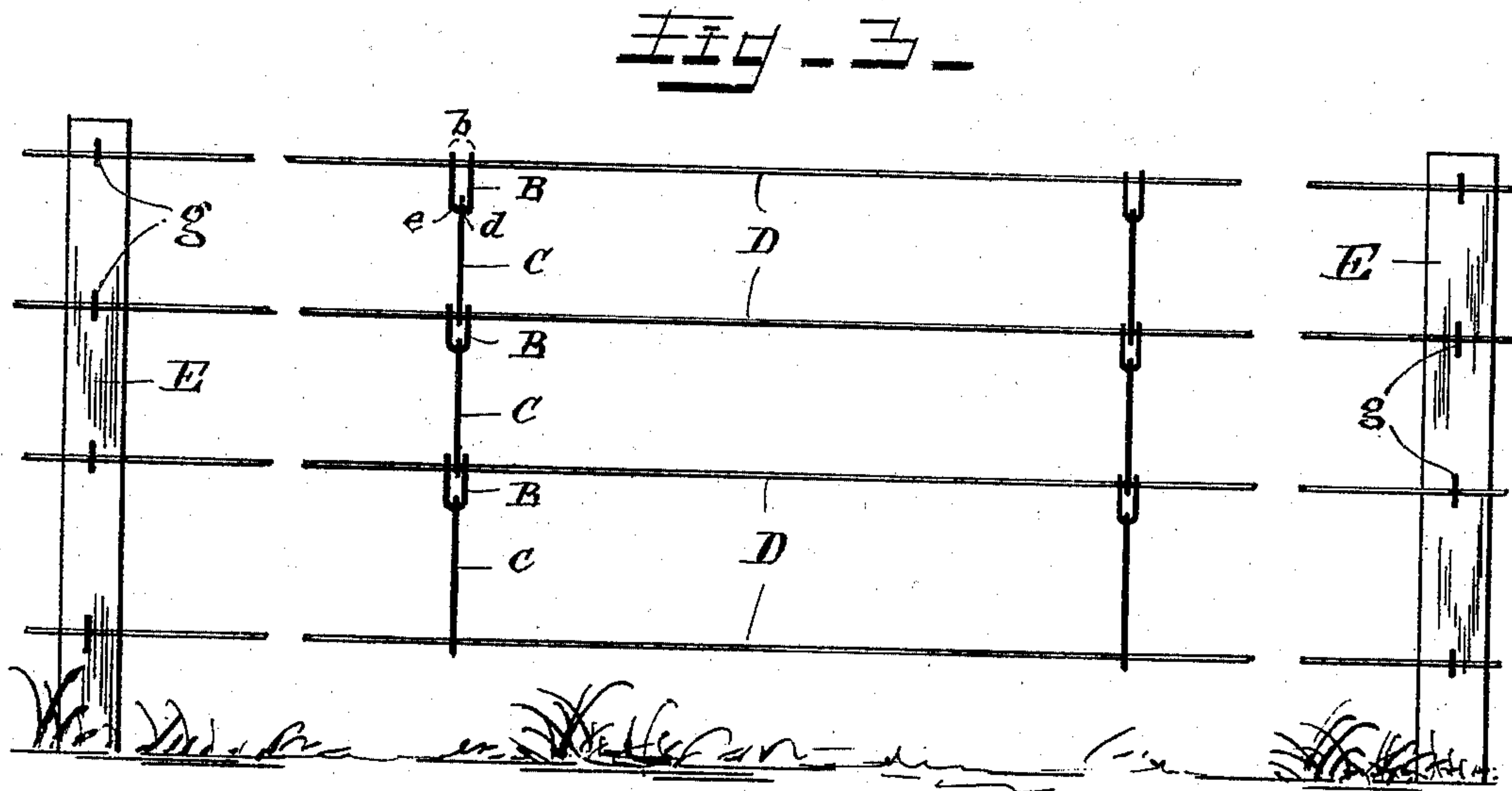
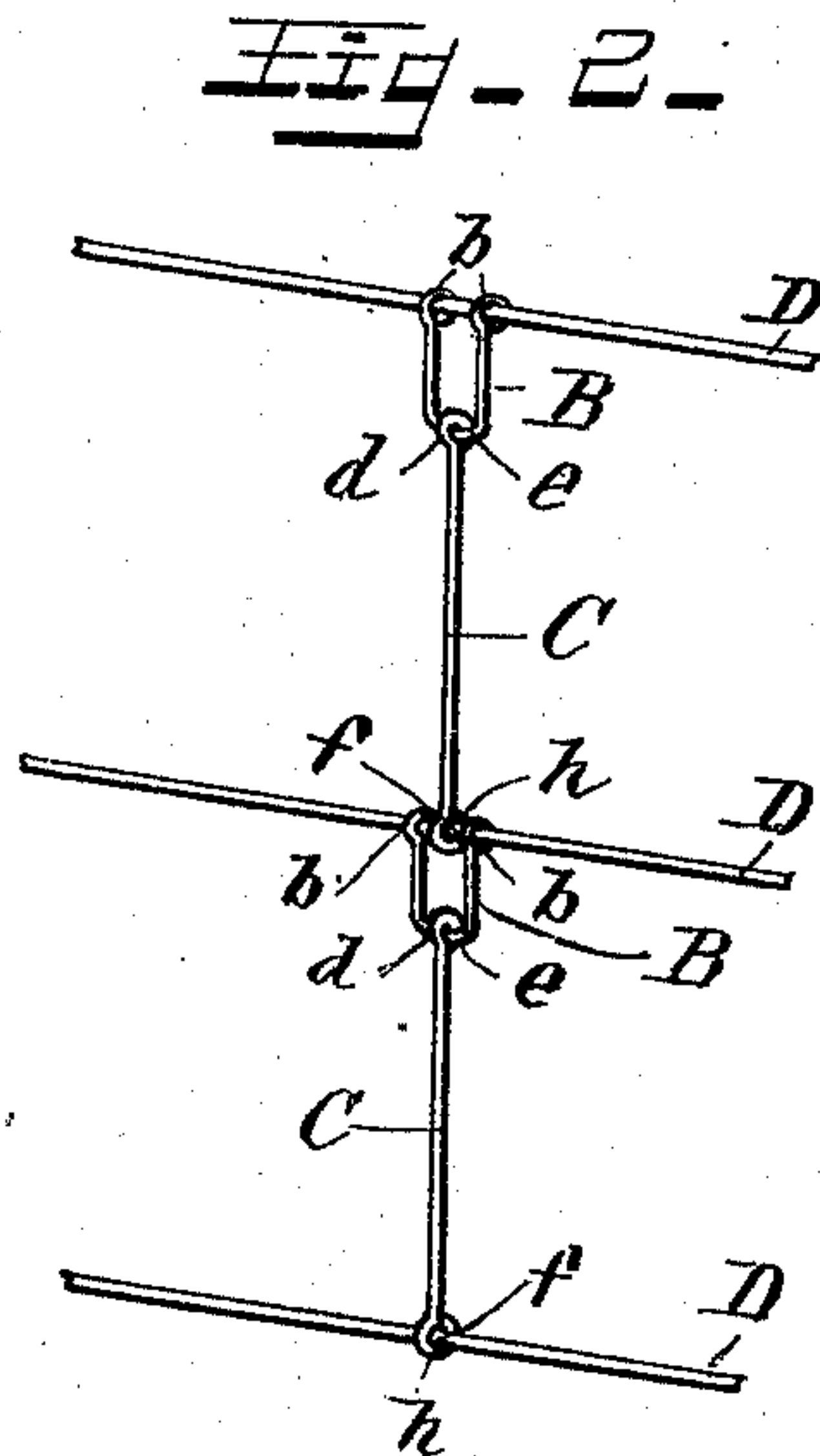
