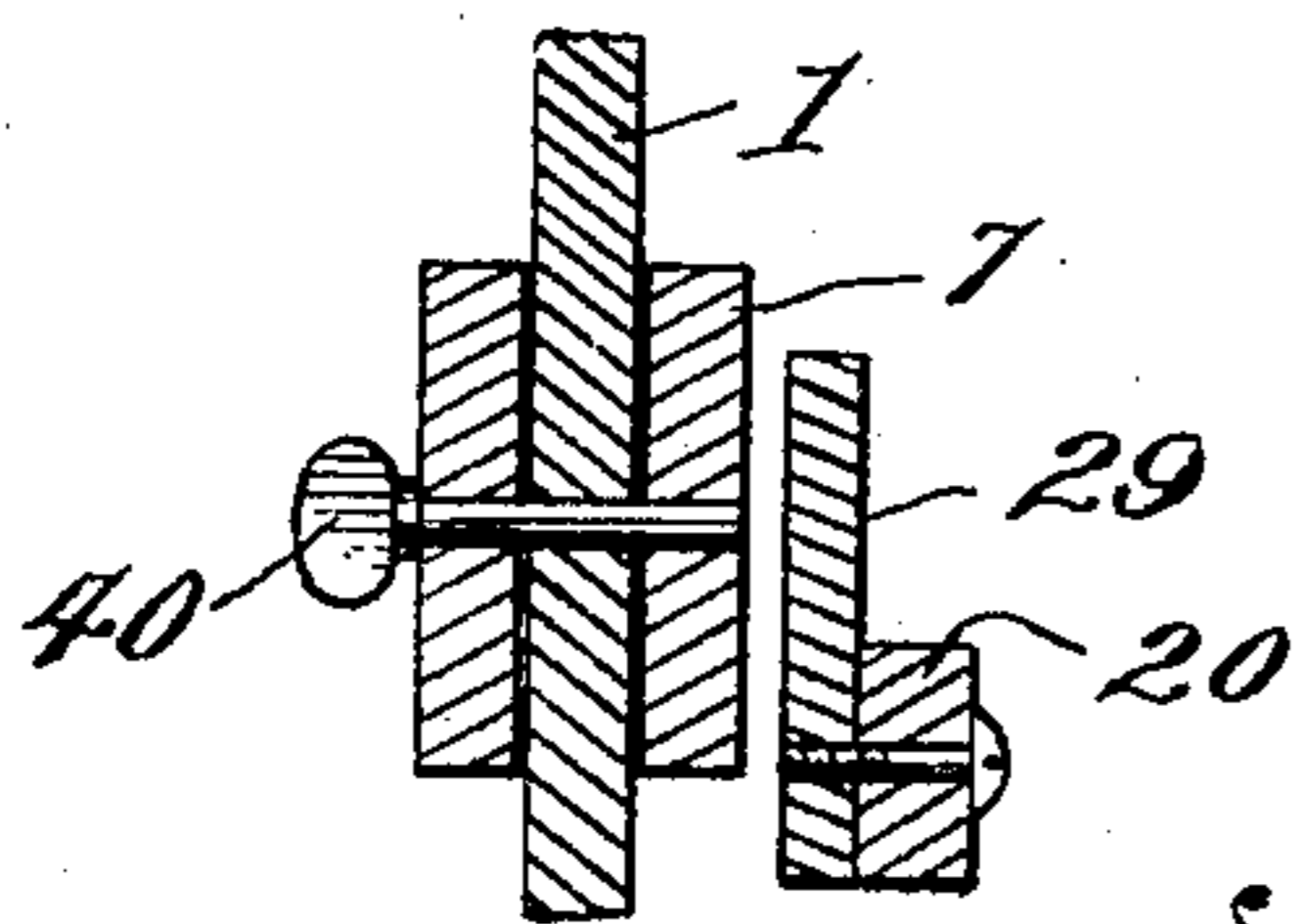


Fig. 3.

