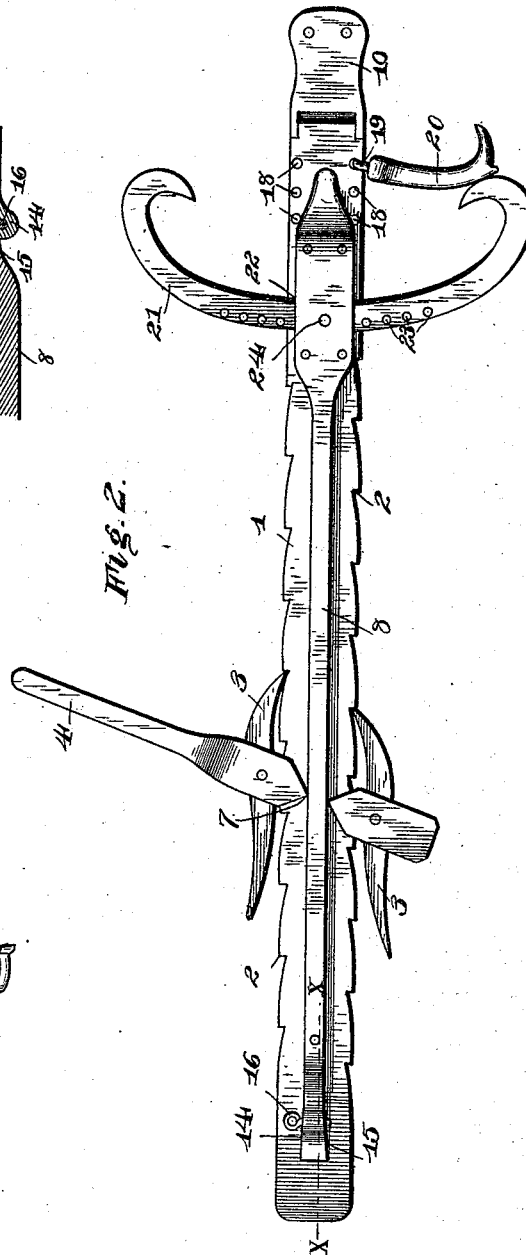
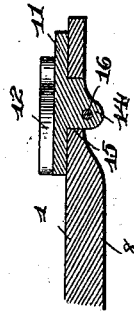
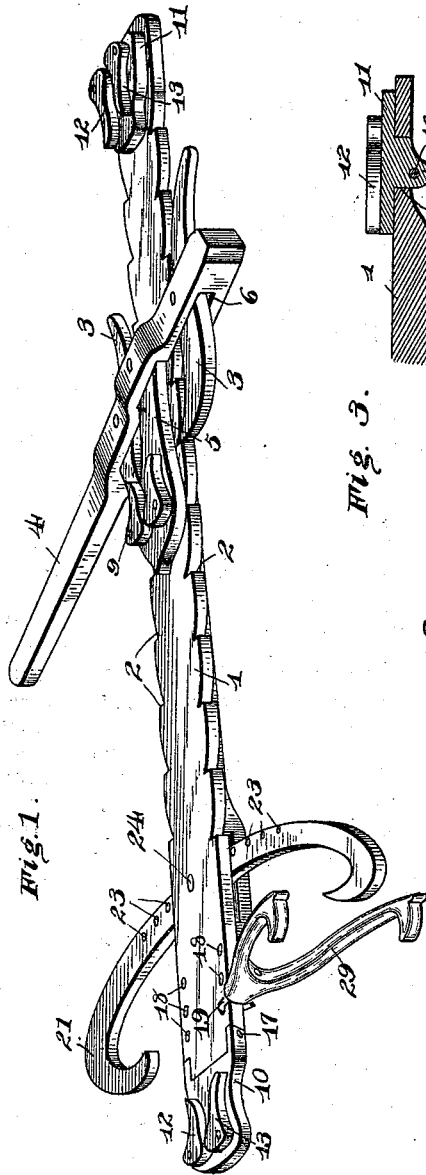


(No Model.)

T. WEESE.
WIRE STRETCHER.

No. 492,078.

Patented Feb. 21, 1893.



