(No Model.)

I. R. SAUNDERS.

WIRE TWISTER FOR WIRE FENCES.

No. 346,618. Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

Fig. 1.

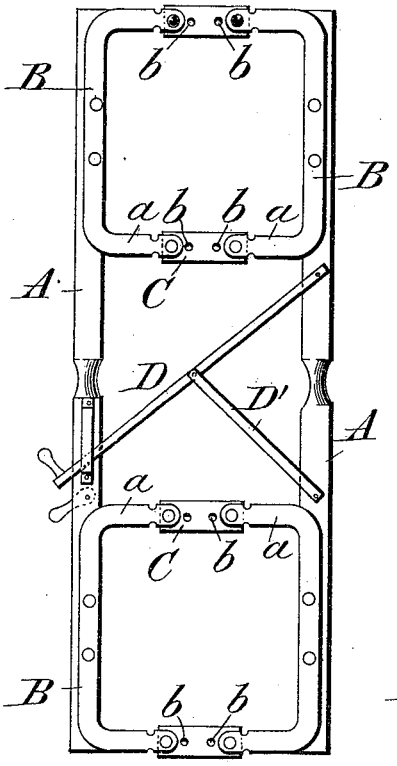

Fig. 2.

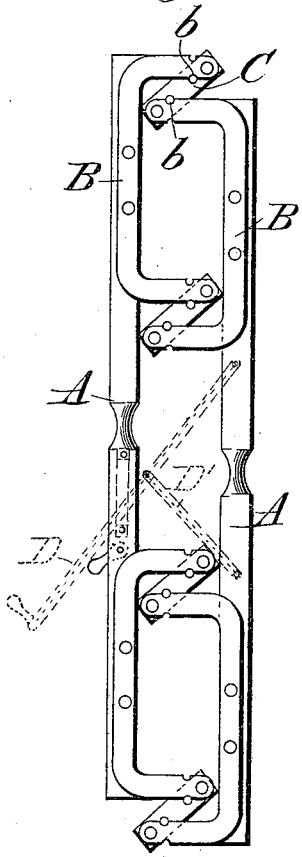

Fig. 3.

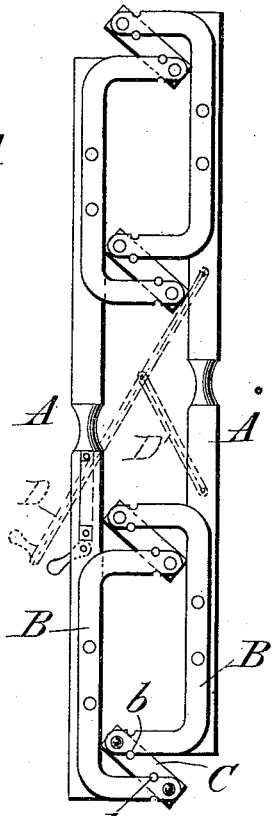

Fig. 4.

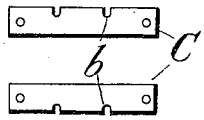

Fig. 5.

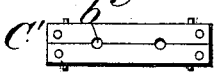

Fig. 6.

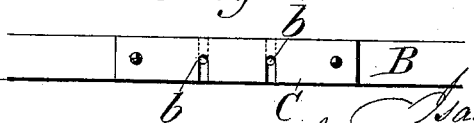

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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WIRE-TWISTER FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,618, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed April 29, 1886. Serial No. 200,540. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC R. SAUNDERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Noah, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Twisters for Wire Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for twisting the wires around the slats or palings of wire fences; and it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved wire-twister, with the parts in their usual position when not operating, and holding two parallel wires of the fence. Fig. 2 is likewise a plan view showing the parts in the position that they are caused to assume in making the first twist for inclosing a slat. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the parts in the position that they will be made to assume in making the second twist for a slat. Fig. 4 shows a modified construction in detail of the biperforated connecting-plates which hold the wires. Fig. 5 is a view showing the parts of this modified form in their normal position. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the plates overlapped, instead of located edgewise against each other, as shown in Fig. 5. Figs. 7 and 8 represent the effect of the operation of the device in inclosing a slat when the parts are in the position of Figs. 2 and 3, respectively.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

My improved wire-twister for wire fences comprises, essentially, two rectangular frames connected by longitudinal bars A A, which serve as handles for operating the device. These frames are composed, first, of metallic strips or bars B, bent at each end to form a right-angled projecting part, *a*, the longer portions of said bars being secured lengthwise to the handles A. Each end of each of the handles, therefore, is provided with one of these semi-squares, attached thereto, the projecting parts *a* of the semi-squares extending toward each other. These parts *a* are connected by means of biperforated strips C, pivoted to them. Instead, however, of having a strip formed with perforations, the construction may be changed to sectional strip C′, (see Figs. 4, 5, and 6,) formed with opposite slots, so that when the sections are placed edgewise together, as shown in Fig. 5, or overlapping, as in Fig. 6, the slots will be coincident and serve as perforations. The sections being secured together removably, they will serve the same purpose in holding the wires as if made solid, and they will give to the device the additional advantage that it may be removed from the stretched wires and carried from the field when desired—an advantage that is wanting when a perforated but otherwise solid connecting-strip is used. It will be apparent that a device thus constructed may, by laying hold of the handles A and moving them in opposite directions, be made at one time to take the position shown in Fig. 3, and at another time, or by a reverse movement, it can be made to take the position shown in Fig. 2.

The operation of the parts of the machine will be as follows: It is first placed upon the wires, which are passed through the perforations in the strips C. Then by an upward motion of one of the handles the two wires will be twisted, for the pivoted connecting-strip will cause the handle to move in a semi-circular path, and the strip C itself being reversed in position the wires will be crossed, as shown in Fig. 3. Immediately before this twist, or between the twist and the end of the twisting-machine, a slat is to be placed. The device is now to be operated by a reverse movement of the handles, which will carry the connecting-strips first back into their normal position, and then into a position where they will be reversed in such a manner that the wires will again be crossed. This time the crossing will take place in front of the paling, as shown in Fig. 2, and the said paling will be tightly held between the twisted wires.

In order to facilitate the manipulation of the device, it is often found convenient to provide

it with extra handles, as shown in Fig. 1, consisting of the two levers D and D′, pivoted to one of the bars A, and likewise to each other, and one of which is longer than the other and passes through a guard on the opposite bar A. The bar A which carries the guard may also be furnished with a handle, as shown. It is obvious, therefore, if one of the bars A is held firm by its handle or otherwise, the other bar may be moved longitudinally by laying hold of the handle D and sliding it within its guard, so that the wires will by this movement be twisted in like manner as if the bars A A were manipulated by laying hold of the rounded middle portions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wire-twister for wire fences, the combination of the longitudinal handles and the rectangular frames secured thereto, each consisting of semi-squares and perforated connecting-strips pivoted to the projecting arms of said semi-squares, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a wire-twister for wire fences, a frame consisting of semi-squares made up of the strip B B and projecting arms *a a*, and the perforated connecting parts pivoted to the arms *a a* of the said semi-squares, substantially as shown and set forth.

3. The combination of the handles A A, strips B B, secured thereto and formed with projecting arms *a a*, and the perforated sectional strip C′, pivoted to the said arms, all arranged and adapted to operate in twisting the wire substantially as specified.

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

ISAAC R. SAUNDERS.

Witnesses:
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