

(No Model.)

I. N. ELLIOTT, J. W. COLLINS & P. A. REID.  
FENCE LINK.

No. 430,177.

Patented June 17, 1890.

FIG. 1.

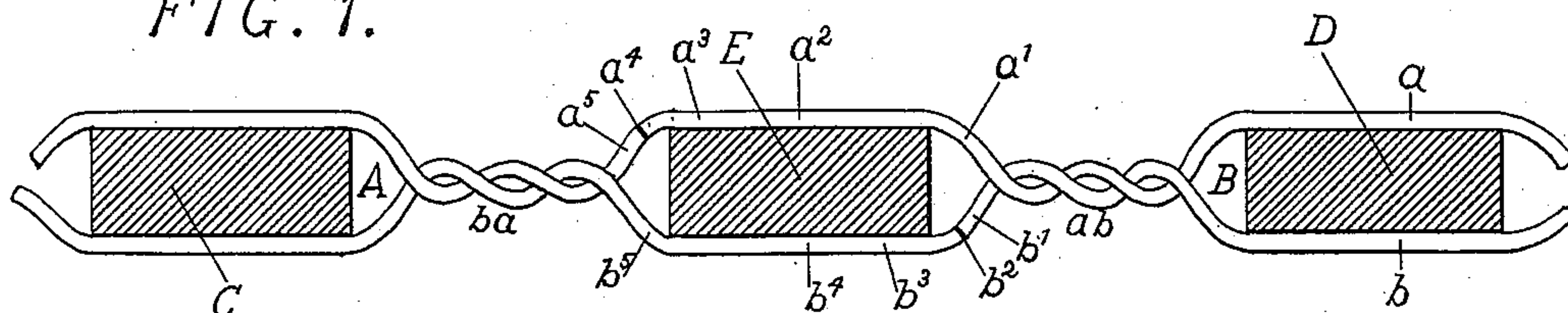


FIG. 2.