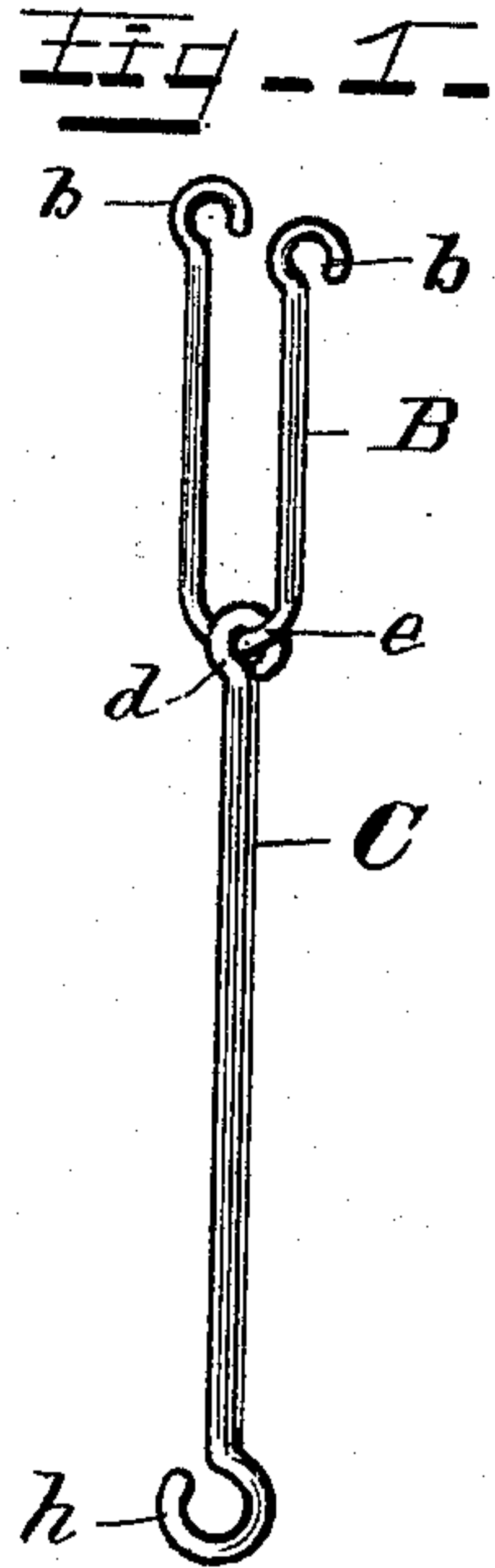


