

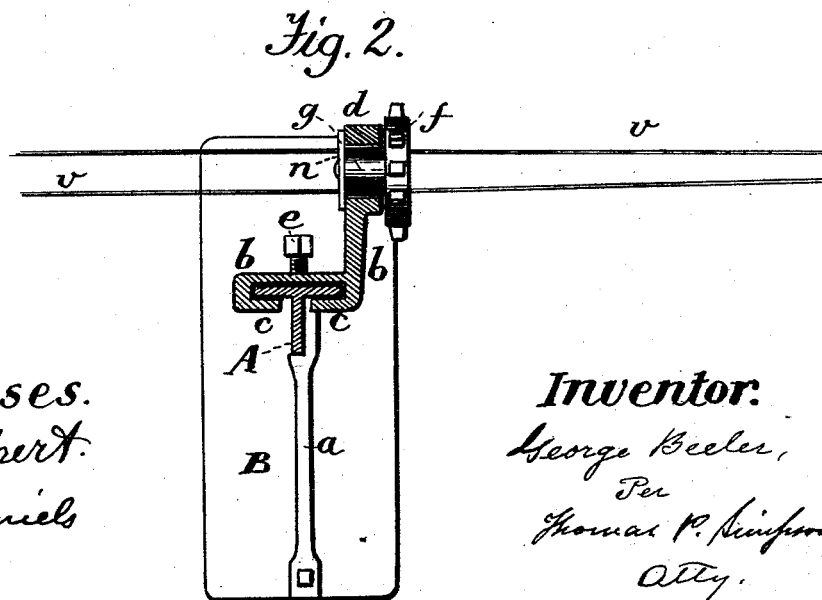
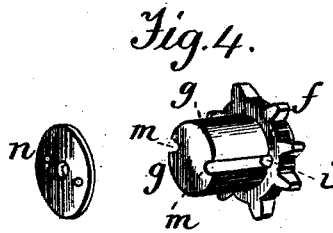
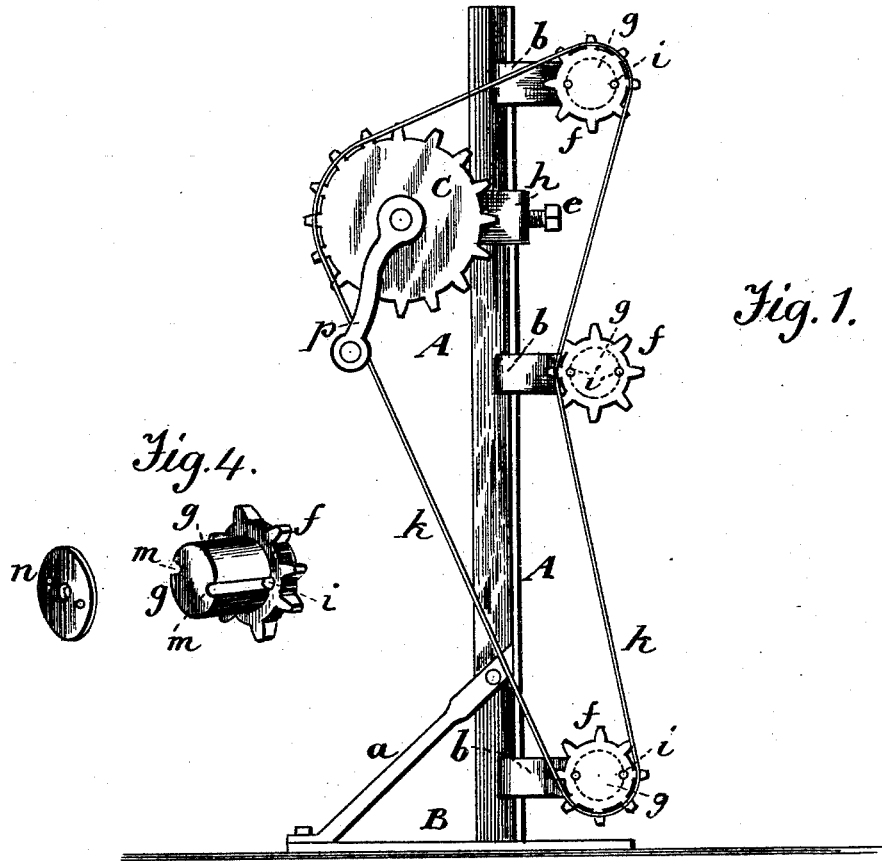
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. BEELER.
SLAT AND WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

