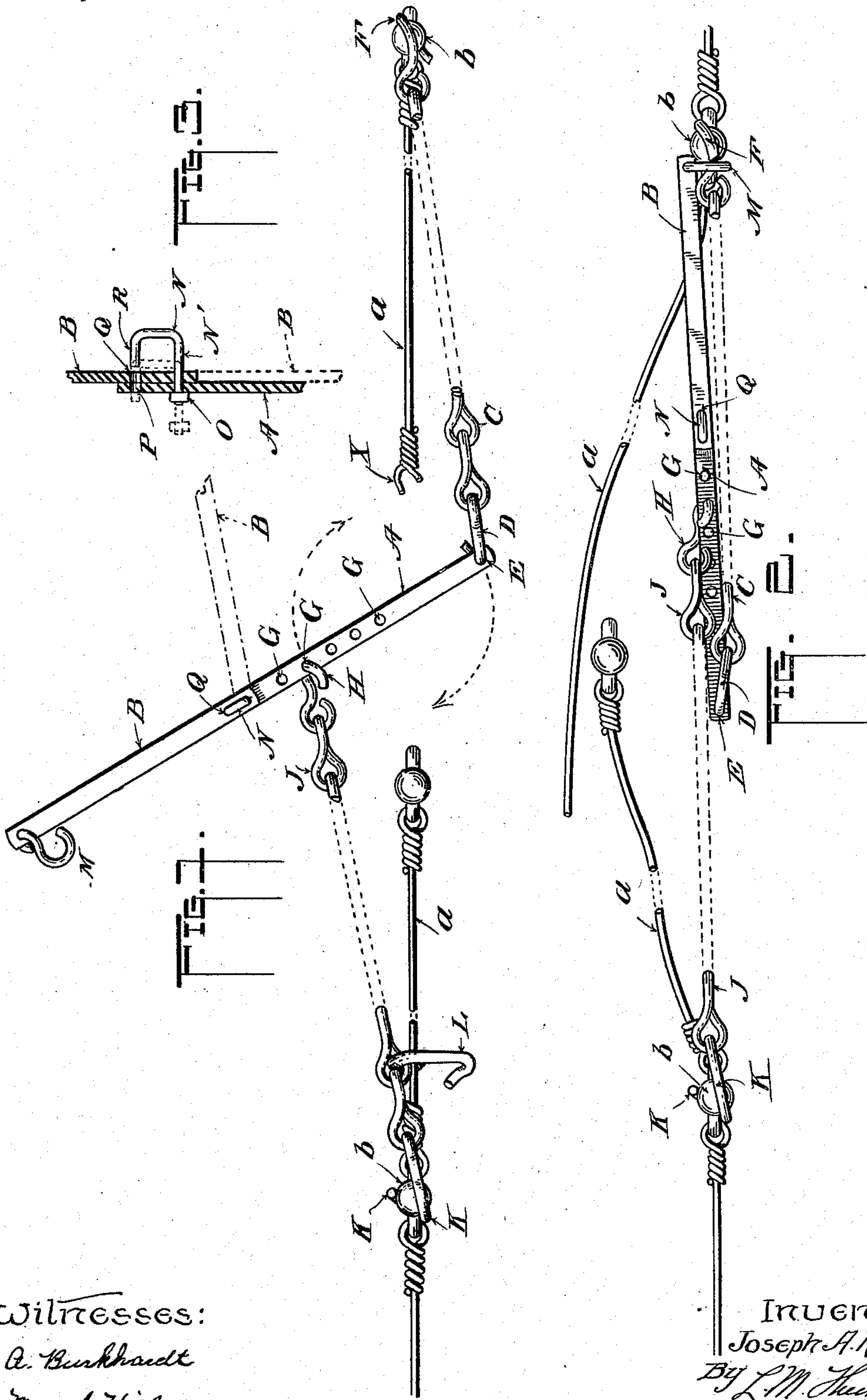


DEVICE FOR STRETCHING WIRES  
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**930,382.**

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.



Witnesses:  
A. Burkhardt  
Maud Keller.

Inventor  
Joseph A. Hamp,  
By L. M. Threlow,  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. KAMP, OF METAMORA, ILLINOIS.

## DEVICE FOR STRETCHING WIRES.

No. 930,382.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed June 19, 1908. Serial No. 439,329.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. KAMP, citizen of the United States, residing at Metamora, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Stretching Wires; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a device for stretching wires.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient device for attachment to the broken ends of a check-row wire by which said wire may be stretched so that its said ends may be readily spliced. When a check-row wire which has been stretched across a field has become broken it is necessary, in order to repair the break, to cross the field and release one of the secured ends so that the ends at the break can be lapped. The farmer must then retrace his steps to the planter, splice the wire, again cross the field to stretch and secure the wire and once again retrace his steps to the planter to continue his work. My purpose is to provide a portable device, which can be carried on the planter, that can be utilized to bring the broken ends of the wire together so that they may be spliced as already described without the necessity of leaving the place where the wire has parted or of crossing and recrossing the field to attend to the wire.

In the appended drawing; Figure 1 is an elevation of my device showing its connection with the parted ends of the check-row wire. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the device in a different position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of a lever showing a pivotal connection and lock.