(No Model.)

W. VAN HORN.
FENCE STAY FOR WIRE FENCES.

No. 505,146.

Patented Sept. 19, 1893.



Witnesses:
Sandon Frybly.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM VAN HORN, OF PIQUA, OHIO.

FENCE-STAY FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,146, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed February 6, 1893. Serial No. 461,262. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM VAN HORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fence-Stays for Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention constitutes a new article of manufacture, relating to the class of flexible stays for the horizontal strands or runners of wire fencing, which are formed in sections attached to contiguous strands and connected in such manner as to constitute a substantially continuous stay for the entire series, its object being to produce a more efficient and economical stay than those now in use.

To this end it consists in a fence stay-section embodying two members, namely: a straight or "single" link looped at both ends and a U-shaped or "double" link engaging in a loop of the straight link, at its bight, and having loops at its face end.

It consists further in the combination of two or more of such stay-sections with the fence runners in such manner that the "single" end-loop of a stay engages a runner between the "double" end-loops of an adjacent stay, thus preventing lateral displacement without further adjuncts, and constituting a substantially continuous stay throughout for all the runners of the fence.

My invention is illustrated in accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stay section ready to attach to two wire rails or runners of a wire fence. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of fence, showing the relative positions of the stay sections to each other when attached to the wire rails or runners; also the manner of their connection with said wire rails or runners. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a panel of a wire fence, in which the wire rails or runners are connected with each other by a series of these stay pieces placed, one above another, and connected together by said wire rails or runners which thus constitute pintles or hinge-joint connections for the several stay-sections.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 1, A, is a stay section for wire fences, which consists of the parts, B, and, C, united

by the eye, *d*, embracing the yoke, B, at the point, *e*. The part, C, is formed of a piece of straight wire, either round or flat, bent at its ends to form the hook, *h*, and the eye, *d*. The part, B, is also formed from a piece of straight wire bent at, *e*, into the form of a yoke, and at its ends to form the hooks *b, b*. The hooks, *b, b*, and the hook, *h*, at opposite ends of the stay section, A, are adapted to hook upon two wire runners, D, of a wire fence, and to be closed therearound and form hinge-joints thereupon with the ends of similar adjoining stay sections, the two dissimilar ends of two adjoining stay sections always uniting upon the wire runner in a hinge-joint; that is, the yoke end of one stay section uniting in a hinge-joint upon the wire runner with the end of the arm terminating in the hook, *h*, of the adjoining stay section. See Fig. 2.

In placing the stays upon the wire runners of a wire fence, preferably commence at the top runner and close thereupon and therearound the two hooks, *b, b*, securely, so as to prevent any sliding motion of the stay section upon the runner in the direction of its length; then form the hook, *h*, at the lower end of the stay section into an eye loosely around the next lower runner at the point, *f*. Now place another stay piece, by securing its hooks, *b, b*, as above described, upon and around the second wire runner, one hook on each side of the hook, *h*, which has been formed into an eye loosely around the wire runner at the point, *f*. I thus have a hinge-joint with the runners as a pintle for the two stay sections so as to prevent any displacement of either stay-section in the direction of the length of the wire runners. Form the lower hook, *h*, of this second stay section into an eye loosely around the next lower or third wire runner at the point, *f*, as above described. Continue placing stay sections upon the runners in the manner above described until the lowest wire runner of the fence is reached. The last and lowest stay section will be held in position by its hooks, *b, b*, secured as above described. The entire series of wire runners in a wire fence is thus joined by a series of stay sections, one above another, united by means of hinge-joints upon the runners, themselves, and constituting one general stay with the joints constructed so as to prevent any

displacement of the stays upon the runners in the direction of their length, and yet allow a free hinge motion of the stay sections.

5 In Fig. 3 I have shown the wire runners, D, connected by two of these general stays placed upon the runners at two different points between the posts, E, E, to which the wires are secured by the staples, g. It is evident that any number may be placed between posts.

10 I claim—

1. A fence stay for wire fences consisting of a relatively short yoke terminating in two upper hooks, and a relatively long straight link permanently looped to form a hinge-joint
15 around the bight of the yoke and terminating in a single lower hook, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the horizontal strands of a wire fence, a vertical fence stay

in independent sections, each section consisting of a yoke and a straight arm permanently hinged together—the yoke arms being attached to an upper fence strand at opposite sides of the straight arm of the next upper stay section except at the ultimate upper
25 strand to prevent lateral displacement, and the lower end of each straight arm looped to the strand next below, between the yoke arms of the next lower stay except at the ultimate lower strand, substantially as set forth. 30

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM VAN HORN.

Witnesses:

C. B. JAMISON,

STEPHEN JOHNSTON.