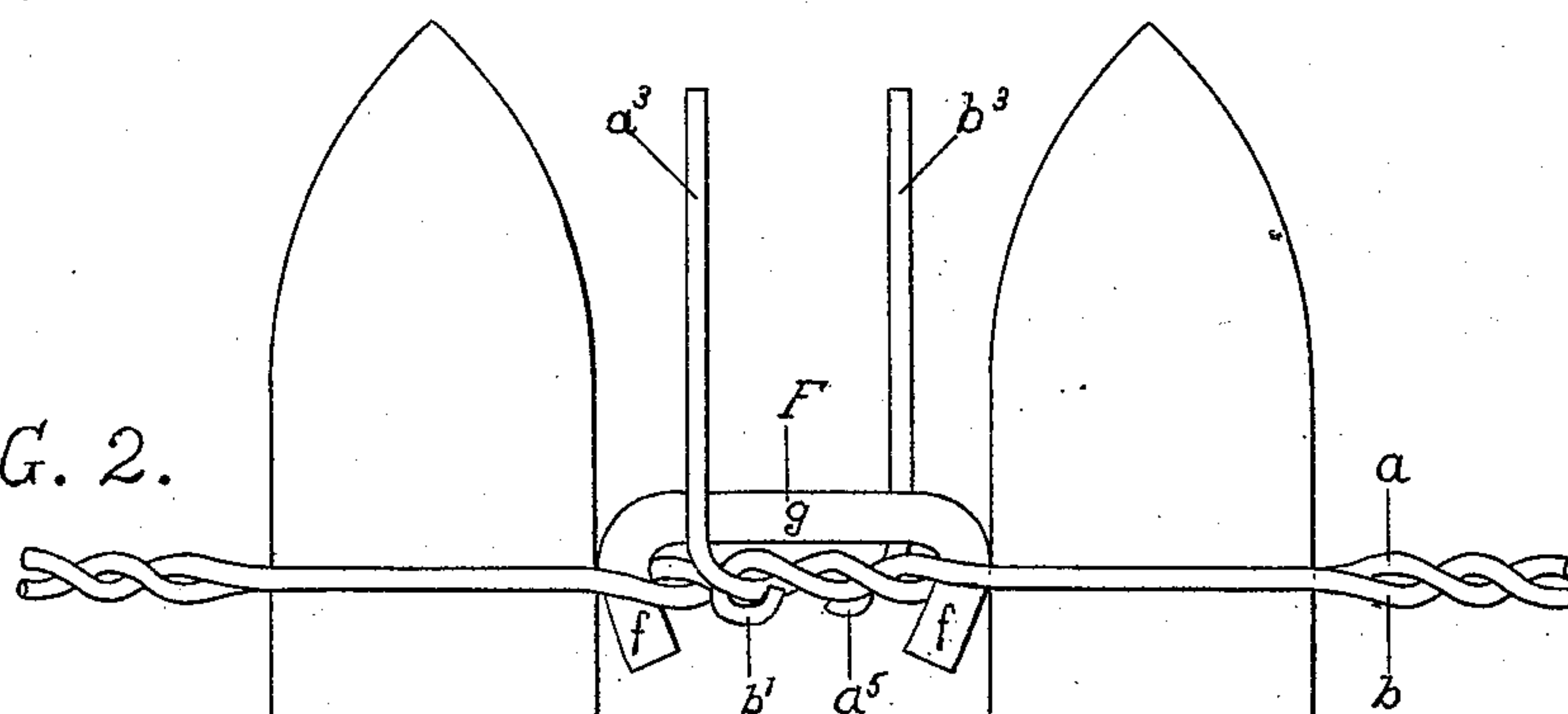
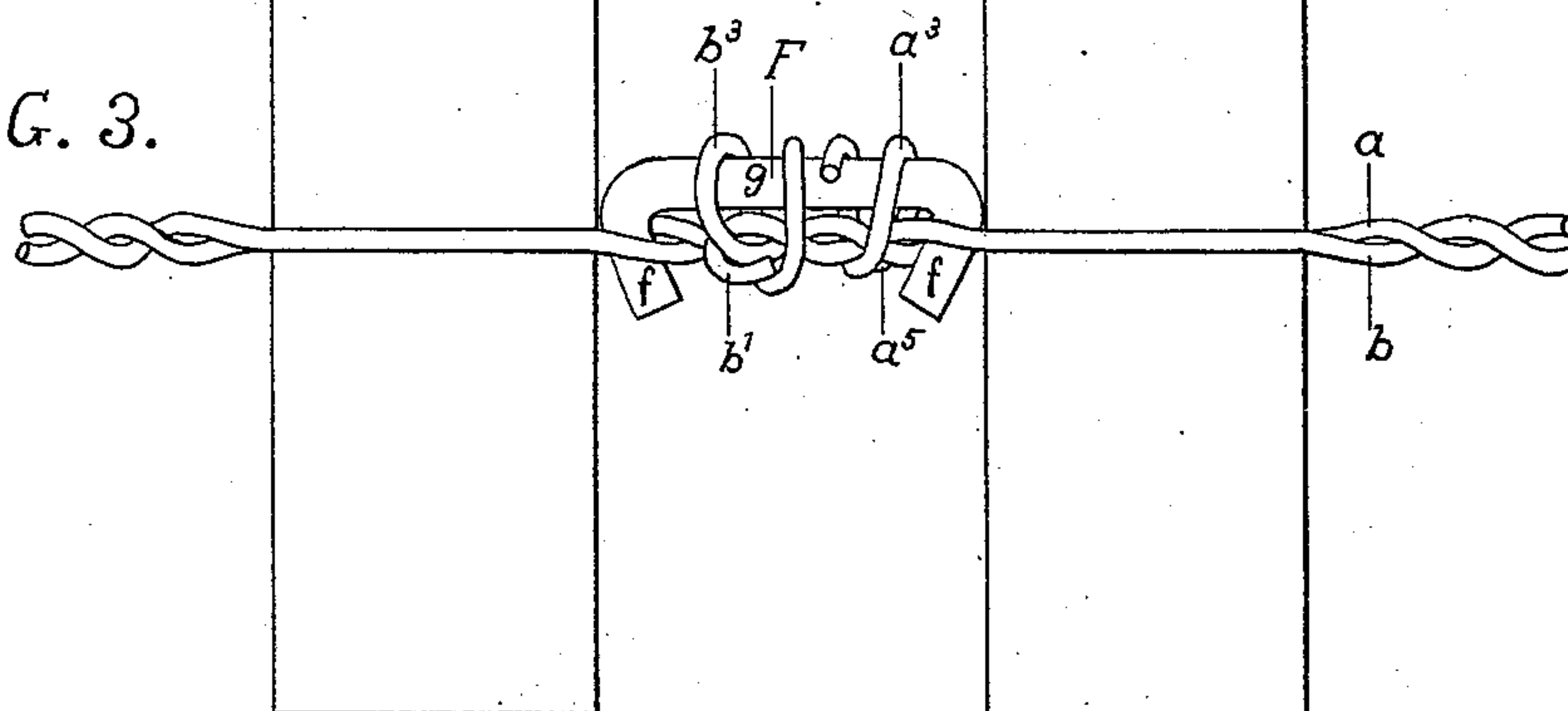


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES.