Witnesses

Charles Ford
J. H. Riley

Inventor

T. Weese.

By *his* Attorneys,

Cadnow & Co

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TOLBERT WEESE, OF LARKIN, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
D. S. HENCKS & SON, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-STRETCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,078, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed September 6, 1892. Serial No. 445,181. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TOLBERT WEESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Larkin, in the county of Jackson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Wire-Stretcher, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in wire stretchers.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of wire stretchers, and to provide one adapted to be attached to either side of a post to stretch wire across the same, and capable of being connected to the ends of a broken wire to stretch the broken portion to enable the same to be fastened together.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire stretcher constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of securing the detachable clamp to the rack-bar.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a rack bar provided at opposite sides with ratchet teeth 2 arranged at intervals, the teeth on one side being disposed opposite the intervals of the teeth on the other side; and the said ratchet teeth are engaged by oppositely disposed pawls 3 of a lever 4 which is mounted on the rack bar, and is adapted to carry the pawls alternately into engagement with the ratchet teeth to advance a pivoted clamp 5 on the rack bar. The lever 4 is provided with a longitudinal opening or slot 6 to receive the rack bar and the pawls, and is provided with a mouth or opening 7 to receive a rib 8 of the rack bar which is strengthened by the said rib. The pivoted clamp 5 consists of an arm pivotally secured to the lever at one end and provided at the opposite end with pivoted cams 9.

The rack bar is provided at its inner end with a hinged clamp 10, and at its outer end

with a removable clamp 11, both of which are provided with pivoted cams 12 and 13. The detachable clamp 11 is provided with a lug 14 which is arranged in an opening 15 of the rack bar and is secured to the latter by a key 16 which passes through a perforation of the lug. The hinged clamp 10 is bifurcated, and is secured to a reduced portion of the rack bar by a pintle 17. The clamps at the ends of the rack bar are adapted to be employed in stretching the broken portions of a wire; and when the wire stretcher is attached to a post the hinged clamp is swung downward to be out of the way. The inner end of the stretcher is provided at each side with a series of perforations 18 adapted to receive an attaching hook 19 which is swiveled to a grappling fork 20 and connects the same adjustably with the rack bar. The arms of the grapple are provided with engaging hooks to take into a post at one side thereof. The other side of the post is engaged by an adjustable double cant hook 21 which is provided at each end with a hook, and which is arranged in a transverse opening 22 of the rack bar. The double cant hook is adjustably secured to the rack bar by means of a series of perforations 23 and a pin 24.

In the operation of the wire stretcher, when the latter is applied to a post, the operating lever 4 and the pivoted clamp carried by the same are advanced toward the outer end of the rack bar, whereby the wire to be stretched is drawn across a post so as to be stapled without any slack, thereby enabling the wires of a fence to be stretched much tighter.

It will be seen that the wire stretcher is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily attached to any sized post at either side thereof, and that it may be readily employed for fastening the ends of a broken wire together.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire stretcher, the combination of a rack bar provided at opposite sides with teeth, an operating lever mounted on the rack bar and provided with pawls engaging the teeth, a clamp carried by the lever, a grapple adjustably connected to the rack bar, and a double cant hook arranged on the rack bar adjacent

to the grapple, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a wire stretcher, the combination of a rack bar having a transverse opening and
5 having a series of perforations on each side, a grappling fork provided with a hook adapted to engage the perforations whereby the grappling fork is adjustably connected to the rack bar, a double cant hook provided with a series
10 of perforations, and a pin securing the cant hook in the transverse opening, substantially as described.

3. In a wire stretcher, the combination of a rack bar provided at opposite sides with teeth
15 and having at each side a series of perforations and provided with a transverse opening, an operating lever mounted on the rack

bar and provided with pawls engaging its teeth, a clamp secured to the lever, a hinged clamp secured to the rack bar at the end adjacent to its perforations, a grappling fork provided with a hook adapted to engage the said perforations, a double cant hook arranged in the transverse opening and provided with perforations, and a pin securing the cant hook in
20 its adjustment, substantially as described. 25

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

TOLBERT WEESE.

Witnesses:

P. M. HUMPHREY,
R. M. SWEANEY.