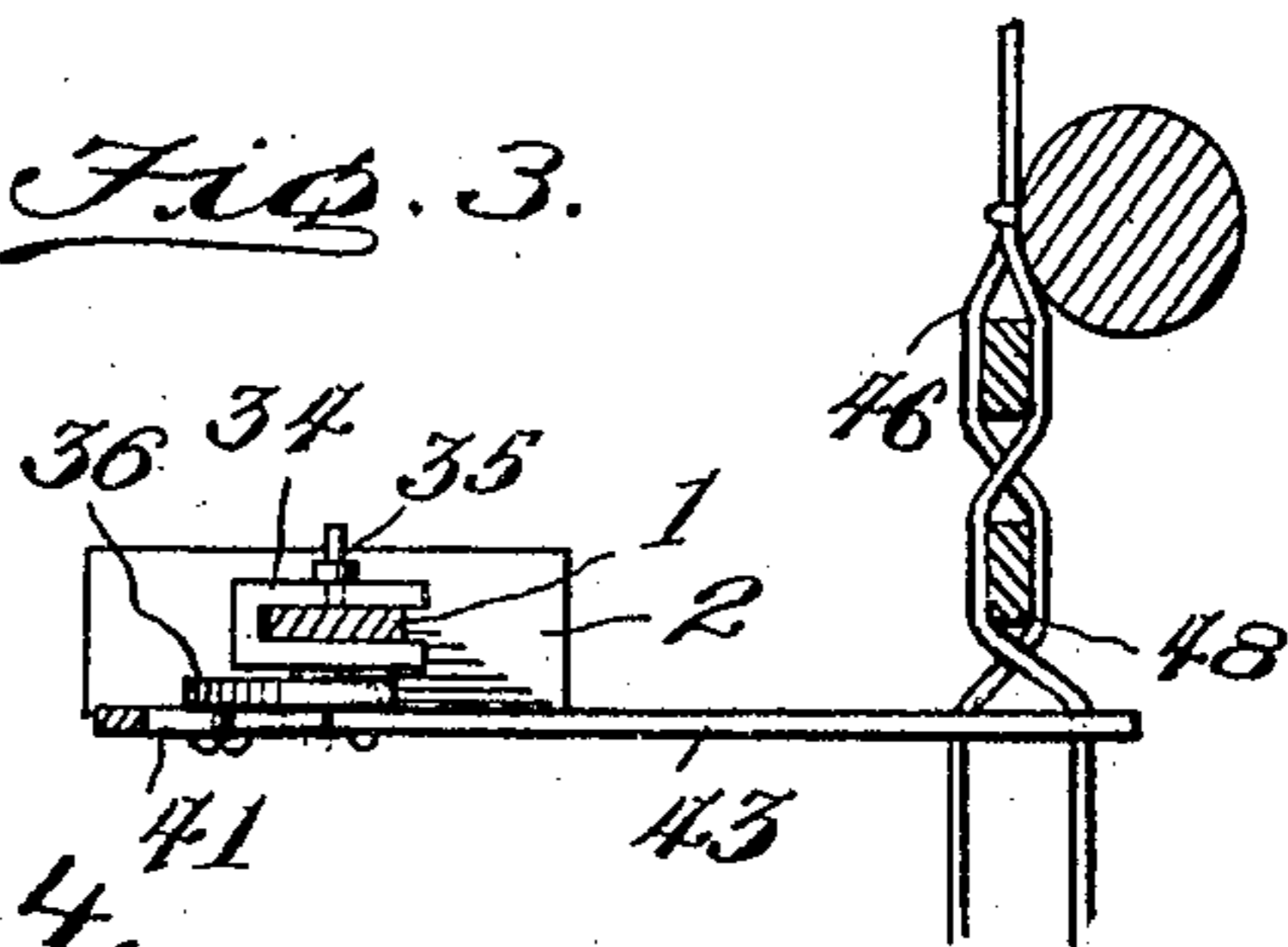