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## FENCE-LINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,177, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed June 27, 1889. Serial No. 315,825. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ISAAC N. ELLIOTT, JOHN WM. COLLINS, and PETTIS A. REID, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Links, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention is a new article of manufacture, which we have named a Fence-Link, its use being to connect sections of what is usually known as "combination wire and slat fencing" at the cables of the same quickly, cheaply, and effectually, and as an article of manufacture is wholly distinct from that of fencing, as much so as that of nails and staples. Heretofore the connection of two sections of this style of fencing has been accomplished by various methods, always using the contiguous extremities of the sections as the connecting material—such as removing a slat from each extremity of the sections to be joined, discarding one slat, and after arranging the cables properly inserting the remaining slat in the spaces formerly occupied by the two; also, by the cables being tied together in various styles and by nailing the fencing to the post nearest the end, cutting away the overplus, and then nailing the end of the next roll of fencing to the same post, and so on, all of which we have found to be either tedious or wasteful.

In the drawings, Figure 1 gives a ground plan of a section of fencing, showing the points of cutting a section of fencing and the relative position of the parts. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the method of connecting two sections of fencing, with the link in position. Fig. 3 represents a completed connection.

The link F is of a tenacious metal, having a longitudinal shaft *g*, terminating in hooks *ff*, the said hooks preferably, though not necessarily, turned toward each other, resting at an angle of ninety degrees (90°) or less to the plane of the shaft *g*.

As the combination wire and slat fencing is so well known, it is scarcely necessary to

enter into the details of its construction further than to state that it is composed of vertical slats, either metal or wood, bound at intervals by horizontal wires in pairs, usually termed "cables," the said cables embracing the slats and more or less twisted between the slats. In manufacturing this fencing to transport, it is the general custom to make it into rolls, and then when it is to be attached to posts for service these rolls must be connected. The practice in dividing this style of fencing or in discharging the completed rolls from the machines is usually to cut the wires embracing the slats at either of the points  $a'$   $a^2$   $a^4$  and  $b^2$   $b^4$   $b^5$ , Fig. 1, thus removing the slat E, which in a factory may be reused in other fencing, occasioning no waste of slats. It will be observed that if the wires be cut at  $a^4$   $b^2$  there will be left to each of the adjacent sections a long and short part  $a^3$   $b'$  and  $b^3$   $a^5$ . It will also be seen in Fig. 1 that in front and rear, respectively, of the slats C D at each cable or pair of wires are spaces A B, formed by the wires *a b*, twisted wires *ba*, and slat C, and the wires *a b*, twisted wires *ab* and slat D, respectively, which we make use of for the insertion of the hooks *ff* of the link F, thus joining the two sections of fencing together, as shown in Fig. 2. It will be observed that we depend upon the resistance of the twisted wires or cables *ba* and *ab* for the efficacy of the link F; but as a precautionary means we turn back the short arms  $a^5$   $b'$ , forming hooks, Fig. 2, and also wrap the adjacent twists *ab ba* and link F with extensions  $a^3$   $b^3$  to the extent of their length, Fig. 3. By so doing we also prevent the link F being easily or accidentally disengaged.

In using very heavy wires *a b* with numerous twists at *ab ba* it is unnecessary to use the extensions  $a^3$   $b^3$ , so they may be cut away, leaving all the parts as are  $a^5$   $b'$  in either Fig. 1 or 2, which renders the sections easily separated for portable purposes and reunited.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination, with the horizontal cables of fencing, of a metallic link composed of a horizontal body terminating in hooks,



preferably turned toward each other, the said hooks engaging the adjacent cables within openings formed between the members of each cable near its extremity, as specified,  
5 and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the link F, engaging the wires  $a\ b$  within the spaces A B, with the slats C D, the wires  $a\ b$ , embracing the said slats C D, the twisted wires or cables  $ba\ ab$ ,  
10 the short extensions  $a^5\ b'$ , turned back upon the twisted cables  $ba$  and  $ab$ , respectively, forming hooks, and the long extensions  $a^3\ b^3$ ,

embracing or partially embracing the combined link F and twisted cables  $ba$  and  $ab$ , as shown, and for the purpose set forth. 15

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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PETTIS A. REID.

Witnesses:

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