No. 489,139.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
H. A. Daniels

Inventor.
George Beeler,
Per
Thomas P. Winiford,
Atty.

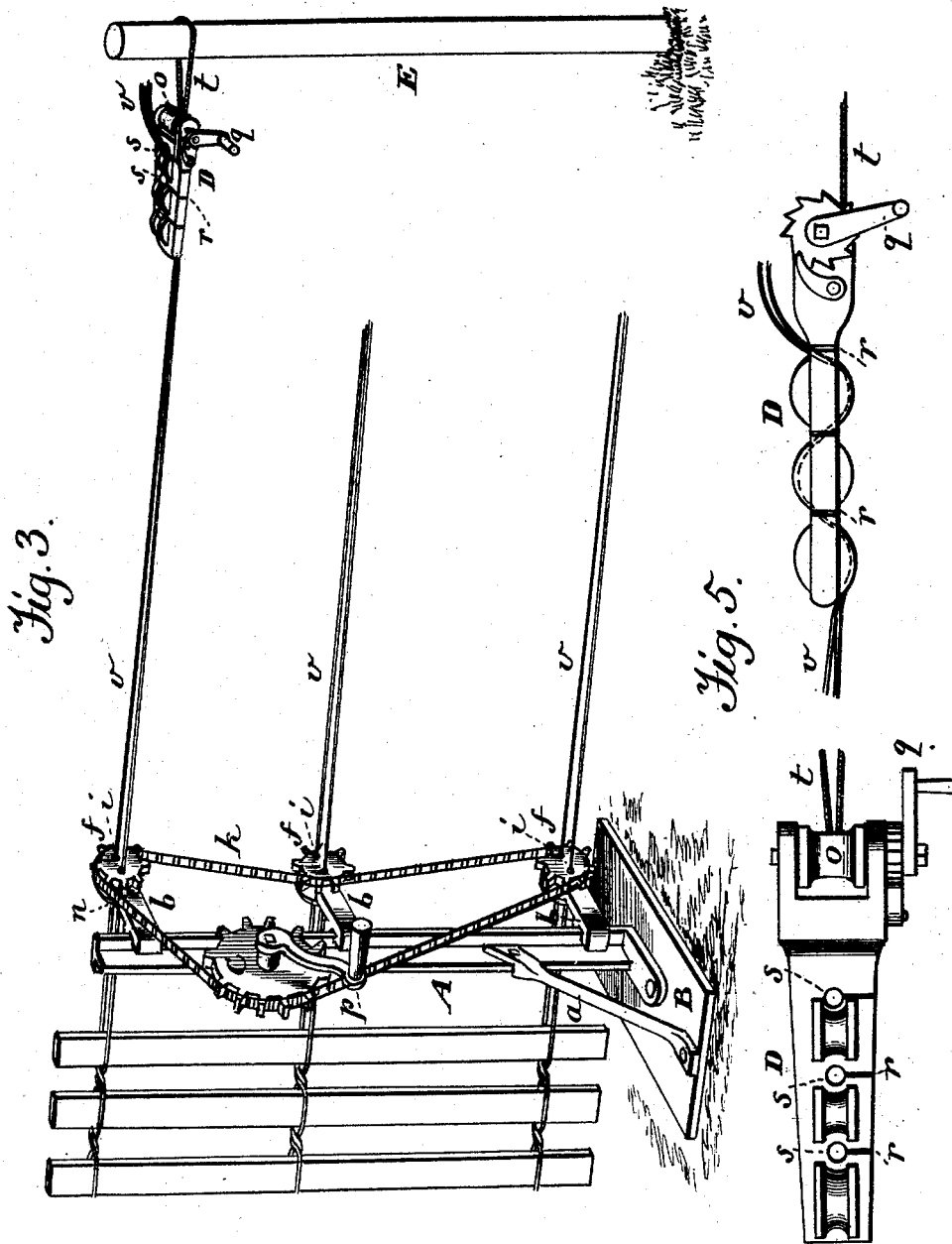
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. BEELER.
SLAT AND WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

