(No Model.)

J. L. BUTLER.

APPARATUS FOR WIRING WOOD FENCES.

No. 492,323. Patented Feb. 21, 1893.

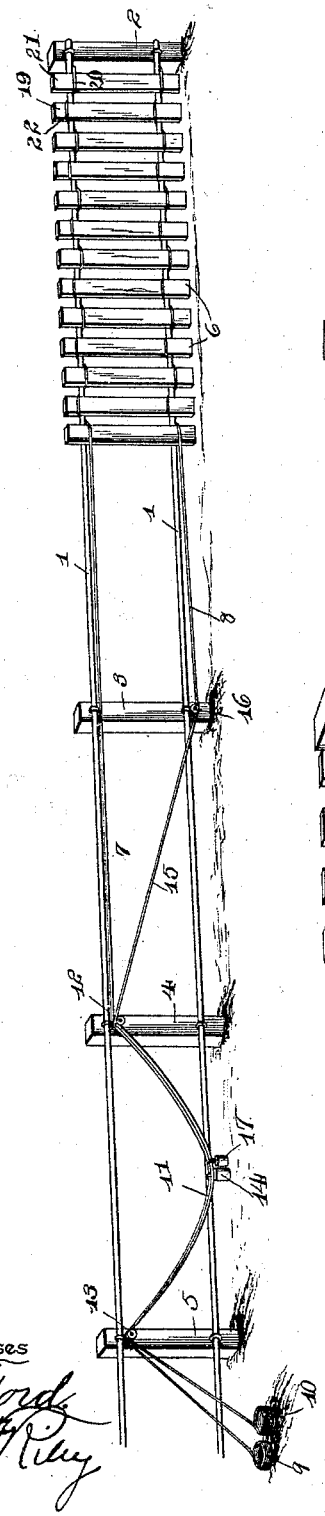

Fig. 1.

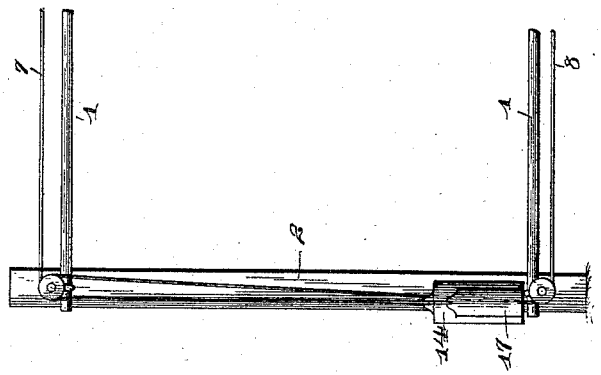

Fig. 3.

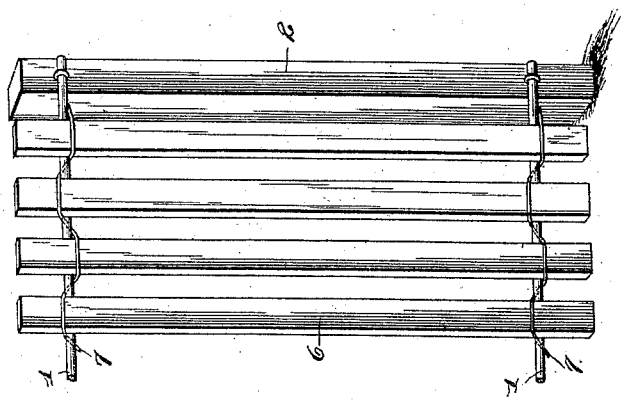

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
C. A. Ford
N. H. Riley

Inventor
James L. Butler.

By his Attorneys,
C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. BUTLER, OF HUNTLEY, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO GEORGE E. BUTLER AND SAMUEL A. HOWARD, OF SAME PLACE.

APPARATUS FOR WIRING WOOD FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,323, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed September 30, 1892. Serial No. 447,390. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Huntley, in the county of Sampson and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Wiring Wood Fences, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in an apparatus for wiring wood fences.

The object of the present invention is to enable wire and wood fences to be rapidly erected in a strong and durable manner at the expenditure of a minimum amount of labor and material.

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 fencing apparatus embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of a portion of the fence. Fig. 3 is an elevation illustrating the arrangement of the tension device at the end of the fence.

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

1, 1 designate horizontal fence wires stretched from a corner post 2 to intermediate posts 3, 4 and 5, and consisting preferably of stout wire and forming a backing or support for palings 6 which are secured near the top and bottom by upper and lower twisting wires 7 and 8 which are passed above and below the horizontal fence wires to form loops for the reception of the palings. The twisting wires are preferably drawn from coils 9 and 10, and the portions of the twisting wires between the posts 3 and 5, constitute upper and lower tension wires which may, if desired, be constructed separate from the twisting wires. The upper twisting wire has its tension wire 11 passing over an upper pulley 12 arranged near the top of the post 4 and over a similar pulley 13 located near the upper end of the post 5, and has suspended from it between the posts 4 and 5, a weight 14 which maintains the upper twisting wire at the desired tension. The lower twisting wire 8 has its tension portion or wire passing under a pulley 16 mounted on the post 3 near the lower end thereof, and the said tension wire 15 extends upward from the pulley 16 over the pulleys 12 and 13, and has suspended from it between the posts 4 and 5 a weight 17 which maintains the lower twisting wire at the proper tension. Both the tension wires are passed several times around the upper pulley 13 to prevent the action of the weights uncoiling the wires.

The fence is constructed by first placing the second slat 19 in first, and then drawing the twisting wire between the slat 19 and the post 2 over and under the fence wire 1, thereby forming an under loop for the first paling 21 and partially forming the upper loop 22 for the second paling. By moving the second paling along the horizontal fence wires toward the first paling, the twisting wire is tightened and all slack is taken up by the weights of the tension wires. This operation is repeated and the third and fourth palings are secured in place; and this manner of twisting together with the arrangement of the tension device, prevents the twisting wire becoming wrapped around the horizontal fence wire between the point of weaving and the coil.

The tension device is so constructed that its elements with the exception of the pulleys and weights, are formed by the parts of the fence, and as the fence is erected the tension device is moved backward by re-arranging the pulleys on other posts. When the end of the fence is reached the lower pulley is arranged at the bottom of the end post and only one upper pulley is employed, and the wires of the tension device pass over the pulleys as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and the weights are secured directly to the ends of the wires.

It will be seen that the fence erected is strong and durable, that its erection is rapid and that in constructing it a minimum amount of material and labor is expended.

What I claim is—

1. A tension device comprising a pair of

supporting posts, upper and lower pulleys arranged on the same, a lower tension wire passing under the lower pulley and over the upper pulleys and designed to form a continuation of a twisting wire, an upper tension wire passing over the upper pulleys and designed to form a continuation of an upper twisting wire, and weights suspended from the wires between the posts and loosely connected with the same, whereby the proper tension may be preserved without requiring a break in a wire, substantially as described.

2. A tension device comprising the supporting posts 3, 4 and 5, the lower pulley 16 arranged near the bottom of the post 3, the upper pulleys 12 and 13 mounted respectively on the posts 4 and 5 near the upper ends of the same, a lower tension wire passing under the lower pulley and over the upper pulleys, the upper tension wire passing over the upper pulleys, said tension wires being designed to form continuations of the twisting wires, and weights suspended from the tension wires and arranged between the posts 4 and 5, substantially as described.

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

JAMES L. BUTLER.

Witnesses:
A. MITCHELL,
A. S. LOCKERMAN.