A and B indicate a lower and upper lever-section. Attached to the lower end of the said section A is a chain C the attachment being made by means of a link or hook D, one end of which passes through a hole E in said lower end. Said chain is preferably three or four feet in length and at its free end is a hook F adapted to hook upon one of the bottoms or tappets *b* of the check-row wire indicated by *a*. The lever A is provided near the middle of its length with a series of holes G with any one of which a hook H is adapted to engage; said hook being carried by a chain J whose other end carries a hook

K corresponding to the hook F just described.

The manner of using the device is as follows: When the check-row wire becomes broken the ends are picked up and the hooks F and K of the chains C and J respectively are hooked upon the wire behind one of the buttons or tappets of said ends, substantially as shown in the figures. Any amount of pull necessary to take up the slack in the wire may now be had by having the lever occupy substantially the position shown in Fig. 1. Though not so shown, the hooks F, K may pass through the eyes of the tappets or through the loops formed in the wire. Such an arrangement would prevent the said hooks slipping and accidentally losing their hold. The chains C and J may be made of any desired length and it is preferable to have them of such a length that their hooks may engage the tappets some distance from the broken ends of the wire so that when drawn together said ends may be easily manipulated; this being clear by a study of Fig. 2. By having intermediate hooks attached to one or the other or both of the chains there being one shown at L on the chain J, an adjustment can be made that will permit the lever to occupy a position that will admit of the proper leverage.

In Fig. 2 the lever after having been carried over in a direction to draw the ends of the wire together lies substantially parallel to the wire and the chains. A hook M at the free end of the upper section of the lever is hooked around the chain C where it will be held stretched while the wire is being spliced.

Usually the wire becomes broken at a bend or loop for instance as shown in Fig. 1 at X. When splicing the ends it is only necessary to remove the broken part and pass the wire through the tappet and twist it upon itself. Upon removing the stretching device the work of the planter can proceed; the splicing operation only having consumed a few minutes. The series of holes G in the lever admit of any adjustment of the chain J through its hook H so that any desired leverage may be had and also that some latitude may be had in stretching the device with regard to the amount of slack to be taken up.

I have provided for folding the two lever-sections together as indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 3 and to this end I employ a staple, indicated by N which has two ex-



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tremities of unequal length. The longest extremity N' extends through both sections and has a head O. In the extremity of the section A is a hole P and in section B is a corresponding hole Q for receiving the short extremity R of the staple N. With said short extremity withdrawn as in Fig. 3 the sections may be folded together by swinging upon the long extremity N' of the staple. When the holes P, Q are in register the short end R can be slipped into them as shown in dotted lines thereby locking the sections relatively. This construction is employed so that the device may be folded up so as to occupy but a small space and so that it can be stored away in the tool box if desired.

My device may be used for stretching wires of all kinds as well as check-row wires, such, for instance, as barbed wire and the like and any means for the attachment of the chain may be used in the place of the hooks F, K as will be best suited to the work in hand and I may otherwise change my device as I see fit since I do not wish to be confined to the particular construction shown and described.

Having clearly set forth my invention, I claim:—

1. In a wire stretching device the combination of a lever comprising two portions, such portions having pivoted relation, a device comprising two substantially parallel limbs one of which extends through the portions to constitute the pivot of the portions and adapted to shift laterally therein, there being a hole in each portion adapted to be brought into register with each other, the other limb of the device adapted to enter the said holes to hold the portions relatively rigid, two members attached to one of the portions but separated from one another, and a hook at the free end of each member.

2. In a wire stretching device the combination of a lever comprising two portions, such portions having pivoted relation, a device comprising two substantially parallel limbs one of which extends through the portions to constitute the pivot of the portions and adapted to shift laterally therein, there being a hole in each portion adapted to be brought into register with each other, the other limb of the device adapted to enter the said holes to hold the portions relatively

rigid, two members attached to one of the portions but separated from one another, a hook at the free end of each member, and a supplementary hook near the free end of one of said members.

3. In a wire stretching device the combination of a lever comprising two portions, such portions having pivoted relation, a device comprising two substantially parallel limbs one of which extends through the portions to constitute the pivot of the portions, and adapted to shift laterally therein, there being a hole in each portion adapted to be brought into register with each other, the other limb of the device adapted to enter the said holes to hold the portion relatively rigid, a hook at the free end of one of the portions, two members attached to the other portion but separated from one another, and a hook at the free end of each member.

4. In a wire stretching device the combination of a lever comprising two portions, such portions having pivoted relation, a device comprising two substantially parallel limbs one of which extends through the portions to constitute the pivot of the portions, and adapted to shift laterally therein, there being a hole in each portion adapted to be brought into register with each other, the other limb of the device adapted to enter the said holes to hold the portions relatively rigid, a hook at the free end of one of the portions, two members attached to the other portion but separated from one another, a hook at the free end of each member, and a supplementary hook near the free end of one of said members.

5. A lever arm of two sections adapted to pivot one upon another, a U-shaped member having a long and a short extremity, the long extremity extending through the adjacent ends of the lever and forming the pivot thereof and provided with a stop at that extremity, there being a hole in each adjacent lever extremity to register with one another, the short extremity of said member adapted to enter both holes of said lever.

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

JOSEPH A. KAMP.

Witnesses:

L. M. THURLOW,  
A. KEITHLEY.