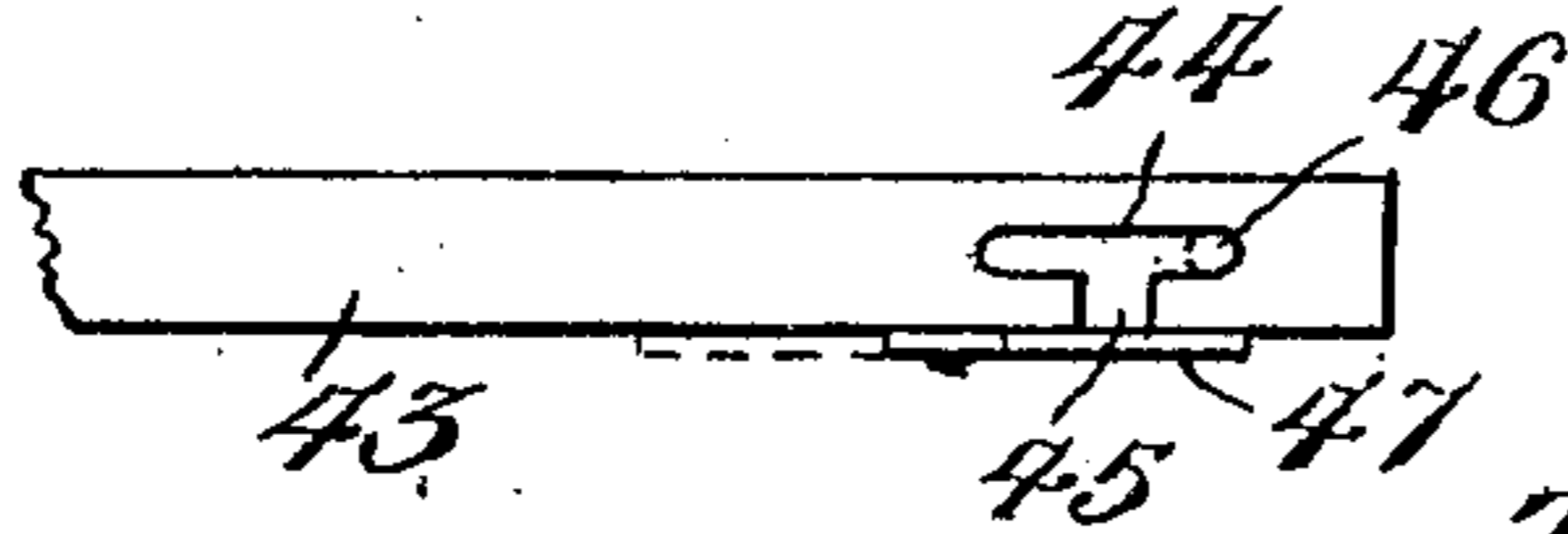


