

(No Model.)

W. COOK & C. E. BURT.  
MACHINE FOR WEAVING FENCES.

No. 342,069.

Patented May 18, 1886.

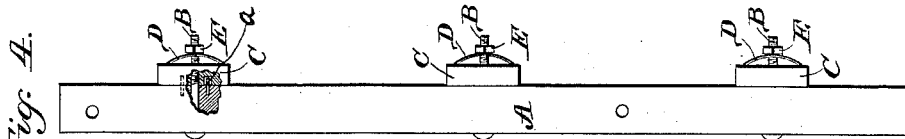


Fig. 4.

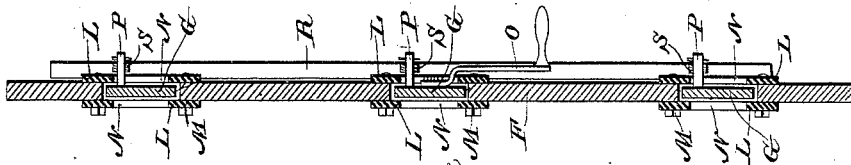


Fig. 3.

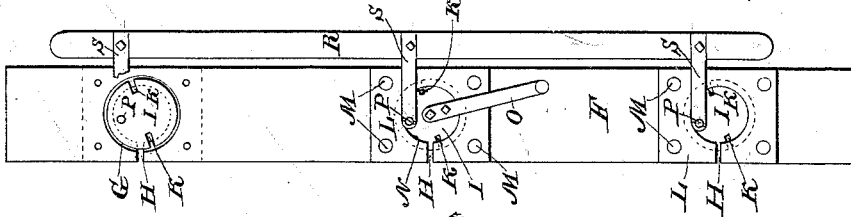
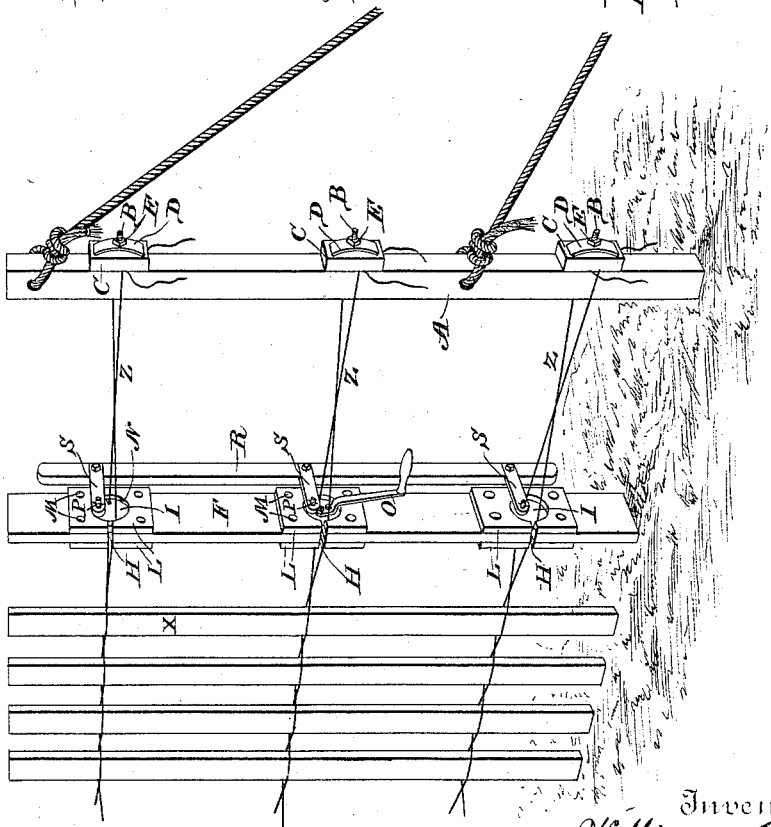


Fig. 2.



*Fig. 1.*

Witnesses

Bray C. Bowen.  
J. W. Lawrence

Inventors,

William Cook,  
Charles E. Burt:

By their Attorneys

C. A. Howells

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM COOK AND CHARLES EMBRY BURT, OF NEW LISBON, INDIANA.

## MACHINE FOR WEAVING FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,069, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed April 1, 1886. Serial No. 197,458. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM COOK and CHARLES EMBRY BURT, citizens of the United States, residing at New Lisbon, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Weaving Fences, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in machines for weaving fences; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence-weaving machine embodying our improvements arranged in position for operation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with one of the plates removed to disclose the disk. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the tension-bar.

A represents the tension-bar, which is supported in a vertical position by suitable guy-ropes attached to a stake, which is driven in the ground, the tension-bar being located at one corner of the proposed fence. Through the said bar is passed a series of bolts, B, and on the said bolts are secured a number of blocks, C. Pins *a* project from the bar A and enter openings made in the opposing sides of the blocks C, to prevent the said blocks from turning on the bolts B.

D represents flat tension-springs, which are provided with central openings, through which the outer ends of the bolts B are passed, and the ends of the said springs bear against the rear sides of the blocks C. Clamping-nuts E are screwed on the rear threaded ends of the bolts, and by turning the said nuts the springs may be caused to bear against the blocks C with any desired pressure, and cause the said blocks to clamp the wires Z, which are passed between the said blocks and the rear side of the tension-bar, with any desired tension.

F represents a board, which forms the frame of the machine, and the said board is provided with a suitable number of openings, G. Slots H extend from one side of each of the said openings G to the adjacent outer edge of the

board F. In the said openings G are located a series of circular disks, I, which are provided on opposite sides with notches K, and the said disks are secured in the openings G by means of clamping-plates L, which are secured on opposite sides of the board F by means of bolts M. The openings N in the clamping-plates are of less diameter than the openings G in the board, whereby the plates L form flanges for the board, which bear on opposite sides of the disks I and permit the latter to be rotated in the openings G and prevent them from becoming accidentally removed therefrom. The clamping-plates L are provided with slots *l*, which align with the slots H of the board and communicate with the openings N. To the central disk is secured a crank, O, and from one side of each disk projects a stud, P.

R represents a connecting-bar, which is provided with a series of arms, S, which extend from one side of the said bar and have openings at their outer ends to receive the studs P of the disks. Suitable linchpins are passed through transverse openings made in the outer ends of the studs P, and thereby secure the arms S thereto.

The operation of our invention is as follows: The wires Z of the fence are stretched from the tension-bar in pairs in the usual manner, and the disks are turned so as to cause one of the notches of each disk to register with the slot in the side of the board, and thereby permit one of the wires of each pair to be moved inwardly into engagement with one of the disks, and the latter are then caused to move through half a rotation by turning the crank O through half a circle, thereby causing the remaining notches of the disks to align with the slots on one side of the board and permit the remaining wire of each pair to be caught into the disks. The wires are thus spread apart in a horizontal line by the disks, as will be readily understood, and one of the pickets X is inserted vertically between the said wires. The board F is then moved for a suitable distance on the wires, and the disks are caused to move through half a circle, thereby twisting the wires behind the picket. Another picket is then inserted between the wires, the disks

rotated in the opposite directions, so as to twist the wires behind it, as before, and so on until the fence is completed.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination, with the board or frame F, having the openings G, of the disks I in the said openings, and provided with the studs P, the connecting-bar having the arms connected to the studs, and the crank attached to one of the disks for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the board or frame F, having the openings G, the disks I in the

said openings, and the clamping-plates L, having the openings N, of smaller diameter than the openings G, and secured on opposite sides of the board or frame for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM COOK.  
CHARLES EMRY BURT.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. WISEHART,  
CORNELIUS RATLIFF.