No. 489,139.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
H. A. Daniels

Inventor.
George Beeler
Per
Thomas P. Simpson
Atty -

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BEELER, OF GARLINGTON, KANSAS.

SLAT-AND-WIRE-FENCE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,139, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed July 23, 1892. Serial No. 440,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BEELER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Garlington, in the county of Franklin and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fencing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to fencing machines, such as are used in the construction of fences having wooden palings or pickets secured by wire; and the invention consists in certain improvements in the details of such machines, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 represents a side view of the main standard with the twisting heads and other details of my improved fencing machine. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan. Fig. 3 illustrates the invention applied. Fig. 4 illustrates the twisting heads—Fig. 5 illustrates the wire stretchers in plan and side views.

A designates the main standard of the machine, mounted on a base B and provided with a brace *a*. The standard A is made T-form in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 2, and to said standard are adjustably secured several horizontal arms *b*, three of said arms being shown. Each of the arms *b* is provided with a clamp which has lips *c*, formed to fit on the standard A, and a set-screw *e*, so that the arm may be moved along on the standard and secured thereto at any desired elevation. Each arm *b* is also provided with a ring *d* which forms a holder and bearing for a twisting head, one of such heads being carried by each of said arms. Each of the twisting heads is formed substantially of a toothed wheel *f* with a cylindrical projection *g* extending from one side, the said wheel having perforations *i* and the projection *g* having opposite grooves *m* formed therein, which grooves are in line with said perforations. The cylindrical projection *g* is passed into the ring *d* and is loosely secured therein by means of a disk *n* fastened thereto so that the twisting head may turn freely in its bearing.

C indicates a toothed wheel which is carried by and has its bearing in an arm *h* which is similar in construction to the arm *b*, being provided with a clamp and adjustably secured in a similar manner to the standard

A. The wheel C is provided with a crank *p* and is connected with the gearing of the twisting heads by chain belting *k*. The said wheel C is made enough larger than the wheels of the twisting heads, so that one revolution of wheel C causes two revolutions of each twisting head, thus making two twists of the wires which are passed through the grooves and perforations in the heads.

D indicates the wire stretchers from which the wires are fed to the machine, one of these stretchers being in position opposite to each twisting head and removably connected with a post E. Each of said stretchers consists of a short bar or block in one end of which is mounted a grooved roller *o* on a short shaft or bolt on one end of which is a crank *q*. Several apertures *s* are made in the stretcher on its center line, and between said apertures the said block is rounded or made bulging, as shown, and grooved to facilitate the passage of the wires through the block, from which the said wires are passed to and through the twisting head. Each of the stretchers has slits *r* made in one side, connecting with the apertures *s* so that the wires may be slipped sidewise into said apertures. A looped cord *t* is fastened to the roller *o* of each stretcher for readily connecting the latter with a post E as shown, the tension of the wires being regulated by turning the crank *q* to wind the cord *t* on the roller *o*. As each of the palings is placed between the wires, the wheel C is turned once around, and through the connection of the chain belting with the twisting heads, the latter are turned twice around causing two twists of the wires; and in order to keep the wires in proper position, the wheel C is turned alternately in opposite directions.

I claim—

A standard for the support of fence-wire twistors having a T-form in cross-section, an arm having a holder ring *d* at one end and clamping lips *c* at the other; whereby it may conveniently carry a twister head and allow said head to be adjusted vertically on the standard by means of a set-screw.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE BEELER.

Witnesses:

ISAAC EATON,
ROBERT DOAK.