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Theodor Poese

Witnesses

J. T. L. Wright,
C. Bradley.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR POESE, OF NEW HAVEN, MISSOURI.

FENCE-MAKING ATTACHMENT FOR COMBINATION-TOOLS.

No. 916,780.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 30, 1909.

Application filed October 8, 1907. Serial No. 396,493.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR POESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of Franklin and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fence-Making Attachments for Combination-Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a fence making attachment for a combination tool adapted for use as a lifting jack, stump puller, wire stretcher, wrench and the like.

The invention has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction and operation of combination tools so as to be comparatively easy and inexpensive to manufacture, readily manipulated and adjusted for the various operations, and effective in use.

A still further object is the provision of an attachment whereby the device may be employed for making a fence of that character in which pickets are interwoven with strings of wire.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one of the embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a side view of the tool with the fence-making attachment applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 7—7, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 8—8, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view of one of the heddles of the fence weaving attachment.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the standard of the combination tool which is secured at its lower end to a base 2 and is provided at its upper end with a handle 3. Movable longitudinally of the standard are upper and lower runners 6 and 7 respectively, each runner being provided with a passage through which the standard extends and pivoted on each runner is a clamping dog 9 that is adapted to engage serrations 11 in one of the surfaces of the standard 1 so as to prevent the runners from slipping under strain when the tool is used for lifting, stretching

wire, pulling stumps or the like. The runners are operatively connected by means of a link 40 which is in turn operatively connected with a lever 20 that is adapted to oscillate for working the runners along the standard. The operative connections between the runners and lever do not constitute an essential part of the present invention so that a detail illustration and description thereof is deemed to be unnecessary.

On the standard 1 are U-shaped blocks 34, Fig. 3, that are rigidly secured to the standard adjacent the ends thereof by thumb screws 35, and mounted on each block is an oscillating plate 36 that swings on a pivot 37. The lower runner 7 is provided with an aperture 38 which is adapted to register with an aperture 39 in the standard 1 so as to receive a pin 40, Figs. 1 and 3, so as to lock the lower runner on the standard. Pivotaly connected with the oscillating plates 36 are links 41 that have their ends pivoted at 42 to the operating lever 20 so that as the lever is worked up and down, the plates 36 will be oscillated simultaneously in the same direction, and to permit of the free movement of the lever, the link 14 is disconnected from the upper runner, as shown. Attached to each oscillating plate at points above and below its pivot 37 are heddles 43 which move longitudinally and alternately in opposite directions. The outer end of each heddle has a slot 44 that is provided with a mouth 45 for receiving one of the wires of the fence and the mouth 45 is normally closed by a keeper 47.

In building a fence, the posts are planted in the usual manner and two pairs of wires strung from post to post suitably close to the ground and adjacent the tops of the posts. The wires are inserted in the slots 44 of the heddles and the device is set up on the ground as shown in Fig. 1. The operating lever is then actuated, as for instance, to the dotted line position so as to move the upper heddles to the right and the lower heddles to the left, so as to spread the wires 46 of each pair for the reception of a picket 48 which is inserted vertically between the wires. The device is then moved laterally a short distance and the lever 20 depressed for reversing the heddles so as to thereby cross the wires 46 and again spread them for the insertion of another picket. In this way, a fence can be quickly and economically constructed.

From the foregoing description, taken in

connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:—

1. The combination of a standard having a central opening and upper and lower openings, an operating lever, a fulcrum pin in the central opening for the lever, a plurality of pairs of heddles, oscillatory devices to each of which a pair of heddles is hingedly connected, pivot pins in the upper and lower openings on which the devices oscillate, and elements connecting the lever with all of said devices.

2. The combination of a standard, a lever fulcrumed directly on the standard, separate sets of heddles mounted on the standards at points above and below the lever, links hingedly connected with the lever, oscillatory devices between the links and heddles for operating the latter, and means for detachably and pivotally mounting the devices directly on the standard.

3. The combination of a standard, a runner slidably mounted thereon, means for

securing the runner in fixed position, a lever fulcrumed on the runner, links detachably connected with the lever, oscillatory members mounted on the standard at points above and below the runner and connected with the links, and a pair of heddles secured to each member.

4. The combination of a standard having an aperture at a point intermediate its ends, a runner provided with an aperture, a pin passing through the apertures of the standard and runner for securing the latter in fixed position, a lever fulcrumed on the runner, a pair of links hingedly connected with the lever, clamping blocks secured to the standard at points above and below the runner, oscillatory members mounted on the blocks, and heddles pivotally connected with each member.

5. The combination of a standard, oscillatory members pivotally mounted thereon, a pair of heddles pivotally connected with the members at points above and below the pivots of the latter, each heddle having a T-shaped slot, a keeper for closing the slot, and means carried by the standard and connected with the members for oscillating the latter.

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

THEODOR POESE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. NIEMEYER,
HENRY VOLTMANN.